Summary of risk management plan for Pyranistole 200 mg prolonged release capsules

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Pyranistole 200 mg prolonged release capsules (Dipyridamole). The RMP details important risks of Dipyridamole, which can be minimised through routine risk minimisation measures and how more information will be obtained about Dipyridamole's risks and uncertainties (missing information).

Pyranistole summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Pyranistole should be used.

Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Pyranistole RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Pyranistole prolonged release capsules authorised for treatment for secondary prevention of ischaemic stroke, transient ischaemic attacks either alone or in conjunction with aspirin and An adjunct to oral anti-coagulation for prophylaxis of thromboembolism associated with prosthetic heart valves. It contains Dipyridamole as the active substance, and it is given by orally.

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

Important risks of Pyranistole 200 mg prolonged release capsules together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about Pyranistole 200 mg prolonged release capsules 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, 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 Pyranistole prolonged release capsules 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 Pyranistole prolonged release capsules. 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	 Vasodilator effect in patients at risk (e.g. patients with hypotension, severe coronary artery disease, decompensated heart failure) Use in patients with coagulation disorders
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 Pyranistole 200 mg prolonged release.

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

There are no studies required for Pyranistole 200 mg prolonged release.