

Pack : PIL Triclofem General (E/F/P)

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Material : HVS 60 gr + Lipat

Updated : 05 Oct 2021

Side : 1 of 2

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Point : 6 pt

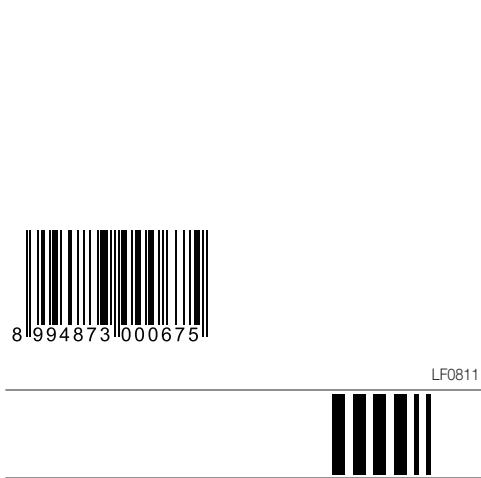
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Remarks :

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Information for the patient

TRICLOFEM[®] Medroxyprogesterone acetate



ENGLISH

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

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have questions about the medicine, ask your health care provider.
- 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 seem to be the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your health care provider.This includes unwanted effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Triclofem is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Triclofem
3. How to take Triclofem
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Triclofem
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Triclofem is and what it is used for

Triclofem (DMPA) is used for long-term contraception in women aged over 18 years.

It can also be used for short-term contraception to cover specific periods when:

- your partner is awaiting vasectomy to become effective;
- you are awaiting sterilization;
- you are awaiting immunization against rubella to become effective.

Triclofem (DMPA) may be used in adolescents aged over 12 years if there is compelling reason for contraception and other methods are unsuitable or unacceptable.

Women who are living with HIV or are on antiretroviral (ARV) therapy can safely use DMPA.

2. What you need to know before you are given Triclofem

Do not use Triclofem:

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to medroxyprogesterone acetate or to any of the other ingredients (listed in section 6).
- If you have had, or think you may have, hormone-dependent cancer of the breast or genital organs.
- If you have abnormal uterine bleeding.
- If you have liver disease.
- If you are hypertensive.
- If you have had diabetes for longer than 20 years.
- If you have a history of ischemic heart disease (e.g. myocardial infarction) or stroke
- If you have or have had arterial thrombosis
- If you have acute deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism
- If you have systemic lupus erythematosus.

Warnings and precautions

Your health care provider will ask about you and your family's medical problems, check your blood pressure and exclude the likelihood of you being pregnant. You may also need a breast examination or other checks if you have any special concerns.

Tell your health care provider if you are using medicines such as steroids, anti-epileptics and thyroid hormones. It is important that you tell your health care provider if you have or have had in the past any of the following conditions. Your health care provider will then discuss with you whether Triclofem is suitable for you or recommend a more suitable method of contraception.

- Migraine headaches.
- Diabetes or a family history of diabetes
- Severe pain or swelling in the calf
- Blood clotting disorders such as blood clot in the legs, lung or a stroke
- Problems with your eyesight for example a sudden partial or complete loss of vision or double vision
- Depression
- Problems with your liver or liver disease
- Problems with your kidneys or kidney disease
- Heart disease or cholesterol problems including any family history
- Abnormal pregnancy
- Asthma
- Epilepsy

Psychiatric disorders

Some women using hormonal contraceptives including Triclofem have reported depression or depressed mood. Depression can be serious and may sometimes lead to suicidal thoughts. If you experience mood changes and depressive symptoms contact your health care provider for further medical advice as soon as possible.

Cervical smear testing

The results of a cervical smear and some laboratory tests could be affected if you are using Triclofem so it is important that you tell your health care provider.

Protection against sexually transmitted infections

Triclofem does not protect against HIV infection, e.g. AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Safer sex practices, including correct and consistent use of condoms, reduce the transmission of sexually transmitted infections through sexual contact, including HIV. You should seek advice from your health care provider on how to decrease your risk of catching sexually transmitted infections including HIV.

Other medicines and Triclofem

Tell your health care provider if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. If you are taking a medicine called aminoglutethimide or other medicines that thin your blood (anticoagulants).

Always tell your health care provider who treats you that you are using Triclofem as a contraceptive because medicines can sometimes interact with each other.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Pregnancy

Your health care provider will check that you are not pregnant before giving you the first injection and also if any following injection is delayed beyond 12 weeks. You should not take Triclofem if you are pregnant as hormonal medicines can affect the developing baby.

Breast-feeding

Triclofem does not prevent the breast from producing milk so nursing mothers can use it, however, it is better for the baby that for the first few weeks after birth its mother's milk contains no traces of any medicines, including Triclofem. Your health care provider may advise that you wait until at least 6 weeks after your baby has been born before you start using Triclofem for contraception.

