

Templates for SPC, PIL and Labelling Information

Version 1.0

Draft

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Templates for SPC, PIL and Labelling Information

Version 1.0

Drug Sector
Saudi Food & Drug Authority

Please review and send your comments or suggestions until: 4/3/2019

<u>Drug.comments@sfda.gov.sa</u>

Please visit SFDA's website at http://www.sfda.gov.sa/en/drug/drug reg/Pages/default.aspx for the latest update



Drug Sector

Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the leading regional Drug Regulatory Authority for pharmaceuticals and cosmetic products, with professional excellence and services that contribute to the protection and advancement of public health in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

الرؤية

أن يكون قطاع الدواء رائداً إقليمياً في الرقابة على الأدوية ومستحضرات التجميل، ويقدم خدماته بمهنية متميزة تسهم في حاية وتعزيز الصحة في المملكة العربية السعودية.

Mission

Protecting public health by ensuring safety, quality, efficacy and accessibility of human, veterinary drugs and biological products, and safety of cosmetics, through administration of a national regulatory system which is consistent with international best practice. Through our mission, we also provide accurate and scientific-based information to the public and healthcare professionals.

الرسالة

حهاية الصحة العامة من خلال ضمان أمان وجودة وفعالية وتوفر الأدوية البشرية والبيطرية والمنتجات الحيوية وسلامة مواد التجميل عبر تطبيق نظام وطني للرقابة متوافق مع أفضل المهارسات الدولية وتقديم المعلومات الدوائية المبنية على أسس علمية للعامة والمهنيين الصحيين.



Document Control

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INTRODUCTION:

• Objective:

This document is intended to provide the applicant a practical advice on how to draw up SPC, PIL and labeling information in order to ensure standardization of product information submitted to the SFDA.

• Scope:

This guidance is applicable to SFDA registered or under-registration medicinal products intended for human use in Saudi Arabia.

• Related guidelines:

This document should be read in conjunction with "The GCC guidance for presenting the SPC, PIL and Labeling information".



BRACKETING CONVENTION USED IN THE TEMPLATES

{text} Information to be filled in, i.e. normal text.

<text> Text to be selected or deleted as appropriate.

[Green text] Guidance and explanatory notes only. To be deleted when using

the templates.

[Red text] Guidance notes in Red cross-refer to the section/information of

the SPC which is to be reflected in that particular section of the

package leaflet.

PAGE SET-UP: Orientation: Portrait

PAGE LAYOUT: Section breaks must be avoided. Line breaks or page breaks

should only be used if necessary.

MARGINS: From top of page: 2.0 cm

From bottom of page: 2.0 cm From left of page: 2.5 cm From right of page: 2.5 cm

Gutter: 0 cm Header: 1.3 Footer: 1.3 cm

FONT: Font: Times New Roman

Size: 11

Font style: Regular

Character spacing: Normal

Font colour: Black (i.e. the text throughout the annexes should be presented in black font, including figures, tables, pictograms,

etc.).

LANGUAGE: SPC: English only,

PIL: Arabic and English

TEXT ALIGNMENT: Left alignment, except for title pages where the text is centred.

LINE SPACING: Paragraph: single-line spacing (one line before and one line after

Must not be used).

Between paragraphs: one additional single-line spacing.

Between headings and text: see information on headings below.



CHARACTER SPACING:

To avoid separation in the text and between figures and units use:

- Non-breaking space (Ctrl + Shift + space): e.g. 10 mg

- Non-breaking hyphen (Ctrl + Shift + hyphen): e.g. 100-200

INDENTS: 1.0 cm from the left-hand margin for the first indent.

BULLET POINTS: Left alignment.

Text indentation: 1.0 cm from the left-hand margin.

TITLE PAGES: Centred, line 24 (**BOLD, CAPITAL LETTERS**).

Keep title page as per template, e.g. "A. LABELLING"

HEADINGS (BOLD, CAPITAL LETTERS) HEADINGS: 1.

(2 single lines before and 1 single line after)

1.1 Subheadings (bold, normal letters) SUBHEADINGS:

(1 single line before and 1 single line after)

(SPC only)

Subheadings (no numbering, bold, normal letters) SUBHEADINGS:

(PIL only) (1 single line before and 1 single line after)

ADDITIONAL In the SPC, do not use bold or additional numbering, instead use SUBHEADINGS:

underline or italics or both and be consistent throughout the

document, e.g.:

Additional subheading

Additional subheading

Additional subheading

Additional subheading

HEADINGS Must respect the current template. No additional numbering

NUMBERING: should be created. Do not use automatic numbering insertion.

BOXED HEADINGS:

1. HEADING

Boxed headings in labelling section provide a structure to facilitate the work of applicants, assessors and reviewers, etc. However, they must NOT appear in the final printed packaging materials (e.g. actual carton, container label) or on the mock-ups and specimens.

Boxed headings should be created by using "outside borders" and not by inserting a table.

Boxed headings should always be kept, even when not applicable.

SCIENTIFIC SYMBOLS:

Insert from the symbol window (normal text), e.g. μ , α , $\frac{1}{2}$, \leq , \pm , etc. Do not use AutoCorrect to automatically insert symbols that are included in the built-in list to ensure that the symbols are always readable.

TABLES:

Font: in case the table is too big to fit in the page, a slightly smaller font size may be accepted on a case by case basis, as long as readability is maintained.

Borders: single line style, colour automatic, width 1/2 pt.

Do not use background or shading.

CROSS-REFERENCE:

When cross-referring in the SPC, do not mention the section heading but only the section number and be consistent throughout the text.

• Examples: ... (see section 5.1)
... (see sections 5.1 and 5.3)

SHADED TEXT:

Shaded text can be used by applicants to highlight text which will not be printed in the actual SPC, PL or label. Its use should be limited.

• Example in SPC:

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: {group}, ATC code: {code} Not yet assigned

• Example in labelling:

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

28 tablets

56 tablets

100 tablets



SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS



[ADD: Black Box Warning if applicable]

A black box warning is designed to call attention to serious or life threatening risks. This section can be adapted from the US FDA professional product information leaflet.

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

{(Invented) name strength pharmaceutical form}

[No ® TM symbols attached here and throughout the text; "tablets" and "capsules" in the plural.]

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

[Name of the active substance(s).]

<Excipient(s) with known effect>

<For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.>

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

- <The score line is only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.>
- <The score line is not intended for breaking the tablet.>
- <The tablet can be divided into equal doses.>

4. <u>CLINICAL PARTICULARS</u>

4.1 Therapeutic indications

<This medicinal product is for diagnostic use only.> is specified if appropriate

<{X} is indicated in <adults> <neonates> <children> <adolescents> <aged {x to y}> <years> <months>.>



4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

[Additional sub-headings such as "Elderly" or "Renal impairment" can be stated if necessary.]

Pediatric population

<The <safety> <and> <efficacy> of {X} in children aged {x to y} <months> <years> [or any other relevant subsets, e.g. weight, pubertal age, gender] <ha>> <have> not <yet> been established.>

<No data are available.>

<Currently available data are described in section <4.8> <5.1> <5.2> but no recommendation on a posology can be made.>

<{X} should not be used in children aged {x to y} <years> <months> [or any other relevant subsets, e.g. weight, pubertal age, gender] because of <safety> <efficacy> concern(s).>

<There is no relevant use of $\{X\}$ <in the paediatric population> <in children aged $\{x \text{ to } y\}$ <years>,
<months> [or any other relevant subsets, e.g. weight, pubertal age, gender] <for the indication of...>.>

<{X} is contraindicated in children aged {x to y} <years> <months> [or any other relevant subsets, e.g. weight, pubertal age, gender] <for the indication of...> (see section 4.3).>

Method of administration

<Precautions to be taken before handling or administering the medicinal product>

<For instructions on <reconstitution> <dilution> of the medicinal product before administration, see section <6.6> <and> <12>.>

4.3 Contraindications

<Hypersensitivity to the active substance(s) or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1 <or
{name of the residue(s)}>.>



4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

[Sub-headings (e.g. "Interference with serological testing" "Hepatic impairment", "QT prolongation") should be used where necessary.]

< Paediatric population>

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

<No interaction studies have been performed.>

< Paediatric population>

<Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.>

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

[For pregnancy and lactation statements, see (Appendix 1 and Appendix 2)]

[Additional sub-headings such as "Women of childbearing potential", "Contraception in males and females" can be stated, as appropriate.]

< Pregnancy>

<Breastfeeding>

< Fertility>

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

< {invented name} has <no or negligible influence> <minor influence> <moderate influence>

<major influence> on the ability to drive and use machines.>

<Not relevant.>



4.8 Undesirable effects

[MedDRA frequency convention and system organ class database, see Appendix 3.]

