

## Package leaflet: Information for the patient

# Arthrotec® 50 modified-release tablets

diclofenac sodium, misoprostol

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

### What is in this leaflet

1. What Arthrotec is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Arthrotec
3. How to take Arthrotec
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Arthrotec
6. Contents of the pack and other information

### 1. What Arthrotec is and what it is used for

Arthrotec helps to relieve the pain and swelling of **rheumatoid arthritis** and **osteoarthritis**, and may help to protect patients at risk of irritation or ulceration of the stomach or intestines.

Arthrotec contains diclofenac and misoprostol. Diclofenac belongs to a group of medicinal products called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Although NSAIDs relieve the pain, they can reduce the amount of natural protective substances called prostaglandins in the stomach lining.

This means that NSAIDs can lead to stomach upsets or stomach ulcers. Arthrotec also contains misoprostol which is very similar to these prostaglandins and may help protect your stomach.

### 2. What you need to know before you take Arthrotec

#### Do not take Arthrotec

#### If you:

- have had an allergic reaction such as a skin rash, swelling or itchiness of the skin, severe nasal congestion, asthma or wheezing after taking diclofenac or other NSAIDs such as aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), misoprostol or another prostaglandin medicine, or any of the other ingredients in Arthrotec (see section 6);
- currently have an ulcer or perforation (hole) in your stomach or intestines;
- currently suffer from bleeding in your stomach, intestines or brain;
- are undergoing or you have just had coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery;
- have severe kidney or liver failure;
- have established heart disease and/or cerebrovascular disease e.g. if you have had a heart attack, stroke, mini-stroke (TIA) or blockages to blood vessels to the heart or brain or an operation to clear or bypass blockages
- have or have had problems with your blood circulation (peripheral arterial disease)
- are pregnant, or trying to become pregnant, because it may cause a miscarriage. Women who have not reached the menopause should use reliable contraception while they are taking Arthrotec.
- are a woman of childbearing age and you are not using an effective contraceptive method to avoid becoming pregnant (see section on 'Pregnancy' for further information)

#### Warning and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Arthrotec if you:

- have other health problems such as a disease of the liver or kidneys. **Do not take** Arthrotec if you have severe kidney or liver failure;
- previously had an ulcer or bleeding in your stomach or intestines. **Do not take** Arthrotec if you currently have an ulcer or bleeding in your stomach or intestines;
- bleed or bruise easily;
- have inflammation of the intestines (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease);
- have, or have ever had asthma or an allergic disease;
- have an infection, as Arthrotec may mask a fever or other signs of infection;
- are dehydrated;
- are over the age of 65 as your doctor will want to monitor you regularly
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant (see section on "Pregnancy"). Due to the risk to the foetus, your treatment with Arthrotec must be discontinued immediately
- are a woman of childbearing age (see also section on "Pregnancy"). It is important to use effective contraception while you are taking this medicine

NSAID medicines such as Arthrotec can cause bleeding or ulceration. If this occurs, treatment should be stopped. Use of Arthrotec with another NSAID other than aspirin (e.g. ibuprofen) may also increase frequency of ulcers or bleeding in your stomach or intestines.

Arthrotec may cause serious side effects, especially stomach and intestinal complications, if you are using a corticosteroid (e.g. prednisone), an oral anticoagulant, or a Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitor (e.g. sertraline) or if you drink alcohol.

Make sure your doctor knows, before you are given Arthrotec If you:

- smoke
- have diabetes
- have angina, blood clots, high blood pressure, raised cholesterol or raised triglycerides

Medicines such as Arthrotec may be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack (myocardial infarction) or stroke. Any risk is more likely with high doses and prolonged treatment. Do not exceed the recommended dose or duration of treatment.

Side effects may be minimised by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary.

As with other NSAIDs (e.g. ibuprofen) Arthrotec may lead to an increase in blood pressure, and so your doctor may ask to monitor your blood pressure on a regular basis.

If you have heart, liver or kidney problems, your doctor will want to monitor you regularly.