Fertility

Your usual level of fertility should return when the effect of the injection has worn off. This takes different amounts of time in different women, and does not depend on how long you have been using Triclofem. Some women have become pregnant as early as 14 weeks after their last injection.

Driving and using machines

Triclofem may cause headaches and dizziness. Do not operate machines or drive if you feel dizzy after taking Triclofem.

Triclofem contains methyl paraben, propyl paraben and sodium

Each vial contains methyl paraben and propyl paraben which may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed), and exceptionally bronchospasm (difficulty breathing caused by narrowing of the airways).

This medicinal product also contains less than 1mmol sodium, i.e., is essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How Triclofem is given

Triclofem will be given to you by your health care provider.

(The last section of this leaflet contains instructions for your health care provider on how they should do this.)

Triclofem is given every 12 weeks as a single intramuscular injection of 1 mL (150mg medroxyprogesterone acetate) into the buttock or upper arm. The injection is given during the first 5 days after the beginning of a normal menstrual period.

Following childbirth, the first Triclofem can be given within 5 days after childbirth if you are not breastfeeding.

Provided that the injection is given at the times stated above, then you are protected from pregnancy straight away and there is no need to take extra precautions.

Triclofem works as a contraceptive for 12 weeks in your body. There is no way of reversing the injection once it is given.

For effective contraceptive cover, Triclofem MUST be given every 12 weeks. Make sure that you or your health care provider makes your next appointment for 12 weeks time.

The risk of heavy or prolonged vaginal bleeding may be increased if Triclofem is used immediately following childbirth or termination of pregnancy.

If you forget an injection of Triclofem

If you forget your injection or are late getting your next injection (i.e. wait longer than 12 weeks between injections), there is a greater risk that you could become pregnant. Ask your health care provider when you should receive your next injection of Triclofem and which type of contraception you should use in the meantime.

Switching from other methods of contraception

When you switch from other contraceptive methods, your health care provider will make sure you are not at risk of becoming pregnant by giving you your first injection of Triclofem at the appropriate time. If you switch from oral contraceptives, you should have your first injection of Triclofem within 7 days after taking your last pill.

If you have any questions on the use of this medicine, ask your health care provider.

4. Possible side effects

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

Seek medical help immediately if you notice any of the following side effects:

- Hypersensitivity (allergic) reaction (It is not known how frequently this occurs). Symptoms include sudden skin rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat, wheezing or difficulty in breathing.
- A blood clot in the lungs (this occurs rarely—may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)
 - o Symptoms include
 - o Shortness of breath
 - o Breath-related chest pains
 - o Coughing up blood
- A blood clot in the leg (this occurs rarely—may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)
 - o Symptoms include
 - o Swelling of the leg
 - o Pain in the leg

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is a condition in which blood clot forms in one of your deep veins, usually in your leg.

These are symptoms of a deep-vein thrombosis (DVT):

- You have pain, tenderness or swelling in your calf, ankle or foot
- You find it difficult to put full weight on the affected leg
- You have painful or inflamed veins in your leg
- You have purple discoloration of the skin of the leg or the skin becomes red and warm to touch.
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes).

Women who use Triclofem tend to have lower bone mineral density than women of the same age who have never used it. The side effects of Triclofem are greatest in the first 2-3 years of use. Following this, bone mineral density tends to stabilize and there appears to be some recovery when Triclofem is stopped. It is not yet possible to say whether Triclofem increases the risk of osteoporosis (weak bones) and fractures in later life.

Other side-effects include:

- Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people
 - nervousness
 - headache
 - stomach pain or discomfort
 - weight increase or decrease

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- depression
- libido decreased (reduced sex drive)
- dizziness
- feeling sick
- feeling bloated
- hair loss
- acne
- back pain
- vaginal discharge
- breast tenderness
- difficult or painful period
- urinary tract infection
- oedema/fluid retention
- weakness

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- appetite increased or decreased
- difficulty sleeping
- convulsions (fits)
- drowsiness
- tingling
- hot flush
- liver disorder
- facial hair growth
- nettle rash or hives
- itchy skin
- temporary brown patches
- difficult or painful period
- unexpected or unusual vaginal bleeding or spotting
- milky discharge from the breast when not pregnant or breast-feeding
- pelvic pain
- painful intercourse
- prevention of lactation

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

- breast cancer
- reduction in red blood cell
- blood disorder
- difficulty reaching orgasm
- behavior change
- mood change

- irritability
- anxiety
- migraine
- paralysis
- fainting
- feeling of dizziness or spinning
- heart beats more rapidly
- high blood pressure
- varicose veins
- rectal bleeding
- digestive disorder
- liver enzyme disorder
- accumulation of fat (at injection site)
- inflammation of the skin
- scar tissue formation
- stretch marks
- pain in a joint
- muscular cramps
- bone density decreased (osteoporosis)
- vaginal pain or inflammation
- stopping or extended break of your periods
- inflammation of the vagina
- breast pain
- uterine bleeding or excessive bleeding
- periods with abnormally heavy or prolonged bleeding
- vaginal dryness
- change in breast size
- ovarian or vaginal cyst
- premenstrual syndrome
- excessive thickening of the lining of the womb
- breast lump
- nipple bleeding
- delayed egg release with longer menstrual cycles (periods)
- feel pregnant

