

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Stomach or bowel problems such as feeling full or bloated, indigestion, heartburn or stomach pain.
- Increase in appetite and weight gain including around your face, or you may lose weight or feel weak.
- Hair, including body or facial hair, grows more than normal.
- Increased thirst and needing to pass water more often than usual. These could be signs of diabetes. If you are already diabetic, your doctor may prescribe more of your diabetes medicine to balance the effects of deflazacort. You should discuss this with your doctor.
- Raised blood pressure and increased water retention.
- Tiredness, confusion, muscle weakness or muscle cramps. This may be due to low levels of potassium in your body.
- If you have had tuberculosis (TB) in the past it may return.
- Skin problems such as acne, appearance of stretch marks.
- You may get infections more easily than usual.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Bleeding under the skin, redness.
- General muscle weakness or tiredness.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Bones and tendons may break or tear more easily than usual. Also, tendons may get inflamed and become painful.
- Irregular periods in women or they may stop altogether.
- Becoming dependent on deflazacort (also called psychological dependence).
- If you have schizophrenia your symptoms may get worse.
- Fungal infection such as thrush.
- Eye disease that causes detachment of the retina and bulging eyes.
- Eye problems such as glaucoma and cataracts can happen if you take this medicine for a long time.
- Eye infections (viral) may spread or return if you have had them in the past.
- Blurred vision.
- Increase in the risk of clots forming in your blood.
- Blood problems such as leucocytosis.
- Wounds and cuts do not heal as quickly as usual.
- Noticeable blood vessels, thinning of the skin.
- Sudden or severe muscle weakness or tiredness following an operation.

Some of the side effects are more likely to happen if you are elderly.

Additional side effects in children and adolescents

Children and adolescents taking this medicine may grow less than normal. If you think this is happening to a child, tell your doctor. In infants with a low birth weight a heart muscle disease (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy) may also occur.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Calcort

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package.
- Do not take the tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blisters labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- If the tablets become discoloured or show any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist
- Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Calcort contains

The active ingredient in Calcort is deflazacort. Each tablet contains 6mg deflazacort. The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate, maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate.

What Calcort looks like and contents of the pack

Calcort is round, white, uncoated tablet marked with a cross on one face and a '6' on the other face. Calcort comes in boxes of 20 tablets.

Manufactured by: Faes Farma, S.A., Parque Científico y Tecnológico de Bizkaia, Ibaizabal Bidea, Edificio 901, 48160 Derio (Bizkaia), Spain.

OR

Faes Farma S.A., Maximo Aguirre 14, 48940 Leioa, Vizcaya, Spain.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the

Product Licence holder: B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

Calcort® 6mg tablets; PL 18799/1063

Leaflet date: 18.08.2025

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Calcort is the registered trademark of Aventisub LLC.

This leaflet does not contain all the information about your medicine. If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

**Blind or partially sighted?
Is this leaflet hard to see or read?
Call 0208 515 3763 to obtain the
leaflet in a format suitable for you.**

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Calcort® 6mg tablets

(deflazacort)

The name of your medicine is Calcort 6mg tablets but will be referred to as Calcort throughout this leaflet.

Important things you need to know about Calcort

- **Calcort is a steroid medicine.** This can be prescribed for many different conditions, including serious illnesses.
- **You need to take it regularly** to get the maximum benefit.
- **Do not stop taking this medicine** without talking to your doctor - you may need to lower the dose gradually.
- **Calcort can cause side effects in some people** (read section 4 for more information). These include problems such as mood changes (feeling depressed, or 'high'), or stomach problems, which can happen straight away. If you feel unwell in any way, keep taking your tablets, but **see your doctor straight away.**
- **Some side effects only happen after weeks or months.** These include weakness of arms and legs or developing a rounder face (read section 4 for more information).
- **If you take it for more than 3 weeks, you will be given a blue 'steroid card':** always keep it with you and show it to any doctor or nurse treating you.
- **Keep away from people who have chickenpox, measles or shingles,** if you have never had them. They could affect you severely. If you do come into contact with chickenpox or shingles, **see your doctor straight away.**

Now read the rest of this leaflet. It includes other important information on the safe and effective use of this medicine that might be especially important for you.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not give it to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet, see section 4.
- Your doctor may have given you this medicine before from another company. It may have looked slightly different. However, either brand will have the same effect.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Calcort is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Calcort
3. How to take Calcort
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Calcort
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Calcort is and what it is used for

Calcort is a steroid medicine. Their full name is *glucocorticoids*.