[Sub-headings should be used to facilitate identification of information on each selected adverse reaction and on each relevant special population, e.g.: "Summary of the safety profile", "Tabulated list of adverse reactions", "Description of selected adverse reactions" (alternatively the subsection could be named with the name of the relevant adverse reaction), "Other special populations".]

<Paediatric population>

[For ALL medicinal products:

The following sub-heading should appear at the end of section 4.8:]

To reports any side effect(s):

Saudi Arabia:

- The National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPC):
- Fax: +966-11-205-7662
- Call NPC at +966-11-2038222, Ext 2317-2356-2340
- SFDA Call Center: 19999
- E-mail: npc.drug@sfda.gov.sa
- Website: https://ade.sfda.gov.sa/

Other GCC States:

- Please contact the relevant competent authority.

4.9 Overdose

[Additional sub-headings, such as "Symptoms" or "Management" can be stated, if necessary.]

< Paediatric population >



5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: {group}, ATC code: {code} <not assigned="" yet=""></not>
<{(Invented) Name} is a biosimilar medicinal product.>
< Mechanism of action >
< Pharmacodynamic effects >
< Clinical efficacy and safety>
Paediatric nonulation>

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

<<u>Absorption></u>

<<u>Distribution></u>

<Biotransformation>

<Elimination>

<Linearity/non-linearity>

[Additional sub-heading(s), such as "Renal impairment", "Hepatic impairment", "Elderly", Paediatric population" or "Other special populations" (to be specified) should be used, where appropriate.]

<Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship(s)>

5.3 Preclinical safety data

<Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, toxicity to reproduction and development.>

<Effects in non-clinical studies were observed only at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the maximum human exposure indicating little relevance to clinical use.>



<Adverse reactions not observed in clinical studies, but seen in animals at exposure levels similar to clinical exposure levels and with possible relevance to clinical use were as follows:>

<Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)>

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

[Name of the excipient(s)]

6.2 Incompatibilities

<Not applicable.>

<None.>

<In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.>

<This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned in section <6.6> <and> <12>.>

6.3 Shelf life

<...> <6 months> <...> <1 year> <18 months> <2 years> <30 months> <3 years> <...>

6.4 Special precautions for storage

[For storage condition statements, see appendix 4]

<For storage conditions after <reconstitution> < dilution> < first opening> of the medicinal product, see section 6.3>

6.5 Nature and contents of container

<Not all pack sizes may be marketed.>



6.6 Special precautions for disposal <and handlin<="" other="" th=""><th>5.6</th><th>6 Special pre</th><th>cautions for</th><th>disposal</th><th><and< th=""><th>other</th><th>handling</th></and<></th></and>	5.6	6 Special pre	cautions for	disposal	<and< th=""><th>other</th><th>handling</th></and<>	other	handling
--	-----	---------------	--------------	----------	--	-------	----------

< <u>Use in the paediatric population</u> >
<no <for="" disposal="" requirements="" special="">.></no>
<any accordance="" be="" disposed="" in="" local="" material="" medicinal="" of="" or="" product="" requirements.="" should="" unused="" waste="" with=""></any>
7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
{Name and address}
<{tel}>
<{fax}>
<{e-mail}>
8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)
9. <u>DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION</u>
<date authorisation:="" first="" month="" of="" yyyy}="" {dd=""></date>
<date latest="" month="" of="" renewal:="" yyyy}="" {dd=""></date>
10. <u>DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT</u> <{MM/YYYY}> <{DD/MM/YYYY}>
<{DD month YYYY}>



<11. <u>DOSIMETRY</u>>

<12. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS>

<Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.>



LABELLING



PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON <the outer="" packaging=""> <and> <the immediate="" packaging=""></the></and></the>
{NATURE/TYPE}
All information below should appear on the outer packaging and the immediate packaging, if not
possible please follow the "Guidance for Artwork Design"
possible please follow the "Guidance for Artwork Design
1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
{Invented name strength pharmaceutical form}
{Active substance(s)}
2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE
3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS
4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS
5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION
Read the package leaflet before use.
6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN
Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY
8. MANUFACTURING AND EXPIRY DATE
<{MM/YYYY}>
<{month YYYY}>



9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE
11. MANUFACTURER NAME
12. MARKETING COMPANY
13. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
13. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING ACTIONISATION HOLDER
{Name and Address}
<{tel}>
<{fax}>
<{e-mail}>
14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)
15. BATCH NUMBER
<batch> <lot> <bn> {number}</bn></lot></batch>
16. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY
<medicinal medical="" prescription.="" product="" subject="" to=""></medicinal>
<medicinal medical="" not="" prescription.="" product="" subject="" to=""></medicinal>
17. PRICE
<price> {number}</price>



18. DATAMATRIX

{2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included}

19. GLOBAL TRADE ITEM NUMBER

GTIN: {number} [Global Trade Item Number]

19. SERIAL NUMBER

SN: {number} [serial number]



MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS
{NATURE/TYPE}
All information below should appear in each blister pocket if not possible please follow the
"Guidance for Artwork Design".
1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
{(Invented) name strength pharmaceutical form}
{Active substance(s)}
2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
{Name}
3. MANUFACTURING AND EXPIRY DATE
<{MM/YYYY}>
<{month YYYY}>
4. BATCH NUMBER
<batch> <lot> <bn> {number}</bn></lot></batch>
5. OTHER

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS
{NATURE/TYPE}

,
1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION
{Invented name strength pharmaceutical form}
{Active substance(s)}
{Route of administration}
2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION
3. MANUFACTURING AND EXPIRY DATE
<{MM/YYYY}>
<{month YYYY}>
4. BATCH NUMBER
<batch> <lot> <bn> {number}.</bn></lot></batch>
5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT
6. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS
7. OTHER
8. DATAMATRIX
{2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included}
9. GLOBAL TRADE ITEM NUMBER
GTIN: {number} [Global Trade Item Number]



10. SERIAL NUMBER

SN: {number} [serial number]

11. PRICE

<Price> {number}



PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET



Patient Information Leaflet

[Heading to be printed]

<{(Invented) name strength pharmaceutical form}>

{Active substance(s)}

[For medicines available only on prescription:]

- < Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start < taking> < using> 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> <ornurse>.
- < 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> <or nurse>. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.>

[For OTC medicines:]

- <Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start <taking> <using> this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Always <take> <use> this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your <doctor> <,> <or> <pharmacist> <or nurse> <has> <have> told you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your <doctor> <,> <or> <pharmacist> <or nurse>. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.
- You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse <after {number of} days.>>

in this leaflet

- 1. What {product name} is and what it is used for.
- 2. Before you <take> <use> {product name}.
- 3. How to <take> <use> {product name}.
- 4. Possible side effects.



- 5 How to store {product name}.
- 6. Further information.

1. What {product name} is and what it is used for

[Invented name, active substance(s) and pharmacotherapeutic group]

[Therapeutic indications]

[The therapeutic indications in line with section 4.1 of the SPC should be stated here. It should be stated in which age group the medicine is indicated, specifying the age limits, e.g. "{product name} is used to treat {specify indication} in <adults> <new-born babies> <babies> <children> <adolescents> <aged {x to y}> <years> <months>".]

[Information on the benefits of using this medicine]

[On a case-by-case basis, information on the benefits of the treatment could be included in this section, as long as it is compatible with the SPC, useful for the patient, and to the exclusion of any element of a promotional nature. This could be included under a separate sub-heading, e.g. entitled "How {product name} works".

The information should be depicted in a clear and condensed way. For example, information could relate to:

- Signs and symptoms of the target disease, in particular for non-prescription medicines, but also for medicines to be taken "on-demand" (e.g. treatment of migraine);
- The benefit(s) of taking the medicine could be summarised (e.g. "this medicine reduces pain

associated with arthritis", "this medicine has been shown to reduce blood sugar, which helps to prevent complications from your diabetes"). This would be particularly important to encourage adherence to the treatment, e.g. for long-term and prevention treatment. Benefit may be described in terms of prevention of disease complications (e.g. anti-diabetic), if established. The timing of the effect may also be described if useful. In any case, information must be compatible with the SPC, in particular section 5.1;



- Information on the amount of time the medicine usually takes to work may be presented if relevant for the patient (pain-killer, antidepressant, etc).

<You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse <after {number of} days>.>]

2. What you need to know before you <take> <use> {product name}

[Contraindications]

Do not <take> <use> {product name}<:>

[All contraindications mentioned in section 4.3 of the SPC should be included here in the same order as presented in the SPC. Other precautions and special warnings should be presented in the next section.

