



# Ibu AIWA® 400 mg film-coated tablets

Ibuprofen

For use in children aged 6 years and over, adolescents and adults



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

Always use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor or pharmacist has 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. 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 4 days.

## What is in this leaflet

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### 1. What Ibu AIWA® 400 mg is and what it is used for

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg is a medicine that reduces inflammation and relieves pain (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug/antirheumatic agent, NSAID).

#### Therapeutic indications for Ibu AIWA® 400 mg:

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg is used for the short-term symptomatic treatment of

- mild-to-moderate pain, such as headache, toothache, period pains;
- fever.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse after 4 days.

### 2. What you need to know before you take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg

#### Do not take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg

- if you are allergic to ibuprofen or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6);
- if you have a history of bronchospasm, asthma attacks, swelling of the nasal lining or skin reactions or sudden swelling after taking acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents;
- if you have unexplained problems of blood formation;
- if you have, or have a history of, recurrent stomach/duodenal ulcers (peptic ulcers) or bleeding (at least 2 different episodes of confirmed ulcers or bleeding);
- if you have a history of gastrointestinal bleeding or perforation associated with previous treatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs/antirheumatic agents (NSAIDs);
- if you have bleeding in the brain (cerebrovascular bleeding) or other active bleeding;
- if you have severe liver or kidney dysfunction;
- if you have a severely weak heart (heart failure);
- severe dehydration (e.g. caused by vomiting, diarrhoea or insufficient fluid intake);
- in the last three months of pregnancy;
- children under 20 kg (6 years) must not take this medicine, as this dose strength is generally not suitable due to the active substance content.

#### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ibu AIWA® 400 mg.

Side effects can be minimised by using the lowest effective dose over the shortest period of time needed to bring symptoms under control.

#### Gastrointestinal tract safety

Combined use of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, including so-called COX-2 inhibitors (cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors), should be avoided.

#### Elderly patients

In elderly patients, side effects occur more frequently after use of NSAIDs, especially gastrointestinal bleeding and perforation, which may be life-threatening in some cases. For this reason, particularly close medical surveillance is required in elderly patients.

#### Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract, ulcers and perforation

Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract, ulcers and perforation, including with fatal outcome, have been reported during treatment with all NSAIDs. This has occurred at any time during therapy, with or without previous warning symptoms or a history of serious gastrointestinal events.

The risk of experiencing gastrointestinal bleeding, ulcers and perforation is higher with increasing NSAID dose, in patients with a history of ulcers, especially with complications of bleeding or perforation (see section 2: "Do not take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg"), and in elderly patients. These patients should start treatment at the lowest available dose.

For these patients, as well as for patients requiring additional treatment with low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (ASA, aspirin) or other medicines that may increase the risk of gastrointestinal disorders, combination treatment with medicines to protect the stomach lining (e.g. misoprostol or proton pump inhibitors) should be considered.

If you have a history of side effects affecting the gastrointestinal tract, especially if you are elderly, you should report all unusual abdominal symptoms (especially gastrointestinal bleeding), particularly at the start of therapy.

Caution is advised if you are also taking other medicines that may increase the risk of ulcers or bleeding, e.g. oral corticosteroids, anticoagulants (blood-thinners) such as warfarin, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (used to treat disorders including depression) or platelet aggregation inhibitors such as ASA (aspirin) (see section 2: "Other medicines and Ibu AIWA® 400 mg").

Treatment must be stopped if you develop gastrointestinal bleeding or ulcers during treatment with Ibu AIWA® 400 mg.

NSAIDs should be used with caution in patients with a history of gastrointestinal disorders (ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease), as their condition may get worse (see section 4).

#### Effects on the cardiovascular system

Anti-inflammatories/painkillers such as ibuprofen may be associated with a slightly increased risk of heart attack or stroke, especially when used at high doses. Do not exceed the recommended dose or duration of treatment (4 days maximum).

