

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

GYREX[®] 50 mg film-coated tablet

Administered orally.

- **Active substance:** Each film-coated tablet contains 57.565 mg quetiapine fumarate equivalent to 50 mg quetiapine base.
- **Excipients:** Polyvinyl pyrrolidone, calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, lactose monohydrate of bovine origin, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, talc, polyethylene glycol

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

- *Keep these instructions for use. You may need to read it again later.*
- *you have any further questions, please consult your doctor or pharmacist.*
- *This medicine has been prescribed for you personally, do not give it to others.*
- *During the use of this medicine, tell your doctor that you are taking this medicine when you go to the doctor or hospital.*
- *Follow exactly what is written in this leaflet. Do not use **higher or lower** doses than the dosage recommended for you.*

In this leaflet:

1. ***What is GYREX[®] and what is it used for?***
2. ***Things to consider before using GYREX[®]***
3. ***How to use GYREX[®] ?***
4. ***What are the possible side effects?***
5. ***Storage of GYREX[®]***

1. What is GYREX[®] and what is it used for?

- GYREX[®] is available in blister packs of 30, 60 and 90 tablets. The tablets are , round, curved, film-coated tablets with the "Q50" logo on one side.
- GYREX[®] effective substance Quetiapine which is, antipsychotics (psychiatric medicines for the treatment of diseases) is a medicine that belongs to the group of medicines called.
- GYREX[®] contains lactose monohydrate of bovine origin.

GYREX[®] is effective in the treatment of the following diseases:

- Major depressive episodes accompanying bipolar disorder: In this condition you feel sad. You may feel pessimism, guilt, loss of energy, loss of appetite and insomnia.
- Moderate to severe episodes of mania in bipolar disorder: you become overly euphoric, excited, happy, curious or hyperactive (you may need less sleep than usual, be more talkative, find thoughts or ideas racing by) or have poor judgment, including aggressive or destructive behavior.

- Prevention of relapse (reappearance) of mania and depressive episodes in patients with bipolar disorder who have previously responded to quetiapine treatment.
- Schizophrenia: you may hear or feel things that don't really exist; you believe things that aren't real or feel strange feelings of doubt, anxiety, confusion, guilt, tension, boredom.

Your doctor may continue to prescribe GYREX[®] even if you feel well.

2. Things to consider before using GYREX[®]

GYREX[®] should not be used in elderly patients with loss of brain function leading to impaired memory and thinking (dementia). This is because medicines in the group including GYREX[®] may increase the risk of stroke and in some cases death in elderly patients with dementia.

Clinical trials with GYREX[®] and other medicines in this class have reported an increased risk of death in elderly patients with dementia and behavioral disorders. GYREX[®] is not approved for such use.

The use of antidepressant drugs, especially in children and young people up to the age of 24, may increase suicidal thoughts or behaviors. For this reason, your doctor will monitor you closely for unexpected behavioral changes such as restlessness, hyperactivity or the possibility of suicide especially at the beginning and during the first months of your treatment or when your dose is increased/decreased or discontinued. Call your doctor as soon as possible if you experience any worsening of your condition, suicidal thoughts or behavior, or thoughts of harming yourself.

GYREX[®] is not recommended for use in patients under 18 years of age.

DO NOT use GYREX[®] in the following situations

If you do;

- You are allergic to the active substance quetiapine or to any of the ingredients of GYREX[®] (see list of excipients),
- If you are taking any of the following medicines:
 - Some medicines used to treat HIV (HIV-protease inhibitors such as didanosine, lopinavir, ritonavir),
 - Against fungal infections azole used class drugs (such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole),
 - Some drugs used to treat infections, such as erythromycin, clarithromycin,
 - Some depression medicines such as nefazodone,

If you are not sure, consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking GYREX[®].

Use GYREX[®] with Caution in the following situations

If you do;

- You or someone in your family has or has heart disease (for example, if you have a heart rhythm disorder, weakness of the heart muscle or inflammation of the heart, or if you take any medicines that affect your heartbeat),
- If you have low blood pressure,
- If you have had a stroke and especially if you are older,
- If you have liver disease,
- You have had a seizure (seizure),
- If you have diabetes or are at risk of getting diabetes. Your doctor may check your blood sugar levels when you use GYREX®.
- If you have had a low white blood cell count in the past for any reason related or unrelated to medicines,
- If you are an elderly person with dementia (loss of brain function). GYREX® should not be used because the group of medicines to which GYREX® belongs may increase the risk of stroke or, in some cases, death in older people with dementia.
- Since this group of medicines is associated with the formation of blood clots, if you or your family has a history of blood clots in the veins,
- You are or have been experiencing short periods of stopping breathing (referred to as sleep apnea) during normal night sleep and the medications you are taking slow down normal brain activity (depressants),
- You have a condition where you cannot empty your bladder completely (urinary retention), enlarged prostate, a blockage in your intestines or increased pressure in your eyes. These conditions are sometimes caused by medicines that affect the function of nerve cells ("anti-cholinergics") to treat certain medical conditions.
- If you have a problem with your veins. GYREX® an infrequent risk of causing blockage of the veins. All risk factors should be identified and necessary precautions taken before and during treatment.
- You have a history of alcohol or drug abuse.