How Calcort works

- These corticosteroids occur naturally in the body and help to maintain health and wellbeing.
- Boosting your body with extra corticosteroid (such as Calcort) is an effective way to treat various illnesses involving inflammation in the body.
- Calcort works by reducing this inflammation, which could otherwise go on making your condition worse.

- Calcort also works by stopping reactions known as autoimmune reactions. These reactions happen when your body's immune system attacks the body itself and causes damage.
- You must take this medicine regularly to get maximum benefit from it.

Calcort can be used to:

- Treat inflammation including asthma, arthritis and allergies
- Treat problems with your skin, kidney, heart, digestive system, eyes or blood
- Treat problems where your body has growths (tumours)
- Suppress the immune system in transplant operations

2. What you need to know before you take Calcort



Do not take Calcort if:

- × You are allergic (hypersensitive) to deflazacort or any of the other ingredients in these tablets (see section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue.
- × You have an infection that affects your whole body (systemic infection), which is not already being treated.
- × You are having or have recently had any vaccinations with live viruses (see 'vaccinations' below).

Do not take this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Calcort.



Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Calcort if:

- You have epilepsy (fits).
- You or anyone in your family has diabetes.
- You have high blood pressure.
- You have liver or heart problems.
- You have kidney problems or high levels of uric acid in your blood before initiating Calcort. You should tell your doctor if you have any symptoms of tumour lysis syndrome such as muscle cramping, muscle weakness, confusion, visual loss or disturbances, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat or kidney failure (reduced amount or darkening of urine), in case you suffer from haematological malignancy (see section 4).
- You have brittle or weak bones called osteoporosis.
- You have an eye disease that causes detachment of your retina and bulging eyes.
- You or anyone in your family has an eye problem called glaucoma or you experience blurred vision or other visual disturbances.
- You have an underactive thyroid gland.
- You have problems with your digestive system, including your food pipe (oesophagitis), gut (ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis) or stomach (peptic ulcer).
- You have ever had a bad reaction such as muscle weakness to any steroid.
- You have or ever had an infection caused by a virus or fungus. This includes infections such as athlete's foot, thrush and cold sores (that may also affect the eye).
- You have or ever had 'tuberculosis' (TB).
- You have any problems with your blood vessels such as a blood clot.
- You are taking any blood thinners (anticoagulant medicines).
- You are taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) which help reduce pain and fever, as this may increase the risk of stomach ulcer.
- You have a phaeochromocytoma (a tumour of adrenal gland tissue. The adrenal glands are located above the kidneys).

Calcort may cause inflammation of tendons and easy tearing especially when given together with antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin. Irregular periods in women and blood problems such as leukocytosis (increase in white blood cells count) may also occur.

If any of the above apply to you, your doctor may want to see you more often during your treatment.

Stop using Calcort and immediately contact a doctor if develop any of the following reaction as they may be symptoms of severe skin problems including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN). SJS/TEN symptoms may include:

- blistering, peeling or bleeding on any part of your skin (including your lips, eyes, mouth, genitals, hands or feet) with or without rash.
- flu-like symptoms such as fever, chills or aching muscles.

Mental problems while taking Calcort

- You have ever had severe depression or manic depression (bipolar disorder). This includes having had depression before while taking steroid medicines like Calcort, or any of your close family has had these illnesses.
- You have or ever had mental problems such as depression or psychoses.

If any of the above applies to you, talk to a doctor before taking Calcort.

Mental health problems can also happen while taking steroids like Calcort (see also section 4).