- fever
- tiredness
- Injection site pain or tenderness
- Injection site lump or dimple
- feeling thirsty
- hoarseness
- facial nerve paralysis
- decreased sugar tolerance
- abnormal smear

Possible effect on your periods

After the first injection of Triclofem it is likely that you will have irregular, possibly lengthy bleeding or spotting. This is quite normal and nothing to worry about.

One third of women will not have any bleeding at all after the first injection. After 4 injections, most women find that their periods have stopped completely. Not having periods is nothing to worry about.

If you experience very heavy or prolonged bleeding you should talk to your health care provider. This happens rarely but can be treated.

When you stop taking Triclofem your periods will return to normal in a few months.

Possible effects on your bones

Triclofem works by lowering levels of oestrogen and other hormones. However, lower oestrogen levels can cause bones to become thinner (by reducing bone mineral density). Women who use Triclofem tend to have lower bone mineral density than women of the same age who have never used it.

The effects of Triclofem are greatest in the first 2-3 years of use. Following this, bone mineral density tends to stabilize and there appears to be some recovery of bone density when Triclofem is stopped. It is not yet possible to say whether Triclofem increases the risk of osteoporosis (weak bones) and fractures in later life (after the menopause).

The following are risk factors in the development of osteoporosis in later life. You should discuss with your health care provider before starting treatment if you have any of the following as an alternative contraceptive may be more suitable to your needs;

- Chronic alcohol or tobacco use
- Chronic use of drugs that can reduce bone mass, e.g. epilepsy medication or steroids
- Low body mass index or eating disorder, e.g. anorexia nervosa or bulimia
- Previous low trauma fracture that was not caused by a fall
- Strong family history of osteoporosis

Teenagers (up to 18 years)

Normally, the bones of teenagers are rapidly growing and increasing in strength. The stronger the bones are when adulthood is reached, the greater the protection against osteoporosis in later life. Since Triclofem may cause teenage bones to become thinner at a time when they should be growing, its effect may be particularly important in this age group. Bones start to recover when Triclofem is stopped, but it is not yet known whether the bone mineral density reaches the same levels as it would have if Triclofem had never been used.

You should therefore discuss whether another form of contraception might be more suitable for you with the person who provides your contraception before starting Triclofem.

If you use Triclofem, it may help your bones if you take regular weight-bearing exercise and have a healthy diet, including an adequate intake of calcium (e.g. in dairy products) and vitamin D (e.g. in oily fish).

Possible risk of cancer

Studies of women who have used different forms of contraception found that women who used Triclofem, for contraception had no increase in overall risk of developing cancer of the ovary, womb, cervix or liver.

Possible risk of breast cancer

Breast cancer is rare among women under 40 years of age whether or not they use hormonal contraceptives. Older women have a higher baseline risk of breast cancer and therefore the increase in the number of cases due to Triclofem is greater in older women than in younger women.

Possible risk of forming an abscess at the injection site

As with any intramuscular injection, there is a risk of an abscess forming at the site of injection. This may require medical or surgical attention.

Possible risk of weight gain

Some women gained weight while using Triclofem. Studies show that over the first 1-2 years of use, the average weight gain was 5-8 lbs. Women completing 4-6 years of therapy gained an average of 14-16.5 lbs.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects,talk to your health care provider.This includes unwanted effects not listed in this leaflet.If available, you can also report side effects directly through the national reporting system. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Triclofem

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

Do not store above 30°C. Keep the glass vial in the provided carton to protect the product from light. Do not freeze. Vials must be stored upright. Avoid excursions above 30°C.

This medicine must not be used after the expiry date stated on the vial label or carton after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine must not be used if you notice deterioration of the visible signs of deterioration.

Do not throw away any medicines in wastewater or household waste. Ask your health care provider 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 Triclofem contains

- The active substance in Triclofem is medroxyprogesterone acetate. Each dose (1 millilitre) contains 150 mg of medroxyprogesterone acetate.
- The other ingredients of Triclofem are methyl paraben, propyl paraben, polysorbate 80, polyethylene glycol 3350, sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide , hydrochloric acid and water for injection

What Triclofem looks like and contents of the pack

Triclofem is a white aqueous suspension for injection.

Triclofem is available in a 2mL clear tubular USP type 1 glass vial, closed with a red brombutyl rubber stopper and a purple flip cap aluminium seal, containing 1 mL white aqueous suspension.