If any of the following symptoms apply to you after using **GYREX®**, consult your doctor immediately:

- A combination of fever, severe muscle stiffness, sweating and loss of consciousness, known as neuroleptic malignant syndrome. This may require emergency medical treatment.
- Often uncontrolled movements of the face or tongue,
- Dizziness or severely drowsy. In elderly patients, this may increase the risk of accidental injury (falls).
- Seizures
- Prolonged and painful erection (priapism).

Such symptoms can be caused by these types of medicines.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you experience the following symptoms

- Fever, flu-like symptoms, sore throat or other infection, which may be the result of a low white blood cell count; GYREX® may need to be stopped and/or treated.
- Constipation accompanied by persistent abdominal pain or constipation that does not

respond to treatment as this may be followed by a more serious blockage of the intestine.

• **Suicidal ideation and worsening depression**

If you are experiencing depression, you may sometimes have thoughts about hurting or killing yourself. Because all of these medicines take about two weeks to work, but sometimes longer, these thoughts may increase when you first start treatment. These thoughts may also increase if you suddenly stop taking your medication. You are more likely to have these thoughts if you are a young adult. Information from clinical trials has shown that young adults under the age of 25 with depression have a higher risk of suicidal thoughts and/or suicidal behavior.

If at any time you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself, contact your doctor or go to hospital immediately. It may be helpful to tell a relative or close friend about your depression and ask them to read this booklet. You can ask them to tell you if they think the depression is getting worse or if they are worried about changes in your behavior.

Weight gain

Weight gain has been seen in patients taking GYREX®. You and your doctor should check your weight regularly.

Children and adolescents

GYREX® is not for use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

If these warnings apply to you, even at any time in the past, please consult your doctor.

Use of GYREX® with food and drink

You can take GYREX® with food or separately.

Be careful how much alcohol you drink. Because the combined effects of GYREX® and alcohol can make you sleepy.

Do not drink grapefruit juice while taking GYREX® treatment. It may change the way the medicine works.

Pregnancy

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before using this medicine.

If you think you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, consult your doctor before taking GYREX®. You should not take GYREX® during pregnancy without first talking to your doctor.

Newborns exposed to antipsychotic drugs (effective in the treatment of psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia and psychotic depression) in the last trimester of pregnancy for abnormal muscle movements and/or drug withdrawal symptoms, which can vary in severity following birth. These symptoms include restlessness, excessive muscle tension, loss of muscle tension, tremors, sleepiness, breathing difficulties or feeding disturbances. If your baby develops any of these symptoms, you should contact your doctor.

If you notice that you are pregnant during treatment, consult your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

Breastfeeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before using this medicine.

Do not breastfeed your baby while you are taking this medicine.

Vehicle and machine use

This medicine may make you sleepy. Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how these tablets affect you.

Important information about some excipients contained in GYREX® GYREX® contains bovine lactose monohydrate, a type of sugar. If you have been previously told by your doctor that you are intolerant to certain sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Concomitant use with other medicines

Do not use GYREX® together with the following medicines:

- Some medicines used to treat AIDS (HIV) (such as HIV protease inhibitors like didanosine, lopinavir, ritonavir),
- Azole class used for the treatment of fungal infections drugs (such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole),
- Erythromycin or clarithromycin (used to treat infection),
- Depression medications like nefazodone,

Tell your doctor if you are taking the following medicines.

- Medicines for epilepsy (such as phenytoin or carbamazepine),
- Blood pressure (high blood pressure) medicines,
- Barbiturates (to treat insomnia),
- Thioridazine or lithium (other antipsychotic drugs),
- Medicines that affect your heartbeat: For example, medicines that cause electrolyte imbalance (low levels of potassium and magnesium in the blood), such as diuretics, or certain antibiotics (medicines used to treat infections),
- Medicines that can cause constipation,
- Medicines that affect the function of nerve cells ("anti-cholinergic") in the treatment of certain medical conditions.

Please talk to your doctor before stopping any of your medicines.

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are currently taking or have recently taken any prescription or non-prescription medicines.