- These illnesses can be serious.
- They usually start within a few days or weeks of starting the medicine.
- They are more likely to happen at high doses.
- Most of these problems go away if the dose is lowered or the medicine is stopped. However, if problems do happen, they might need treatment.

Talk to a doctor if you (or someone taking this medicine), show any signs of mental problems. This is particularly important if you are depressed or might be thinking about suicide. In a few cases, mental problems have happened when doses are being lowered or stopped.

Operations

If you are going to have an operation, tell your doctor or nurse you are taking Calcort. Muscle relaxants are sometimes used during an operation or in intensive care unit. Calcort and muscle relaxants can affect one another.

Calcort and infections

Taking Calcort can mean that you get infections more easily than usual, and these infections can be more serious.

Chickenpox, measles or shingles

If you get chickenpox, measles or shingles while taking Calcort, you can become seriously ill

- Keep away from people who have chickenpox, measles or shingles, if you have never had them. They could affect you severely. If you do come into contact with chickenpox, measles or shingles, see your doctor straight away. Your doctor may want to give you a vaccination to help you from getting these infections.
- If you do catch chickenpox, measles or shingles, tell your doctor straight away. Your doctor will advise you on how to take Calcort. You may be told to increase the number of tablets that you use.

Blue steroid card

- If you take this medicine for more than three weeks, you will be given a blue 'steroid card' by your doctor or pharmacist.
- It contains information about your medicine, including dose instructions. This is important if you fall ill or are in an accident.
- You should carry the card with you at all times.



Other medicines and Calcort

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines you obtain without a prescription, including herbal medicines. This is because Calcort and other medicines can affect the way some other medicines work. Some medicines may increase the effects of Calcort and your doctor may wish to monitor you carefully if you are taking these medicines (including some medicines for HIV: ritonavir, cobicistat).

In particular, check with your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines. Your doctor may want to change the dose of Calcort, or the other medicine.

- Aminoglutethimide – used for some types of cancer.
- Ketoconazole – used to treat infections.
- Water tablets (diuretics) such as spironolactone, triamterene or amiloride.
- Medicines for thinning your blood (such as warfarin).
- Medicines which help reduce pain and fever (NSAIDs such as aspirin).
- Medicines for diabetes.
- Medicines for epilepsy such as phenobarbitone, primidone, phenytoin, carbamazepine, acetazolamide.
- Medicines which contain oestrogens including oral contraceptives.
- Medicines for tuberculosis (TB) such as rifampicin or rifabutin.
- Medicines for high blood pressure.
- Medicines for indigestion and heartburn (antacids). If you are taking an antacid leave at least 2 hours between taking it and Calcort.
- Medicines for asthma such as salbutamol and theophylline.

Vaccinations

If you have just had any injections or vaccinations, tell your doctor before you take Calcort. If you are going to have any injections or vaccinations, tell your doctor or nurse you are taking Calcort. This includes those needed for a foreign holiday. Calcort may cause failure of vaccination. Some vaccines should not be given to patients taking Calcort. This is because Calcort can affect the way some vaccines work and because of the risk of potentially fatal reactions.

Children and adolescents

In infants, an echocardiogram (ultrasound) should be performed by the doctor to monitor the structure and function of the muscular tissue of the heart (see section 4).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Talk to your doctor before taking Calcort if:

- You are pregnant, plan to get pregnant, or think you may be pregnant.
- You are breast-feeding, or planning to breast-feed.

Driving and using machines

These tablets may make you feel dizzy, feel like everything around you is spinning, or feel disorientated (vertigo). If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

Calcort contains lactose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take Calcort

Always take Calcort exactly as your doctor has told you. The dose will depend on the illness being treated and any other medicines you are taking. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Taking this medicine

- Take this medicine by mouth.
- Swallow your tablets whole with a glass of water.
- It is important to take your medicine at the right times.

Adults

- The usual dose for most conditions, including rheumatoid arthritis, is half to three tablets each day.
- The dose for severe asthma may be up to 8 or 12 tablets each day. This dose may be gradually reduced once the asthma attack has been controlled.
- For some problems up to 20 tablets may be needed each day for several days.

