

TEVAPIRIN[®]

Enteric-coated Tablets

100 mg

Composition:

Each film-coated tablet contains:

Acetylsalicylic acid 100 mg

For information about inactive ingredients, see section 6 – "Further Information".

Read the leaflet carefully in its entirety before using the medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have further questions, refer to the doctor or pharmacist.

Take this medicine according to the instructions in the section on dosage in this leaflet. Consult the pharmacist if you need further information. Consult the doctor if symptoms of your illness get worse or do not improve.

1. **WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?**

The medicine is intended for primary prevention of coronary heart disease in high-risk patients and secondary prevention of thrombotic cardiovascular or cerebrovascular diseases.

Therapeutic group: Anticoagulants, blood platelet aggregation inhibitors.

Tevapirin inhibits the aggregation of blood platelets and in this way prevents blood clots from developing.

2. **BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE**

Do not use the medicine if:

- You are sensitive (allergic) to acetylsalicylic acid, salicylates, or to any of the other ingredients contained in the medicine.
- You have had in the past a reaction to certain medicines against pain, fever or inflammation (salicylates or other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines), manifested by asthma attacks or other allergic reactions.
- You suffer from acute gastric or intestinal ulcers.
- You have a tendency to disorders that cause bleeding.
- You suffer from kidney or liver failure.
- You suffer from severe heart failure that is not being treated properly.
- You are concurrently taking methotrexate at a dosage of 15 mg or more per week.
- You are in the last trimester of pregnancy and are taking a daily dosage exceeding 100 mg (see section "Pregnancy and breastfeeding").

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine

Before treatment with Tevapirin, tell the doctor if:

- You are sensitive to other analgesics, anti-inflammatories, antirheumatic medicines or other allergenic substances.
- You are also taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen or naproxen (medicines for treatment of pain, fever or inflammation); see section 2 "Preparations that lessen the effect of the medicine".
- You suffer from other allergies (with effects such as skin reactions, itching or urticaria).
- You suffer from bronchial asthma, hay fever (allergic rhinitis), swelling of the nasal mucosa (nasal polyps), or a chronic respiratory disease.
- You are already being treated with anticoagulant preparations (such as coumarin or heparin derivatives, excluding low-dose heparin).
- You have a history of gastric or intestinal ulcers or a history of gastric or intestinal bleeding.
- You have impaired liver function.
- You have impaired renal function or reduced blood flow in the heart or blood vessels (such as a renal vascular disease, congestive heart failure, decreased blood volume, major surgery, sepsis or major hemorrhagic events), since acetylsalicylic acid may further increase the risk of damage to your renal function and acute renal failure.
- If you are about to undergo surgery, including minor surgery (such as dental extraction surgery), there may be an increase in the tendency to bleed. Tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking Tevapirin.
- You know you have a severe glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency. Acetylsalicylic acid may cause accelerated breakdown or disintegration of red blood cells or a certain type of anaemia. Factors that may increase the risk of this are, for example, high dosage, fever or acute infections.

Additional warnings:

- At low dosages, acetylsalicylic acid reduces the excretion of uric acid. This condition may trigger a gout attack under certain circumstances in predisposed patients.
- If you get cut or injured, the bleeding may last longer than usual. This has to do with the action of the medicine. Cuts and minor injuries (e.g., when shaving) are generally not problematic. In case of unusual bleeding (at a non-typical site or for an unusual duration of time), consult a doctor.
- Do not take medicines containing acetylsalicylic acid for prolonged periods or at high dosages without consulting a doctor.

Children and adolescents:

The medicine is intended for adults over 18 years old. Below this age, refer to a doctor. Do not use Tevapirin in children or adolescents with febrile illnesses unless instructed to do so by a doctor and after other therapeutic measures have failed. Prolonged vomiting in conjunction with such an illness could be a sign of Reye's syndrome, a very rare but life-threatening illness which requires immediate medical treatment.

Drug interactions:

If you are taking, or have recently taken, other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist. Particularly if you are taking:

Preparations that enhance the effect of the medicine to the extent that there is an increased risk of side effects:

- Anticoagulant medicines (such as coumarin, heparin) and blood clot-dissolving medicines: acetylsalicylic acid can increase the risk of bleeding if taken before treatment with blood clot-dissolving medicines. You should pay attention to signs of external and internal bleeding (such as bruising) if you are being treated with such therapy.
- Other platelet aggregation inhibitors (medicines that inhibit the clumping of blood platelets), such as ticlopidine, clopidogrel: the risk of bleeding is increased.
- Medicines containing cortisone or cortisone-like substances (with the exception of those used for topical treatment or cortisone replacement therapy for Addison's disease): the risk for gastrointestinal bleeding and ulcers is increased.
- Alcohol – increased risk for gastric and intestinal ulcers and bleeding.
- Other analgesics and anti-inflammatory medicines (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines), and antirheumatic medicines together with acetylsalicylic acid: increased risk for gastrointestinal ulcers

and bleeding.