Urine drug screening

If urine is screened for drugs, some test methods may give a positive result for these drugs, even if you are not taking methadone or other medicines for depression called tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) because you are taking GYREX®. If such a result is obtained, it may be necessary to confirm the results with more specific tests.

3. How to use GYREX[®]

Instructions for appropriate use and dose/frequency of administration:

Always follow your doctor's instructions exactly while taking GYREX[®]. Ask your

doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Your doctor will decide your starting dose. The maintenance dose (daily dose depends on your disease and your needs, but will usually be between 150 mg and 800 mg).

Way and method of implementation:

- You will take your tablets once a day at bedtime or twice a day, depending on your illness.
- Swallow your tablets whole with a little water.
- You can take your tablets when you are hungry or with a meal.
- Do not drink grapefruit juice while taking GYREX[®]. It may affect the way the medicine works.
- Your doctor may continue to prescribe GYREX[®] even if you feel well.

Different age groups

Use in children and adolescents:

GYREX[®] is not recommended for use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Use in the elderly:

If you are elderly, your doctor may change your dose.

Special conditions for use Renal

failure:

No dose adjustment is needed in patients with renal impairment.

Liver failure:

Your doctor may change your dose if you have liver problems.

If you have the impression that the effect of GYREX[®] is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have used more GYREX[®] than you should have

If you have used more GYREX[®] than you should, talk to a doctor or pharmacist.

If you have taken more GYREX[®] than your doctor has prescribed for you, you may feel sleepy, dizzy or have an abnormal heartbeat. Contact your doctor and go straight to the nearest hospital. Take your GYREX[®] tablets with you.

If you forget to take GYREX[®]

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten doses.

Take the forgotten film-coated tablet as soon as you remember, unless it is too close to the time for the next dose.

Effects that may occur when treatment with GYREX® is discontinued

If you stop taking GYREX® suddenly, you may not be able to sleep (insomnia) or you may feel sick (nausea) or develop headache, diarrhea, feeling sick (vomiting), dizziness or restlessness.

Your doctor may advise you to reduce the dose gradually before stopping treatment.

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

4. What are the possible side effects?

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

If any of the following happens, stop taking GYREX® and tell your doctor IMMEDIATELY or contact the emergency department of the nearest hospital:

- Severe allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions) that can cause breathing difficulties or shock.
- Allergic reactions including skin blisters, swelling of the skin and swelling around the mouth.
- Sudden swelling of the skin, usually around the eyes, lips and throat (angioedema).

These are all very serious side effects. If you have any of these, you are seriously allergic to GYREX®. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalization.

These side effects occur infrequently.

Side effects are classified as follows:

Very common	: It can be seen in at least one in 10 patients.
Widespread	: Less than one in 10 but more than one in 100 patients.
Uncommon	: Less than one in 100 but more than one in 1,000 patients.
Seyrek	: Less than one in 1,000 but more than one in 10,000 patients.
Very sparse	: Less than one in 10,000 patients.
Unknown	: Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

Other side effects of GYREX® include

It is very common:

- Dizziness (can cause fainting), headache, dry mouth,
- Drowsiness (may go away over time if you continue taking GYREX®) (may cause a fall),
- Symptoms of drug withdrawal (symptoms when you stop taking GYREX®), including not being able to sleep (insomnia), feeling sick (nausea), headache, diarrhea, feeling sick (vomiting), dizziness, and restlessness. It is recommended to discontinue the medication gradually over a period of at least 1 to 2 weeks.

- Weight gain,
- Abnormal muscle movements. These include difficulty initiating muscle movements, tremors, discomfort, or painless muscle stiffness.
- Changes in the amount of some fats (triglycerides and total cholesterol)

Common

- Increased heart rate (tachycardia),
- Feeling like the heart is beating too strongly, beating too fast or skipping beats,
- Constipation, stomach disorder (indigestion),
- Feeling of weakness and weakness,
- Swelling of the arms or legs,
- Low blood pressure when standing up (orthostatic hypotension) and associated dizziness or fainting (can lead to a fall),
- Elevated blood sugar,
- Blurred vision
- Abnormal dreams and nightmares,
- Feeling of hunger (increased appetite),
- to stimuli,
- Difficulty with speech and pronunciation,
- Increased depression and suicidal thoughts,
- Shortness of breath
- Vomiting (especially in the elderly),
- Fever,
- Changes in the amount of thyroid hormones in the blood,
- Reduced numbers of certain types of blood cells,
- Increases in the amounts of liver enzymes measured in the blood,
- Increases in the amount of the hormone prolactin in the blood. In rare cases, an increase in the hormone prolactin can lead to the following:
 - Swelling of the breast and unexpected milk supply in men and women.
 - Women have no menstruation or irregular .

