

ANNEX I
SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Feraccru 30 mg hard capsules

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each capsule contains 30 mg iron (as ferric maltol).

Excipient(s) with known effect

Each capsule contains 91.5 mg of lactose monohydrate, 0.3 mg of Allura Red AC (E129) and 0.1 mg Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Hard capsule.

Red capsule (19 mm long x 7 mm diameter) printed "30".

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Feraccru is indicated in adults for the treatment of iron deficiency.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

The recommended dose is one capsule twice daily, morning and evening, on an empty stomach (see section 4.5).

Treatment duration will depend on the severity of iron deficiency, but generally at least 12-weeks treatment is required. It is recommended the treatment is continued as long as necessary to replenish the body iron stores according to blood tests.

The elderly and patients with hepatic or renal impairment

No dose adjustment is needed in elderly patients or patients with renal impairment (eGFR ≥ 15 ml/min/1.73 m²).

No clinical data on the need to adjust the dose in patients with impaired hepatic function and/or renal impairment (eGFR < 15 ml/min/1.73 m²) are available.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Feraccru in children (17 years and under) has not yet been established. No data are available

Method of administration

Oral use.

Feraccru capsules should be taken whole on an empty stomach (with half a glass of water), as the

absorption of iron is reduced when it is taken with food (see section 4.5).

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Haemochromatosis and other iron overload syndromes.
- Patients receiving repeated blood transfusions.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Iron deficiency or iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) diagnosis should be made based on blood tests; it is important to investigate the cause of the iron deficiency and to exclude underlying causes of anaemia other than iron deficiency.

Feraccru is not recommended for use in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) flare or in IBD- patients with haemoglobin (Hb) <9.5 g/dl.

Concomitant administration of ferric maltol with intravenous iron, dimercaprol, chloramphenicol or methyldopa is to be avoided (see section 4.5)

This medicinal product contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product.

This medicinal product also contains Allura Red AC (E 129) and Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110): these may cause allergic reactions.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No interaction studies have been performed with ferric maltol. Based on an *in vitro* study maltol is glucuronised through UGT1A6 (see section 5.2).

Food has been shown to inhibit uptake of Feraccru: The treatment should be taken on an empty stomach (see section 4.2)

Intravenous administration of iron salts

Concomitant administration of Feraccru and intravenous iron may induce hypotension or even collapse due to the fast release of iron resulting from saturation of transferrin caused by intravenous iron.

Medicinal products that may impact absorption and distribution of iron from Feraccru

Absorption of oral iron may be reduced by calcium and magnesium salts (such as magnesium trisilicate). Administration of iron preparations with such compounds should be separated by at least 2 hours

Impact of Feraccru on absorption of other medicinal products

Oral iron is known to reduce the absorption of penicillamine, bisphosphonates, ciprofloxacin, entacapone, levodopa, levofloxacin, levothyroxine (thyroxine) moxifloxacin, mycophenolate, norfloxacin and ofloxacin. These medicinal products should be given at least 2 hours apart from Feraccru.

Absorption of both iron and antibiotic may be reduced if oral iron is given with tetracycline. Administration of iron preparations and tetracyclines should be separated by 2 to 3 hours.

Pharmacodynamic interactions

Concomitant use of iron and dimercaprol is nephrotoxic (see section 4.4).

Concomitant use of chloramphenicol will delay plasma iron clearance, incorporation of iron into red blood cells and interfere with erythropoiesis (see section 4.4).

Concomitant use of iron with methyldopa may antagonise the hypotensive effect of methyldopa (see section 4.4).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

A moderate amount of data on the oral use of ferric iron in pregnant women indicate no malformative nor feto/ neonatal toxicity. Systemic exposure to the intact ferric maltol complex is negligible.

Feracru may be considered during pregnancy if necessary.

Breastfeeding

No effects of oral ferric iron have been shown in breastfed newborns/infants of treated mothers. Ferric maltol is not available systemically and is therefore unlikely to pass into the mother's milk. Feracru can be used during breast feeding if clinically needed.

Fertility

There are no data on the effect of ferric maltol on human fertility. No effects on fertility are anticipated since systemic exposure to ferric maltol is negligible.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Feracru has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were gastrointestinal symptoms (abdominal pain [8%], flatulence [4%], constipation [4%], abdominal discomfort [2%]/distension [2%] and diarrhoea [3%]) and these were mainly mild to moderate in severity. Reported severe adverse reactions were abdominal pain [4%], constipation [0.9%] and diarrhoea [0.9%].