Pack size :

Carton containing 20 vials

Supplier and Manufacturer

 PT TUNGGAL IDAMAN ABDI
Pharmaceutical Enterprise
Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No.7
Jakarta 13230
Indonesia
Tel. +62214890208
Fax. +62214891939
Email. info@ta-pharma.com

For any information about this medicine, contact the local representative of the supplier:

 Distributed by :
Missionpharma A/S
Vassingerodvej 9
DK-3540 Lyngbe, Denmark
www.missionpharma.com
info@missionpharma.com

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the World Health Organization (WHO) website: <https://extranet.who.int/pqwweb/medicines>

The following information is intended for health care providers only: (For further information, consult the Summary of Product Characteristics.)

Dosage:

Each mL of suspension contains 150 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate. The sterile aqueous suspension of Triclofem should be vigorously shaken just before use to ensure that the dose being given represents a uniform suspension of Triclofem. Doses should be given by deep intramuscular injection into the buttock or arm.

Care should be taken to ensure that the depot injection is given into the muscle tissue, preferably the gluteus maximus, but other muscle tissue such as the deltoid may be used and the site of injection should be cleaned using standard methods prior to administration of the injection.

Assembly of syringe for single use:

1. Remove tip cap.
2. Position needle using aseptic technique.
3. Remove needle shield. The syringe is now ready for use.

Further doses: These should be given at 12 week intervals, however, as long as the injection is given no later than five days after this time, no additional contraceptive measures (e.g.

barrier) are required.

(NB For partners of men undergoing vasectomy a second injection of 150 mg i.m. 12 weeks after the first may be necessary in a small proportion of patients where the partner's sperm count has not fallen to zero.) If the interval from the preceding injection is greater than 12 weeks for any reason, then pregnancy should be excluded before the next injection is given and the patient should use additional contraceptive measures (e.g. barrier) for fourteen days after this subsequent injection.

Administration:

Adults

First injection: To provide contraceptive cover in the first cycle of use, an injection of 150 mg i.m. should be given during the first five days of a normal menstrual cycle. If the injection is carried out according to these instructions, no additional contraceptive cover is required.

Postpartum: To increase assurance that the patient is not pregnant at the time of first administration, this injection should be given within 5 days postpartum if not breast-feeding.

There is evidence that women prescribed Triclofem in the immediate puerperium can experience prolonged and heavy bleeding. Because of this, the drug should be used with caution in the puerperium. Women who are considering use of the product immediately following delivery or termination should be advised that the risk of heavy or prolonged bleeding may be increased.

Health care providers are reminded that in the non breast-feeding postpartum patient, ovulation may occur as early as week 4. If the puerperal woman will be breast-feeding, the initial injection should be given no sooner than six weeks postpartum, when the infant's enzyme system is more fully developed. Further injections should be given at 12 week intervals.

Paediatric population (12-18 years): Triclofem is not indicated before menarche. Data in adolescent females (12-18 years) is available. Other than concerns about loss of BMD, the safety and effectiveness of Triclofem is expected to be the same for adolescents after menarche and adult females.

Switching from other Methods of Contraception: Triclofem should be given in a manner that ensures continuous contraceptive coverage. This should be based upon the mechanism of action of other methods (e.g. patients switching from oral contraceptives should have their first injection of Triclofem within 7 days of taking their last active pill).

Hepatic insufficiency: The effect of hepatic disease on the pharmacokinetics of Triclofem is unknown. As Triclofem largely undergoes hepatic elimination it may be poorly metabolised in patients with severe liver insufficiency (see Contraindications).

Renal Insufficiency: The effect of renal disease on the pharmacokinetics of Triclofem is unknown. No dosage adjustment should be necessary in women with renal insufficiency, since Triclofem is almost exclusively eliminated by hepatic metabolism.

Information à l'intention de l'utilisateur

TRICLOFEM[®] Acétate de médroxyprogestérone

FRANÇAIS

Veillez lire attentivement l'intégralité de cette notice avant de prendre ce médicament, car elle contient des informations importantes pour vous.

- Gardez cette notice. Vous pourriez avoir besoin de la relire.
- Si vous avez des questions concernant le médicament, adressez-vous à votre prestataire de soins de santé.
- Ce médicament vous a été personnellement prescrit. Ne le donnez pas à d'autres personnes. Il pourrait leur être nocif, même si les signes de leur maladie semblent être identiques aux vôtres.
- Si vous éprouvez des effets indésirables, parlez-en à votre prestataire de soins de santé. Cela s'applique également à des effets indésirables non repris dans cette notice. Voir rubrique 4.

Que contient cette notice ?

1. Qu'est-ce que Triclofem et dans quels cas est-il utilisé ?
2. Quelles sont les informations à connaître avant de prendre Triclofem ?
3. Comment prendre Triclofem ?
4. Quels sont les effets indésirables éventuels ?
5. Comment conserver Triclofem ?
6. Contenu de l'emballage et autres informations

1. Qu'est-ce que Triclofem et dans quels cas est-il utilisé ?

Triclofem (DMPA) est utilisé pour la contraception à long terme chez la femme de plus de 18 ans.