Children and adolescents

- Calcort may be given every day or every other day.
- The doctor will work out the dose based on your child's age and weight.
- Your child will be given the lowest possible dose.
- The usual dose for chronic arthritis is between 0.25mg and 1mg of the medicine for each kg of your child's bodyweight, each day. The usual dose for kidney problems (nephrotic syndrome) is 1.5mg of the medicine for each kg of your child's bodyweight, each day. Depending on how well the medicine works for your child, this dose may then be slowly lowered.
- The usual dose for asthma is between 0.25mg and 1mg of the medicine for each kg of your child's bodyweight, every other day.

Elderly

Your doctor may need to check you more carefully for side effects.

If you take more Calcort than you should

Tell your doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department straight away. Remember to take with you any tablet that are left and the pack. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken.

If you forget to take Calcort

If you forget to take a dose take it as soon as you remember, unless it is time for your next dose. **Do not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Calcort

You need to take Calcort regularly to get the maximum benefit. Do not stop taking this medicine without talking to your doctor. After long term use of Calcort, if your treatment is to be stopped, follow your doctor's advice. Your doctor may tell you to reduce the amount of medicine you are taking gradually until you stop taking it altogether.

Stopping the treatment suddenly may cause:

- Steroid withdrawal syndrome (see section 4)
- Adrenocortical insufficiency (low cortisol levels)
- There could be recurrence (return) of underlying condition being treated

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Calcort can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop taking your medicine and see a doctor or go to a hospital straight away if:

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- You get swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing. You could also notice an itchy, lumpy rash (hives) or nettle rash (urticaria). This may mean you are having an **allergic reaction** to Calcort.
- You pass black tarry stools or notice fresh or clotted blood in your stools (faeces). You may also notice dark bits that look like coffee grounds in your vomit. These could be signs of a stomach ulcer.
- Changes in mood, including 'ups' and 'downs'
- Feeling depressed, including thinking about suicide. Steroids including Calcort can cause serious mental health problems. These are common in both adults and children. They can affect about 5 in every 100 people taking medicines like Calcort.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- You get a severe skin reaction, tell a doctor straight away. The signs may include: A severe rash that develops quickly, with blisters or peeling of the skin and possibly blisters in the mouth (Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis which are also known as SJS and TEN).
- You get severe stomach pain which may reach through to your back. This could be a sign of pancreatitis.
- Feeling high (mania) or anxious, having problems sleeping, difficulty in thinking or being confused and losing your memory.
- Feeling, seeing or hearing things which do not exist. Having strange and frightening thoughts, changing how you act or having feelings of being alone.
- Phaeochromocytoma crisis (symptoms can include an awareness of your heartbeat, increase in heart rate (palpitations), excessive sweating, high blood pressure, severe headaches or have a tremor (feeling shaky)).
- Cases of tumour lysis syndrome have been reported in patients suffering from haematological malignancy. Tumour lysis syndrome may be revealed by your doctor based on changes in blood tests such as increased levels of uric acid, potassium, or phosphorus, and decreased level of calcium, and may result in symptoms such as muscle cramping, muscle weakness, confusion, visual loss or disturbances, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat or kidney failure (reduced amount or darkening of urine). If you experience such symptoms, you must tell your doctor immediately (see section 2).
- The following side effects have been observed after sudden withdrawal of Calcort following prolonged use, although not everybody gets them. Symptoms include fever, loss of appetite, nausea, weakness, restlessness, joint pain, skin peeling, low blood pressure and weight loss (steroid withdrawal syndrome).
- A very sore throat. You may also have difficulty in swallowing and the inside of your mouth may have white areas on the surface.
- Headache, which is usually worse in the morning, on coughing or straining, and feeling sick (nausea). Also, fits, fainting, eyesight problems, painful eyes or confusion can occur.

