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KANDUNGAN

PENGUMUMAN

KEMASKINI

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PEMBAHARUAN LESEN

Permohonan atas talian menerusi Sistem Quest3+ bagi pembaharuan Lesen Keluaran Berdaftar Pengilang/ Mengimport/ Pemborong untuk tahun 2018 akan dibuka mulai 1 September 2017. (Hanya permohonan daripada agensi kerajaan perlu dikemukakan melalui Borang-413)

PRODUK PERSEDIAAN PARENTERAL SEBAGAI RACUN DI BAWAH AKTA RACUN 1952

- ✓ Acetylcysteine
- ✓ Bromhexine
- ✓ Calcium folinate
- ✓ Calcium gluconate
- ✓ Electrolytes
- ✓ Fluorescein sodium
- ✓ Mannitol
- ✓ Nicotinic acid
- ✓ Paracetamol
- ✓ Pralidoxime
- ✓ Protamine sulphate
- ✓ Retinol; its esther
- ✓ Sodium edetate
- ✓ Vitamins

VARIASI SEKSYEN S & E13

Variation Section S & E13 akan dibuka bermula 22 November 2017 (Rabu) ini untuk semua kategori produk. Sila rujuk QUEST3+ Frontpage untuk maklumat lanjut

DIREKTIF – DIREKTIF BARU

Arahan-arahan ini dikeluarkan oleh Pengarah Kanan Perkhidmatan Farmasi di bawah peraturan 29 (1), Peraturan-peraturan Kawalan Dadah dan Kosmetik 1984, YBrs. Dr Salmah Bahri.

1. **DIREKTIF 13/17 [RUJ: (18) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP DENGAN MAKLUMAT KESELAMATAN BERKAITAN PERUBAHAN DOS PERMULAAN BAGI RAWATAN *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS* DAN *ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS* UNTUK SEMUA PRODUK FARMASEUTIKAL YANG MENGANDUNGI ETORICOXIB**

   Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-313 pada 4 Julai 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi etoricoxib untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat berkaitan perubahan dos permulaan bagi rawatan *rheumatoid arthritis* dan *ankylosing spondylitis* seperti berikut:

Dosage and Administration (sisip bungkusan)

Rheumatoid arthritis

The recommended dose is 60 mg once daily. In some patients with insufficient relief symptoms, an increased dose of 90 mg once daily may increase efficacy. Once the patient is clinically stabilised, down-titration to a 60 mg once daily dose may be appropriate. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit, other therapeutic options should be considered.

Ankylosing spondylitis

The recommended dose is 60 mg once daily. In some patients with insufficient relief symptoms, an increased dose of 90 mg once daily may increase efficacy. Once the patient is clinically stabilised, down-titration to a 60 mg once daily dose may be appropriate. In the absence of an increase in therapeutic benefit, other therapeutic options should be considered.

Recommended Dose/How Much to Use (RiMUP)

Rheumatoid arthritis

The recommended dose is 60 mg once a day, and may increase to 90 mg once a day if needed.

Ankylosing spondylitis

The recommended dose is 60 mg once a day, and may increase to 90 mg once a day if needed.

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi etoricoxib adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 Ogos 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 Februari 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 Ogos 2017.**

2. DIREKTIF 14/17 [RUJ: (19) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP DENGAN MAKLUMAT KESELAMATAN BERKAITAN RISIKO KESAN ADVERS PADA JANTUNG SUSULAN MELEBIHI DOS YANG DISYORKAN UNTUK SEMUA PRODUK FARMASEUTIKAL YANG MENGANDUNGI LOPERAMIDE

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-313 pada 4 Julai 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi loperamide untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat keselamatan mengenai risiko kesan advers seperti berikut:

Warnings and Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

The use of higher than the recommended doses for control of the diarrhoea may cause abnormal heart rhythms and serious cardiac events leading to death. However, in adult patients receiving the recommended dosage of loperamide, cases of syncope and ventricular tachycardia have been reported. Some of these patients were taking other drugs or had other risk factors that may increased the risk of cardiac adverse reactions.