Il peut également être utilisé pour la contraception à court terme pour couvrir des périodes spécifiques lorsque :

- votre partenaire attend que sa vasectomie devienne effective ;
- vous attendez d'être stérilisé ;
- vous attendez que votre immunisation contre la rubéole devienne effective.

Triclofem (DMPA) peut être utilisé chez les adolescentes de plus de 12 ans s'il existe une raison impérieuse de contraception et que les autres méthodes sont inadaptées ou inacceptables.

Les femmes vivant avec le VIH ou qui suivent un traitement antirétroviral (ARV) peuvent utiliser le DMPA en toute sécurité.

2. Quelles sont les informations à connaître avant l'administration de Triclofem ?

N'utilisez pas Triclofem :

- Si vous êtes allergique (hypersensible) à l'acétate de médroxyprogestérone ou à l'un des autres composants mentionnés dans la rubrique 6).
- Si vous pensez être enceinte
- Si vous avez eu ou pensez avoir un cancer du sein ou des organes génitaux hormono-dépendant.
- Si vous avez des saignements utérins anormaux.
- Si vous êtes atteinte d'une maladie du foie.
- Si vous souffrez d'hypertension.
- Si vous êtes diabétique depuis plus de 20 ans.
- Si vous avez des antécédents de cardiopathie ischémique (par exemple, infarctus du myocarde) ou d'accident vasculaire cérébral.
- Si vous avez eu ou avez eu une thrombose artérielle.
- Si vous souffrez d'une thrombose veineuse profonde aiguë ou d'une embolie pulmonaire.
- Si vous présentez un lupus érythémateux systémique.

Avertissements et précautions

Votre prestataire de soins de santé vous interrogera sur vos problèmes médicaux et ceux de votre famille, contrôlera votre tension artérielle et vérifiera que vous n'êtes pas enceinte. Il se peut aussi que vous deviez subir un examen des seins ou d'autres contrôles si vous avez des préoccupations particulières.

Avertissez votre prestataire de soins de santé si vous utilisez des médicaments tels que des stéroïdes, des antiépileptiques et des hormones thyroïdiennes. Il est important de signaler à votre prestataire de soins de santé tout antécédent ou présence des pathologies ci-dessous. Votre prestataire de

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Remarks :

Follow PIL WHO PAR Part 3 (Version July 2021)

- iritabilidade
- anxiété
- migraine
- paralyse ;
- évanouissement
- sensation de vertige ou d'étourdissement
- augmentation du rythme cardiaque
- pression sanguine élevée
- vertiges
- saignement rectal
- troubles digestifs
- trouble des enzymes du foie
- accumulation de graisse (au site d'injection)
- inflammation cutanée
- formation de tissu cicatriciel
- vergetures
- douleur dans une articulation
- crampes musculaires
- diminution de la densité osseuse (ostéoporse)
- douleur ou inflammation vaginale
- arrêt ou interruption prolongée des règles
- inflammation vaginale
- douleur aux seins
- saignement utérin ou saignement excessif
- règles avec saignement anormalement important ou prolongé
- sécheresse vaginale
- changement du volume des seins
- kyste ovarien ou vaginal
- syndrome prémenstruel
- épaississement excessif de la paroi de l'utérus
- grosseur du sein
- saignement des mamelons
- libération retardée des ovules avec des cycles menstruels (règles) plus longs
- sensation de grossesse
- fièvre
- fatigue
- douleur ou sensibilité au site d'injection
- grosseur ou creux au site d'injection
- sensation de soif
- enrouement
- paralyse du nerf facial
- diminution de la tolérance au glucose
- frottis anormal

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Effet possible sur les règles

Après la première injection de Triclofem, il est possible d'avoir des règles irrégulières, parfois prolongées, ou des saignements entre les règles. Cela est tout à fait normal et ne doit pas donner lieu à s'inquiéter.

Une femme sur trois ne présentera aucun saignement après la première injection. Après 4 injections, la plupart des femmes constateront l'arrêt complet de leurs règles. L'absence de règles ne doit pas donner lieu à s'inquiéter. En cas de règles très abondantes ou prolongées, parlez-en à votre prestataire de soins des femmes. Cette situation est rare, mais se traite.

Après l'arrêt du traitement par Triclofem, vos règles reviendront à la normale en quelques mois.

Effets possibles sur les os

Triclofem agit en abaissant le taux d'œstrogène et d'autres hormones. Cependant, une diminution du taux d'œstrogène peut entraîner une fragilisation des os (par une diminution de la densité minérale osseuse). Les femmes prenant Triclofem présentent généralement une densité minérale osseuse inférieure à celle des femmes du même âge nées de traitement.