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Table 1 presents all adverse reactions occurring clinical studies to date with Feracru.

Adverse reaction frequencies are defined as: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$, $< 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$, $< 1/100$), rare ($\geq 1/10,000$, $< 1/1,000$) or very rare ($< 1/10,000$).

Table 1: Adverse reactions observed during clinical studies to date.

System organ class	Common	Uncommon
Nervous system disorders		Headache
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain (including upper abdomen) Flatulence Constipation Abdominal discomfort/ distension Diarrhoea Discoloured faeces Nausea	Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth Vomiting
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Acne Erythema
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		Joint stiffness Pain in extremity
General disorders and administration site conditions		Thirst
Investigations		Blood alkaline phosphatase increased Blood thyroid stimulating hormone increased Gamma-glutamyltransferase increased

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions:

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#).

4.9 Overdose

Iron overdose is dangerous and can be life-threatening in children, infants and toddlers, requiring immediate attention.

Symptoms of iron overdose

Early signs and symptoms include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. The vomit and stools may be grey or black. In mild cases early features improve but in more serious cases there may be evidence of hypoperfusion (cool peripheries and hypotension), metabolic acidosis and systemic toxicity. In serious cases there can be recurrence of vomiting and gastrointestinal bleeding, up to 12 hours after ingestion. Shock can result from hypovolaemia or direct cardiotoxicity. Evidence of hepatocellular necrosis appears at this stage with jaundice, bleeding, hypoglycaemia, encephalopathy and positive anion gap metabolic acidosis. Poor tissue perfusion may lead to renal failure. Rarely, gastric scarring causing stricture or pyloric stenosis (alone or in combination) may lead to partial or complete bowel obstruction 2-5 weeks after ingestion.

Ingestion of 20 mg/kg elemental iron is potentially toxic and 200-250 mg/kg is potentially fatal. No single method of assessment is entirely satisfactory - clinical features as well as laboratory analysis must be taken into account. Serum iron levels measured at about 4 hours after ingestion is the best laboratory measure of severity.

Management

Supportive and symptomatic measures reflecting best standard medical care should be implemented. The use of desferroxamine should be considered: for detailed information see product information provided by the manufacturer. Haemodialysis does not remove iron effectively but should be considered on a supportive basis for acute renal failure as this will facilitate removal of the iron- desferroxamine complex.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antianemic preparations, iron trivalent, oral preparation, ATC code: B03AB10.

Mechanism of action

Feraccru contains iron in a stable ferric state as a complex with a trimaltol ligand. The complex is designed to provide, in a controlled way, utilisable iron for uptake across the intestinal wall and transfer to the iron transport and storage proteins in the body (transferrin and ferritin, respectively). The complex dissociates on uptake from the gastro-intestinal tract and the complex itself does not enter the systemic circulation.

Clinical efficacy

IBD Studies

The safety and efficacy of Feraccru for the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia was studied in 128 patients (age range 18-76 years; 45 males and 83 females) with inactive to mildly active IBD (58 patients with Ulcerative Colitis [UC] and 70 patients with Crohn's disease [CD]) and baseline Hb concentrations between 9.5 g/dL and 12 / 13 g/dL for females / males. Patients were enrolled in one combined randomised, placebo-controlled clinical study (AEGIS 1/2). 69 % of the patients with UC had a SCCAI score ≤ 2 and 31 % a SCCAI score of 3. 83 % of the patients with CD had a CDAI-score < 150 and 17 % a CDAI-score $> 150-220$. All patients had discontinued from prior oral ferrous product (OFP) treatment: more than 60 % of the subjects stopped taking prior OFP due to adverse events. The median time since last dose of OFP was 22 months in the experimental group and 17 months in the placebo arm. 52 % of the patients in AEGIS 1 and 33 % in AEGIS 2 had a disease flare in the previous 6 months. The median (min-max) time since last disease flare was around 7 months (0.0-450 months). Subjects were randomised to receive either 30 mg Feraccru twice daily or a matched placebo control for 12 weeks. The difference between the change from baseline for Feraccru compared to placebo at week 12 was 2.25 g/dL ($p < 0.0001$). Following completion of the 12-week placebo-controlled phase of the studies, all subjects were switched to Feraccru 30 mg twice daily open-label treatment for a further 52 weeks.