Abuse and misuse of loperamide, as an opioid substitute, have been described in individuals with opioid addiction (see Overdose)

Adverse Reactions (sisip bungkusan)

Post-marketing Experience
Cardiac Disorders: QT/QTc interval prolongation, Torsades de Pointes, other ventricular arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, syncope and death (see Warnings and Precautions).

Overdose (sisip bungkusan)

In individuals who have intentionally ingested overdoses (reported in doses from 40 mg up to 792 mg per day) of loperamide HCl, prolongation of the QT/QTc interval, Torsades de Pointes, other ventricular arrhythmias and cardiac arrest have been observed (see Warnings and Precautions). Fatal cases have also been reported.

If you use too much (overdose) (RiMUP)

If you have taken more than the recommended dose of [product name], immediately contact your doctor or go to the Emergency Department of your nearest hospital for advice.

Symptoms may include:

- *Changes to your heartbeat such as increased heart rate and irregular heart rhythm (these symptoms can have potentially serious, life threatening consequences);*
- *Muscle stiffness, uncoordinated movements, drowsiness, difficulty urinating.*

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi loperamide adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 Ogos 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 Februari 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 Ogos 2017.**

3. DIREKTIF 15/17 [RUJ: (20) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP DENGAN MAKLUMAT BERKAITAN *ELEVATED CIRCULATING LEVELS OF CHROMOGRANIN A (CgA)* UNTUK SEMUA PRODUK FARMASEUTIKAL YANG MENGANDUNGI *PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (PPI)*

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-314 pada 3 Ogos 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi *proton pump inhibitors* (*PPI*) untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat berkaitan *elevated circulating levels of chromogranin A (CGA)* seperti berikut:

Warnings and Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Interference with laboratory tests

Increased Chromogranin A (CgA) level may interfere with investigations for neuroendocrine tumours. If the patients(s) are due to have a test on Chromogranin A level, [product name] treatment should be stopped for at least 5 days before CgA measurements to avoid this interference (see section Pharmacodynamic). If CgA and gastrin levels have not returned to reference range after initial measurement, measurements should be repeated 14 days after cessation of proton pump inhibitor treatment.

Pharmacodynamic

During treatment with antisecretory medicinal products, serum gastrin increases in response to the decreased acid secretion. Also CgA increases due to decreased gastric acidity. The increased CgA level may interfere with investigations for neuroendocrine tumours.

Available published evidence suggests that proton pump inhibitors should be discontinued between 5 days and 2 weeks prior to CgA measurements. This is to allow CgA levels that might be spuriously elevated following PPI treatment to return to reference range.

Before you start to use it (RiMUP)

Tell your doctor before taking this medicine, if you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi *proton pump inhibitors* (PPI) adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 September 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 Mac 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 September 2017.**

4. DIREKTIF 16/17 [RUJ: (21) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP DENGAN MAKLUMAT BERKAITAN RISIKO KESAN ADVERS AKIBAT PENGGUNAAN JANGKA PANJANG UNTUK SEMUA PRODUK FARMASEUTIKAL YANG MENGANDUNGI PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (PPI)

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-314 pada 3 Ogos 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi *proton pump inhibitors* (*PPI*) untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat berkaitan risiko kesan advers akibat penggunaan jangka panjang seperti berikut:

Warnings and Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Regular Surveillance

Patients on proton pump inhibitors treatment (particularly those treated for long term) should be kept under regular surveillance.

Subacute Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus (SCLE)

Proton pump inhibitors are associated with very infrequent cases of subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE). If lesions occur, especially in sun-exposed areas of the skin, and if accompanied by arthralgia, the patient should seek medical help promptly and the healthcare professional should consider stopping [product name]. SCLE after previous treatment with a proton pump inhibitor may increase the risk of SCLE with other proton pump inhibitors.