Les effets de Triclofem sont les plus marqués au cours des 2 à 3 premières années d'utilisation. Passé cette période, la densité minérale osseuse tend à se stabiliser et un certain degré de récupération de la densité osseuse est constaté après l'arrêt du traitement. Il n'est pas possible à ce jour de savoir si Triclofem augmente le risque d'ostéoporse (fragilisation des os) et de fractures plus tard au cours de la vie (après la ménopause).

Ce dossier figure des facteurs de risque de développer une ostéoporse plus tard au cours de la vie. Avant le traitement, indiquez à votre prestataire de soins de santé si l'une des situations ci-dessous vous concerne, car une autre méthode de contraception pourrait être plus adaptée à votre cas :

- Consommation chronique d'alcool ou de tabac ;
- Consommation chronique de médicaments pouvant provoquer une diminution de la densité minérale osseuse, p. ex. antiépileptiques, corticostéroïdes ;
- Indice de masse corporelle bas ou troubles alimentaires, p. ex. anorexie mentale ou boulimie ;
- Antécédents de fracture secondaire à un traumatisme mineur non lié à une chute ;
- Antécédents familiaux importants d'ostéoporse.

Adolescents (jusqu'à 18 ans)

Normalement, les os des adolescents se développent rapidement et deviennent plus résistants. Plus les os sont résistants à l'arrivée de l'âge adulte, mieux ils seront protégés contre l'ostéoporse plus tard au cours de la vie. Étant donné que Triclofem peut entraîner une perte de densité osseuse à l'adolescence alors que les os devraient se développer, son effet peut être particulièrement important dans ce groupe d'âges. La densité osseuse commence à revenir à la normale après l'arrêt du traitement par Triclofem, mais on ignore à quel point la densité minérale osseuse atteint le niveau qu'elle aurait normalement atteint en l'absence de traitement par Triclofem. **Par conséquent, nous vous invitons à consulter le personnel qui prescrit votre contraception pour discuter des autres méthodes de contraception qui pourraient être mieux adaptées à votre cas avant de commencer un traitement par Triclofem.**

Pendant un traitement par Triclofem, il pourrait être bénéfique pour vos os de pratiquer une activité sollicitant vos articulations portantes et de suivre un régime alimentaire équilibré comprenant un apport suffisant en calcium (p. ex. dans les produits laitiers) et en vitamine D (p. ex. dans l'huile de poisson).

Possible risque de cancer

Selon des études ayant évalué plusieurs méthodes de contraception, les femmes ayant pris du Triclofem comme contraceptif n'ont présenté aucune majoration du risque global de développer un cancer des ovaires, de l'utérus, ou celui de l'utérus ou du foie.

Possible risque de cancer du sein

Le cancer du sein est rare chez les femmes de moins de 40 ans, qu'elles prennent un contraceptif hormonal ou non. Les femmes plus âgées présentent un risque de référence plus élevé de développer un cancer du sein. Par conséquent, le nombre de cancers du sein associés à la prise de Triclofem est plus élevé chez les femmes âgées que les jeunes femmes.

Possible risque de formation d'abcès au site d'injection

Comme avec toute injection intramusculaire, il existe un risque de formation d'abcès au site d'injection. Un abcès peut nécessiter des soins médicaux ou une intervention chirurgicale.

Risque possible de prise de poids

Certaines femmes ont pris du poids pendant un traitement par Triclofem. Selon des études, la prise de poids moyenne au cours des 1 à 2 premières années de traitement était de 2,3 à 3,6 kg. Après un traitement de 4 à 6 ans, les femmes ont pris en moyenne 6,3 à 7,7 kg.

Déclaration des effets indésirables

Si vous ressentez un quelconque effet indésirable, parlez-en à votre prestataire de soins de santé, y compris les effets indésirables non mentionnés dans cette notice. Si possible, vous pouvez également signaler les effets indésirables directement par le biais du système national de notification. En déclarant les effets indésirables vous contribuez à l'apport d'informations sur la sécurité de ce médicament.

5. Comment conserver Triclofem ?

Tenez ce médicament hors de la vue et de la portée des enfants.

Ne pas conserver à une température supérieure à 30°C. Conserver le flacon en verre dans le carton fermé afin de protéger le produit de la lumière. Ne pas congeler. Les flacons doivent être conservés à la température. Éviter les hausses de température au-delà de 30°C.

Ce médicament ne doit pas être utilisé après la date de péremption indiquée sur l'étiquette du flacon ou de la boîte après « EXP ». La date de péremption fait référence au dernier jour de ce mois.

Ce médicament ne doit pas être utilisé si vous remarquez l'apparition de signes visibles de détérioration.

Ne jetez aucun médicament au tout-à-l'égout ou avec les ordures ménagères. Demandez à votre prestataire de soins de santé comment éliminer les médicaments que vous n'utilisez plus. Ces mesures permettront de protéger l'environnement.