#### Other medicines and Arthrotec

Some medicines can affect the way other medicines work. **Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines**, including:

- Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) or other NSAIDs (e.g. ibuprofen).
- Medicines used to treat osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis known as cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors.
- Diuretics (used to treat excess fluid in the body).
- Ciclosporin or tacrolimus (used for immune system suppression e.g. after transplants).
- Lithium (used to treat some types of depression).
- Digoxin (a medicine for an irregular heart beat and/or heart failure).
- Warfarin or other oral anticoagulants (blood-thinning agents that reduce blood clotting, e.g. aspirin).
- Medicines used to treat anxiety and depression known as Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors (SSRIs).
- Medicines used to control your blood sugar (oral hypoglycaemics for diabetes).
- Methotrexate (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and leukaemia).
- Steroid medications (e.g. corticosteroids, which are often used as anti-inflammatory medicines).
- Medicines for high blood pressure (anti-hypertensives).
- Magnesium containing antacids (used to treat heartburn, indigestion).
- Quinolone antibiotics (used to treat some infections).
- Ketoconazole, fluconazole, miconazole and voriconazole (used to treat some fungal infections).
- Amiodarone (used to treat an abnormal heart beat)
- Sulfinpyrazole (used to treat gout)
- If you have taken a medicine called mifepristone (used to terminate pregnancy) within the last 12 days. Arthrotec should not be taken within 8-12 days of taking mifepristone.

#### Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

##### Pregnancy

Do not take Arthrotec if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or trying to become pregnant. You should tell your doctor if you are planning to become pregnant. Due to the possible risk of damage to the foetus, you must make sure you are not pregnant before starting treatment. Women who have not reached menopause must use reliable contraception while they are taking Arthrotec.

Your doctor will make you aware of the risks if you do become pregnant while taking Arthrotec as it may cause a miscarriage, premature birth, abnormal formation of the foetus (birth defects). You should NEVER take this medicine if you are pregnant, as it can also have severe consequences on your child, especially on the heart, lungs and/or kidneys, including death. If you have received treatment with this medicine during pregnancy, talk with your doctor. If you decide to continue with the pregnancy, careful ultrasound scan monitoring of the pregnancy, with special attention to the limbs and head must be carried out.

##### Breast-feeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine if you are breast-feeding. Do not use Arthrotec while you are breast-feeding.

#### Driving and using machines

If you feel dizzy or drowsy after taking Arthrotec, do not drive and do not use any tools or machines until these effects have worn off.

#### Arthrotec contains

**Lactose** (a type of **sugar**). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking Arthrotec.

### 3. HOW TO TAKE ARTHROTEC

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose is one tablet two or three times a day, as directed by your doctor.

Arthrotec should be swallowed whole with a drink of water (not chewed), taken during or after mealtimes.

**In the elderly and patients with liver or kidney disorders**, your doctor may want to monitor you more closely. No change in dose is needed.

**Use in children:** Arthrotec is for adults only; it is not for use in children (under 18 years).

#### If you take more Arthrotec than you should

You should not take more tablets than your doctor tells you to. If you take too many tablets contact your doctor, pharmacist or hospital as soon as possible, and take your medicine with you.

#### If you forget to take Arthrotec

If you forget to take a tablet, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

#### If you stop taking Arthrotec

Do not stop taking Arthrotec unless your doctor tells you to. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine ask your doctor or pharmacist.

### 4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you are worried about side effects, ask your doctor. It is important that you know what can happen, so that you can take action if Arthrotec does have a side effect.

Arthrotec sometimes causes side effects but these usually go away during treatment as your body gets used to the medicine.

If any of the following happen, stop taking Arthrotec and tell your doctor immediately:

**If you have:**

- Weakness of or inability to move one side of body, slurred speech (stroke) or chest pain (heart attack) – the occurrence is **uncommon**
- Shortness of breath – the occurrence is **uncommon**
- Severe stomach pain or any sign of bleeding or rupture in the stomach or intestines, such as passing black or bloodstained stools, or vomiting blood – this occurs **very rarely**;
- Heart failure, chest pain, palpitations (awareness of your heartbeat) – this occurs **very rarely**
- A serious skin reaction such as rash, blistering or peeling of the skin (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, exfoliative dermatitis and toxic epidermal necrolysis) – this occurs **very rarely**;
- a serious allergic reaction such as skin rash, swelling of the face, wheezing or difficulty breathing (anaphylactic shock) – this occurs **rarely**;
- Jaundice (your skin or the whites of your eyes look yellow) – this occurs **rarely**.
- Arthrotec can cause a decrease in a type of white blood cell (these help protect the body from infection and disease) and lead to infections with symptoms like chills, sudden fever, sore throat, or flu-like symptoms. Immediately contact your doctor if any of these symptoms develop – it is not known how often this occurs
- Reduction in the number of blood platelets (increased chance of bleeding or bruising) – it is not known how often this occurs

**If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.**

**Very common:** may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- Stomach ache, diarrhoea, nausea (feeling sick), indigestion.