Uncommon

- Seizures
- Allergic reactions including skin blisters, swelling of the skin and swelling around the mouth,
- A feeling of restlessness in the legs (also called restless leg syndrome),
- Difficulty swallowing,
- Involuntary movements, especially of the face and tongue,
- Impaired sexual activity,
- Diabetes (diabetes),
- A change in the electrical activity of the heart seen on the ECG (QT prolongation),
- Slower than normal heart rate may be seen when treatment is started and may be associated with low blood pressure and fainting,

- Difficulty urinating,
- Fainting (can cause a fall),
- Nasal congestion

- Reduced amount of red blood cells (red blood cells),
- Decreased amount of sodium in the blood,
- Neutropenia
- Worsening of pre-existing diabetes (diabetes).

Rare

- A combination of fever, sweating, muscle stiffness, feeling very sleepy or fainting (a disorder called "neuroleptic malignant syndrome"),
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice),
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis),
- Priapism (prolonged and painful erection),
- Swelling of the breasts and unexpected production of breast milk (galactorrhea),
- Menstrual irregularity,
- Blood clots, especially in the veins of the legs (symptoms of swelling, pain and redness of the legs) that travel along the blood vessels into the lungs, causing chest pain and difficulty breathing. If any of these symptoms occur, contact your doctor immediately.
- Walking, talking, eating and other while asleep,
- Decreased body temperature (hypothermia),
- Pancreatitis,
- A condition (also called metabolic syndrome) that is a combination of one or more of the following three conditions Increased abdominal fat, a decrease in "good cholesterol" (HDL-C), an increase in a type of fat in the blood called triglycerides, high blood pressure and increased blood sugar,
- A condition called agranulocytosis; low white blood cell count with fever, flu-like symptoms, sore throat or other infection,
- Intestinal obstruction,
- Increased levels of creatine phosphokinase in the blood (a substance in the muscles),
- Short periods of stopping breathing during normal night sleep (sleep apnea).

Very rare:

- Severe diaper rash, blistering and red bumps on the skin,
- Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis), which can cause breathing difficulties or shock,
- Sudden blistering of the skin, usually around the eyes, lips and throat (angioedema),
- Severe peeling of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome),
- Inappropriate secretion of the hormone that regulates urine volume,
- Destruction of muscle fibers and pain in the muscles (rhabdomyolysis).

Unknown

- Skin rash with irregular red spots (erythema multiforme),
- Severe, immediate allergic reaction (toxic epidermal necrolysis) with symptoms such as fever, blistering and peeling of the skin,
- Symptoms of drug withdrawal in newborn babies due the use of GYREX[®] by pregnant women.

The group of medicines that GYREX® belongs to includes can cause heart rhythm disturbances that can result in cardiac arrhythmias.

Some side effects can only be seen when a blood test is done. These include changes in the amount of certain fats (triglycerides and total cholesterol) and sugars in the blood, changes in the amount of thyroid hormones in the blood, an increase in liver enzymes, a decrease in the number of certain blood cells, a decrease in the amount of red blood cells, an increase in the amount of creatine phosphokinase (a substance in muscles) in the blood and an increase in the amount of the hormone prolactin in the blood. Increases in the hormone prolactin can rarely cause the following conditions:

- Swelling of the breasts and unexpected production of breast milk in women and men
- Lack of monthly periods or irregular periods in women

Additional side effects in children and adolescents:

The same side effects that may occur in adults may also occur in children and adolescents.

The following side effects are more common in children and adolescents or not seen in adults:

Very Common

- Increase in the amount of the hormone called prolactin in the blood. In rare cases, prolactin hormone
- The increase may be followed by:
 - Swollen breasts and unexpected production of breast milk in boys and girls
 - Girls do not have monthly periods or have irregular periods
 - Increased appetite,
 - Vomiting,
 - Abnormal muscle movements. These include difficulty initiating muscle movements, tremors, discomfort, or painless muscle stiffness.
 - Increased blood pressure.

Common

- Feeling weak, powerless (can cause fainting),
- Nasal obstruction
- Don't feel restless.

Reporting of side effects

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you experience any side effects listed or not listed in this leaflet. Also reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization 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.

If you experience any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

5. Storage of GYREX®

Keep GYREX® out of the sight and reach of children and in its packaging.

Store at room temperature below 30 C.°

Use in accordance with the expiration date.

Do not use GYREX® after the expiry date indicated on the package.

Do not throw expired or unused medicines in the garbage! Give them to the collection system designated by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

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