6. Contenu de l'emballage et autres informations

Ce que contient Triclofem

- La substance active de Triclofem est l'acétate de médroxiprogéstérone. Chaque dose (1 millilitre) Triclofem contient 150 mg d'acétate de médroxiprogéstérone.
- Les autres ingrédients de Triclofem sont le méthylparabène, le propylparabène, le polysorbate 80, le polyéthylène glycol 3350, le chlorure de sodium, l'hydroxyde de sodium, l'acide chlorhydrique et l'eau pour préparations injectables.

Aspect de Triclofem et contenu de l'emballage

Triclofem est une suspension aqueuse injectable de couleur blanche. Triclofem est disponible en flacon tubulaire transparent de 2 ml en verre de type 1 USP, fermé par un bouchon en caoutchouc bromobutyle rouge et un opercule en aluminium violet, contenant 1 ml de suspension aqueuse blanche.

Taille du conditionnement : Carton contenant 20 flacons

Fournisseur et fabricant

PT TUNGGAL IDAMAN ABDI

Pharmaceutical Enterprise
Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No.7
Jakarta 13230
Indonesia

Tel: +6221 4892028
Fax: +6221 4891839
Email: info@ta-pharma.com

Pour toute information sur ce médicament, adressez-vous au représentant local du fournisseur :

Distributed by :
Missionpharma A/S
Vassingroedevej 9
DK-3540 Lyngbe, Denmark
www.missionpharma.com
info@missionpharma.com

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Des informations détaillées sur ce médicament sont disponibles sur le site Web de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) <https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/medicines>

Les informations suivantes s'adressent aux prestataires de soins de santé et au personnel infirmier : (pour plus d'informations, voir le résumé des caractéristiques du produit).

Posologie

Chaque millilitre de suspension contient 150 mg d'acétate de médroxiprogéstérone. La suspension aqueuse stérile de Triclofem doit être vigoureusement secouée immédiatement avant son utilisation pour s'assurer que la dose administrée est une suspension homogène de Triclofem. Le médicament doit être administré par injection intramusculaire profonde dans le muscle fessier ou le bras.

Il convient de veiller à bien administrer l'injection retard dans le tissu musculaire, de préférence dans le grand fessier, mais d'autres tissus musculaires tels que le deltoïde conviennent et le site d'injection doit être nettoyé selon les méthodes standard avant l'administration de l'injection.

Assemblage de la seringue à usage unique :

1. Retirer le capuchon protecteur.
2. Positionner l'aiguille en utilisant une technique aseptique.
3. Retirer le protecteur d'aiguille. La seringue est maintenant prête à l'emploi.

Doses suivantes : ces doses doivent être administrées toutes les 12 semaines. Cependant tant que l'injection est administrée dans un délai maximal de 5 jours après cet intervalle, aucune autre méthode de contraception (p. ex. barrière) n'est nécessaire.

(Remarque : pour les partenaires d'hommes venant de passer une vasectomie, une seconde injection de 150 mg i.m. 12 semaines après la première pourra être nécessaire chez un petit nombre de patientes dans la mesure où le nombre de spermatozoïdes de leur partenaire n'est pas tombé à zéro.) Si le délai à compter de l'injection précédente est supérieur à 12 semaines pour quelque raison que ce soit, toute éventualité de grossesse devra être exclue avant l'injection suivante. La patiente devra utiliser des mesures de contraception complémentaires (p. ex. barrière) pendant 14 jours après l'injection suivante.

Administration :

Adultes

Première injection : pour assurer une ouverture contraceptive au 1^{er} cycle d'utilisation, une injection de 150 mg i.m. doit être administrée dans les 5 premiers jours d'un cycle menstruel normal. Si l'injection est administrée conformément à cette procédure, aucun autre contraceptif n'est nécessaire.

Post-partum : pour s'assurer que la patiente n'est pas enceinte au moment de la 1^{re} injection, celle-ci doit être administrée dans les 5 jours après l'accouchement si la patiente n'allaita pas.

Les données indiquent que les femmes recevant du Triclofem immédiatement en retour de couches peuvent présenter des saignements abondants et prolongés. Pour cette raison, les médecins utilisent le médicament pendant les suites de couches. Les femmes envisageant d'utiliser le médicament immédiatement après un accouchement ou un avortement doivent savoir que le risque de saignements abondants ou prolongés peut être accru.

Il est rappelé aux prestataires de soins de santé que l'ovulation peut revenir dès la 4^{ème} semaine après l'accouchement chez la femme qui n'allaita pas. Si la femme allaite, l'injection initiale doit être administrée au plus tôt 6 semaines après l'accouchement, une fois que le système enzymatique du nourrisson est plus pleinement développé. Les injections suivantes doivent être administrées toutes les 12 semaines.

Utilisation en pédiatrie (12-18 ans) : Triclofem n'est pas indiqué avant l'apparition des règles. Des données sur les adolescentes (12-18 ans) sont disponibles. En dehors du risque de perte de DMO, le profil de sécurité et d'efficacité de Triclofem devrait être le même pour les adolescentes après l'apparition des règles que pour les femmes adultes.