Before taking Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, you should discuss your treatment with your doctor or pharmacist if you

- have a heart condition, including a weak heart (heart failure) and angina (chest pain), or have had a heart attack, bypass surgery, peripheral arterial occlusive disease (poor blood circulation in the legs or feet due to narrowed or blocked arteries) or any type of stroke (including a mini-stroke or a transient ischaemic attack, "TIA").
- have high blood pressure, diabetes or high cholesterol levels or have a family history of heart disease or strokes or if you smoke.

#### Skin reactions

Very rarely, serious skin reactions with redness and blistering, some of which were fatal, have been reported during NSAID therapy (exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis/Lyell's syndrome; see section 4). The risk of such reactions appears to be highest at the start of therapy, as, in the majority of cases, these reactions occurred during the first month of treatment. At the first signs of skin rash, mucous membrane lesions or other signs of a hypersensitivity reaction, Ibu AIWA® 400 mg should be stopped and a doctor consulted immediately.

During a chickenpox infection (varicella infection), use of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg should be avoided.

#### Other warnings

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg should be used only after careful consideration of the benefit/risk balance:

- bif you have certain congenital problems of blood formation (e.g. acute intermittent porphyria).
- if you have certain autoimmune diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus and mixed connective tissue disease).

Particularly close medical surveillance is required:

- if your kidney or liver function is impaired
- if you are dehydrated;
- immediately after major surgery
- if you have any allergies (e.g. skin reactions to other medicines, asthma, hay fever), chronic nasal swelling of the nasal lining or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Severe acute hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. anaphylactic shock) are very rarely observed. At the first signs of a severe hypersensitivity reaction after taking Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, treatment must be stopped. Any medical procedures required must be implemented by healthcare professionals, depending on the symptoms.

Ibuprofen, the active substance of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, can temporarily inhibit blood platelet function (platelet aggregation). Patients with blood clotting disorders should therefore be carefully monitored.

During prolonged administration of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, regular monitoring of liver function tests, kidney function and blood counts is required.

If Ibu AIWA® 400 mg is taken before surgical procedures, the doctor or dentist must be consulted/informed.

**Prolonged use of any type of painkiller for headache can make it worse. In such cases or if this is suspected, medical advice should be sought and treatment stopped. The diagnosis of medication overuse headache (MOH) should be suspected in patients suffering from frequent or daily headaches, even though (or precisely because) they regularly take medicines for headache.**

In general, habitual intake of painkillers, especially when several pain-killing agents are combined, may lead to permanent kidney damage, with a risk of kidney failure (analgesic nephropathy).

NSAIDs can mask symptoms of infection or fever.

#### Children and adolescents

There is a risk of kidney dysfunction in dehydrated children and adolescents. Please note the instructions in section 2: "Do not take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg".

#### Other medicines and Ibu AIWA® 400 mg

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg can affect – or be affected by – other medicines. For example:

- Medicines with an anticoagulant effect (i.e. that thin the blood/prevent blood clotting, e.g. acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), warfarin, ticlopidine).
- Medicines that lower high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors such as captopril, beta-blockers such as medicines containing atenolol, angiotensin-II receptor antagonists such as losartan)

A few other medicines can also affect – or may themselves be affected by – treatment with Ibu AIWA® 400 mg. Therefore, you should always seek the advice of your doctor or pharmacist before using Ibu AIWA® 400 mg together with other medicines.

Combined use of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg and digoxin (used to strengthen the heart), phenytoin (used to treat seizures) or lithium (used to treat mental illnesses) can increase the concentration of these medicines in the blood. Monitoring of serum lithium levels, serum digoxin levels and serum phenytoin levels is generally not required when used as directed (for 4 days maximum).

Blood thinners (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid/aspirin, warfarin, ticlopidine), medicines for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors such as captopril, beta-blockers, angiotensin-II antagonists) and some other medicines can affect treatment with ibuprofen, or may even be affected themselves by such treatment. Therefore, you should always seek medical advice before using ibuprofen at the same time as other medicines.