Care must be taken to ensure that complex details are not omitted. It is not acceptable to state only the common or major contraindications. Belief that a patient cannot understand a contraindication is not a reason for omitting it.]

<if you are allergic to {active substance(s)} or any of the other ingredients of this medicine
 (listed in section 6).>

[Appropriate precautions for use; special warnings]

Warnings and precautions

[All warnings and precautions for use included in section 4.4 of the SPC should be provided here (as in the SPC, the order should be in principle determined by the importance of safety information provided) and it should also be made clear for each warning or precaution for use, what action the patient should take to minimise the potential risk.

Detailed information on warnings and precautions relating to side effects that could occur while a patient is taking the medicine should be presented in section 4 (e.g. symptoms), with an appropriate cross-reference in section 2.]

[Warnings relating to interactions, fertility, pregnancy and breast-feeding, the ability to drive and use machines, or excipients should be presented in the relevant subsequent subsections, unless they



are of major safety importance (contraindication) in which case they should also be highlighted in the subsection "Do not take/use {product name}", above.]

[An additional sub-heading could be included for information on additional monitoring tests that the patient will be required to undergo during treatment.]

Talk to your doctor <or> <,> <pharmacist> <or nurse> before <taking> <using> {product name}

Children < and adolescents >

[When the medicine is indicated in children, the warnings and precautions which are specific to this population (and identified as such in section 4.4 of the SPC) should be included under this subheading. Where relevant, parents/carers should also be alerted in this section of potential children/teenager specific warnings included under "driving and using machines".]

[If there is no indication in some or all subsets of the paediatric population, information should reflect the paediatric subsection of section 4.2 of the SPC, e.g. "Do not give this medicine to children between the ages of x and y <years> <months> because < of the risk of [...]> <it does not work> <the potential benefits are not greater than the risks>, < it is unlikely to be safe>".]

[Interactions with other medicines]

Other medicines and {product name}

<Tell your <doctor> <or> <pharmacist> if you are <taking> <using>, have recently <taken> <used> or might <take> <use> any other medicines.>

[Describe the effects of other medicines on the medicine in question and vice versa as per section 4.5 of the SPC. Refer to other medicines by their pharmacotherapeutic group/type of activity and by their INN(s) (including the lay terms first and the INNs in brackets unless the interaction is only with one active in a class, e.g. "pravastatin (medicine used to lower cholesterol)"), where possible.]

[In some cases, where it may be helpful to the patient, you should describe in brief terms the consequence of the interaction. One possibility could be to distinguish the medicine which must not be used with the medicine, e.g.: "Do not take {product name} with Y (a medicine used for Z) as this may result in the <loss of its effect><side effect>", those for which the combination should be avoided and those for which the combination would require some precaution (e.g. dose



adjustment; in such a case please cross-refer to section 3 of this leaflet). For example, if hormonal oral contraceptives are likely to become ineffective as a result of an interaction, patients should also be advised to use additional forms of contraceptives (e.g. barrier contraceptives).]

[Interactions with herbal or alternative therapies should be addressed if mentioned in section 4.5 of the SPC.]

[Interactions with food and drink]

{product name} with <food> <and> <a> <drink> <and> <alcohol>

[Interactions not related to medicines should be mentioned here if reference is made in section 4.5 of the SPC. For example, patients should not consume milk in combination with tetracyclines and no alcohol should be consumed during treatment with benzodiazepines. This section should not be used to tell patients whether or not their medicine should be taken before, during or after meals as this should only be addressed in section 3 (below), but a cross-reference to section 3 can be included.]

[Use by pregnant or breast-feeding women, information on fertility]

Pregnancy <and> <,> breast-feeding <and fertility>

[Where the information is significantly different, pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility information can be presented under separate sub-headings.]

[Include conclusion summary of the information given in section 4.6 of the SPC, in addition to the following optional statement:]

[Effects on the ability to drive or to use machines]

Driving and using machines

[Where there is cautionary advice in section 4.7 of the SPC this should be translated into meaningful colloquial language for the patient.



MAHs should bear in mind that medicines taken by children may need specific advice. For example, regarding road safety, children who may not be old enough to drive may nevertheless cycle.

The advice should include an explanation as to why the patient is advised not to drive or undertake these tasks, and whether or not they should discuss this with their doctor if they wish to do so.]

[Excipients warnings]

<{product name} contains {name the excipient(s)}>

3. How to <take> <use> {product name}

[Dose (SPC section 4.2)]

[For medicines available on prescription only:]

<Always <take> <use> 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...>

[For OTC medicines:]

<Always <take> <use> this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your <doctor> <,> <or> <pharmacist> <or nurse> <has> <have> told you. Check with your <doctor> <or> <,> <pharmacist> <or nurse> if you are not sure.>

<The recommended dose is...>

[When available, information on maximum single, daily and/or total dose should also be included.

Additional sub-headings may be included where the posology varies for different indications or for different populations (e.g. elderly, hepatic impairment, renal impairment). Include the recommended dose and specify, if necessary, the appropriate time(s) at which the medicine may or must be administered.]



<Use in children < and adolescents>>

[When the medicine is indicated in different age groups with a different dose, method of administration, frequency of administration or duration of treatment, specific instructions for use for each age group should be clearly identified.

If there are more appropriate strength(s) and/or pharmaceutical form(s) for administration in some or all subsets of the paediatric population (e.g. oral solution for infants), these should be mentioned, e.g. "Other form(s) of this medicine may be more suitable for children; ask your doctor or pharmacist.".]

[Route(s) and/or method of administration (SPC section 4.2)]

[Method of administration: directions for a proper use of the medicine, e.g. "Do not swallow", 'Do not chew", "Shake well before use" (user testing experience has shown it is useful to state the reasons for the inclusion of such a statement, e.g. "Do not break or crush the tablet(s). If you do, there is a danger you could overdose because this medicine will be absorbed into your body too quickly").

When applicable, there should be descriptions (if useful with illustrations) of opening techniques for child-resistant containers and other containers to be opened in an unusual way.

Where relevant, guidance should always be included to clarify if the medicine must be taken with food, during/before meals, or clearly state if food/meals have no influence, etc.]

<The score line is only there to help you break the tablet if you have difficulty swallowing it whole.>

<The tablet can be divided into equal doses.>

<The score line is not intended for breaking the tablet.>

[Duration of treatment (SPC section 4.2)]

[If appropriate, especially for OTC medicines, precise statements should be

included on:

• the usual duration of the therapy;



- the maximum duration of the therapy;
- the intervals with no treatment;
- The cases in which the duration of treatment should be limited.]

[For some medicines, it may be necessary to include some additional information in this section although this need not be covered in all cases. The following headings can be used as a guide:]

<If you <take> <use> more {product name} than you should>

[Describe how to recognise symptoms if someone has taken an overdose and what to do as per SPC section 4.9.]

<If you forget to <take> <use> {product name}>

[Make clear to patients what they should do after irregular use of a medicine, e.g.: if information is available, try to include information on the maximum interval the missed dose can be caught up as per SPC section 4.2.]

<Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten <tablet> <dose> <...>.>

<If you stop <taking> <using> {product name}>

[Indicate withdrawal effects and how to minimise them as per SPC section(s) 4.2 and/or 4.4.

A statement on the potential consequences of stopping the treatment before finishing the course of treatment and the need for a prior discussion with the treating physician, pharmacist or nurse should be included as appropriate.]

[Close this section with:]

<If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your <doctor> <,> <or>
<pharmacist>< or nurse>.>

4. Possible side effects

[Description of side effects]

[Begin this section with]



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

[The section should generally be divided into two sections bearing in mind that there should be sufficient patient-friendly description of the overt clinical signs and symptoms to enable the patient to recognise all side effects which may occur as set out in section 4.8 of the SPC:

1) the most serious side effects need to be listed prominently first with clear instructions to the patients on what action to take (e.g. to stop taking the medicine and/or seek urgent medical advice. The use of the words "straight away" or "immediately" may be helpful in this context).

2) then a list of all other side effects, <u>listed by frequency and starting with the most frequent</u> (without repeating the most serious included above).

Within each section mentioned above, side effects should be arranged by frequency. The following frequency convention is recommended:

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

o Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

O Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

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

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

o Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

This frequency convention should not appear before the list of side effects as this takes up space and has shown in user testing to be misleading to patients.

In any case, when expressing the likelihood of side effects it is important to include verbal terms and numerical data, as far as possible. Bear in mind that user testing has shown that double sided expressions such as "affects more than 1 in 100 but less than 1 in 10" are not well understood and should not be used.