The results for the other key efficacy endpoints are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Other Key Efficacy Endpoints (AEGIS 1/2)

Endpoint	Hb change (g/dL) from Baseline* at Week 4 Mean (SE)	Hb change (g/dL) from Baseline* at Week 8 Mean (SE)	Proportion of subjects that achieved normalised Hb at Week 12 (%)	Proportion of subjects that achieved ≥ 1 g/dL change in Hb at Week 12 (%)	Proportion of subjects that achieved ≥ 2 g/dL change in Hb at Week 12 (%)
Feraccru (N=64)	1.06 (0.08)***	1.79 (0.11)***	66	78	56
Placebo (N=64)	0.02 (0.08)	0.06 (0.11)	12	11	0

* Hb at Baseline mean (SE): Feraccru 11.0 (1.027) g/dL, Placebo 11.1 (0.851) g/dL;

*** $p < 0.0001$ compared to placebo group;

An increase of ≥ 1 g/dL change in Hb at Week 12 was achieved in 90 % and 69 % of the ulcerative colitis (N=29) and Crohn's Disease (N=35) subgroups, respectively. An increase of ≥ 2 g/dL change in Hb at Week 12 was achieved in 62 % and 51 % of the ulcerative colitis and Crohn's Disease subgroups, respectively. Iron deficiency was also shown to be corrected by increase in ferritin levels in both studies. Mean ferritin ($\mu\text{g/L}$) levels in subjects taking Feraccru improved steadily from baseline (mean 8.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$ [SD 6.77]) to Week 12 (mean 26.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ [SD 30.57]), a mean overall improvement of 17.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Ferritin continued to rise over long-term treatment with Feraccru (mean 68.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$ [SD 96.24] at 64 weeks, a mean overall improvement of 60.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$).

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) study

The efficacy, safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics (PK) of Feraccru for the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia in adult subjects with chronic kidney disease (CKD) was studied in a phase III randomised placebo-controlled clinical study (AEGIS-CKD). 167 patients (age range 30-90 years; 50 males and 117 females) with an eGFR of ≥ 15 mL/min/1.73m² and < 60 mL/min/1.73m² and baseline Hb ≥ 8.0 g/dL and < 11.0 g/dL and ferritin < 250 ng/mL with a transferrin saturation (TSAT) $< 25\%$, or ferritin < 500 ng/mL with a TSAT of $< 15\%$ were randomized 2:1 to receive either Feraccru 30 mg capsules twice daily or placebo twice daily for a treatment period of 16 weeks. This was followed by an open-label treatment phase, which included up to 36 weeks of treatment with Feraccru only.

Feraccru resulted in clinically and statistically significant increases in Hb compared to placebo during the double-blind 16-week treatment period. The least squares mean (LSM) change in Hb concentration from baseline to Week 16 was 0.50 g/dL for the ferric maltol group and -0.02 g/dL for the placebo group, with a statistically significant LSM difference of 0.52 ($p=0.0149$).

The LSM change in ferritin concentration from baseline to Week 16 with LOCF was 25.42 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for the Feraccru group and -7.23 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for the placebo group, with a statistically significant LSM difference of 32.65 ($p=0.0007$).

Paediatric Studies

The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with Feraccru in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in iron deficient anaemia (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption and elimination

The pharmacokinetic properties of ferric maltol was assessed through measurement of plasma and urine concentrations of maltol and maltol glucuronide, together with serum iron parameters after a single dose and at steady state (after 1 week) in 24 subjects with iron deficiency, randomised to receive 30 mg, 60 mg or 90 mg Feraccru twice daily. Blood and urine samples were assayed for maltol and maltol glucuronide. Serum samples were assayed for iron parameters.

Maltol was transiently measured in plasma with a AUC_{0-t} between 0.022 and 0.205 h. $\mu\text{g/mL}$ across all dosing regimens and both study days. Non-clinical studies have shown that maltol is metabolised through UGT1A6 and by sulphation. It is not known if medical products that inhibit UGT enzymes have the potential to increase maltol concentration (see section 4.5). The maltol appeared to be rapidly metabolised to maltol glucuronide (AUC_{0-t} between 9.83 and 30.9 h. $\mu\text{g/mL}$ across all dose regimens). Maximum maltol and maltol glucuronide concentrations were reached 1 to 1.5 hours after oral administration of Feraccru. Exposure to maltol glucuronide increased dose proportionally over the Feraccru 30 to 90 mg twice daily dosing range and there was no significant accumulation of either after 7 days treatment with Feraccru. Of the total maltol ingested, a mean of between 39.8 % and 60.0 % was excreted as maltol glucuronide. Peak transferrin saturation (TSAT) and total serum iron values were reached 1.5 to 3 hours after oral administration of Feraccru. Total serum iron concentrations and TSAT values were generally higher with increasing Feraccru doses. TSAT and total serum iron profiles were comparable between Day 1 and Day 8.