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg can reduce the effect of medicines used to increase urine output and lower blood pressure (diuretics and antihypertensive agents).

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg can reduce the effect of ACE inhibitors (used to treat heart failure and high blood pressure). Furthermore, during combined use, the risk of experiencing kidney dysfunction may be increased.

Combined administration of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg and potassium-sparing diuretics (certain types of water tablet) can lead to an increase in blood potassium levels.

Combined use of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg with other anti-inflammatory medicines and painkillers of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory group or with glucocorticoids increases the risk of gastrointestinal ulcers or bleeding.

Platelet aggregation inhibitors and certain antidepressants (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors/SSRIs) can increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.

Administration of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg within 24 hours before or after administration of methotrexate can lead to increased concentrations of methotrexate and an increase in its undesirable effects.

The risk of a nephrotoxic (kidney-damaging) effect by rheumatism (medicine used to prevent transplant rejections and to treat rheumatic disorders) is increased when administered at the same time as certain non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. This effect cannot be ruled out for the combination of ciclosporin with ibuprofen.

Medicines containing probenecid or sulfapyrazone (used to treat gout) may delay the excretion of ibuprofen. This can cause Ibu AIWA® 400 mg to accumulate in the body, with an increase in its undesirable effects.

NSAIDs may possibly increase the effect of blood-thinners such as warfarin. Monitoring of the clotting status is recommended during combined treatment.

Clinical studies have shown interactions between NSAIDs and sulfonylureas (used to lower blood sugar). Although no interactions between ibuprofen and sulfonylureas have been described to date, monitoring of blood sugar levels is recommended as a precaution when these medicines are taken at the same time.

Tacrolimus: The risk of kidney damage is increased when both medicines are administered at the same time.

Zidovudine: There is evidence to suggest a higher risk of bleeding into joints (haemarthrosis) and haematoma in HIV-positive haemophilic patients taking zidovudine and ibuprofen at the same time.

#### Ibu AIWA® 400 mg with food, drink and alcohol

During the use of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, you should preferably drink no alcohol.

#### Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

#### Pregnancy

If pregnancy is confirmed while you are using Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, you must tell your doctor. You may only use Ibu AIWA® 400 mg in the first six months of pregnancy after consultation with your doctor. In the last three months of pregnancy, Ibu AIWA® 400 mg must not be used due to the increased risk of complications for the mother and child.

#### Breast-feeding

The active substance ibuprofen and its metabolites pass into breast milk in small amounts. As no adverse effects for the infant have so far been reported, discontinuation of breast-feeding is generally not required in short-term use. However, if prolonged use/intake of higher doses is prescribed, early weaning should be considered.

#### Fertility

Ibu AIWA® 400 mg belongs to a group of medicines (non-steroidal antirheumatic agents) that can affect the fertility of women. This effect is reversible after stopping this medicine.

#### Driving and using machines

As central nervous side effects, such as tiredness and dizziness, may occur when using Ibu AIWA® 400 mg at higher doses, the ability to react may be altered in individual cases and the ability to drive and use machines may be impaired. This particularly applies in interaction with alcohol. As a result, you may no longer be able to react quickly enough and appropriately enough to unexpected and sudden events. In this case, do not drive your car or other vehicles. Do not use any tools or machines. Do not work without a firm foothold.

### 3. How to take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg

**Unless otherwise prescribed by the doctor, the following dosage guidelines apply.**

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

Do not take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg for more than 4 days without the advice of a doctor or dentist.

**Unless otherwise prescribed by the doctor, the usual dose is:**

Body weight Age	Single dose	Maximum daily dose
20 kg - 29 kg 6 - 9 years old	½ film-coated tablet (equivalent to 200 mg ibuprofen)	up to 1 ½ film-coated tablets (equivalent to a maximum of 600 mg ibuprofen)
30 kg - 39 kg 10-12 years old	½ film-coated tablet (equivalent to 200 mg ibuprofen)	2 film-coated tablets (equivalent to 800 mg ibuprofen)
≥ 40 kg Children and adolescents aged 12 years and older and adults	½ - 1 film-coated tablet (equivalent to 200 mg - 400 mg ibuprofen)	3 film-coated tablets (equivalent to 1200 mg ibuprofen)

If you have taken the maximum single dose, wait for at least 6 hours before taking the next dose.