System organ class listings should not be used. However, patient-friendly terms for parts of the body may be used as headings where the frequency is not known (e.g. for older medicines) in order to break up an otherwise long list, e.g. skin, stomach and gut, etc.]

[Close this section with]



If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your <doctor, health care provider> <or> <pharmacist>

<Additional side effects in children <and adolescents>>

4. How to store {product name}

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

[Expiry date]

[Where a specific abbreviation for Expiry date is used on the labelling, it should be mentioned here.]

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the <label> <carton> <bottle> <...> <after {abbreviation used for expiry date}.>

[Storage conditions]

[Information should be in accordance with section 6.4 of the SPC]

[Where applicable, shelf life after reconstitution, dilution or after first opening the container]

[Information should be in accordance with section 6.3 of the SPC.]

[Where appropriate, warnings against certain visible signs of deterioration]

<Do not use this medicine if you notice {description of the visible signs of deterioration}.>

<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 protect the environment.>

5. Further information

[Full statement of the active substance(s) and excipient(s)]



a. What {product name} contains

[The active substance(s) (expressed qualitatively and quantitatively) and the other ingredients (expressed qualitatively) should be identified using their names as given in sections 2 and 6.1 of the SPC.]

- The active substance(s) is (are)... [e.g. "Each <tablet> <capsule> contains x <gram> <milligram>... {active substance}".]
- The other <ingredient(s)> <(excipient(s))> is (are)... [e.g. "Each <tablet> <capsule> contains {product name} <gram> <milligram> ... {active substance}".]

[Pharmaceutical form, nature and contents of container in weight, volume or units of dose]

b. What {product name} looks like and contents of the pack

[It is recommended to include a physical description, e.g. shape, colour, texture, imprint, etc. as per section 3 of the SPC.]

[All pack sizes for this pharmaceutical form and strength should be detailed here as per section 6.5 of the SPC, including a reference to any ancillary items included in the pack such as needles, swabs, etc. For multipacks, clearly indicate the pack content, e.g. "{product name} is available in packs containing Y, Z or W tablets and in multipacks comprising N cartons, each containing M tablets".

If appropriate, indicate that not all pack sizes may be marketed. A cross-reference to other pharmaceutical forms and strengths may be included.]

[Name and address of the marketing authorisation holder and of the manufacturer responsible for batch release, if different]

c. Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

{Name and address}

<{tel}>

<{fax}>

<{e-mail}>

d. This leaflet was last revised in <{MM/YYYY}> <{month YYYY}>.



e. To report any side effect(s):

• Saudi Arabia:

• The National Pharmacovigilance Centre (NPC):

- Fax: +966-11-205-7662

Call NPC at +966-11-2038222, Ext 2317-2356-2340

- SFDA Call Center: 19999

E-mail: npc.drug@sfda.gov.saWebsite: https://ade.sfda.gov.sa/

• Other GCC States:

Please contact the relevant competent authority.

f. Council of Arab Health Ministers

The following statements issued by the Council of Arab Health Ministers should be printed in the PIL.

This is a Medicament

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

Council of Arab Health Ministers

Union of Arab Pharmacists

g. This patient information leaflet is approved by the Saudi Food and Drug Authority



ARABIC PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET



بيانات نشرة معلومات المريض: معلومات حلمستخدم الدواء> حللمريض>

<الاسم-التركيز-الشكل الصيدلاني للمستحضر>

(المادة / المواد الفعالة)

العبارات أدناه باللون الأحمر تشير إلى الأقسام/المعلومات في ملخص خواص المستحضر بحيث يجب أن تنعكس على القسم المماثل في نشرة المريض.

خاص بالأدوية التي يتم صرفها بموجب وصفة طبية (POM):

اقرأ هذه النشرة بالكامل بعناية قبل القيام بتناول هذا الدواء حيث أنها تحتوي على معلومات مهمة لك:

- احتفظ بهذه النشرة، فقد تحتاج إليها لاحقاً.
- في حال وجود أي تساؤلات لديك يفضل-استشارة حالطبيب المعالج >أو حالصيدلي> أو حالممرض (ة)>.
- لقد وُصف هذا الدواء لك شخصيًا، ولا ينبغي بك أن تعطه لأحد آخر حتى لو ظهرت عليه نفس أعراض مرضك فقد يؤدي ذلك إلى الإضرار به.
- إذا أصبت بأي آثار جانبية غير مذكورة في هذه النشرة، أخبر حالطبيب المعالج >أو حالصيدلي> أو حالممرض (ة)>. راجع القسم (٤).

خاص بالأدوية اللاوصفية (OTC)

اقرأ هذه النشرة بالكامل بعناية قبل القيام بتناول هذا الدواء حيث أنها تحتوي على معلومات مهمة لك:

- تناول هذا المستحضر كما تم وصفه في هذه النشرة أو حسب إرشادات <الطبيب المعالج > أو <الصيدلي> أو <الممرض>
 - لحتفظ بهذه النشرة، فقد تحتاج إليها لاحقاً.
 - اسأل الصيدلي في حال احتجت للنصيحة أو لمعلومات إضافية.
- إذا أصبت بأي آثار جانبية غير مذكورة في هذه النشرة، أخبر <الطبيب المعالج >أو <الصيدلي> أو <الممرض >, راجع القسم (3).
 - يجب زيارة الطبيب بعد حدد الأيام> أيام في حال ساءت الحالة أو لم تشعر بأي تحسن.

ما الذي تحتويه هذه النشرة:

- ١. ما هو { اسم المستحضر } وماهى دواعى استعمالاته.
- ٢. ما الذي يجب عليك معرفته قبل تناول {اسم المستحضر}.
 - ٣. ماهي طريقة تناول { اسم المستحضر }
 - الأعراض الجانبية المحتملة.
 - ٥ طريقة تخزين { اسم المستحضر }
 - ٦. معلومات أخرى.

١. ما هو (اسم المستحضر) وما هي دواعي استخدامه:

[الاسم المبتكر، والمادة/المواد الفعالة، والمجموعة العلاجية]

[دواعى الاستعمال العلاجية]

[يجب ذكر المؤشرات العلاجية هنا (المتوافقة مع ما ذكر في القسم ٤,١ من ملخص خواص المستحضر (SPC)). يجب ذكر الفئة العمرية المستفيدة من العلاج وتحديدها -الفئة العمرية التي تم إنتاج الدواء من أجلها- بعبارة: "يتم استخدام (اسم المستحضر) لعلاج (ذكر الادعاء) في حالبالغين> أو حديثي الولادة> أو حالرضع >أو حالأطفال> أو حالمراهقين> أو حالدين يبلغون من العمر (عدد السنوات أو الأشهر) >"]

[المعلومات المتعلقة بفوائد استخدام المستحضر]

[يتم ذكر فوائد استخدام المستحضر في هذا القسم وفقاً لكل حالة على حدة طالما كانت متوافقة مع ملخص خواص المستحضر (SPC) وذات منفعة للمريض مع عدم ذكر أي ادعاءات طبية لترويج المنتج. يمكن تضمين هذه الفوائد في موضوع فرعي يتم تسميته ب "كيف يعمل (اسم المستحضر)". يجب أن تكون هذه المعلومات مكتوبة بطريقة واضحة ودقيقة. على سبيل المثال، قد تتعلق المعلومات بما يلى:

- علامات وأعراض المرض المراد علاجه، خصوصاً في الأدوية اللاوصفية والأدوية التي يتم اخذها عند الحاجة لعلاج حالات معينة مثل الصداع النصفي.
- فائدة/فوائد تناول المستحضر يمكن أن يتم تلخيصها بكتابة عبارات مثل " يخفف تناول هذا المستحضر من الألم المصاحب لالتهابات المفاصل" و " يخفف هذا المستحضر من مستويات السكر في الدم حيث يمنع المضاعفات المصاحبة لمرض السكري"، يعتبر هذا الأمر مهمًا لتشجيع الالتزام بتناول المستحضر مثلًا في العلاجات التي تؤخذ على المدى الطويل والعلاجات الوقائية. يمكن التعبير عن الفوائد بمصطلحات توضح سبل الوقاية من مضاعفات المرض (على سبيل المثال الأدوية المضادة للسكري). يمكن أيضاً ذكر الفترة الزمنية التي يستغرقها المستحضر ليبدأ مفعوله. يجب أن تكون المعلومات المذكورة (في جميع الحالات) متطابقة مع ملخص خواص المستحضر المذكورة في القسم ١٠٥.
 - يمكن ذكر المعلومات حول الفترة الزمنية التي تستغرقها بعض المستحضرات لتبدأ مفعولها في حال كانت مثل هذه المعلومات مهمة للمريض كمسكنات الآلام ومضادات الاكتئاب.
 - <يجب زيارة الطبيب بعد< {عدد الأيام} أيام> في حال ساءت الحالة أو لم تشعر بأي تحسن> .

