

Sunlenca® | (lenacapavir)

This leaflet is designed to give you a general idea of the most important things you need to know about your new medicine. It is not supposed to replace the manufacturer's leaflet that comes with the medicine but is intended to be read alongside it. After reading this leaflet if you have any questions please ask your clinic team.

Clinic contact details:

What is lenacapavir?

Oral lenacapavir is a beige, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablet with "GSI" on one side and "62L" on the other side.

Injectable lenacapavir is packaged in 2 clear glass vials, each containing 1.5 mL solution for injection.

Lenacapavir is used in combination with other medications for the treatment of HIV. Please speak to your clinic team if you would like more information about how these drugs work.



How should I take lenacapavir?

	Initiation period – Oral lead-in
Day 1	Take TWO 300mg tablets (both together)
Day 2	Take TWO 300mg tablets (both together)
Day 8	Take ONE 300 mg tablet
Day 15	Then, you will be given lenacapavir 927mg injection (2 x 1.5ml injections). These will be given into the abdomen (tummy)

	Maintenance period - Injections
Every 6 months (26 weeks)	You will be given lenacapavir 927mg injection (2 x 1.5ml injections)

- You can take lenacapavir tablets with or without food.
- Two injections are required for a complete dose.
- A nurse will give each injection at a separate site in your tummy a few minutes apart.
- You will be given lenacapavir injections every 6 months
- If you vomit within 3 hours of taking the lenacapavir tablets, take another dose. If you vomit more than 3 hours after taking your lenacapavir tablets you do not need to take another dose. Continue the scheduled dosing regimen. If you continue to vomit please contact your clinic.
- Please do not chew, crush or split. If you have trouble swallowing, please contact your clinic team.
- Please ensure you bring a supply of your HIV medicines if you are being admitted to hospital to ensure you are prescribed the correct medication, and that you do not miss any doses.

What if I miss a dose?

HIV medicines work best if there is a constant amount of the medicine in your body. If you are worried about forgetting to take your medicines, speak to your clinic team.

Occasionally you may forget a dose. If this happens, please follow the guidance below and speak with your clinic as soon as possible for advice.

During the initiation period

If the **Day 2** (600mg) oral dose is missed by:

- less than 6 days, take it as soon as possible, and take 300 mg on Day 8.
- 6 days or more, take it as soon as possible, and 300 mg on Day 15.

If the **Day 8** (300 mg) oral dose is missed by:

- less than 6 days, take it as soon as possible.
- 6 days or more, take it as soon as possible, and take 300 mg on Day 15.



Regardless of when the **Day 2 or Day 8** dose is taken, your injection will be given on **Day 15** as scheduled.

During the maintenance period

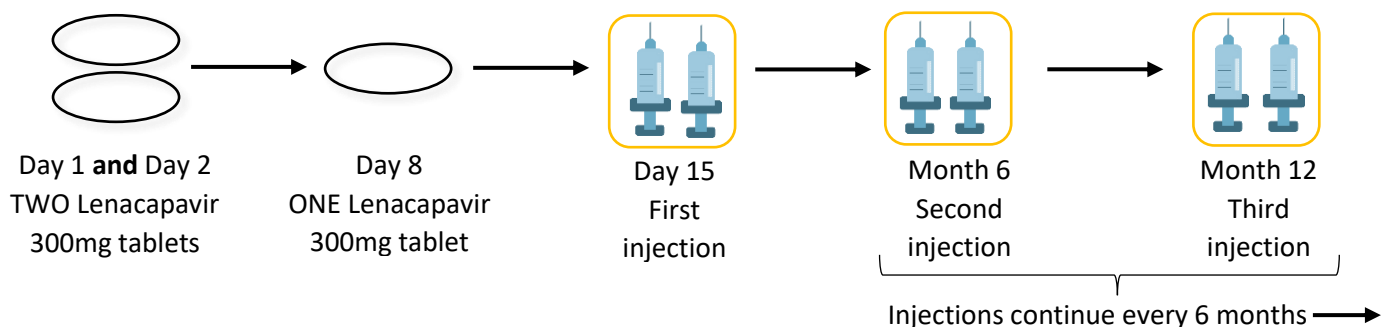
If more than 28 weeks have passed since your last injection and it is appropriate to continue treatment with lenacapavir, the regimen should be restarted from **Day 1** (see table).

Managing injection timings

- **It is important to have your injections on the scheduled date.**
- If too long is left between injection administration, the amount of medicine may not be enough and the virus may develop resistance to the medicine. You may then require a change in your treatment.
- You will be told the date you are next due an injection during your appointment. It may be helpful to keep it in a diary to remind you.
- If you are not able to make it to your injection appointment for the date it is scheduled there is some flexibility as to when you can re-arrange it. Typically, this is within a four-week window, which starts 2 weeks before and finishes 2 weeks after the date you were due to have the injection.

Please let your clinic know if you are unable to make your appointment **as soon as possible**. This will give them time to re-arrange it to an appropriate date.

Medication schedule



What are the common side effects with lenacapavir?

If you experience any side effects, and either they are troubling you or you develop any new symptoms after you start lenacapavir, do not stop taking your medication, instead please contact your clinic team so they can discuss other treatment options with you and/or advise you how to stop safely.

Some examples of the most common side effects are listed below (for a full list of side effects please check the manufacturer information leaflet):



Injection site reactions: pain, swelling, redness, itching or a small lump where the injection was given



Stomach side effects: feeling sick

Can I take HIV medication if I'm pregnant or breastfeeding?

If you become pregnant or are planning to start a family, do not stop taking your medication. Speak to your clinic so that your care can be managed appropriately. It is important you are on effective treatment to reduce the risk to your unborn child

What medicines should I avoid with lenacapavir?

It is important that you tell anyone prescribing you medication about any medicines you are taking. This includes prescribed medicines, recreational or party drugs, and/or supplements you buy over the counter. Always tell your clinic team if you are taking (note this is not an exhaustive list of medicines):

Medicine	Why this is important
Statins (cholesterol-lowering medicines)	Some statins are affected by lenacapavir which may lead to more side effects.
Anti-seizure medicines e.g. carbamazepine, phenytoin	Some anti-seizure medications can reduce the amount of lenacapavir in your body. These medicines should not be taken together, please speak to your clinic team.
St John's wort (a herbal remedy for depression)	Do not use this medicine as it reduces the amount of lenacapavir in your body, meaning it may be less effective at suppressing the virus.
Rifampicin or rifabutin	These medicines most commonly used to treat TB infection can reduce the amount of lenacapavir in your body, meaning it may be less effective at suppressing the virus.