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects gets serious or lasts longer than a few days.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Stomach or bowel problems such as feeling full or bloated, indigestion, heartburn or stomach pain.
- Increase in appetite and weight gain including around your face, or you may lose weight or feel weak.
- Hair, including body or facial hair, grows more than normal.
- Increased thirst and needing to pass water more often than usual. These could be signs of diabetes. If you are already diabetic, your doctor may prescribe more of your diabetes medicine to balance the effects of deflazacort. You should discuss this with your doctor.
- Raised blood pressure and increased water retention.
- Tiredness, confusion, muscle weakness or muscle cramps. This may be due to low levels of potassium in your body.
- If you have had tuberculosis (TB) in the past it may return.
- Skin problems such as acne, appearance of stretch marks.
- You may get infections more easily than usual.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Bleeding under the skin, redness.
- General muscle weakness or tiredness.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Bones and tendons may break or tear more easily than usual. Also, tendons may get inflamed and become painful.
- Irregular periods in women or they may stop altogether.
- Becoming dependent on deflazacort (also called psychological dependence).
- If you have schizophrenia your symptoms may get worse.
- Fungal infection such as thrush.
- Eye disease that causes detachment of the retina and bulging eyes.
- Eye problems such as glaucoma and cataracts can happen if you take this medicine for a long time.
- Eye infections (viral) may spread or return if you have had them in the past.
- Blurred vision.
- Increase in the risk of clots forming in your blood.
- Blood problems such as leucocytosis.
- Wounds and cuts do not heal as quickly as usual.
- Noticeable blood vessels, thinning of the skin.
- Sudden or severe muscle weakness or tiredness following an operation.

Some of the side effects are more likely to happen if you are elderly.

Additional side effects in children and adolescents

Children and adolescents taking this medicine may grow less than normal. If you think this is happening to a child, tell your doctor. In infants with a low birth weight a heart muscle disease (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy) may also occur.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Deflazacort

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package.
- Do not take the tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blisters labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- If the tablets become discoloured or show any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist
- Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Deflazacort contains

The active ingredient is deflazacort.
Each tablet contains 6mg deflazacort.
The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate, maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate.

What Deflazacort looks like and contents of the pack

Deflazacort is round, white, uncoated tablet marked with a cross on one face and a '6' on the other face.
Deflazacort comes in boxes of 20 tablets.

Manufactured by: Faes Farma, S.A., Parque Científico y Tecnológico de Bizkaia, Ibaizabal Bidea, Edificio 901, 48160 Derio (Bizkaia), Spain.

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Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the

Product Licence holder: B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

Deflazacort 6mg tablets; PL 18799/1063

Leaflet date: 18.08.2025

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This leaflet does not contain all the information about your medicine. If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Blind or partially sighted?
Is this leaflet hard to see or read?
Call **0208 515 3763** to obtain the leaflet in a format suitable for you.

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Deflazacort 6mg tablets

The name of your medicine is Deflazacort 6mg tablets but will be referred to as Deflazacort throughout this leaflet.

Important things you need to know about Deflazacort

- **Deflazacort is a steroid medicine.** This can be prescribed for many different conditions, including serious illnesses.
- **You need to take it regularly** to get the maximum benefit.
- **Do not stop taking this medicine** without talking to your doctor - you may need to lower the dose gradually.
- **Deflazacort can cause side effects in some people** (read section 4 for more information). These include problems such as mood changes (feeling depressed, or 'high'), or stomach problems, which can happen straight away. If you feel unwell in any way, keep taking your tablets, but **see your doctor straight away**.
- **Some side effects only happen after weeks or months.** These include weakness of arms and legs or developing a rounder face (read section 4 for more information).
- **If you take it for more than 3 weeks, you will be given a blue 'steroid card':** always keep it with you and show it to any doctor or nurse treating you.
- **Keep away from people who have chickenpox, measles or shingles,** if you have never had them. They could affect you severely. If you do come into contact with chickenpox or shingles, **see your doctor straight away**.

