

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, ask your doctor or pharmacist
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on 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.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Nintedanib is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Nintedanib
3. How to take Nintedanib
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Nintedanib
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1. What Nintedanib is and what it is used for

Nintedanib soft capsules contains the active substance nintedanib, a medicine belonging to the class of so-called tyrosine kinase inhibitors, and it is used for the treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), other chronic fibrosing interstitial lung diseases (ILDs) with a progressive phenotype and systemic sclerosis associated interstitial lung disease (SSc-ILD) in adults.

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)

IPF is a condition in which the tissue in your lungs becomes thickened, stiff and scarred over time. As a result, scarring reduces the ability to transfer oxygen from the lungs into the

bloodstream and it becomes difficult to breathe deeply. This medicine helps to reduce further scarring and stiffening of the lungs.

Other chronic fibrosing interstitial lung diseases (ILDs) with a progressive phenotype

Besides IPF, there are other conditions in which the tissue in your lungs becomes thickened, stiff, and scarred over time (lung fibrosis) and keeps worsening (progressive phenotype).

Examples of these conditions are hypersensitivity pneumonitis, autoimmune ILDs (such as rheumatoid arthritis associated ILD), idiopathic nonspecific interstitial pneumonia, unclassifiable idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, and other ILDs. This medicine helps to reduce further scarring and stiffening of the lungs.

Systemic sclerosis associated interstitial lung disease (SSc-ILD)

Systemic sclerosis (SSc), also known as scleroderma, is a rare chronic autoimmune disease that affects connective tissue in many parts of the body. SSc causes fibrosis (scarring and stiffening) of the skin and other internal organs such as the lungs. When the lungs are affected by fibrosis, it is called interstitial lung disease (ILD), and so the condition is called SSc-ILD. Fibrosis in the lungs reduces the ability to transfer oxygen into the bloodstream, and breathing capacity is reduced. This medicine helps to reduce further scarring and stiffening of the lungs.

2. What you need to know before you take Nintedanib

Do not take Nintedanib

- if you are pregnant
- if you are allergic to nintedanib, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist

before taking nintedanib

- if you have or have had liver problems
- if you have or have had problems with your kidneys, or if an increased amount of protein has been detected in your urine
- if you have or have had bleeding problems
- if you take blood-thinning medicines (such as warfarin, phenprocoumon or heparin) to prevent blood clotting
- if you take pirfenidone as this may increase the risk of having diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting and liver problems
- if you have or have had problems with your heart (for example a heart attack)
- if you have recently had surgery. Nintedanib may affect the way your wounds heal. Therefore, your treatment with this medicine will usually be stopped for a while if you are having a surgery. Your doctor will decide when to resume your treatment with this medicine
- if you have high blood pressure
- if you have abnormally high blood pressure in the blood vessels of the lungs (pulmonary hypertension)
- if you have or have had an aneurysm (enlargement and weakening of a blood vessel wall) or a tear in a blood vessel wall.

Based on this information your doctor may do some blood tests, for example to check your liver function. Your doctor will discuss the results of these tests with you and decide whether you may receive nintedanib.

Inform your doctor immediately while taking this medicine

- if you get diarrhoea. Treating diarrhoea early is important (see section 4)
- if you vomit or feel sick (nausea)
- if you have unexplained symptoms such as yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice), dark or

brown (tea coloured) urine, pain on the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen), bleeding or bruising more easily than normal, or feeling tired. This could be symptoms of serious liver problems

- if you have severe pain in your stomach, fever, chills, sickness, vomiting, or abdominal rigidity or bloating, as these could be symptoms of a hole in the wall of your gut ('gastrointestinal perforation'). Also, tell your doctor if you had peptic ulcers or diverticular disease in the past, or are concomitantly treated with anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (used to treat pain relief and swelling) or steroids (used for inflammation and allergies), as this may increase this risk
- if you have a combination of severe pain or cramping in your stomach, red blood in your stool or diarrhea as these could be symptoms of a bowel inflammation from inadequate blood supply
- if you have pain, swelling, reddening, warmth of a limb as this could be symptoms of a blood clot in one of your veins (a type of blood vessel)
- if you have chest pressure or pain, typically on the left side of the body, pain in the neck, jaw, shoulder or arm, a fast heartbeat, shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting, as this could be symptoms of a heart attack
- if you have any major bleeding
- if you experience bruising, bleeding, fever, fatigue and confusion. This may be a sign of damage to blood vessels known as thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA).