The pharmacokinetic properties of Feraccru were also investigated at steady state in 15 subjects who

were already participating in the AEGIS1/2 study described above and who had been in the open-label treatment phase for at least 7 days (Feracru 30 mg twice daily). Maltol was again transiently measured in plasma with a half-life of 0.7 hours, with a C_{max} of 67.3 ± 28.3 ng/mL. The maltol appeared to be rapidly metabolised to maltol glucuronide ($C_{max} = 4677 \pm 1613$ ng/mL). Maximum maltol and maltol glucuronide concentrations were reached approximately 1 hour after oral administration of Feracru. Maximum total iron serum concentrations were measured 1-2 hours after administration. The pharmacokinetic profiles of maltol/maltol glucuronide and iron parameters were independent of one another.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Ferric maltol

Non-clinical studies revealed no special hazard for humans based on repeated dose toxicity and local tolerance studies conducted with ferric maltol.

Deposition of iron in the reticulo-endothelial system, liver and spleen was recorded in dogs administered 250 mg/kg/day ferric maltol.

No reproductive and developmental toxicity or carcinogenicity studies have been conducted with ferric maltol.

Maltol

Haemosiderin was observed in Kupffer cells of dogs administered 250 mg/kg/day maltol. At doses of 500 mg/kg/day testicular degeneration and toxic signs indicative of iron chelation were recorded. These effects were not observable in a second study in dogs receiving up to 300 mg/kg/day.

A possible potential genotoxic potential for maltol could not be fully ruled out. However, no carcinogenic effects were recorded in studies conducted in mice and rats receiving up to 400 mg/kg/day maltol.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Capsule contents:

Lactose monohydrate
Sodium laurilsulfate
Magnesium stearate
Colloidal anhydrous silica
Crospovidone (Type A)

Capsule shell:

Hypromellose
Brilliant Blue FCF (E133)
Allura Red AC (E 129)
Titanium dioxide (E 171)
Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110)

Printing Ink

Shellac glaze-45% (20 %esterfied) in Ethanol
Iron oxide black
Propylene glycol
Ammonium hydroxide

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

4 years

Shelf-life after first opening container: 45 days.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25 °C.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

HDPE bottles with a child-proof polypropylene push-lock. Each pack contains 14, 50, 56 or 100 (2 bottles of 50) capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements for disposal.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Norgine B.V.
Antonio Vivaldistraat 150
1083 HP Amsterdam
Netherlands

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

EU/1/15/1075/001
EU/1/15/1075/002
EU/1/15/1075/003
EU/1/15/1075/004

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 18 February 2016

Date of latest renewal: 25 November 2020

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

ANNEX II

- A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**
- B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**
- C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**
- D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

A. MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer responsible for batch release

Patheon France
40 Boulevard de Champaret
38300
Bourgoin-Jallieu
FRANCE

The printed package leaflet of the medicinal product must state the name and address of the manufacturer responsible for the release of the concerned batch.

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- **Periodic safety update reports (PSURs)**

The requirements for submission of PSURs (MAH) for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- **Risk management plan (RMP)**

The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the marketing authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Carton

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Feracru 30 mg hard capsules
iron (as ferric maltol)

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 30 mg iron (as ferric maltol)

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains lactose, Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110) and Allura Red AC (E 129).
See package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

56 capsules
50 capsules
14 capsules
100 capsules (2 bottles of 50 capsules)

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP:
Use within 45 days of first opening.

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 25 °C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Norgine B.V.
Antonio Vivaldistraat 150
1083 HP Amsterdam
Netherlands

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/15/1075/001
EU/1/15/1075/002
EU/1/15/1075/003
EU/1/15/1075/004

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot:

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Feracru 30 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

Bottle label

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Feraccru 30 mg hard capsules
Iron (as ferric maltol)

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each capsule contains 30 mg iron (as ferric maltol).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains lactose, Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110) and Allura Red AC (E 129).
See package leaflet for further information

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

56 capsules
14 capsules
50 capsules (*for pack-sizes of 50 and 100 capsules*)

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP:
Use within 45 days of first opening.

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 25 °C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Norgine B.V.

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/15/1075/001

EU/1/15/1075/002

EU/1/15/1075/003

EU/1/15/1075/004

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot:

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Feraccru 30 mg hard capsules iron (as ferric maltol)

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. Do not pass it onto 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 Feraccru is and what it is used for.
2. What you need to know before you take Feraccru.
3. How to take Feraccru.
4. Possible side effects.
5. How to store Feraccru.
6. Contents of the pack and other information.

