

Use of CRESEMBA

CRESEMBA is a prescription medicine used to treat people 18 years of age and older with certain types of fungal infections in the blood or body called "aspergillosis," and "mucormycosis" (zygomycosis). CRESEMBA may be given as capsules or through an IV placed in your arm (intravenously).

It is not known if CRESEMBA is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

Important Safety Information

Do not take CRESEMBA if you:

- are allergic to CRESEMBA or any of the ingredients. See the end of the Patient Information for a complete list of ingredients in CRESEMBA.
- have a genetic problem that affects the electrical system of the heart (familial short QT syndrome).
- are taking any of the following medicines: ketoconazole, high-dose ritonavir, rifampin, carbamazepine, St. John's wort (herbal supplement), long-acting barbiturates

Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure if you are taking any of these medicines or have any of the conditions listed above. **Do not** start taking a new medicine without talking to your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Before you take CRESEMBA, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- have or ever had an abnormal heart rate or rhythm. Your healthcare provider may order a test to check your heart (ECG) before starting CRESEMBA.
- have liver problems. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to make sure you can take CRESEMBA.
- have ever had an allergic reaction to other antifungal medications such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole or posaconazole.
- have any other medical conditions.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if CRESEMBA will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. CRESEMBA can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take CRESEMBA. You should not breastfeed while taking CRESEMBA.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. CRESEMBA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how CRESEMBA works causing side effects.

How should I take CRESEMBA capsules?

- Take CRESEMBA exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it.
- **Do not** stop taking CRESEMBA until your healthcare provider tells you to.
- If you take too much CRESEMBA, call your healthcare provider.
- CRESEMBA capsules can be taken with or without food.
- Swallow CRESEMBA capsules whole. **Do not** chew, crush, dissolve, or open the capsules.

CRESEMBA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **liver problems.** Liver problems can happen in some people taking CRESEMBA. Some people who also have other serious medical problems may get severe liver problems which can lead

to hepatitis, gallbladder problems, liver failure or death. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver before you start and while you are taking CRESEMBA. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms of liver problems: itchy skin, nausea or vomiting, yellowing of your eyes, feeling very tired, flu-like symptoms

- **drug interactions with cyclosporine, sirolimus, or tacrolimus.** If you take CRESEMBA with cyclosporine, sirolimus, or tacrolimus, your blood levels of cyclosporine, sirolimus, or tacrolimus may increase. Serious side effects can happen in your kidney or brain if you have high levels of cyclosporine, sirolimus, or tacrolimus in your blood. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your levels of cyclosporine, sirolimus, or tacrolimus if you are taking these medicines while taking CRESEMBA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have swelling in your arm or leg or shortness of breath.
- **infusion reactions.** Infusion reactions can happen in people receiving CRESEMBA intravenously. If an infusion reaction happens, your infusion will be stopped. Symptoms of an infusion reaction may include: low blood pressure, difficulty breathing, chills, dizziness, numbness and tingling, changes in your sense of touch (hypoesthesia).
- **severe allergic and skin reactions.**
- **medicine interactions. Taking CRESEMBA with some other medicines may affect the way other medicines work causing serious side effects. Other medicines may affect the way CRESEMBA works, causing serious side effects.** Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take.

The most common side effects of CRESEMBA include: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, changes in the level of a liver enzyme in your blood, low potassium, back pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling of arms or legs, constipation.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

For further information, please talk to your healthcare professional and see accompanying Patient Product Information and Full Prescribing Information for CRESEMBA