Hypomagnesaemia

Severe hypomagnesaemia has been reported in patients treated with PPI like [product name] for at least three months, and in most cases for a year. Serious manifestations of hypomagnesaemia such as fatigue, tetany, delirium, convulsions, dizziness and ventricular arrhythmia can occur but they may begin insidiously and be overlooked. In most affected patients, hypomagnesaemia improved after magnesium replacement and discontinuation of the PPI.

For patients expected to be on prolonged treatment or who take PPI with digoxin or drugs that may cause hypomagnesaemia(e.g., diuretics), healthcare professionals should consider measuring magnesium levels before starting PPI treatment and periodically during treatment.

Fracture

Proton pump inhibitors, especially if used in high doses and over long durations (>1 year), may modestly increase the risk of hip, wrist and spine fracture, predominantly in the elderly or in presence of other recognized risk factors. Observational studies suggest that proton pump inhibitors may increase overall risk of fracture by 10-40%. Some of this increase may be due to other risk factors. Patients at risk of osteoporosis should receive care according to current clinical guidelines and they should have an adequate intake of vitamin D and calcium.

Warnings and Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Clostridium Difficile Diarrhoea

Published observational studies suggest that PPI therapy may be associated with an increased risk of Clostridium Difficile associated diarrhoea, especially in hospitalised patients. This diagnosis should be considered for diarrhoea that does not improve. Patients should use the lowest dose and shortest duration of PPI therapy appropriate to the condition being treated.

Vitamin B12 Deficiency

Daily treatment with any acid-supressing medications over a long period of time (e.g., longer than 3 years) may lead to malabsorption of cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) caused by hypo- or achlorhydria. Rare reports of cyanocobalamin deficiency occurring with acid-suppressing therapy have been reported in the literature. This diagnosis should be considered if clinical symptoms consistent with cyanocobalamin deficiency are observed.

Undesirable Effects/Side Effects (sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP)

Subacute Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus (SCLE)

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Frequency 'not known': subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus

Interstitial Nephritis
Renal and urinary disorders: Interstitial nephritis

Hypomagnesaemia

Metabolism and nutritional disorders
Frequency 'not known': hypomagnesaemia.

Fracture

Musculoskeletal disorders
Frequency 'uncommon': fracture of the hip, wrist or spine.

Clostridium Difficile Diarrhoea

Infections & infestations: Clostridium difficile associated diarrhoea.

Fundic Gland Polyps (Benign)

Gastrointestinal disorders
Frequency 'common': Fundic gland polyps (benign).

Vitamin B12 Deficiency

Metabolic/Nutritional: Vitamin B12 deficiency.

Side Effects (RiMUP)

When you are taking this medicine, your doctor will want to monitor you (especially if you are taking it for long term). Hence, you should report any new and exceptional symptoms and circumstances whenever you see your doctor. Please tell your doctor promptly if you get any symptoms below:

- *rash (especially in areas exposed to the sun), possibly with pain in the joints (SCLE);*
- *fever, extreme tiredness, pus/blood in urine;*
- *involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate;*
- *fracture in the hip, wrist or spine;*
- *watery stool, stomach pain and fever that do not go away;*
- *anaemic (pale skin, weakness, tiredness or lightheadedness), shortness of breathe, smooth tongue, nerve problems (numbness or tingling, muscle weakness and problem walking), vision loss and mental problems (depression, memory loss or behavioural changes).*

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi *proton pump inhibitors* (PPI) adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 September 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 Mac 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 September 2017.**

5. DIREKTIF 17/17 [RUJ: (22) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DENGAN MAKLUMAT KESELAMATAN BAGI SEMUA PRODUK YANG MENGANDUNGI HYOSCINE (BENTUK DOS INJEKSI SAHAJA) BERKAITAN RISIKO KESAN ADVERS SERIUS PADA PESAKIT JANTUNG

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-315 pada 29 Ogos 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk yang mengandungi hyoscine (bentuk dos injeksi sahaja) untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat keselamatan berkaitan risiko kesan advers serius pada pesakit jantung seperti berikut:

Contraindications (sisip bungkusan)

<Product name> should not be administered to patients with tachycardia.