Dosage in the elderly:

There is no special dose adjustment required.

The tablet can be divided into equal doses.

#### Method of administration

Please take the film-coated tablet whole with plenty of liquid (e.g. a glass of water) during or after a meal.

Please talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have the impression that the effect of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg is too strong or too weak.

#### If you take more Ibu AIWA® 400 mg than you should

Take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg according to your doctor's instructions or according to the dosage instructions stated in this package leaflet. If you feel that the pain relief is insufficient, ask your doctor. Do not increase the dosage by yourself.

As symptoms of an overdose, central nervous disorders may occur, such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness and loss of consciousness (including seizures in children), as well as abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. Bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, liver dysfunction and kidney dysfunction are also possible. Furthermore, a drop in blood pressure, reduced breathing (respiratory depression) and purple discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes (cyanosis) may occur.

There is no specific antidote.

If you suspect an overdose with Ibu AIWA® 400 mg, please tell your doctor. Depending on the severity of intoxication, he/she can then decide on any measures that may be required.

#### If you forget to take Ibu AIWA® 400 mg

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

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

### 4. Possible side effects

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

The following categories are used for expressing the frequency of side effects:

very common:	may affect more than 1 in 10 patients treated
common:	may affect up to 1 to 10 patients treated
uncommon:	may affect up to 1 to 100 patients treated
rare:	may affect up to 1 to 1,000 patients treated
very rare:	may affect up to 1 to 10,000 patients treated
not known:	frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

#### Possible side effects

The list of the following undesirable effects includes all side effects reported during treatment with ibuprofen, including those during high-dose long-term therapy in patients with rheumatism. Frequencies beyond very rare reports relate to the short-term use of daily doses up to a maximum of 1200 mg ibuprofen for oral dosage forms and a maximum of 1800 mg for suppositories.

Regarding the following adverse drug reactions, it must be remembered that these are mainly dose-dependent and vary from patient to patient.

The most commonly observed side effects involve the digestive tract. Stomach/duodenal ulcers (peptic ulcers), perforation or bleeding, sometimes fatal, may occur, especially in elderly patients (see section 2). Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, flatulence, constipation, digestive problems, abdominal pain, tarry stools, vomiting blood, ulcerative stomatitis and worsening of colitis and Crohn's disease (see section 2) have been reported after use. Less commonly, inflammation of the stomach lining has been observed. In particular, the risk of experiencing gastrointestinal bleeding depends on the dose range and duration of use.

Oedema, high blood pressure and heart failure have been reported in association with NSAID treatment.

Medicines like Ibu AIWA® 400 mg are possibly associated with a slightly increased risk of heart attack ("myocardial infarction") or stroke.

#### Infections and infestations

**Very rare:** worsening of infection-related inflammation (e.g. development of necrotising fasciitis) has been described in temporal association with the use of certain anti-inflammatory agents (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs); to which Ibu AIWA® 400 mg also belongs.

**Very rare:** symptoms of aseptic meningitis (inflammation of the brain lining not caused by infection) have been observed during use of ibuprofen, such as severe headache, nausea, vomiting, fever, stiff neck or impaired consciousness. There seems to be an increased risk for patients already suffering from certain autoimmune diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus, mixed connective tissue disease).

If signs of infection appear for the first time or get worse during the use of Ibu AIWA® 400 mg (e.g. redness, swelling, overheating, pain, fever), a doctor should therefore be consulted immediately.

#### Blood and lymphatic system disorders

**Very rare:** disorders of blood formation (anaemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia, agranulocytosis).