٢. ما الذي يجب عليك معرفته قبل تناول {اسم المستحضر}.

[موانع الاستخدام]

لا تتناول { اسم المستحضر} في الحالات التالية:

[يجب ذكر جميع موانع الاستخدام المذكورة في القسم ٤,٣ من ملخص خواص المستحضر بنفس الترتيب، بينما يتم وضع التحذيرات والاحتياطات الأخرى في القسم التالي. يجب الحرص على ضمان عدم حذف التفاصيل المعقدة والدقيقة، كما أنه من غير المقبول الاقتصار على ذكر موانع الاستخدام العامة والشائعة. الاعتقاد بعدم فهم المريض بماهية موانع الاستعمال لا يعد سبباً في حذفها من النشرة.]



- <إذا كانت لديك حساسية تجاه {المادة/ المواد الفعالة} وأي مكونات أخرى لهذا الدوَّاء (المدرجة في القسم ٦)>

[الاحتياطات الخاصة بالاستخدام والتحذيرات المتعلقة بالمستحضر]

الاحتياطات والتحذيرات.

قم بالتواصل مع الطبيب، أو <الصيدلي> أو <الممرض(ة)> قبل استخدام المستحضر.

[يجب كتابة جميع الاحتياطات والتحذيرات التي تم ذكرها في القسم ٤,٤ من ملخص خواص المستحضر، بحيث يتم ترتيبها وفقاً لأهمية المعلومة المقدمة مع توضيح ما الذي يجب على المريض فعله لتخفيف الأثر أو الضرر المحتمل.]

[يجب ذكر التحذيرات والاحتياطات المتعلقة بالأعراض الجانبية التي قد تحدث أثناء استخدام المستحضر في القسم ٤. مع ذكر إسناد مرجعي للقسم رقم ٢]

[ينبغي ذكر التحذيرات المتعلقة بالتفاعلات أو الخصوبة أو الحمل والإرضاع أو القدرة على القيادة واستخدام الآلات أو المواد الغير فعالة في الأقسام الفرعية ذات الصلة مالم تندرج تحت موانع الاستعمال في هذه الحالة فإنه يجب أن مكتوبة بشكل واضح تحت القسم الفرعي ("لا تتناول حالمستحضر> في الحالات التالية" أعلاه).]

[يمكن إضافة عنوان فرعي لإضافة المعلومات الخاصة بالاختبارات الإضافية التي سيطلب من المريض الخضوع لها أثناء فترة العلاج.]

[يمكن فرد قسم خاص للمعلومات المتعلقة باختبارات المتابعة التي يخضع لها المريض خلال فترة العلاج.]

الأطفال والمراهقين:

[إذا كان المستحضر يستخدم لعلاج الأطفال فإنه يجب ذكر التحذيرات والاحتياطات (كما ذكرت في القسم ٤,٤ من ملف خواص المستحضر) الخاصة بهذه العئة العمرية تحت هذا العنوان الفرعي. كما يجب تنويه المسئولين عن الطفل والمراهق بالتحذيرات الخاصة بتناول المستحضر والمتعلقة بالقيادة وتشغيل الآلات.]

[إذا لم يكن هنالك دواعي استعمال في بعض/ كل الفئات العمرية في الأطفال فإنه يجب إضافة المعلومات المتعلقة بالأطفال المذكورة في القسم ٤,٦ من ملخص خواص المستحضر. يمكن أن تتم كتابة العبارة على النحو التالي "لا تقم بإعطاء الدواء للأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين (عدد السنوات) و (عدد السنوات) و (عدد الأشهر) لاحتمالية خطر حدوث (اسم الحالة)".

كما يمكن إضافة أسباب أخرى لعدم إعطاء الدواء للأطفال في الفئة العمرية التي يتم تحديدها "نظراً لكون الفائدة المرجوة لا تتفوق على المخاطر" أو "من غير المرجح أن يكون الاستخدام آمنًا".]

[التفاعلات مع الأدوية الأخرى]

{اسم المستحضر} والأدوية الأخرى

حأخبر الطبيب أو الصيدلي في حال تناولت (أو كنت تتناول مؤخراً) أي أدوية أخرى >

[صِف تأثير المستحضرات الأخرى على المستحضر (والعكس) كما هو مذكور في القسم ٤,٥ من ملخص خواص المستحضر. يجب الإشارة إلى المستحضرات الأخرى عن طريق مجموعتها العلاجية ونوع النشاط والاسم العلمي

(بكتابة الاسم العلمي للمستحضر أو لا ثم كتابة شرح مبسط للدواء بحيث يفهمها المريض وتكون بين قوسين ما لم يكن التفاعل يحدث لعنصر واحد فقط في المجموعة)، مثال "(Pravastatin) دواء يستخدم في تقليل نسبة الكوليسترول".]

[في بعض الحالات، ومن أجل المساعدة في زيادة وعي المريض فإنه يجب وصف نتائج التفاعل بين المستحضرات بشكل موجز. ومن العبارات التي يمكن كتابتها للتوضيح حول عدم تناول المستحضر مع مستحضر أخر:

"لا تقم بتناول (اسم المستحضر) مع (اسم المستحضر الأخر) لأنه قد ينتج عن ذلك عدم فاعلية المستحضر أو ظهور أعراض جانبية"، لذلك يجب تجنب الجمع بين المستحضرين واتخاذ الاحتياطات اللازمة (كتعديل الجرعة مثلاً، مع الإسناد المرجعي للقسم رقم ٣). على سبيل المثال، حبوب منع الحمل الفموية من المحتمل أن تكون غير فعالة نتيجة لوجود تفاعل بينها وبين مستحضر آخر فإنه يجب نصح المريض بأنواع أخرى إضافية من وسائل منع الحمل (على سبيل المثال: وسائل منع الحمل الحاجزة).]

[يجب ان يتم ذكر التفاعلات بين المستحضر والأعشاب أو العلاجات البديلة في حال كانت مذكورة في القسم ٤,٥ من ملخص خواص المستحضر.]

[تفاعل المستحضر مع الطعام والشراب]

تفاعل (اسم المستحضر) مع الشراب والطعام والكحول.

[يجب ذكر التفاعلات غير المتعلقة بالأدوية هنا في حال تمت الإشارة إليها في القسم ٤,٥ من ملخص خواص المستحضر. على سبيل المثال، يجب على المرضى عدم تناول الحليب عند استخدام مستحضر (Tetracyclines)، كما يجب على المرضى الذين يتناولون مستحضر (Benzodiazepines) عدم تناول الكحول. لا يستخدم هذا القسم كما يجب على المرضى بكيفية تناول المستحضر (قبل/أثناء/بعد) الوجبات حيث أن هذه الارشادات يجب ذكر ها في القسم رقم ٣.]

[استخدام المستحضر من قبل الحامل والمرضع ومعلومات حول الخصوبة.]

الحمل والإرضاع حوالخصوبة>:

[يمكن تقديم المعلومات المتعلقة بالحمل والإرضاع والخصوبة في عناوين فرعية إذا كانت المعلومات تحدث فارق يعتد به.]

[إضافة الموجز النهائي للمعلومات المقدمة في القسم ٤,٦ في ملف خواص المستحضر بالإضافة إلى الجملة التالية:]

<إذا كنتِ حاملًا أو ترضعين رضاعة طبيعية أو تعتقدين أنك ربما تكونين حاملًا أو تخططين للحمل فاستشيري <الطبيب أو الصيدلي> قبل استخدام هذا الدواء>

[التأثير على قدرة القيادة واستخدام الآلات:]

القيادة واستخدام الآلات.

[في حال وجود نصيحة تحذيرية في القسم ٤,٧ من ملخص خواص المستحضر فإنه يجب أن تتم صياغتها إلى لغة مبسطة ومفهومة للمريض.

يجب على مالك حق التسويق (MAH) الأخذ بعين الاعتبار أهمية وجود نصائح خاصة للاستخدام في حال كان المستحضر يستخدم من قبل الأطفال. على سبيل المثال، فيما يخص سلامة الطريق، للأطفال الذين لم يصلوا إلى العمر المسموح للقيادة، قد لا يكون من الامن لهم حتى قيادة الدراجة الهوائية. يجب أن تحتوي التعليمات على شرح سبب

عدم قدرة المريض على القيادة أو استخدام الآلات وعما إذا كان بإمكانهم التواصل مع الطبيب المعالج في حال رغبتهم في أداء هذه المهام أثناء تناولهم للمستحضر.]