Warnings and Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

<Product name> can cause tachycardia, hypotension and anaphylaxis, therefore use with caution in patients with cardiac conditions such as cardiac failure, coronary heart disease or cardiac arrhythmia and patients with cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute myocardial infarction, hypertension and conditions associated with tachycardia or hypertension, and in cardiac surgery). Monitoring of these patients is advised. Emergency equipment and personnel in its use must be readily available.

Adverse Effects / Undesirable Effects

Immune system disorders
Not known: anaphylactic shock including cases with fatal outcome, anaphylactic reactions.

Cardiac disorders
Common: tachycardia

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi hyoscine (bentuk dos injesi Sahaja) bagi :

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 Oktober 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 April 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 Oktober 2017.**

6. DIREKTIF 18/17 [RUJ: (23) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP DENGAN AMARAN BERKAITAN RISIKO *HEPATOTOXICITY* BAGI PESAKIT *COCKAYNE SYNDROME* UNTUK SEMUA PRODUK YANG MENGANDUNGI METRONIDAZOLE (KECUALI PRODUK UNTUK KEGUNAAN LUARAN)

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-315 pada 29 Ogos 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk yang mengandungi metronidazole (kecuali produk untuk kegunaan luaran) untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan amaran berkaitan risiko *hepatotoxicity* bagi pesakit *cockayne syndrome* seperti berikut:

Warnings and Special Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Cases of severe hepatotoxicity/acute hepatic failure, including cases with a fatal outcome with very rapid onset after treatment initiation in patients with Cockayne syndrome have been reported with products containing metronidazole for systemic use. In this population, metronidazole should therefore be used after careful benefit-risk assessment and only if no alternative treatment is available. Liver function tests must be performed just prior to the start of therapy, throughout or and after end of treatment until liver function is within normal range, or until the baseline values are reached. If the liver function tests become markedly elevated during treatment, the drug should be discontinued.

Patients with Cockayne syndrome should be adviced to immediately report any symptoms of potential liver injury to their physician and stop taking metronidazole.

Before you use [product name] (RiMUP)

Inform your doctor if you are affected by Cockayne syndrome.

Cases of severe liver toxicity/acute liver failure in patients with Cockayne syndrome have been reported with product containing metronidazole.

Stop taking <product name> and tell your doctor immediately if you develop: stomach pain, decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting, fever, unusual tiredness, yellowing of skin & the whites of the eyes, dark coloured urine, light or clay coloured stools or itching.

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk yang mengandungi metronidazole (kecuali produk untuk kegunaan luaran) tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 Oktober 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 April 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 Oktober 2017.**

7. DIREKTIF 19/17 [RUJ: (24) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP BAGI SEMUA PRODUK YANG MENGANDUNGI TESTOSTERON DENGAN MAKLUMAT KESELAMATAN BERKAITAN KESAN ADVERS SUSULAN PENYALAHGUNAAN DAN KEBERGANTUNGAN UBAT

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-315 pada 29 Ogos 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk yang mengandungi testosteron untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat keselamatan berkaitan kesan advers susulan penyalahgunaan dan kebergantungan ubat seperti berikut:

Warnings and Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Drug Abuse and Dependence

Testosterone has been subject to abuse, typically at doses higher than recommended for the approved indication and in combination with other anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS). Abuse of testosterone and other AAS are seen in adults and adolescents, including athletes and body builders. Testosterone and AAS abuse can lead to serious adverse outcomes particularly cardiovascular and psychiatric adverse events (See Section Adverse Effects/Undesirable Effects).

If testosterone abuse is suspected, check serum testosterone concentrations to ensure they are within therapeutic range. However, testosterone levels may be in the normal or subnormal range in men abusing synthetic testosterone derivatives. Counsel patients concerning the serious adverse reactions associated with abuse of testosterone and AAS. Conversely, consider the possibility of testosterone and AAS abuse in suspected patients who present with serious cardiovascular or psychiatric adverse events.