Now read the rest of this leaflet. It includes other important information on the safe and effective use of this medicine that might be especially important for you.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not give it to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet, see section 4.
- Your doctor may have given you this medicine before from another company. It may have looked slightly different. However, either brand will have the same effect.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Deflazacort is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Deflazacort
3. How to take Deflazacort
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Deflazacort
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Deflazacort is and what it is used *i*

Deflazacort is a steroid medicine. Their full name is *glucocorticoids*.

How Deflazacort works

- These corticosteroids occur naturally in the body and help to maintain health and wellbeing.
- Boosting your body with extra corticosteroid (such as Deflazacort) is an effective way to treat various illnesses involving inflammation in the body.
- Deflazacort works by reducing this inflammation, which could otherwise go on making your condition worse.

- Deflazacort also works by stopping reactions known as autoimmune reactions. These reactions happen when your body's immune system attacks the body itself and causes damage.
- You must take this medicine regularly to get maximum benefit from it.

Deflazacort can be used to:

- Treat inflammation including asthma, arthritis and allergies
- Treat problems with your skin, kidney, heart, digestive system, eyes or blood
- Treat problems where your body has growths (tumours)
- Suppress the immune system in transplant operations

2. What you need to know before you take Deflazacort



Do not take Deflazacort if:

- × You are allergic (hypersensitive) to deflazacort or any of the other ingredients in these tablets (see section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue.
- × You have an infection that affects your whole body (systemic infection), which is not already being treated.
- × You are having or have recently had any vaccinations with live viruses (see 'vaccinations' below).

Do not take this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Deflazacort.



Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Deflazacort if:

- You have epilepsy (fits).
- You or anyone in your family has diabetes.
- You have high blood pressure.
- You have liver or heart problems.
- You have kidney problems or high levels of uric acid in your blood before initiating Deflazacort. You should tell your doctor if you have any symptoms of tumour lysis syndrome such as muscle cramping, muscle weakness, confusion, visual loss or disturbances, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat or kidney failure (reduced amount or darkening of urine), in case you suffer from haematological malignancy (see section 4).
- You have brittle or weak bones called osteoporosis.
- You have an eye disease that causes detachment of your retina and bulging eyes.
- You or anyone in your family has an eye problem called glaucoma or you experience blurred vision or other visual disturbances.
- You have an underactive thyroid gland.
- You have problems with your digestive system, including your food pipe (oesophagitis), gut (ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis) or stomach (peptic ulcer).
- You have ever had a bad reaction such as muscle weakness to any steroid.
- You have or ever had an infection caused by a virus or fungus. This includes infections such as athlete's foot, thrush and cold sores (that may also affect the eye).
- You have or ever had 'tuberculosis' (TB).
- You have any problems with your blood vessels such as a blood clot.
- You are taking any blood thinners (anticoagulant medicines).
- You are taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) which help reduce pain and fever, as this may increase the risk of stomach ulcer.
- You have a phaeochromocytoma (a tumour of adrenal gland tissue. The adrenal glands are located above the kidneys).

Deflazacort may cause inflammation of tendons and easy tearing especially when given together with antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin. Irregular periods in women and blood problems such as leukocytosis (increase in white blood cells count) may also occur.

If any of the above apply to you, your doctor may want to see you more often during your treatment.

Stop using Deflazacort and immediately contact a doctor if develop any of the following reaction as they may be symptoms of severe skin problems including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN). SJS/TEN symptoms may include:

- blistering, peeling or bleeding on any part of your skin (including your lips, eyes, mouth, genitals, hands or feet) with or without rash.
- flu-like symptoms such as fever, chills or aching muscles.

Mental problems while taking Deflazacort

- You have ever had severe depression or manic depression (bipolar disorder). This includes having had depression before while taking steroid medicines like Deflazacort, or any of your close family has had these illnesses.
- You have or ever had mental problems such as depression or psychoses.

If any of the above applies to you, talk to a doctor before taking Deflazacort.

Mental health problems can also happen while taking steroids like Deflazacort (see also section 4).