[التحذيرات الخاصة بالمواد غير الفعالة]

< {يحتوي المستحضر} على (اسم المادة غير الفعالة} >:

٣. ماهى طريقة تناول { اسم المستحضر }

[الجرعة (ملف خواص المستحضر القسم ٤,٢)]

[الأدوية التي لا يتم صرفها إلا بموجب وصفة طبية : }]

حذذ هذا الدواء دائما وفقًا لوصفة الطبيب تمامًا. يجب عليك التحقق من الطبيب أو من الصيدلي إذا لم تكن متأكّدا. >

<الجرعة الموصى بها هي ... >

[الأدوية اللاوصفية (OTC)]

حيجب عليك تناول هذا المستحضر كما هو مذكور في نشرة المعلومات المرفقة معه أو بحسب إرشادات حالطبيب المعالج> أو <الصيدلي> أو <الممرض(ة)>. >

<الجرعة الموصى بها هي... >

[قدر الإمكان، يجب تحديد حد أعلى للجرعة الواحدة أو الجرعة اليومية أو الجرعة الكلية. بالإمكان إضافة عناوين فرعية في حال كانت الجرعات تختلف باختلاف الادعاءات أو باختلاف الفئات العمرية (ككبار السن أو الحالات المرضية مثل الخلل الكبدي أو الكلوي). ويجب ذكر الجرعة الموصى بها بالتفصيل -إذا دعت الحاجة لذلك- والوقت المناسب لتناول الدواء.]

تناول المستحضر من قبل الأطفال والمراهقين:

[إذا كان المستحضر يستخدم لعلاج فئات عمرية مختلفة وبجر عات مختلفة، يجب ذكر التالي: طرق الاستعمال، وعدد مرات الاستعمال، ومدد العلاج وكذلك إذا كان هناك تعليمات خاصة للاستعمال لكل فئة عمرية يجب إيضاحها.

في حال وجود (تراكيز/أشكال صيدلانية) أخرى أكثر ملائمة للاستخدام في الأطفال (مثل شراب الأطفال الرضع التي يتم تناوله عن طريق الفم) يجب ذكر ها. على سبيل المثال يمكن كتابة العبارة التالية " قد تكون هنالك أشكال صيدلانية من هذا المستحضر أكثر ملائمة للأطفال، قم بسؤال الطبيب أو الصيدلى".]

[طريقة تناول المستحضر (القسم ٤,٢ من ملخص خواص المستحضر)].

[إرشادات حول الطريقة المثلى لتناول المستحضر بعبارات مثل: "لا تقم ببلع المستحضر" ، "لا تقم بمضغ المستحضر" ، "رج العلبة قبل الاستخدام". يفضل ذكر المخاطر التي قد تؤدي إلى عدم استخدام المستحضر كما هو مذكور في نشرة التعليمات مثل: "قد تتعرض لجرعة زائدة من المستحضر عندما تقوم بكسر أو سحق الحبوب لأن ذلك قد يؤدي إلى سرعة امتصاص المستحضر داخل الجسم"].

يجب أن يكون هنالك وصف إن أمكن لطرق فتح العبوات المقاومة لعبث الأطفال بالإضافة إلى العلب الأخرى التي تكون طريقة فتحها مختلفة عن العلب الاعتيادية.

عند الضرورة، يجب دائماً التوضيح عما إذا كان من الضروري تناول المستحضر قبل أو بعد أو خلال الوجبات، أو توضيح عدم وجود أي تأثير للطعام على المستحضر.]

حخط الكسر الموجود في الحبوب يساعدك على كسرها في حال كنت تعانى من مشاكل في بلع الحبة بشكل كامل. >

حالحبة يمكن تقسمها إلى جرعات متساوية>

حخط الكسر لا يعنى بالضرورة وجوب كسر الحبة إلى نصفين. >

[فترة العلاج (القسم ٤,٢ من ملخص خواص المستحضر) .]

[من الملائم أن تتوفر المعلومات التالية خصوصاً في المستحضرات اللاوصفية:

- الفترة الزمنية المعتادة لتناول العلاج
 - أقصى فترة زمنية لتناول العلاج.
- الفترة الزمنية التي تفصل بين الجرعات.
- الحالات التي يجب أن تكون فترة العلاج فيها محدودة. }]

[بالنسبة لبعض المستحضرات فإنه من الضروري ذكر معلومات إضافية في هذا القسم على الرغم من عدم الحاجة لذكر كافة الحالات. يمكن استخدام العناوين التالية كإرشادات:]

حإذا تناولت {اسم المستحضر} بكمية أكبر من مما ينبغي:>

[وصف كيفية معرفة الأعراض المصاحبة لتناول جرعة زائدة من المستحضر وكيفية التعامل مع مثل هذه الحالات كما هو مذكور في القسم ٤,٩ من ملخص خواص المستحضر.]

<إذا نسيت أخذ {اسم المستحضر}:>

[يجب توضيح ماذا يجب على المريض فعله في حال لم يكن منتظماً في تناول المستحضر وذلك بإضافة معلومات حول الفترة الزمنية التي يمكن من خلالها تعويض الجرعة المفقودة (كما هو مذكور القسم ٤,٢ من ملخص خواص المستحضر)]

<لا تأخذ جرعة مضاعفة للتعويض عن الجرعة التي أغفلتها. >

حإذا توقفت عن أخذ {اسم المستحضر}:>

[الإشارة إلى تأثيرات التوقف عن تناول المستحضر وكيفية الحد منها. (القسم٤,٢ و ٤,٤ من ملخص خواص المستحضر).

يجب الكتابة وبشكل واضح عن العواقب المحتملة من التوقف عن تناول المستحضر وعدم إكمال الفترة العلاجية الخاصة به، وضرورة التواصل مع الطبيب المعالج أو الصيدلي أو الممرض قبل القيام بذلك.]

[يمكن إنهاء هذا القسم بالعبارة التالية:]

حفي حال وجود أي استفسارات أخرى تتعلق بالمستحضر قم بالتواصل مع <الطبيب >أو <الصيدلي> أو <الممرض(ة)>>

٤ الأعراض الجانبية المحتملة:

[وصف الأعراض الجانبية]

[ابدأ هذا القسم بالعبارة التالية:]

< كما هو الحال بالنسبة لجميع الأدوية، يمكن أن يسبب هذا الدواء أثارًا جانبية. إلا أنها قد لا تصيب الجميع. >

[يجب تقسيم هذه الفقرة إلى قسمين مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار ضرورة وجود شرح كافي ومبسط للمريض حول الأعراض الإكلينيكية لمساعدة المريض على معرفة جميع الأعراض الجانبية التي قد تحدث، كما هو مذكور في القسم ٤٨٨ من ملخص خواص المستحضر.

١ – يجب إدراج الأعراض الجانبية الخطيرة بشكل واضح مع الخطوات التي يجب على المريض فعلها في حال حدوثها بعبارات مثل "توقف عن استخدام الدواء بشكل فوري وقم بالتواصل مع المختصين لأخذ نصيحة طبية عاجلة".
 من المفيد بشكل تعبيري كتابة جمل مثل "بشكل فوري" و "عاجل".

٢ - يتم كتابة جميع الأعراض الجانبية الأخرى وترتيبها حسب درجة التواتر (التكرار) دون إعادة ذكر الأعراض الجانبية الخطيرة التي تم ذكرها مسبقاً.

يجب ترتيب الأعراض الجانبية وفقاً للتواتر (التكرار). يفضل كتابة الصيغة التالية من نسبة حدوث الأعراض وتكرار ها:

- شائعة جدًا (قد تصيب أكثر من شخص واحد من بين كل ١٠ أشخاص)
- شائعة (قد تصیب ما یصل إلی شخص واحد من بین کل ۱۰ أشخاص)
- غير شائعة (قد تصيب ما يصل إلى شخص واحد من بين كل ١٠٠ أشخاص)
 - نادرة (قد تصیب ما یصل إلی شخص واحد من بین کل ۱۰۰۰ أشخاص)
- نادرة جدًا (قد تصیب ما یصل إلی شخص واحد من بین کل ۱۰۰۰۰ أشخاص)
 - غير معروفة (لا يمكن تقدير معدل التكرار من البيانات المتاحة)

يجب عدم ذكر هذه النسب قبل قائمة الأعراض الجانبية لكونها تشغل حيزًا وقد يؤدي إلى عدم فهم المريض لهذه النسب مما قد يؤدي الفهمها بشكل خاطئ.

