

Astzol

Anastrozole Tablets 1 mg

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some of the common questions people ask about Astzol. It does not contain all the information that is known about Astzol.

It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor will have weighed the risks of you taking Astzol against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with the medicine.

You may need to read it again.

What Astzol tablets are used for

Astzol tablets are used to treat breast cancer in women who no longer have their menstrual periods either naturally, due to their age or after surgery, radiotherapy or chemotherapy.

Astzol tablets are a non-steroidal aromatase inhibitor, which reduces the amount of oestrogen (female sex hormone) made by the body. In some types of breast cancer, oestrogen can help the cancer cells grow. By blocking oestrogen, Astzol may slow or stop the growth of cancer.

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor.

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why Astzol tablets have been prescribed for you.

Your doctor may have prescribed Astzol for another reason.

Astzol tablets are only available with a doctor's prescription.

Astzol tablets are not addictive.

Before you take Astzol

When you must not take it

Do not take Astzol if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

Astzol may affect your developing baby if you take it during pregnancy.

Do not breastfeed while taking Astzol.

Your baby can take in Astzol from breast milk if you are breastfeeding.

Do not take Astzol if you have an allergy to:

- Anastrozole, the active ingredient of Astzol
- Any of the other ingredients of Astzol listed at the end of this leaflet
- Other anti-oestrogen medicines.

Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty in breathing; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or any other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Do not take Astzol if you are still having menstrual periods. Astzol should only be taken by women who are no longer having menstrual periods.

Do not take Astzol if you are a man.

Men are not normally treated with Astzol.

Do not give Astzol to a child.

Astzol tablets are not recommended for use in children.

Do not take Astzol after the use by (expiry) date printed on the pack. Do not take Astzol if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

If it has expired or is damaged return it to your pharmacist for disposal

Do not use it to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not give this medicine to anyone else.

Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if you have any allergies to the following:

- Any medicines
- Any other substances, such as foods, preservatives or dyes

Tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:

- Liver problems
- Kidney problems
- Osteoporosis, a family history of osteoporosis or risk factors for developing osteoporosis (such as smoking, a diet low in calcium, poor mobility, a slight build or treatment with steroid medicines)

Aromatase inhibitors may decrease bone mineral density (BMD) in women who have been through menopause, with a possible increased risk of fractures. Your doctor should discuss with you your treatment options for managing this possible increased risk of fractures.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you start taking Astzol

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines should not be taken with Astzol. These include:

- Tamoxifen, a medicine used to treat breast cancer
- Any medicine that contains oestrogen such as medicines used in Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) or oral contraceptives
- Any health food products contain natural oestrogens used for post-menopausal symptoms.
- Medicines from a class called "Luteinising Hormone Releasing Hormone (LHRH) agonists", such as goserelin or leuprorelin.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have any concerns or questions about taking Astzol.

Your doctor or pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking this medicine.

How to take Astzol

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist carefully.

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

Your doctor or pharmacist will tell you how many tablets you will need to take each day. This depends on your condition and whether or not you are taking any other medicines.

If you do not understand the instructions on the box, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How much to take

The usual dose is one tablet every day.

When to take it

Take Astzol at about the same time each day.

Taking it at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you remember when to take it.

Swallow Astzol tablets whole, with a glass of water.

It does not matter if you take Astzol before, with or after food.

How long to take it

Continue taking Astzol for as long as your doctor or pharmacist tells you. Astzol helps to control your condition, but does not cure it. Therefore you must take Astzol every day. Do not stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to - even if you feel better.

If you forget to take it

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember, as long as it is 12 hours before the next dose is due. If it is less than 12 hours to the next dose, do not take the dose you have missed.

Do not double the dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have trouble remembering when to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor or the Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26) for advice, or go to Accident and Emergency at the nearest hospital if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much Astzol. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

You may need urgent medical attention.

While you are taking it

Things you must do

Be sure to keep all your appointments with your doctor so your progress can be checked.

Tell any other doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking Astzol.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, tell your doctor, dentist or pharmacist that you are taking Astzol.

If you go into hospital, please let the medical staff know that you are taking Astzol.

Things you must not do

Do not give Astzol to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Do not take Astzol to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not stop taking Astzol unless you have discussed it with your doctor.

Things to be careful of

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how Astzol tablets affect you.

Some patients may occasionally feel weak or sleepy.

Side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Astzol.

Astzol helps most postmenopausal women with breast cancer, but it may have unwanted side effects in a few people.

All medicines can have side effects.

Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. Side effects may happen at the start of treatment or they may happen after you have been taking your medicine for some time. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the side effects.

If you get any side effects do not stop taking Astzol without first talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

If any of the following happen tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- Sudden signs of allergy such as shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty in breathing; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or any other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives on the skin.
- Severe skin reactions with lesions, ulcers or blisters.
- Liver pain or swelling and/or a general feeling of unwell with or without jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes).

These are serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. Serious side effects are uncommon or rare.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- Hot flushes
- Feeling weak or a lack of energy
- Feeling sleepy
- Joint pain or stiffness
- Vaginal dryness
- Vaginal bleeding
- Thinning of hair (hair loss)
- Mild skin rash
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Diarrhoea
- Headache
- Loss of appetite (anorexia)
- Vomiting
- Carpal tunnel syndrome (tingling, pain, coldness, weakness in parts of hand)
- Pins and needles
- Loss of taste or changing taste of food or drink

- Feeling depressed

Astzol may be associated with changes in your blood, urine or liver. Your doctor may want to perform tests from time to time to check on your progress and detect any unwanted side effects.

These are the more common side effects of Astzol. Mostly these are mild to moderate in nature.

Uncommon side effects can include, trigger finger which is a condition in which one of your fingers or your thumb catches in a bent position.

Tell your doctor if you notice anything else that is making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed may occur in some people.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects.

You may not experience any of them.

After taking it

Storage

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.

If you take Astzol out of the blister pack it will not keep well.

Keep it in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Do not store it or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Do not leave it on a window-sill or in the car on hot days.

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Disposal

Ask your pharmacist what to do with any tablets you have left over if your doctor tells you to stop taking them, or you find that the expiry date has passed.

Product Description

What Astzol looks like

Astzol tablets are white to off white, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets with "AHI" debossing on one side and plain on other side containing 1 mg Anastrozole.

Ingredients

Each Astzol tablet contains 1 mg of anastrozole as the active ingredient, and the following inactive ingredients:

- Lactose monohydrate
- Povidone
- Sodium starch glycollate type-A
- Magnesium stearate
- Hypromellose
- Macrogol 300
- Titanium dioxide

Astzol tablets come in a blister pack containing 30 tablets.

Name and Address of the Sponsor

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Australian Registration Number:

AUST R 259990

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