PATIENT PACKAGE INSERT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) – 1986
The medicine is dispensed without a doctor's prescription

TEVAPIRIN®

Enteric-coated Tablets
100 mg

Composition:
Each film-coated tablet contains:
Acetylsalicylic acid 100 mg
For information on 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 the preparation according to the instructions in section 3 in this leaflet. Consult the pharmacist if you need further information.

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 and 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 (for a list of the inactive ingredients, see section 6 – "Further Information").
- 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 150 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 nettle rash).
- 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 gastric or duodenal ulcers or a history of gastrointestinal bleeding.
- You are suffering from impaired liver function.
- You are suffering from impaired functioning of the kidneys or of the cardiovascular system (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 hemolysis or breakdown of the red blood cells or a specific type of anemia. 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 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 significant. If you experience 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 disease which requires immediate medical attention.

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: increased risk for bleeding.
- 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 gastrointestinal 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 decline.
- Digoxin – a medicine that causes increased intensity of heart muscle contraction.
- Methotrexate to treat cancer and certain rheumatic disorders.
- Valproic acid to treat epilepsy.
- Medicines to treat depression from the SSRI group: increased risk for gastrointestinal bleeding.

Preparations that lessen 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: decrease of the anti-platelet aggregation and clotting effect; 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.
Pregnancy
During the first and second trimester of pregnancy, Tevapirin should only be taken if instructed by a doctor.
During the last trimester of pregnancy, acetylsalicylic acid, the active ingredient in Tevapirin, should not be taken at a dosage that exceeds 150 mg per day, due to an increased risk of complications for the mother and child before and during the birth (this includes an increased risk of miscarriage and certain birth defects; see also "Do not use the medicine if" section). During the last trimester of pregnancy, Tevapirin can only be taken at a dosage of up to 150 mg per day, if instructed by a doctor.
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 if 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 preparation dosage and treatment regimen.
The usual dose is generally:
One tablet a day.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.
- Swallow the tablet whole with plenty of water at least half an hour before a meal.

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

Method of administration:
- Do not crush/halve/chew the tablet since the medicine has an enteric (protective) coating.
- Do not hold the medicine in the mouth beyond the time necessary to swallow it.

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, continue taking the medicine as recommended in the above section "How should you use the medicine?", or as determined by the doctor, but do not under any circumstances take two doses together to compensate for a forgotten dose!

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 up to 1 user in 10):
- Heartburn.
- Nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain.
- Diarrhea.
- Minor blood loss from the digestive system.

Uncommon side effects (effects that occur in up to 1 user in 100):
- Skin reactions (in very rare cases, possibly a severe skin rash eruption with mucosal involvement and fever [Erythema exsudativum multiforme]).
- Gastrointestinal bleeding. Prolonged use of Tevapirin may cause anemia (due to iron deficiency) as a result of occult blood loss from the digestive system. Severe gastrointestinal bleeding may manifest as black stools or vomiting of blood.
- Gastrointestinal ulcers, which, in very rare cases, may lead to perforation.
- Gastrointestinal 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 up to 1 user in 1,000):
- Hypersensitivity reactions of the skin, the respiratory system, the digestive system 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, allergic reactions, swelling of the face, tongue and throat (angioedema).

Very rare side effects (effects that occur in up to 1 user in 10,000):
- Elevated liver 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 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 hemolysis or breakdown of the red blood cells and a certain type of anemia in patients suffering from severe glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency.
- Bleeding: nosebleed, bleeding gums, skin bleeding 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 possibly with subsequent constriction.

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.
- **Storage conditions: Store in a dry place, below 25°C.**
- Do not discard medicines in the wastewater or household waste bin. Ask the pharmacist how to dispose of medicines that are no longer in use. These measures will help protect the environment.

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 a blister (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 January 2022 according to MOH guidelines.

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