- Medicines for diabetes such as insulin, tolbutamide, glibenclamide (so-called sulfonylureas) in combination with acetylsalicylic acid at high doses: the blood glucose level may be reduced.
- Digoxin – a medicine that causes increased intensity of heart muscle contraction.
- Methotrexate to treat cancer and certain rheumatic diseases.
- Valproic acid to treat epilepsy.
- Medicines to treat depression from the SSRI group: increased risk for gastric and intestinal bleeding.

Preparations that weaken the effect of the medicine:

- Certain medicines that increase urine output (diuretics: aldosterone antagonist such as spironolactone, canrenoate, loop diuretics such as furosemide).
- Certain medicines to treat hypertension (in particular, ACE inhibitors).
- Medicines to treat gout that increase the excretion of uric acid (such as probenecid, benzbromarone).
- Some nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (except acetylsalicylic acid) such as ibuprofen and naproxen: reduced effect of Tevapirin on inhibition of platelet aggregation and clotting: may reduce the protection of the medicine against heart attack and stroke.
- Metamizole (a preparation used to reduce pain and fever): may reduce the effect of acetylsalicylic acid on platelet aggregation when both medicines are taken together. Therefore, this combination should be used with caution in patients taking low-dose Tevapirin to protect the heart.

Before using acetylsalicylic acid, inform the doctor about other medicines that you are taking. If you use acetylsalicylic acid regularly, consult the doctor before taking other medicines, including non-prescription medicines.

Do not take Tevapirin together with any of the aforementioned medicines unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.

Use of the medicine and food

Take the medicine at least half an hour before a meal.

Use of the medicine and alcohol consumption

Do not consume alcohol during the course of treatment with the medicine.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, if you suspect that you are pregnant, or if you are planning to become pregnant, consult a doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine. If, by a doctor's instructions, you begin taking or continue taking Tevapirin during pregnancy, do not exceed the dose prescribed by the doctor.

Pregnancy

Last trimester

During the last trimester of pregnancy, do not take more than 100 mg of Tevapirin per day, due to risk of damage to the unborn baby or to problems during delivery. The medicine may cause kidney and heart problems in the unborn baby. There may be an effect on the tendency of the unborn baby and mother to bleed and cause the delivery to be delayed and more prolonged than expected. If you are taking Tevapirin at a low dosage (up to 100 mg per day), your pregnancy will need to be more closely monitored, as recommended by the doctor. (See also section "Do not use the medicine if").

First and second trimester

Do not take Tevapirin during the first and second trimesters of pregnancy, unless necessary and only when instructed by the doctor. If you need to be treated during this period or when you are trying to become pregnant, use the lowest possible dosage for the shortest possible amount of time. Starting from week 20 of pregnancy, if you take Tevapirin for more than a few days, the medicine may cause kidney problems in the unborn baby, which may result in low amniotic fluid (oligohydramnios), or in the narrowing of one of the blood vessels (ductus arteriosus) in the heart of the unborn baby. This effect may occur close to the time treatment with Tevapirin is started and is usually reversible upon discontinuation of treatment with the medicine. If low amniotic fluid or narrowing of the blood vessel in the heart of the unborn baby is diagnosed, stop treatment with Tevapirin immediately. If you need treatment for more than a few days, the doctor may recommend closer monitoring (with emphasis on the amount of amniotic fluid and on the blood vessels in the heart of the unborn baby).

Breastfeeding

Small quantities of acetylsalicylic acid and its metabolites pass into breast milk. No negative effects on the baby have been reported to date and therefore, it is not necessary to stop breastfeeding as long as the daily dosage does not exceed 150 mg. However, if higher dosages are taken (more than 150 mg daily), breastfeeding should be stopped.

Driving and operating machinery

No special precautions are necessary.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain regarding the medicine dosage and treatment regimen.

The usual dose is generally: one tablet a day.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Treatment duration:

Tevapirin is intended for long-term use. Your attending doctor will decide on the duration of the treatment.

Method of administration:

- Do not crush/halve/chew the tablet since the medicine has an enteric (protective) coating.
- Do not keep the medicine in the mouth beyond the time necessary to swallow it.
- Swallow the tablet whole with plenty of water at least half an hour before a meal.