Continued abuse of testosterone and other AAS may result in dependence and withdrawal symptoms. Individuals taking supratherapeutic doses of testosterone may experience withdrawal symptoms lasting for weeks or months which include depressed mood, major depression, fatigue, craving, restlessness, irritability, anorexia, insomnia, decreased libido and hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. Drug dependence in individuals using approved doses of testosterone for approved indications has not been documented.

Overdose (sisip bungkusan)

Chronic Overdose Caused by Abuse

Chronic overdose caused by abuse of testosterone and other anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) can lead to serious adverse outcomes particularly cardiovascular and psychiatric adverse events (See Section Warnings and Precautions and Adverse Effects/Undesirable Effects).

Adverse Effects/Undesirable Effect (sisip bungkusan)

Abuse-Related Adverse Reactions

Serious adverse reactions have been reported in individuals who abuse testosterone and anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) and include cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, congestive heart failure, cerebrovascular accident, hepatotoxicity and serious psychiatric manifestations, including major depression, mania, paranoia, psychosis, delusions, hallucinations, hostility and aggression.

The following adverse reactions have been reported in men: transient ischemic attacks, convulsions, hypomania, irritability, dyslipidemias, testicular atrophy, subfertility and infertility.

The following adverse reactions have been reported in women: hirsutism, virilisation, deepening of voice, clitoral enlargement, breast atrophy, male-pattern baldness, and menstrual irregularities.

The following adverse reactions have been reported in male and female adolescents: premature closure of bony epiphyses with termination of growth and precocious puberty.

Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size and may include abuse of other agents, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

How to use [product name] (RiMUP)

If you use too much (overdose):
If you have taken more than the recommended dose of <product name> , contact your doctor immediately or go to the Emergency Department of your nearest hospital. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

Taking more than the recommended dose of <product name> for a long period of time can cause serious health problems including effects on the heart, liver and reproductive functions as well as serious psychiatric problems.

While you are using it (RiMUP)

Things you must not do:
Do not take more than the recommended dose of <product name>. Individuals who have taken more than the recommended dose for a long period of time may experience withdrawal symptoms lasting for weeks or month after abrupt discontinuation or a significant dose reduction of <product name>. These include changes in mood and appetite, fatigue, insomnia, decreased sex drive as well as loss of function of the testes and ovaries.

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk yang mengandungi testosteron adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 Oktober 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 April 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah **1 Oktober 2017**.

8. DIREKTIF 20/17 [RUJ: (25) DLM. BPFK/PPP/07/25 JLD. 1]: KEMASKINI SISIP BUNGKUSAN DAN RiMUP BAGI SEMUA PRODUK YANG MENGANDUNGI TRAMADOL DENGAN MAKLUMAT MENGEHADKAN PENGGUNAAN TRAMADOL DALAM KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK DAN AMARAN BERKAITAN PENGGUNAAN DI KALANGAN IBU MENGANDUNG DAN IBU MENYUSU

Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dalam mesyuarat kali ke-315 pada 29 Ogos 2017 telah membuat keputusan bagi semua produk yang mengandungi tramadol untuk mengemaskini sisip bungkusan dan risalah maklumat ubat untuk pengguna (RiMUP) dengan maklumat mengehadkan penggunaan tramadol di kalangan kanak-kanak dan amaran berkaitan penggunaan di kalangan ibu mengandung dan ibu menyusu seperti berikut:

Recommended Dosage (sisip bungkusan)

Adults and adolescents (12 years and older)

<Product name> is not approved for use in patients below 12 years old.

Paediatric populations

The safety and efficacy of <product name> has not been studied in the paediatric population. Therefore, use of <product name> is not recommended in patients under 12 years of age.