- These illnesses can be serious.
- They usually start within a few days or weeks of starting the medicine.
- They are more likely to happen at high doses.
- Most of these problems go away if the dose is lowered or the medicine is stopped. However, if problems do happen, they might need treatment.

Talk to a doctor if you (or someone taking this medicine), show any signs of mental problems. This is particularly important if you are depressed or might be thinking about suicide. In a few cases, mental problems have happened when doses are being lowered or stopped.

Operations

If you are going to have an operation, tell your doctor or nurse you are taking Deflazacort. Muscle relaxants are sometimes used during an operation or in intensive care unit. Deflazacort and muscle relaxants can affect one another.

Deflazacort and infections

Taking Deflazacort can mean that you get infections more easily than usual, and these infections can be more serious.

Chickenpox, measles or shingles

If you get chickenpox, measles or shingles while taking Deflazacort, you can become seriously ill

- Keep away from people who have chickenpox, measles or shingles, if you have never had them. They could affect you severely. If you do come into contact with chickenpox, measles or shingles, see your doctor straight away. Your doctor may want to give you a vaccination to help you from getting these infections.
- If you do catch chickenpox, measles or shingles, tell your doctor straight away. Your doctor will advise you on how to take Deflazacort. You may be told to increase the number of tablets that you use.

Blue steroid card

- If you take this medicine for more than three weeks, you will be given a blue 'steroid card' by your doctor or pharmacist.
- It contains information about your medicine, including dose instructions. This is important if you fall ill or are in an accident.
- You should carry the card with you at all times.



Other medicines and Deflazacort

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines you obtain without a prescription, including herbal medicines. This is because Deflazacort and other medicines can affect the way some other medicines work. Some medicines may increase the effects of Deflazacort and your doctor may wish to monitor you carefully if you are taking these medicines (including some medicines for HIV: ritonavir, cobicistat).

In particular, check with your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines. Your doctor may want to change the dose of Deflazacort, or the other medicine.

- Aminoglutethimide – used for some types of cancer.
- Ketoconazole – used to treat infections.
- Water tablets (diuretics) such as spironolactone, triamterene or amiloride.
- Medicines for thinning your blood (such as warfarin).
- Medicines which help reduce pain and fever (NSAIDs such as aspirin).
- Medicines for diabetes.
- Medicines for epilepsy such as phenobarbitone, primidone, phenytoin, carbamazepine, acetazolamide.
- Medicines which contain oestrogens including oral contraceptives.
- Medicines for tuberculosis (TB) such as rifampicin or rifabutin.
- Medicines for high blood pressure.
- Medicines for indigestion and heartburn (antacids). If you are taking an antacid leave at least 2 hours between taking it and Deflazacort.
- Medicines for asthma such as salbutamol and theophylline.

Vaccinations

If you have just had any injections or vaccinations, tell your doctor before you take Deflazacort. If you are going to have any injections or vaccinations, tell your doctor or nurse you are taking Deflazacort. This includes those needed for a foreign holiday. Deflazacort may cause failure of vaccination. Some vaccines should not be given to patients taking Deflazacort. This is because Deflazacort can affect the way some vaccines work and because of the risk of potentially fatal reactions.

Children and adolescents

In infants, an echocardiogram (ultrasound) should be performed by the doctor to monitor the structure and function of the muscular tissue of the heart (see section 4).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Talk to your doctor before taking Deflazacort if:

- You are pregnant, plan to get pregnant, or think you may be pregnant.
- You are breast-feeding, or planning to breast-feed.

Driving and using machines

These tablets may make you feel dizzy, feel like everything around you is spinning, or feel disorientated (vertigo). If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

Deflazacort contains lactose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take Deflazacort

Always take Deflazacort exactly as your doctor has told you. The dose will depend on the illness being treated and any other medicines you are taking. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Taking this medicine

- Take this medicine by mouth.
- Swallow your tablets whole with a glass of water.
- It is important to take your medicine at the right times.

Adults

- The usual dose for most conditions, including rheumatoid arthritis, is half to three tablets each day.
- The dose for severe asthma may be up to 8 or 12 tablets each day. This dose may be gradually reduced once the asthma attack has been controlled.
- For some problems up to 20 tablets may be needed each day for several days.