Children and adolescents

Nintedanib should not be taken by children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Nintedanib

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if

you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including herbal medicines and medicines obtained without a prescription.

Nintedanib can interact with certain other medicines. The following medicines are examples that may increase the levels of nintedanib in your blood, and hence may increase the risk for side effects (see section 4)

- a medicine used to treat fungal infections (ketoconazole)
- a medicine used to treat bacterial infections (erythromycin)
- a medicine that affects your immune system (cyclosporine).

The following medicines are examples that may lower the levels of nintedanib in your blood and thus may reduce the effectiveness of nintedanib

- an antibiotic used to treat tuberculosis (rifampicin)
- medicines to treat seizures (carbamazepine, phenytoin)
- a herbal medicine to treat depression (St. John's Wort).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Pregnancy

Do not take this medicine during pregnancy, as it can harm your unborn baby and cause birth defects.

You must have a pregnancy test done to ensure you are not pregnant before starting treatment with this medicine. Please talk to your doctor.

Contraception

- Women who can become pregnant must use a highly effective method of birth control to prevent pregnancy when they start taking

nintedanib, while they are taking nintedanib and for at least 3 months after stopping treatment

- You should discuss the most appropriate methods of contraception for you with your doctor

- Vomiting and/or diarrhoea or other gastrointestinal conditions can affect the absorption of oral hormonal contraceptives, such as birth control pills, and may reduce their effectiveness. Therefore, if experiencing these, talk to your doctor to discuss an alternative more appropriate method of contraception

- Tell your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with nintedanib.

Breast-feeding

Do not breast-feed during the treatment with nintedanib since there may be a risk of harm to the breast-fed child.

Driving and using machines

Nintedanib may have minor influence on your ability to drive and use machines. You should not drive or use machines if you feel sick.

3. How to take Nintedanib

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Take the capsules twice daily approximately 12 hours apart at about the same time every day, for example one capsule in the morning and one capsule in the evening. This ensures that a steady amount of nintedanib is maintained in your blood stream. Swallow the whole capsules with water and do not chew the capsules. It is

recommended that you take the capsules with food, for example during or immediately before or after a meal. Do not open or crush the capsule (see section 5).

Adults

The recommended dose is one capsule of 100mg twice daily (a total of 200mg per day) or one capsule of 150mg twice daily (a total of 300mg per day).

Do not take more than the recommended dose of two Nintedanib soft capsules per day.

If you do not tolerate the recommended dose of two Nintedanib 100mg soft capsules per day (see possible side effects in section 4) your doctor may advise you to stop taking this medicine. If you do not tolerate the recommended dose of two Nintedanib 150mg soft capsules per day (see possible side effects in section 4) your doctor may reduce the daily dose of Nintedanib 150mg soft capsules. Do not reduce the dose or stop the treatment by yourself without consulting your doctor first.

Your doctor may reduce your recommended dose to 100mg two times per day (a total of 200mg per day). In this case your doctor will prescribe Nintedanib 100mg soft capsules for your treatment. Do not take more than the recommended dose of two Nintedanib 100mg soft capsules per day if your daily dose was reduced to 200mg per day.

If you take more Nintedanib than you should

Contact your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

If you forget to take Nintedanib

Do not take two capsules together if you have forgotten to take your earlier dose. You

should take your next dose of nintedanib as planned at the next scheduled time recommended by your doctor or pharmacist.

If you stop taking Nintedanib

Do not stop taking nintedanib without consulting your doctor first. It is important to take this medicine every day, as long as your doctor prescribes it for you.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

You need to pay special attention if you get the following side effects during treatment with nintedanib:

Diarrhoea (very common, may affect more than 1 in 10 people): Diarrhoea may lead to

dehydration: a loss of fluid and important salts (electrolytes, such as sodium or potassium) from your body. At the first signs of diarrhoea drink plenty of fluids and contact your doctor immediately. Start appropriate anti-diarrhoeal treatment, e.g. with loperamide, as soon as possible.

The following other side effects were observed during treatment with this medicine.

Talk to your doctor if you get any side effects.

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- feeling sick (nausea)
- pain in the lower body (abdomen)
- abnormal liver test results.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- vomiting
- loss of appetite
- weight loss
- bleeding

- rash
- headache.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- pancreatitis
- inflammation of the large bowel
- serious liver problems
- low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)
- high blood pressure (hypertension)
- jaundice, that is a yellow colour to the skin and whites of the eyes due to high levels of bilirubin
- itching
- heart attack
- hair loss (alopecia)
- increased amount of protein in your urine (proteinuria).

