

Leflunomide

(Brand name: Arava, Arabloc)

Information about your medicine, benefits, side effects and precautions.

What is it?

Leflunomide is a medicine which works by reducing the activity of the immune system. Rather than just relieving pain it acts to reduce the damage to the joints. It belongs to the group of medicines called disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs). Other DMARDs commonly used in Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis are methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, sulfasalazine.

It works on the white blood cells, which are part of the inflammatory process, which causes the pain and swelling of joints in arthritis.

How will it help?

It has been shown to reduce joint damage caused by inflammation, but it is a medicine that works slowly. You can expect your child to start feeling better, but it might take one to two months.

How is leflunomide given?

Leflunomide is taken by mouth in tablet form, and can be taken with or without food. If tablets cannot be swallowed whole, they can be crushed and taken with a chocolate spread or jam.

When should it be given?

Leflunomide is usually taken daily in tablet form.

What is the dose?

The dosage depends on your child's weight.

How long will it be used for?

Treatment with leflunomide can continue long term to maintain control of arthritis.

Are there any side effects?

Leflunomide usually helps your child's disease but, as with all medicines, side effects can occur. Some are common, and some are rare. Most young people don't have any problems when they take leflunomide.

Most common side effects	Treatment
Nausea (feeling sick) vomiting, loss of appetite & diarrhoea	• Anti-emetics (anti-sickness medication)
Skin rash/sun sensitivity	• Use high factor sun screen and hats
Mouth ulcers	• Adjust dose

Rare side effects	Treatment
Low blood cell count High blood pressure Abnormal liver/kidney function	• Adjust dose

ARTHRITIS

INFORMATION SHEET

Things you need to know when taking this medicine

What to do if your child is sick

It is safe to give leflunomide even if your child has a cold or cough. Don't give leflunomide if your child:

- Has a high fever
- Has had vomiting/ diarrhoea
- Has been in contact with chickenpox
- Is sick and you're not sure why.

If you're not sure, talk to your doctor and get them checked if necessary before giving leflunomide.

Regular blood tests are important to monitor side effects.

Interactions

Leflunomide can interact with other medicines, including over-the-counter and herbal /naturopathic medicines. Always discuss any new medication with your doctor before taking it. Other medicines, such as paracetamol (pain reliever), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and antibiotics, can be taken with leflunomide.

Immunisations

Most immunisations are safe to give (flu vaccine, cervical cancer vaccine, killed polio vaccine (IPV) etc) when on leflunomide.

Live virus vaccines (such as mumps, measles, rubella (MMR), polio (OPV)) varicella (chicken pox) and some live vaccines should not be used.

Infections

As Leflunomide affects the immune system and can affect the body's ability to fight infections, contact with adults and children who have contagious illnesses like chicken

pox should be avoided where possible. You should report any sign of infection, e.g. fever, to your child's doctor.

Leflunomide can make chickenpox infections more serious. A blood test can be done to see if your child is already immune to chickenpox. If your child is in contact with chickenpox or shingles, call your doctor.

Alcohol

The liver breaks down both leflunomide and alcohol, so drinking alcohol while you are on this medication can put extra strain on the liver. It is not known how much is safe, so it is suggested that anyone on leflunomide should avoid drinking alcohol.

Sexual Health

Leflunomide does not appear to affect fertility, but it may cause a miscarriage or increase the risk of birth defects to the unborn child. For any patient who is sexually active, it is important that adequate contraception is used during treatment and for at least two years after leflunomide has been stopped.

Myths and misconceptions

You may hear a lot of different information about leflunomide from friends, pharmacists or people you know. If you are worried about anything, please talk to your child's doctor or nurse.

If your child is taking leflunomide they should see their paediatric rheumatologist regularly to make sure the treatment is working and to minimise any possible side effects.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL ARTHRITIS OFFICE FOR MORE INFORMATION SHEETS ON ARTHRITIS.

This medicine should be kept in a safe place, as accidental overdose can be serious.

This sheet was produced in association with the Australian Paediatric Rheumatology Group

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Infoline 1800 011 041 www.arthritisaustralia.com.au

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