1. What Feraccru is and what it is used for

Feraccru contains iron (as ferric maltol). Feraccru is used in adults to treat low iron stores in your body. Low iron causes anaemia (too few red blood cells).

2. What you need to know before you take Feraccru

Do not take Feraccru:

- If you are allergic to ferric maltol or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you have any illness causing iron overload or a disturbance in how your body uses iron.
- If you have received multiple blood transfusions.

Warnings and precautions

Before starting treatment, your doctor will use a blood test to make sure that your anaemia is not severe or caused by anything other than iron deficiency (low iron stores).

You should avoid taking Feraccru if you are experiencing a “flare” of your inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

You should not take Feraccru if you are taking dimercaprol (a medicine used to remove toxic metals from the blood), chloramphenicol (used to treat bacterial infections), or methyldopa (used to treat high blood pressure).

Children and adolescents

Do not give this treatment to children or adolescents 17 years and under as it has not been studied in this age group. Too much iron is dangerous in children, infants and toddlers and can be life-threatening.

Other medicines and Feraccru

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines.

You should leave at least 2 hours between taking Feraccru and taking:

- Supplements or medicines that contain magnesium or calcium.
 - Some antibiotics, such as ciprofloxacin, tetracycline, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin and ofloxacin.
 - Bisphosphonates (used to treat bone diseases).
 - Penicillamine (used to bind metals).
 - Some medicines used to treat Parkinson's disease (entacapone, levodopa) and thyroid problems (levothyroxine)
- Mycophenolate (used with other medicines to prevent the body rejecting transplanted organs). You should not be given iron by injection or infusion (intravenously) while you are taking Feraccru.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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

Driving and using machines

Feraccru is unlikely to have any effect on the ability to drive and use machines.

Feraccru contains lactose

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

Feraccru contains Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110) and Allura Red AC (E 129)

Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110) and Allura Red AC (E 129) may cause allergic reactions.

Feraccru contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Feraccru

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

The recommended dose is one capsule (30 mg) taken twice a day, morning and evening. Take this medicine on an empty stomach with half a glass of water (one hour before a meal, or at least 2 hours after a meal).

Swallow the capsules whole.

If you take more Feraccru than you should

Taking too much Feraccru can make the person feel sick or be sick and cause bellyache and diarrhoea. Call your doctor or hospital straightaway if you or another person has taken too much Feraccru. Make sure that you take this leaflet and any remaining capsules with you to show to the doctor.

If you forget to take your Feraccru

Skip the missed dose and take the next dose as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten capsule.

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 get them. The most common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people) of Feraccru are:

- Stomach pain
- Flatulence (wind)
- Constipation
- Discomfort or bloating in the stomach
- Diarrhoea
- Nausea (feeling sick)
- Discoloured faeces

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

- Thirst,
- Stiff joints
- Pain in fingers/toes
- Headache
- Acne, skin redness,
- Vomiting
- Abdominal bloating, abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea due to increase in bacteria in the gut
- Blood tests may show increased levels of proteins (alkaline phosphatase, Gamma-glutamyltransferase) that break down chemicals in the blood and of a hormone (Thyroid stimulating hormone) that stimulates the thyroid gland.

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 national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#). By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Feraccru

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 after EXP: The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not use this medicine for more than 45 days after first opening the bottle. Store below 25°C.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Feraccru contains

The active substance is 30 mg of iron as ferric maltol.

The other ingredients are:

- Lactose monohydrate (see section 2)
- Sodium laurilsulfate
- Magnesium stearate
- Colloidal anhydrous silica
- Crospovidone (Type A)
- Hypromellose
- Brilliant Blue FCF (E 133)
- Allura Red AC (E 129) (see section 2)
- Titanium dioxide (E 171)
- Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110) (see section 2)
- Shellac glaze-45% (20 %esterfied) in Ethanol

- Iron oxide black
- Propylene glycol
- Ammonium hydroxide

What Feraccru looks like and contents of the pack

Feraccru is a red hard capsule printed “30” containing a reddish-brown powder. Feraccru is available in packs, each containing 14, 50, 56 or 100 (2 bottles of 50) capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Norgine B.V.
Antonio Vivaldistraat 150
1083 HP Amsterdam
Netherlands

Manufacturer

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This leaflet was last revised in**Other sources of information**

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:

<http://www.ema.europa.eu>.