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- renal failure
- an enlargement and weakening of a blood vessel wall or a tear in a blood vessel wall (aneurysms and artery dissections).

Other chronic fibrosing interstitial lung diseases (ILDs) with a progressive phenotype

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- feeling sick (nausea)
- vomiting
- loss of appetite
- pain in the lower body (abdomen)
- abnormal liver test results.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- weight loss
- high blood pressure (hypertension)
- bleeding
- serious liver problems
- rash
- headache.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- pancreatitis
- inflammation of the large bowel
- low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)
- jaundice, that is a yellow colour

to the skin and whites of the eyes due to high levels of bilirubin

- itching
- heart attack
- hair loss (alopecia)
- increased amount of protein in your urine (proteinuria).

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- renal failure
- an enlargement and weakening of a blood vessel wall or a tear in a blood vessel wall (aneurysms and artery dissections).

Systemic sclerosis associated interstitial lung disease (SSc-ILD)

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- feeling sick (nausea)
- vomiting
- pain in the lower body (abdomen)
- abnormal liver test results.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- bleeding
- high blood pressure (hypertension)
- loss of appetite
- weight loss
- headache.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- inflammation of the large bowel
- serious liver problems
- renal failure
- low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)
- rash
- itching.

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- heart attack
- pancreatitis
- jaundice, that is a yellow colour to the skin and whites of the eyes due to high levels of bilirubin
- an enlargement and weakening of a blood vessel wall or a tear in a blood vessel wall (aneurysms and artery dissections)
- hair loss (alopecia)

- increased amount of protein in your urine (proteinuria).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. 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 Nintedanib

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and the blister. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this medicine if you notice that the blister containing the capsules is opened or a capsule is broken.

If you are in contact with the content of the capsule, wash off your hands immediately with plenty of water (see section 3).

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Nintedanib 100mg and 150mg soft capsules contain

- The active substance is nintedanib. Each 100mg soft capsule contains nintedanib esilate equivalent to 100mg nintedanib. Each 150mg soft capsule contains nintedanib esilate equivalent to 150mg nintedanib

- The other ingredients are:
- Capsule fill: triglycerides medium-chain, hard fat and polyglyceryl-3 dioleate
- Capsule shell: gelatin, glycerol, titanium dioxide (E171), iron oxide (E172), iron oxide yellow (E172) and water, purified
- Printing ink: shellac, propylene glycol (E1520), carmine (E120) (for 100mg only), simethicone (for 100mg only) and black iron oxide (for 150mg only).

What Nintedanib looks like and contents of the pack

Nintedanib 100mg soft capsules are peach, opaque and oblong soft capsules containing yellow viscous suspension, imprinted with "NT 100" in red ink and approximately 16mm in length. Nintedanib 150mg soft capsules are brown, opaque and oblong soft capsules containing yellow viscous suspension, imprinted with "NT 150" in black ink and approximately 17mm in length.

Nintedanib soft capsules are available in carton box with OPA/Al/PVC-Aluminum perforated unit dose blisters.

Two pack-sizes of Nintedanib soft capsules are available:

- 30 x 1 soft capsules in OPA/Al/PVC-Aluminum perforated unit dose blisters
- 60 x 1 soft capsules in OPA/Al/PVC-Aluminum perforated unit dose blisters.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Wockhardt UK Ltd, Ash Road North, Wrexham, LL13 9UF, UK

Manufacturer

Pharmadox Healthcare Limited, KW20A Kordin Industrial Park, Paola PLA 3000, Malta

Adalvo Limited, Malta Life Sciences Park, Building 1, Level 4, Sir Temi Zammit Buildings, San Gwann Industrial Estate, SGN 3000, Malta

Qualimetrix S.A., 579 Mesogeion Avenue, Agia Paraskevi, Athens, 15343, Greece

Other Formats

To listen to or request a copy of this leaflet in Braille, large print or audio please call, free of charge: 0800 198 5000 (UK only).

Please be ready to give the following information:

Product Name	Reference Number
Nintedanib 100mg Soft Capsules	29831/0782
Nintedanib 150mg Soft Capsules	29831/0783

This is a service provided by the Royal National Institute of Blind People.

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