Part VI: Summary of the Risk Management Plan

Summary of risk management plan for Extralgin/Zentidol (Ibuprofen)
This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Extralgin/Zentidol. The RMP details important risks of Extralgin/Zentidol and how more information will be obtained about Extralgin/Zentidol's risks and uncertainties (missing information).
Extralgin/Zentidol's summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Extralgin/Zentidol should be used.

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Extralgin/Zentidol's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Extralgin/Zentidol 200 mg and 400 mg are intended for short-term symptomatic treatment of mild to moderate pain, such as headaches (including migraine headache), backaches, pains of muscles and joints, dental pain, dysmenorrhea without organic cause, acute pain and fever associated with the common cold. In addition, Extralgin/Zentidol 400 mg, 600 mg and 800 mg are authorised for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis or other inflammatory or painful joint conditions, as well as for inflammatory and painful conditions of soft tissues such as muscles. (see SmPC for the full indication).
It contains Ibuprofen as the active substance and it is given by oral route.

II. Risks associated with the medicine and activities to minimise or further characterise the risks

Important risks of Extralgin/Zentidol, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Extralgin/Zentidol's risks, are outlined below.

Measures to minimise the risks identified for medicinal products can be:

- Specific information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals;
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging;
- The authorised pack size — the amount of medicine in a pack is chosen so to ensure that the medicine is used correctly;
- The medicine's legal status — the way a medicine is supplied to the patient (e.g. with or without prescription) can help to minimise its risks.

Together, these measures constitute routine risk minimisation measures.

In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed, including PSUR assessment so that immediate action can be taken as necessary. These measures constitute routine pharmacovigilance activities.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Extralgin/Zentidol are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely taken. Important risks can be regarded as identified or potential. Identified risks are concerns for which there is sufficient proof of a link with the use of Extralgin/Zentidol. Potential risks are concerns for which an association with the use of this medicine is possible based on available data, but this association has not been established yet and needs further evaluation. Missing information refers to information on the safety of the medicinal product that is currently missing and needs to be collected (e.g. on the long-term use of the medicine).

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	None
Important potential risks	None
Missing information	None

II.B Summary of important risks

The safety information in the proposed Product Information is aligned to the reference medicinal product.

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation or specific obligation of Extralgin/Zentidol.

II.C.2 Other studies in post-authorisation development plan

There are no studies required for Extralgin/Zentidol.