في جميع الحالات، عند التعبير عن احتمالية وقوع عرض جانبي من المهم أن تحتوي المعلومات على العبارات اللفظية والبيانات الرقمية في حال توفرها. يجب الأخذ بعين الاعتبار أن ذكر معلومتين في وقت واحد قد يؤدي إلى عدم فهمهما من قبل المريض مثل "قد تصيب أكثر من شخص واحد من بين كل ١٠٠ ولكنها أقل من ١ لكل ١٠٠.

يجب عدم استخدام نظام التصنيف الخاص بأعضاء الجسم، لكن يمكن استعمال مصطلحات مبسطة لأجزاء الجسم لاستخدمها كعناوين في حالة كان معدل التكرار غير معلوم (كما هو الحال في الأدوية القديمة) هذا لتجنب أن تكون القائمة طويلة (على سبيل المثال: جلد، معدة، أمعاء ... الخ).]

[ينتهي هذا القسم بالعبارة التالية:]

< في حال زادت الأعراض الجانبية سوءً، أو لاحظت أعراض جانبية غير مذكورة في هذه النشرة، قم بالتواصل مع حالطبيب >أو حالصيدلي>>

الأعراض الجانبية الإضافية التي قد تصيب الأطفال والمراهقين.

[هذا القسم -وحسبما هو مدون في ملخص خواص المستحضر- مخصص لأي أعراض جانبية تخص الأطفال والمراهقين]

٥. طريقة تخزين {اسم المستحضر }

قم بتخزين المستحضر بعيداً عن متناول الأطفال.

[تاريخ الانتهاء]

[إذا تم استخدام اختصار معين لكتابة تاريخ الصلاحية على الغلاف الخارجي، يجب ذكره هنا.]

لا تستعمل هذا المستحضر بعد انتهاء تاريخ الصلاحية والمذكور على <الغلاف الخارجي> أو <العبوه> أو <الزجاجة>.

[طرق تخزين المستحضر]

[يجب أن تكون المعلومات المقدمة متوافقة مع ما ذكر في القسم ٢,٤ من ملف خواص المستحضر]

[- (إن أمكن) - يجب تقديم فترة صلاحية المستحضر بعد تخفيفه أو بعد فتح علبته]

[المعلومات يجب أن تكون كما هي مذكورة في القسم ٦,٣ من ملف خواص المستحضر.]

[كتابة التحذيرات المتعلقة بوجود تلف واضح في المستحضر -إن وجد-]

<لا تقم باستعمال هذا المستحضر في حال لاحظت (صِف التلف المرئي }.>

<لا تتخلص من أي أدوية عبر مياه الصرف أو مع المخلفات المنزلية. اسأل الصيدلي عن كيفية التخلص من الأدوية التي لم تعد في حاجة إليها. ستساعد هذه الإجراءات على حماية البيئة. >

٦. محتويات العلبة ومعلومات إضافية أخرى:

[ذكر كافة البيانات المتعلقة بالمواد الفعالة والغير فعالة.]

أ. على ماذا يحتوي {اسم المستحضر}

[يجب أن يتم شرح كافة المعلومات المتعلقة بالمواد الفعالة بشكل نوعي وكمي بالإضافة إلى العناصر الأخرى (بشكل نوعي) بأن يتم ذكر أسمائها كما هو منصوص عليه في القسم ٢ و ٦٠١ من ملف خواص المستحضر.]



- المادة / المواد الفعالة هي:

المكونات الأخرى <ا المكونات > <المواد غير الفعالة> هي ... [مثلًا " كل حجبة> <كبسولة> تحتوي على حعدد> <الجرامات > أو < مليجرام > من <المادة الفعالة>.]

[الشكل الصيدلاني وطبيعة ومحتوى العلبة ووزنها ومقدار الجرعة الواحدة]

ب. كيف يبدو شكل (اسم المستحضر) وماهى محتويات العلبة:

[كما هو مذكر في القسم رقم ٣ من ملف خواص المستحضر، يوصى بذكر الوصف المادي للمستحضر مثل الشكل واللون والتركيبة والعلامة.

يجب أن تكون جميع أحجام العلب والتركيز والشكل الصيدلاني الخاصة بالمستحضر متوافقة مع ما هو مذكور في العسم ٦٠٥ من ملخص خواص المستحضر مع الإشارة إلى أي عناصر إضافية موجودة في العلبة مثل المسحات الطبية والإبر. أما بالنسبة إلى العلبة المجمعة (الحزمة التي تحتوي على أكثر من علبة للمستحضر)، فإنه يجب ذكر محتويات العلبة. ويجب الإشارة -إن أمكن-إلى أنه من غير الممكن تسويق جميع أحجام العلب الخاصة بالمستحضر. أيضاً من الممكن الإشارة إلى التراكيز والأشكال الصيدلانية الأخرى للمستحضر.]

[اسم وعنوان الشركة المصنعة ومالك حق التسويق التي صدر منها رقم تشغيل المستحضر في حال اختلافهما-]

ت. الشركة المصنعة ومالك حق التسويق:

{الاسم والعنوان}

<{رقم الهاتف}>

<{رقم الفاكس}>

<{البريد الإلكتروني}>

- ث. تمت مراجعة هذه النشرة في حالتاريخ الذي تمت فيه مراجعة النشرة بالشهر والسنة>
 - ج. وللإبلاغ حول الأعراض الجانبية التي قد تحدث:
 - المملكة العربية السعودية:
 - المركز الوطنى للتيقظ الدوائى

فاكس: +966-11-205-7662

رقم الهاتف: 2038222-11-966+ وطلب أرقام التحويلات التالية, 2340-2356-2317

الرقم المجاني: 19999

البريد الإلكتروني: npc.drug@sfda.gov.sa

الموقع الإلكتروني: https://ade.sfda.gov.sa

• دول الخليج العربي الأخرى:

الرجاء الاتصال بالمؤسسات والهيئات الوطنية في كل دولة

ح. مجلس وزراء الصحة العرب:

يجب أن تتم طباعة هذا البيان الصادر عن مجلس وزراء الصحة العرب في نشرة المعلومات الداخلية للمستحضر.

إن هذا الدواء

- الدواء مستحضر يؤثر على صحتك واستهلاكه خلافًا للتعليمات يعرضك للخطر
- اتبع بدقة وصفة الطبيب وطريقة الاستعمال المنصوص عليها وتعليمات الصيدلي الذي صرفها لك.
 - الطبيب والصيدلي هما الخبيران في الدواء وفي نفعه وضرره.
 - لا تقطع مدة العلاج المحددة لك من تلقاء نفسك.
 - لا تكرر صرف الدواء بدون استشارة الطبيب.
 - لا تترك الأدوية في متناول الاطفال.

مجلس وزراء الصحة العرب واتحاد الصيادلة العرب

خ. تمت الموافقة على هذه النشرة من قبل الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء بالمملكة العربية السعودية.



Appendix 1: Statements for use in "Pregnancy and lactation" of SPC

With Respect to "Pregnancy"

- 1. <Based on human experience [specify] {Active substance} causes <congenital malformations [specify] when administered during pregnancy.> [or] <harmful pharmacological effects during pregnancy and/or on the fetus/newborn child.>
 - {Invented name} is contraindicated <during pregnancy><during {trimester} of pregnancy> [this case is a strict contraindication] (see section 4.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).
 - <Women of childbearing potential have to use effective contraception <during <and up to {number} weeks after> treatment.>>
- 2. <Based on human experience [specify] {Active substance} is suggested / suspected to cause congenital malformations [specify] when administered during pregnancy.
- <Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>
 [or]
- <Animal studies are insufficient with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>
 - {Invented name} should not be used <during pregnancy><during {trimester} of pregnancy> unless the clinical condition of the woman requires treatment with {Active substance}.
 - <Women of childbearing potential have to use effective contraception <during <and up to {number} weeks after> treatment.>>



3. <Based on human experience [specify] {Active substance} is suggested / suspected to cause congenital malformations [specify] when administered during pregnancy.

Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).

{Invented name} should not be used<during pregnancy><during {trimester} of pregnancy> unless the clinical condition of the woman requires treatment with {Active substance}.

<Women of childbearing potential have to use effective contraception <during <and up to {number} weeks after)> treatment.>>

- 4. <There are no or limited amount of data from the use of {Active substance} in pregnant women.
- <Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>
 [or]
- <Animal studies are insufficient with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>

{Invented name} is not recommended <during pregnancy><during {trimester} of pregnancy> and in women of childbearing potential not using contraception.>

5. <There are no or limited amount of data (less than 300 pregnancy outcomes) from the use of {Active substance} in pregnant women.

Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).