If you accidentally take a higher dose

Dizziness and ringing in the ears, particularly in children and elderly patients, may be signs of serious poisoning. Inform the doctor immediately if you suspect that you took an overdose. The doctor will decide which measures should be taken according to the degree of overdose taken.

If you took an overdose or if a child accidentally swallowed the medicine, refer immediately to a doctor or proceed to a hospital emergency room, and bring the package of the medicine with you.

If you forget to take the medicine

If you forget to take this medicine at the scheduled time, do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose. Take the next dose at the regular time, and consult with the doctor.

If you stop taking the medicine

Do not stop taking Tevapirin without consulting the doctor.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take a medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have further questions regarding use of the medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of Tevapirin may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them.

If you experience any of the side effects described below, stop taking Tevapirin and inform the doctor, so that he/she can

determine the severity of the side effect and decide on further action.

With the onset of first signs of hypersensitivity, immediately stop using Tevapirin (see below in "Rare side effects").

Common side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 users in 100):

- Gastric and intestinal problems, such as heartburn.
- Nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea.
- Minor blood loss from the stomach and intestine.

Uncommon side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 users in 1,000):

- Skin reactions (in very rare cases, possibly a severe skin rash eruption with mucosal involvement and fever [erythema exsudativum multiforme]).
- Gastric and intestinal bleeding. Prolonged use of Tevapirin may cause anemia (due to iron deficiency) as a result of occult blood loss from the stomach and intestine.
- Gastric and intestinal ulcers, which, in very rare cases, may lead to perforation.
- Gastric and intestinal inflammation.

Refer immediately to the doctor if you notice black stools or vomiting of blood (signs of severe bleeding in the stomach; please see in section "Countermeasures" below).

Rare side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 users in 10,000):

- Hypersensitivity reactions of the skin, the respiratory system, the stomach and intestine and the cardiovascular system, particularly in asthmatic patients. The symptoms could be: a drop in blood pressure, attacks of breathing difficulties, inflammation of the nasal mucosa, stuffy nose, anaphylactic shock (severe and acute allergic reaction), swelling of the face, tongue and throat (angioedema).

Very rare side effects (effects that occur in less than 1 user in 10,000):

- Elevated liver enzyme values.
- Impaired kidney function and acute renal failure.
- Drop in blood sugar levels (hypoglycemia).
- At low dosages, acetylsalicylic acid reduces the excretion of uric acid. This condition may trigger a gout attack under certain circumstances in predisposed patients.

Side effects whose precise frequency is unknown:

- Headache, dizziness, confusion, impaired hearing or tinnitus (ringing in the ears) can be signs of an overdose, particularly in children and elderly patients (see "If you accidentally take a higher dose").
- Cases of serious bleeding, such as cerebral bleeding (particularly in patients with uncontrolled hypertension and/or concomitant treatment with anticoagulants) have been reported. These reports are rare to very rare, which, in some of these cases, were life-threatening.
- Accelerated breakdown or disintegration of red blood cells and a certain type of anaemia in patients with severe glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency.
- Bleeding: nosebleed, bleeding gums, bruising (ecchymoses) or bleeding in the urinary tract and genitals; bleeding time may be prolonged. This effect can persist for 4 to 8 days after use.
- If there is pre-existing damage to the intestinal mucosa, membranes may form in the intestinal cavity which may cause blockage.

Countermeasures:

Stop taking Tevapirin if you experience any of the aforementioned effects, and inform the doctor so that he/she may decide which measures should be taken, depending on the severity of the side effect.

Stop taking Tevapirin permanently at the first sign indicative of a hypersensitivity reaction.

If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in the leaflet, consult with the doctor.

Reporting side effects

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report Side Effects of Drug Treatment" found on the Ministry of Health homepage (www.health.gov.il) that directs you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by entering the link: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE STORED?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be kept in a safe place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) that appears on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store in a dry place, below 25°C.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains:

Starch, microcrystalline cellulose, methacrylic acid, talc, stearic acid, triethyl citrate, colloidal silicon dioxide.

What does the medicine look like and what are the contents of the package

A round, enteric-coated, biconvex tablet that is white to cream-colored.

Each package contains 30 tablets in blisters (tray).

Name of Manufacturer and License Holder and its Address:

Teva Israel Ltd., 124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv 6944020

This leaflet was revised in February 2025.

Registration number of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health: 119.71.29957

TEVAPIRIN PIL HT0225-EN