Contraindications (sisip bungkusan)

- *Children younger than 18 years to treat pain after surgery to remove the tonsils and/or adenoids.*
- *Adolescents between 12 and 18 years who are obese or have conditions such as obstructive sleep apnoea or severe lung disease, which may increase the risk of serious breathing problems.*

Warnings and Special Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Paediatric populations

The safety and efficacy of <product name> has not been studied in the paediatric population. Therefore, use of <product name> is not recommended in patients under 12 years of age.

Respiratory depression

Administer <product name> cautiously in patients at risk for respiratory depression, including patients with substantially decreased respiratory reserve, hypoxia, hypercapnia, or pre-existing respiratory depression, as in these patients, even the therapeutic doses of <product name> may decrease respiratory drive to the point of apnea. In these patients, alternative non-opioid analgesics should be considered. When large doses of tramadol are administered with anaesthetic medications or alcohol, respiratory depression may result. Respiratory depression should be treated as an overdose. If naloxone is to be administered, use cautiously because it may precipitate seizure.

Warnings and Special Precautions (sisip bungkusan)

Cytochromes P450 (CYP) 2D6 Ultra-Rapid Metabolism

Some individuals may be CYP2D6 ultra-rapid metabolisers. These individuals convert tramadol more rapidly than other people into its more potent opioid metabolites O-desmethyltramadol (M1). This rapid conversion could result in higher than expected opioid-like side effects including lifethreatening respiratory depression. The prevalence of this CYP2D6 phenotype varies widely and has been estimated at 0.5 to 1% in Chinese, Japanese and Hispanics, 1-10% in Caucasians, 3% in African Americans and 16-28% in North Africans, Ethiopians and Arabs. Data are not available for other ethnic groups.

Pregnancy and Lactation (sisip bungkusan)

Pregnancy

Tramadol has been shown to cross the placenta. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Safe use in pregnancy has not been established. <Product name> is not recommended for pregnant women.

Lactation

Approximately 0.1% of the maternal dose of tramadol is excreted in breast milk. In the immediate post-partum period, for maternal oral daily dosage up to 400mg, this corresponds to a mean amount of tramadol ingested by breast-fed infants of 3% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage. For this reason tramadol should not be used during lactation or alternatively, breastfeeding should be discontinued during treatment with tramadol. Discontinuation of breastfeeding is generally not necessary following a single dose of tramadol.

Adverse Effects/Undesirable Effects (sisip bungkusan)

Respiratory depression (rare).

Before you use [product name] (RiMUP)

When you must not use it

- *You are less than 12 years old*
- *You have slow or shallow breathing, or other breathing problems*
- *You are pregnant*
- *You are breastfeeding*

While you are using it

Things to be careful of:

- *Tramadol is not to be used during breastfeeding. Small amounts of tramadol is excreted into breast milk. On a single dose it is usually not necessary to interrupt breastfeeding. If you have taken <product name> when you are breastfeeding, seek immediate medical attention if you notice your baby has any changes in their breathing (such as weak, difficult or fast breathing).*

Tarikh pelaksanaan keperluan mengemaskini maklumat berkenaan pada semua produk farmaseutikal yang mengandungi tramadol adalah seperti berikut:

Permohonan baru dan produk dalam proses penilaian: **1 Oktober 2017**
Produk berdaftar: **1 April 2018**

Permohonan pindaan pada sisip bungkusan, label dan RiMUP bagi produk telah berdaftar perlu dikemukakan sebagai permohonan variasi.

Tarikh kuat kuasa arahan ini adalah mulai **1 Oktober 2017.**

KENYATAAN AKHBAR KETUA PENGARAH KESIHATAN: PRODUK-PRODUK KOSMETIK YANG DIKESAN MENGANDUNGI RACUN BERJADUAL

Bahagian Regulatori Farmasi Negara (NPRA), Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) ingin menggesa orang awam untuk mengelak daripada membeli dan menggunakan produk-produk kosmetik berikut kerana dikesan mengandungi racun berjadual seperti di bawah:

Nama Produk	No. Notifikasi	Racun Berjadual yang dikesan	Nama Pemegang Notifikasi
Nuriz Kosmetik - D'solve Plus	NOT150900192K	Hydroquinone dan Tretinoin	Progressive Mix Industries
Nuriz Shoppe -Beau One Whitening Cream 3 In 1	NOT150900207K	Hydroquinone	Progressive Mix Industries
Cantiqa Face Toner	NOT150900321K	Hydroquinone	Pusratu Global Academy Sdn. Bhd.
Rzac Platinum Toner	NOT160105055K	Hydroquinone	R-ZAC Sdn. Bhd.
Magic cream	NOT160506024K	Merkuri	Malia Mellia
Dnars Sunny Cream	NOT160802314K	Merkuri	Onew Cosmetics
Night Cream Dollys Pinky	NOT150903694K	Merkuri	Legacy Jaya Enterprise

Notifikasi produk-produk kosmetik terlibat telah dibatalkan oleh Pengarah Kanan Perkhidmatan Farmasi, KKM berikutan pengesanan bahan racun berjadual di dalam produk berkenaan.

Produk yang mengandungi **hydroquinone dan tretinoin** adalah merupakan produk farmaseutikal yang perlu berdaftar dengan Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dan hanya boleh digunakan dengan nasihat profesional kesihatan.

Produk kosmetik yang dicampurpalsu dengan **hydroquinone** boleh menyebabkan kemerahan pada kulit yang disapu, ketidakselesaan, perubahan warna kulit yang tidak diingini, malah kulit menjadi hipersensitif. Kesan daripada penggunaan hydroquinone boleh menghalang proses pigmentasi (depigmentasi) yang mengurangkan perlindungan kulit daripada pancaran sinar UV merbahaya dan boleh meningkatkan risiko kanser kulit

Nama Produk	Gambar Produk	Nama Produk	Gambar Produk
Nuriz Kosmetik - D'solve Plus		Dnars Sunny Cream	
Nuriz Shoppe - Beau One Whitening Cream 3 In 1		Night Cream Dollys Pinky	
Cantiqa Face Toner		Magic cream	
Rzac Platinum Toner			

Produk kosmetik yang dicampurpalsu dengan **tretinoin** biasanya dipromosikan untuk tujuan merawat masalah jerawat dan membantu mengurangkan kedutan. Penggunaan tretinoin tanpa pengawasan boleh menyebabkan bahagian kulit yang disapu menjadi kemerahan, tidak selesa, pedih, mengelupas dan hipersensitif kepada cahaya matahari.

Produk kosmetik yang dicampurpalsu dengan **merkuri** boleh memudaratkan kesihatan kerana merkuri yang terkandung dalam produk kosmetik boleh menyerap masuk ke dalam badan dan menyebabkan kerosakan pada buah pinggang dan sistem saraf. Ia juga boleh menganggu perkembangan otak kanak-kanak yang masih kecil atau yang belum dilahirkan.

Selain itu, kesan mudarat akibat pendedahan kepada merkuri boleh juga dialami oleh orang sekeliling terutamanya kanak-kanak apabila produk kosmetik yang mengandungi merkuri yang disapu pada kulit meruap dan dihidu. Bayi dan kanak-kanak kecil boleh terdedah kepada merkuri apabila mereka menyentuh produk kosmetik yang mengandungi merkuri atau orang yang menggunakan produk kosmetik tersebut dan kemudiannya memasukkan jari-jari mereka ke dalam mulut. Penggunaan produk yang mengandungi merkuri boleh juga menyebabkan ruam, iritasi dan perubahan lain pada kulit.

PERINGATAN KEPADA PENJUAL DAN PENGEDAR PRODUK KOSMETIK

Penjual dan pengedar produk-produk kosmetik ini diberi amaran untuk menghentikan penjualan dan pengedaran produk-produk kosmetik tersebut dengan serta-merta. Penjual adalah diingatkan bahawa penjualan dan pengedaran produk-produk kosmetik ini adalah melanggar Peraturan Peraturan Kawalan Dadah dan Kosmetik 1984.

