רופא/ה, רוקח/ת נכבד/ה ,

חברת טבע מודיעה על העדכונים הבאים בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

Abitren® Teva 75 mg/3ml

Solution for I.M. Injection

אביטרן® טבע 75 מ"ג/3 מ"ל

תמיסה להזרקה לתוך השריר

כל אמפולה של 3 מ"ל מכילה: Diclofenac sodium 75 mg

<u>התוויה כפי שאושרה בתעודת הרישום:</u>

Treatment of:
- Exacerbations of inflammatory and degenerative forms of rheumatism: rheumatoid arthritis,
  ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, spondylarthritis, non-articular rheumatism.
- Treatment of painful conditions due to inflammation of non-rheumatic origin.
- Renal colic and biliary colic.
- Post-traumatic and post-operative pain, inflammation and swelling.

העלון לרופא עודכן. בפירוט שלהלן כלולים <u>העדכונים העיקריים בלבד</u>. תוספות מידע מסומנות באדום, החמרות מסומנות על רקע צהוב:

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4.2 Posology and method of administration

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Special populations
Elderly
Although the pharmacokinetics of Voltarol are not impaired to any clinically relevant

extent in elderly patients, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs should be used with particular caution in such patients who generally are more prone to adverse reactions. In particular it is recommended that the lowest effective dosage be used in frail elderly patients or those with a low body weight (see also Precautions) and the patient should be monitored for GI bleeding during NSAID therapy.

Cardiovascular and significant cardiovascular risk factors

Diclofenac is contraindicated in patients with established congestive heart failure (NYHA II-IV), ischemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease and/or cerebrovascular disease (see section 4.3 Contraindications).

Patients with congestive heart failure (NYHA-I) or significant risk factors for cardiovascular disease should be treated with diclofenac only after careful consideration. Since cardiovascular risks with diclofenac may increase with dose and duration of exposure, the lowest effective daily dose should be used and for the shortest duration possible (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use).

Renal impairment

Diclofenac is contraindicated in patients with renal failure (see section 4.3 Contraindications).

No specific studies have been carried out in patients with renal impairment, therefore, no specific dose adjustment recommendations can be made. Caution is advised when administering diclofenac to patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use).

Hepatic impairment

Diclofenac is contraindicated in patients with hepatic failure (see section 4.3 Contraindications).

No specific studies have been carried out in patients with hepatic impairment, therefore, no specific dose adjustment recommendations can be made. Caution is advised when administering diclofenac to patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use).

Children and adolescents

Because of the dosage strength, Abitren® Teva 75mg/3 ml solution for injection is not suitable for children and adolescents.

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4.3 Special warnings and precautions for use

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Excipient(s) with known effect

This medicine contains 600mg propylene glycol per 3ml ampoule which is equivalent to 200mg/ml.

This medicine contains 120mg benzyl alcohol per 3ml ampoule which is equivalent to 40mg/ml. Benzyl alcohol may cause allergic reactions. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice if you are pregnant or breast-feeding or if you have liver or kidney disease. This is because large amounts of benzyl alcohol can build up in your body and may cause side effects (called 'metabolic acidosis').

This medicine contains less than 1mmol sodium (23mg) per 3ml ampoule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

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4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis may adversely affect the pregnancy and/or the embryo/foetal development. Data from epidemiological studies suggest an increased risk of miscarriage and or cardiac malformation and gastroschisis after use of a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor in early pregnancy. The absolute risk for cardiovascular malformation was increased from less than 1% up to approximately 1.5%.

The risk is believed to increase with dose and duration of therapy. In animals, administration of a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor has shown to result in increased pre-and post-implantation loss and embryo-foetal lethality.

In addition, increased incidences of various malformations, including cardiovascular, have been reported in animals given a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor during organogenetic period. If Abitren® Teva 75mg/3 ml is used by a woman attempting to conceive, or during the 1st trimester of pregnancy, the dose should be kept as low and duration of treatment as short as possible.

Rarely, use of NSAIDs, including Abitren, after 20 weeks gestation or later in pregnancy may cause fetal renal dysfunction leading to oligohydramnios and, in some cases, neonatal renal impairment.

These adverse outcomes were seen, on average, after days to weeks of treatment, although oligohydramnios has been infrequently reported as soon as 48 hours after NSAID initiation. Oligohydramnios is often, but not always, reversible with treatment discontinuation.
Complications of prolonged oligohydramnios may, for example, include limb contractures and delayed lung maturation. In some postmarketing cases of impaired neonatal renal function, invasive procedures such as exchange transfusion or dialysis were required.

Use of NSAIDs after 20 weeks gestation should be limited. If the benefits out-weight the risks to the fetus and the treatment is necessary after 20 weeks gestation, limit Abitren use to the lowest effective dose and shortest duration possible.

Consider ultrasound monitoring of amniotic fluid if Abitren **full dose treatment extends beyond 5 days**. Discontinue Abitren if oligohydramnios occurs and follow up according to clinical practice.

During the third trimester of pregnancy, all prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors may expose the foetus to:

- Cardiopulmonary toxicity (with premature closure of the ductus arteriosus and pulmonary hypertension).

- Renal dysfunction, which may progress to renal failure with oligo-hydroamniosis.

The mother and the neonate, at the end of the pregnancy, to:

- Possible prolongation of bleeding time, an anti-aggregating effect which may occur even at very low doses.
- Inhibition of uterine contractions resulting in delayed or prolonged labour.

Consequently, Abitren® Teva 75mg/3 ml is contra-indicated during the third trimester of pregnancy.

העלון נשלח לפרסום במאגר התרופות שבאתר האינטרנט של משרד הבריאות, http://www.health.gov.il

וניתן לקבלו מודפס ע"י פניה לחברת טבע.