As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of {Invented name} <during pregnancy> <during {trimester} of pregnancy>. >

- 6. <A moderate amount of data on pregnant women (between 300-1000 pregnancy outcomes) indicate no malformative or feto/ neonatal toxicity of {Active substance}.
- <Animal studies have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>
- <Animal studies are insufficient with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>
 - As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of {invented name} <during pregnancy > <during {trimester} of pregnancy.>
- 7. <A moderate amount of data on pregnant women (between 300-1000 pregnancy outcomes) indicate no malformative or feto/ neonatal toxicity of {Active substance}.>
 Animal studies do not indicate reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).
 - The use of {invented name} may be considered <during pregnancy><during {trimester} of pregnancy>, if necessary.
- 8. <A large amount of data on pregnant women (more than 1000 pregnancy outcomes) indicate no malformative nor feto/ neonatal toxicity of {Active substance}.>
 Invented name} can be used <during pregnancy><during {trimester} of pregnancy> if clinically needed.
- 9. <No effects during pregnancy are anticipated, since systemic exposure to {Active substance} is negligible.>



{Invented name} can be used during pregnancy. [E.g. medicinal products for which negligible systemic exposure/negligible pharmacodynamic systemic activity has been demonstrated in clinical situation]

With Respect to "Lactation"

1. <{Active substance}/metabolites are excreted in human milk and effects have been shown in breastfed newborns/infants of treated women.>

[or]

<{Active substance}/metabolites have been identified in breastfed newborns/infants of treated women. <The effect of {Active substance} on newborns/infants is unknown.>
[or] <There is insufficient information on the effects of {Active substance} in newborns/infants.>>

[or]

<{Active substance}/metabolites are excreted in human milk to such an extent that effects on the breastfed newborns/infants are likely.>

<{Invented name}<is contraindicated during breast-feeding (see section 4.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part)> [or] <should not be used during breast-feeding>.>

[or]

<Breast-feeding should be discontinued during treatment with {Invented name}.>

<A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from {Invented name} therapy taking into account the benefit of breast feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.>

2. <It is unknown whether {Active substance}/metabolites are excreted in human milk.>



[or]

<There is insufficient information on the excretion of {Active substance}/metabolites
in human milk.>

[or]

<There is insufficient information on the excretion of {Active substance}/metabolites
in animal milk.>

[or]

<Available pharmacodynamic/toxicological data in animals have shown excretion of {Active substance}/metabolites in milk (for details see 5.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).>

[or]

<Physico-chemical data suggest excretion of {Active substance}/metabolites in human
milk.>

A risk to the newborns/infants cannot be excluded.

<{Invented name} <is contraindicated during breast-feeding (see section 4.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part)> [or] <should not be used during breast-feeding>.>

[or]

<Breast-feeding should be discontinued during treatment with {Invented name}.>

[or]

<A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from {Invented name} therapy taking into account the benefit of breast feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.>

3. <No effects of {Active substance} have been shown in breastfed newborns/infants of treated mothers.>



[or]

<No effects on the breastfed newborn/infant are anticipated since the systemic exposure of the breast-feeding woman to {Active substance} is negligible.>

[or]

<{Active substance}/metabolites have not been identified in plasma of breastfed newborns/infants of treated mothers.>

[or]

<{Active substance}/metabolites are not excreted in human milk.>

[or]

<{Active substance}/metabolites are excreted in human milk, but at therapeutic doses of {Invented name} no effects on the breastfed newborns/infants are anticipated.>

{Invented name} can be used during breast-feeding.



Appendix 2: Lactation statements

- 1. {Active substance} is not excreted in breast milk. {Invented name} can be used during lactation.
- 2. {Active substance} is excreted in breast milk. However, at therapeutic doses of {Invented name} no effects on the suckling child are anticipated. {Invented name} can be used during breast-feeding.
- 3. {Active substance} is excreted in breast milk to such an extent that effects on the suckling child are likely if therapeutic doses of {Invented name} are administered to breast-feeding women.
 - Alternative recommendations (combinations of recommendations may be used):
 - {Invented name} should not be used during breast-feeding.
 - {Invented name} is contraindicated during breast-feeding (must also be contraindicated in 4.3 in the GCC guidance for SPC, PIL and Labeling information, SPC part).
 - Lactation should be discontinued during treatment with {Invented name}.
 - A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from {Invented name} therapy.
 - Additional recommendation (if applicable):
 - Due to the long retention time of {substance} in the body, breast-feeding must not be resumed until x (days, months) after {Invented name} therapy is completed.
- 4. It is unknown whether {Active substance} is excreted in human breast milk. The excretion of {Active substance} in milk has not been studied in animals. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breast-feeding or to continue/discontinue therapy with



{Invented name} should be made taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding to the child and the benefit of {Invented name} therapy to the woman.

- 5. It is unknown whether {active substance} is excreted in human breast milk. Animal studies have shown excretion of (active substance) in breast milk. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breast-feeding or to continue/discontinue therapy with {Invented name} should be made taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding to the child and the benefit of {Invented name} therapy to the woman.
- 6. It is unknown whether {Active substance} is excreted in human breast milk. Animal studies have not shown excretion of {Active substance} in breast milk. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breast-feeding or to continue/discontinue therapy with {Invented name} should be made taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding to the child and the benefit of {Invented name} therapy to the woman.
- 7. There is insufficient/limited information on the excretion of {Active substance} in human or animal breast milk. A risk to the suckling child cannot be excluded. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breast-feeding or to continue/discontinue therapy with {Invented name} should be made taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding to the child and the benefit of {Invented name} therapy to the woman.
- 8. There is insufficient/limited information on the excretion of (active substance) in human or animal breast milk. Physicochemical and available pharmacodynamic/toxicological data on (active substance) point to excretion in breast milk and a risk to the suckling child cannot be excluded. {Invented name} should not be used during breast-feeding.
- 9. No effects on the suckling child are anticipated since the systemic exposure of the breastfeeding woman to {Active substance} is negligible. {Invented name} can be used during breastfeeding.



- E.g. ear and eye drops and other topical drugs for which negligible systemic exposure has been demonstrated.
- 10. No effects on the suckling child are anticipated. {Invented name} can be used during breastfeeding.
 - E.g. most vitamin and mineral formulations.



Appendix 3: MedDRA frequency convention

001	Ref	[MedDRA frequency convention]		
002 <common (≥1="" 10)="" 100="" <1="" to=""> 003 <uncommon (≥1="" 1,000="" 1,000)="" <1="" to=""> 004 <rare (≥1="" 1,000)="" 10,000="" <1="" to=""> 005 <very (<1="" 10,000)="" rare=""> 006 <not (cannot="" available="" be="" data)="" estimated="" from="" known="" the=""> [MedDRA- system organ class database] Infections and infestations 008 Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps) 009 Blood and lymphatic system disorders 010 Immune system disorders 011 Endocrine disorders 012 Metabolism and nutrition disorders 013 Psychiatric disorders 014 Nervous system disorders 015 Eye disorders 016 Ear and labyrinth disorders 017 Cardiac disorders 018 Vascular disorders 019 Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders 020 Gastrointestinal disorders 021 Hepatobiliary disorders 022 Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders 023 Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders 024 Renal and urinary disorders 025 Pregnancy, puerp</not></very></rare></uncommon></common>	KCI	[WedDAY frequency convention]		
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Appendix 4: Recommended labeling statements:

• Statements that should be used if supported by the stability studies for finished pharmaceutical products (FPPs) are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Recommended labeling statements for finished pharmaceutical products (FPPs)

Testing condition under which the stability of the FPP has been demonstrated	Recommended labeling statement
30 °C/65% RH (long-term) 40 °C/75% RH (accelerated)	"Do not store above 30 °C" *
5 °C ± 3 °C	"Store in a refrigerator (2 °C to 8 °C)"
-20 °C ± 5 °C	"Store in freezer"

^{* &}quot;Protect from moisture" should be added as applicable.

• Additional labeling statements that could be used in cases where the result of the stability testing demonstrates limiting factors are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Additional labeling statements for use where the result of the stability testing demonstrates limiting factors

Limiting factors	Additional labeling statements, where relevant
FPPs that cannot tolerate refrigeration	"Do not refrigerate or freeze"
FPPs that cannot tolerate freezing	"Do not freeze"
Light-sensitive FPPs	"Protect from light"
FPPs that cannot tolerate excessive heat, e.g. suppositories	"Store and transport not above 30 °C"
Hygroscopic FPPs	"Store in dry condition"



References:

• QRD convention to be followed for the EMA-QRD templates, European Medicines Agency, 12 April 2011.