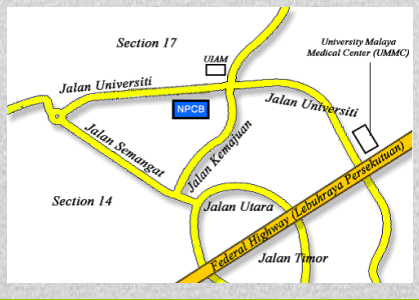
Individu yang melakukan kesalahan di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan ini boleh dikenakan hukuman denda tidak melebihi RM25,000 atau penjara tidak melebihi 3 tahun atau kedua-duanya untuk kesalahan pertama dan denda tidak melebihi RM50,000 atau penjara tidak melebihi 5 tahun atau kedua-duanya untuk kesalahan-kesalahan berikutnya. Syarikat yang melakukan kesalahan boleh dikenakan denda sehingga RM50,000 untuk kesalahan pertama dan denda sehingga RM100,000 untuk kesalahan berikutnya.

Sebarang pertanyaan berkaitan produk kosmetik boleh diemel kepada kosmetik@npra.gov.my atau menghubungi talian 03-78835400. Semakan status notifikasi kosmetik di laman web http://npra.moh.gov.my

DIREKTORI NPRA

Bahagian Regulatori Farmasi Negara (NPRA)	+ 603 - 7883 5400
PUSAT	**NO. SAMBUNGAN**
Pusat Pendaftaran Produk – Pejabat Timbalan Pengarah	5511
• Seksyen Bahan Aktif Farmaseutikal	5489
• Seksyen Bioteknologi	8424
• Seksyen Ubat Komplementari	5523
• Seksyen Ubat Generik	5497
• Seksyen Ubat Baru (NCE)	8429
• Seksyen Ubat Veterinar	5500
• Seksyen Koordinasi Regulatori	8423
Pusat Pasca Pendaftaran Produk & Kawalan Kosmetik- Pejabat Timbalan Pengarah	5538
• Seksyen Kosmetik	5532
• Seksyen Farmakovigilan	8470
• Seksyen Surveilan dan Aduan Produk	5543
Pusat Kajian Produk Baru– Pejabat Timbalan Pengarah	5581
• Seksyen Penilaian Produk Kajian	8406
• Seksyen Keselamatan Produk Kajian	8405
• Seksyen *Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)*	8404
• Seksyen *Good Clinical Practice (GCP)*	8401
• Seksyen Pusat Kajian Bioekuivalens & JK Etika	8403
Pusat Komplians & Perlesenan– Pejabat Timbalan Pengarah	5580
• Seksyen Amalan Perkilangan Baik 1	5569
• Seksyen Amalan Perkilangan Baik 2	5577
• Seksyen Amalan Perkilangan Baik 3	5567
• Seksyen Amalan Edaran Baik	8562
• Seksyen Perlesenan	5566
• Seksyen Amalan Kualiti & Pensijilan	5573
Pusat Pembangunan & Perancangan Strategik– Pejabat Timbalan Pengarah	5553
• *Helpdesk*	5560, 5561, 5562
• Seksyen Koordinasi Kualiti, Kompetensi & Komunikasi	8481
• Seksyen Koordinasi ICT	5555
Pusat Kawalan Kualiti– Pejabat Timbalan Pengarah	5429
• Seksyen Pengujian Biofarmaseutikal	8490
• Seksyen Pengujian Ubat Komplementari	8892
• Seksyen Pengujian Kimia Farmaseutikal	8894
• Seksyen Penyelidikan	8446
• Seksyen Piawai Rujukan	5468
• Seksyen Perkhidmatan Makmal	5431
Pusat Pentadbiran	5412

BAHAGIAN REGULATORI FARMASI NEGARA (NPRA), KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA
Lot 36, Jalan Universiti, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MALAYSIA
Tel: + 603 - 7883 5400
Faks: + 603 - 7956 2924



Laman Web: http://npra.moh.gov.my