Children and adolescents

- Deflazacort may be given every day or every other day.
- The doctor will work out the dose based on your child's age and weight.
- Your child will be given the lowest possible dose.
- The usual dose for chronic arthritis is between 0.25mg and 1mg of the medicine for each kg of your child's bodyweight, each day. The usual dose for kidney problems (nephrotic syndrome) is 1.5mg of the medicine for each kg of your child's bodyweight, each day. Depending on how well the medicine works for your child, this dose may then be slowly lowered.
- The usual dose for asthma is between 0.25mg and 1mg of the medicine for each kg of your child's bodyweight, every other day.

Elderly

Your doctor may need to check you more carefully for side effects.

If you take more Deflazacort than you should

Tell your doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department straight away. Remember to take with you any tablet that are left and the pack. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken.

If you forget to take Deflazacort

If you forget to take a dose take it as soon as you remember, unless it is time for your next dose. **Do not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Deflazacort

You need to take Deflazacort regularly to get the maximum benefit. Do not stop taking this medicine without talking to your doctor. After long term use of Deflazacort, if your treatment is to be stopped, follow your doctor's advice. Your doctor may tell you to reduce the amount of medicine you are taking gradually until you stop taking it altogether.

Stopping the treatment suddenly may cause:

- Steroid withdrawal syndrome (see section 4)
- Adrenocortical insufficiency (low cortisol levels)
- There could be recurrence (return) of underlying condition being treated

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Deflazacort can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop taking your medicine and see a doctor or go to a hospital straight away if:

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- You get swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing. You could also notice an itchy, lumpy rash (hives) or nettle rash (urticaria). This may mean you are having an **allergic reaction** to Deflazacort.
- You pass black tarry stools or notice fresh or clotted blood in your stools (faeces). You may also notice dark bits that look like coffee grounds in your vomit. These could be signs of a stomach ulcer.
- Changes in mood, including 'ups' and 'downs'
- Feeling depressed, including thinking about suicide. Steroids including Deflazacort can cause serious mental health problems. These are common in both adults and children. They can affect about 5 in every 100 people taking medicines like Deflazacort.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- You get a severe skin reaction, tell a doctor straight away. The signs may include: A severe rash that develops quickly, with blisters or peeling of the skin and possibly blisters in the mouth (Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis which are also known as SJS and TEN).
- You get severe stomach pain which may reach through to your back. This could be a sign of pancreatitis.
- Feeling high (mania) or anxious, having problems sleeping, difficulty in thinking or being confused and losing your memory.
- Feeling, seeing or hearing things which do not exist. Having strange and frightening thoughts, changing how you act or having feelings of being alone.
- Pheochromocytoma crisis (symptoms can include an awareness of your heartbeat, increase in heart rate (palpitations), excessive sweating, high blood pressure, severe headaches or have a tremor (feeling shaky)).
- Cases of tumour lysis syndrome have been reported in patients suffering from haematological malignancy. Tumour lysis syndrome may be revealed by your doctor based on changes in blood tests such as increased levels of uric acid, potassium, or phosphorus, and decreased level of calcium, and may result in symptoms such as muscle cramping, muscle weakness, confusion, visual loss or disturbances, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat or kidney failure (reduced amount or darkening of urine). If you experience such symptoms, you must tell your doctor immediately (see section 2).
- The following side effects have been observed after sudden withdrawal of Deflazacort following prolonged use, although not everybody gets them. Symptoms include fever, loss of appetite, nausea, weakness, restlessness, joint pain, skin peeling, low blood pressure and weight loss (steroid withdrawal syndrome).
- A very sore throat. You may also have difficulty in swallowing and the inside of your mouth may have white areas on the surface.
- Headache, which is usually worse in the morning, on coughing or straining, and feeling sick (nausea). Also, fits, fainting, eyesight problems, painful eyes or confusion can occur.

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects gets serious or lasts longer than a few days.