First signs may be: fever, sore throat, superficial mouth ulcers, flu-like symptoms, severe exhaustion, nosebleeds and bruising.

In these cases, you must stop using this medicine immediately and consult a doctor. You should not attempt to treat such disorders yourself with medicines to reduce pain and fever.

#### Immune system disorders

**Uncommon:** hypersensitivity reactions with skin rash and itchy skin, as well as asthma attacks (with a possible drop in blood pressure).

In this case, you must tell a doctor immediately and stop taking Ibu AIWA® 400 mg.

**Very rare:** severe general hypersensitivity reactions. These may manifest as: facial oedema, swollen tongue, swelling of the inner larynx with airway constriction, shortness of breath, racing heart, drop in blood pressure and even life-threatening shock.

At the onset of any of these symptoms, which can occur even with initial use, immediate medical assistance is required.

#### Psychiatric disorders

**Very rare:** psychotic reactions, depression.

#### Nervous system disorders

**Uncommon:** central nervous disorders, such as headache, dizziness, insomnia, agitation, irritability or tiredness.

#### Eye disorders

**Uncommon:** visual disturbances.

#### Ear and labyrinth disorders

**Rare:** ringing in the ears (tinnitus).

#### Cardiac disorders

**Very rare:** palpitations, heart muscle weakness (heart failure), heart attack.

#### Vascular disorders

**Very rare:** high blood pressure (arterial hypertension).

#### Gastrointestinal disorders

**Common:** gastrointestinal complaints, such as heartburn, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhoea, constipation and minor gastrointestinal blood loss, which may cause anaemia in exceptional cases.

**Uncommon:** stomach/duodenal ulcers (peptic ulcers), sometimes with bleeding and perforation, inflammation of the mouth lining with ulceration (ulcerative stomatitis), worsening of colitis or Crohn's disease inflammation of the stomach lining (gastritis).

**Very rare:** inflammation of the gullet (oesophagitis) and pancreas (pancreatitis).

At the onset of relatively severe pain in the upper abdomen, blood vomiting, blood in stools and/or black stools, you must stop Ibu AIWA® 400 mg and tell a doctor immediately.

**Rare:** formation of membrane-like constrictions in the small intestine and colon (intestinal, diaphragm-like strictures).

#### Hepatobiliary disorders

**Very rare:** liver dysfunction, liver damage, especially in long-term therapy, liver failure, acute liver inflammation (hepatitis).

During prolonged administration, liver function tests should be regularly monitored.

#### Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

**Very rare:** severe skin reactions, such as skin rash with redness and blistering (e.g. Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis/Lyell's syndrome); hair loss (alopecia).

In exceptional cases, severe skin infections and soft-tissue complications may occur during chickenpox (varicella infection) (see also "Infections and infestations").

#### Renal and urinary disorders

**Very rare:** increased fluid retention in body tissue (oedema), especially in patients with high blood pressure or impaired kidney function; nephrotic syndrome (fluid accumulation within the body [oedema]) and severe proteinuria (protein excretion in the urine); inflammatory kidney disease (interstitial nephritis), which may be associated with acute kidney dysfunction.

Damage to kidney tissue (papillary necrosis) and increased uric acid concentrations in the blood may also occur.

Reduced urine output, fluid accumulation within the body (oedema) and malaise (generally feeling ill) can be signs of kidney disease or even kidney failure. If the above symptoms should appear or get worse, you must stop Ibu AIWA® 400 mg and contact your doctor immediately.

#### Reporting of side effects

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

You can also report side effects directly via the *Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte* (Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices), *Abt. Pharmakovigilanz* (Department of Pharmacovigilance), Kurt-Georg-Kiesinger-Allee 3, D-53175 Bonn, website: [www.bfarm.de](http://www.bfarm.de). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

### 5. How to store Ibu AIWA® 400 mg

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

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

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

#### What Ibu AIWA® 400 mg contains

The active substance is: ibuprofen.

Each film-coated tablet contains 400 mg