Diarrhoea is the most common problem and is occasionally severe. You have less chance of getting diarrhoea if you take Arthrotec with food. If you use an antacid (something to reduce acid in the stomach) you should avoid antacids with magnesium in them as these may make diarrhoea worse. Your pharmacist can help you choose a suitable antacid. If this diarrhoea continues and is severe tell your doctor.

**Common:** may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- Rash, itching.
- Vomiting, wind, constipation, burping, gastritis (indigestion, stomach ache, vomiting).
- Ulcers in the stomach or intestines.
- Headache, dizziness.
- Difficulty sleeping.
- Changes in blood tests relating to the liver.
- Inflammation of the digestive tract, including the intestines, such as nausea, diarrhoea, abdominal pain
- Abnormal formation of foetus

**Uncommon:** may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- Swelling of the mouth.
- Abnormal or unexpected bleeding from the vagina, menstrual disturbances.
- Reduction in the number of blood platelets (increased chance of bleeding or bruising).
- Purpura (purple spots on the skin).
- Urticaria (raised itchy rash).
- Infection of the vagina (itching, burning, soreness, pain especially during intercourse and/or urination)
- Blurred vision
- High blood pressure
- Menstrual disorders such as usually heavy or light bleeding, or delayed periods
- Chills or fever

**Rare:** may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people

- Inflammation of the liver (possible yellow discoloration of skin, headache, fever, chills, general weakness).
- Inflammation of the pancreas, which causes severe pain in the abdomen and back
- Inflammation of the lung such as coughing, increased sputum
- Breast pain

**Very rare:** may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

- Severe liver disorders including liver failure
- Nightmares

**Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data**

- Damage to the gullet.
- Worsening of ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease (inflammation of the intestines).
- Kidney or liver problems.
- Seizures.
- Allergic reaction, including asthma, breathing problems, itching, hair loss, inflamed blood vessels (can cause fever, aches, purple blotches).
- Symptoms of meningitis (stiff neck, headache, nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, fever or loss of consciousness).
- Fluid build-up in the body that can cause swollen ankles and legs.
- Vomiting blood.
- Psychotic reactions (mental disorder that features loss of contact with reality).
- Swelling of the tongue, mouth ulcers, dry mouth.
- Depression, feeling anxious, mood swings, irritability, memory problems, feeling confused, feeling shaky, drowsiness, tiredness.
- Difficulty seeing, ringing in the ears, changes in the way things taste.
- Increased sensitivity to light.
- Inflammation
- Loss of appetite.
- Abnormal contractions of the womb, rupture in the womb, retained placenta after giving birth, a life-threatening reaction in the mother due to the passage of amniotic fluid (fluid covering the foetus) or other foetal material into the maternal

blood stream, bleeding in the womb, miscarriage, death of the unborn baby, premature birth.

- Low blood pressure.
- Anaemia (low number of red blood cells) which can lead to pale skin and cause weakness or breathlessness.
- Painful menstrual/period cramps
- Decreased fertility in females

**Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, Ireland; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517; Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie); E-mail: [medsafety@hpra.ie](mailto:medsafety@hpra.ie).

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**5. How to store Arthrotec**

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children
- Do not store above 25 °C
- Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date denoted by 'EXP' or 'Scadenza' on the carton, label and blister foil. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

**6. Contents of the pack and other information**

**What Arthrotec 50 contains**

The active substances are diclofenac sodium and misoprostol.

Each tablet contains 50 mg diclofenac sodium and 200 micrograms misoprostol.

The other ingredients are: lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, maize starch, povidone, cellulose acetate phthalate, diethyl phthalate, hypromellose, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, hydrogenated castor oil, colloidal anhydrous silica.

Each tablet consists of a gastro-resistant core containing diclofenac sodium surrounded by an outer mantle containing misoprostol

**What Arthrotec looks like and contents of the pack**

Arthrotec are white, round, biconvex tablets marked 'Searle' and '1411' on one side with four 'A's on the other side.

**Pack size:** Arthrotec is available in blister packs of 40 or 60 tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**Product procured from within the EU, repackaged and distributed by the Parallel Product Authorisation Holder:** PCO Manufacturing, Unit 10, Ashbourne Business Park, Rath, Ashbourne, Co. Meath, Ireland.

**Manufacturer**

NPIL Pharmaceuticals (UK) Ltd, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 3YA, United Kingdom or Piramal Healthcare UK Limited, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 3YA, United Kingdom.

**Parallel Product Authorisation Number**

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Arthrotec is a registered trademark of G.D. Searle LLC

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