Passage d'une méthode de contraception à l'autre : Triclofem doit être administré de façon à assurer une couverture contraceptive continue. Son administration se fera en fonction du mécanisme d'action des autres méthodes (p. ex. les patientes prenant auparavant une contraception orale devront recevoir leur injection de Triclofem dans les 7 jours suivant la prise de la dernière pilule active).

Insuffisance hépatique : l'effet de la maladie hépatique sur la pharmacocinétique de Triclofem n'est pas connu. Étant donné que l'élimination de Triclofem se fait principalement par le foie, il se peut qu'il soit très mal éliminé chez les patientes atteintes d'insuffisance hépatique sévère (voir la rubrique Contre-indications).

Insuffisance rénale : l'effet de la maladie rénale sur la pharmacocinétique de Triclofem n'est pas connu. Aucun ajustement posologique n'est nécessaire chez les femmes atteintes d'insuffisance rénale, car Triclofem est exclusivement éliminé par métabolisme hépatique.

LF0811

Information para o doente

TRICLOFEM[®]

Acetato de medroxiprogesterona

PORTUGAIS

Leia com atenção tudo este folheto antes de começar a tomar este medicamento, pois contém informação importante para si.

- Conserve este folheto. Pode ter necessidade de o ler novamente.
- Caso ainda tenha dúvidas sobre este medicamento, fale com o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde.
- Este medicamento foi recetado apenas para si. Não deve dá-lo a outros. O medicamento pode ser-lhes prejudicial mesmo que apresentem os mesmos sinais de doença.
- Se tiver quaisquer efeitos indesejáveis, incluindo possíveis efeitos indesejáveis não indicados neste folheto, fale com o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde. Ver secção 4.

O que contém este folheto

1. O que é Triclofem e para que é utilizado
2. O que precisa de saber antes de tomar Triclofem
3. Como tomar Triclofem
4. Efeitos indesejáveis possíveis
5. Como conservar Triclofem
6. Conteúdo da embalagem e outras informações

1. O que é Triclofem e para que é utilizado

Triclofem (DMPA) é utilizado para contraceção a longo prazo em mulheres com mais de 18 anos de idade.

Também pode ser utilizado para contraceção a curto prazo para abranger períodos específicos, enquanto:

- o seu parceiro aguarda que a vasectomia se torne efetiva;
- aguarda por esterilização;
- aguarda que a imunização contra a rubéola se torne efetiva.

Triclofem (DMPA) pode ser utilizado em adolescentes com mais de 16 anos de idade se existir um motivo impenso para contraceção e outros métodos forem inadequados ou ineficazes.

As mulheres portadoras do VIH ou que estejam medicadas com terapêutica antiretroviral (ARV) podem utilizar o DMPA em segurança.

2. O que precisa de saber antes de tomar Triclofem

Não utilize Triclofem:

- Se tem alerga (hipersensibilidade) ao acetato de medroxiprogesterona ou a qualquer outro componente deste medicamento (indicados no parágrafo 6);
- Se pensa que pode estar grávida;
- Se tiver tido, ou pensa que pode ter, cancro da mama ou nos órgãos genitais de origem hormonal;
- Se tem hemorragia uterina anormal;
- Se tem doença hepática;
- Se for hipertensa;

- Se tem diabetes há mais de 20 anos;
- Se tem história de doença cardíaca isquémica (por exemplo, enfarte do miocárdio) ou AVC;
- Se tem ou tiver tido trombose arterial;
- Se tem trombose venosa profunda aguda ou embolia pulmonar;
- Se tem lúpus eritematoso sistémico.

Advertências e precauções

O seu prestador de cuidados de saúde irá fazer-lhe perguntas sobre problemas médicos que tenha ou que existam na sua família, verificar a sua tensão arterial e excluir a possibilidade de estar grávida. Também pode ter de realizar um exame da mama ou outros exames se existirem preocupações especiais.

Informe o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde se estiver a utilizar medicamentos como esteróides, antiépilepticos e hormonas da tireóide. É importante que informe o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde caso tenha, ou tiver tido no passado, qualquer uma das condições indicadas a seguir. O seu prestador de cuidados de saúde discutirá consigo se o Triclofem é adequado para si, ou recomendará um método de contraceção mais adequado.

- Enxaquecas.
- Diabetes ou história de diabetes na família.
- Dor grave ou inchaço na barriga da perna.
- Distúrbios tromboembólicos, tais como coágulos sanguíneos nas pernas, pulmões ou AVC.
- Problemas de visão, por exemplo, perda súbita, parcial ou completa, da visão, ou visão dupla.
- Depressão.
- Problemas no fígado ou doença hepática.
- Problemas nos rins ou doença renal.
- Doença cardíaca ou problemas de colesterol, incluindo história familiar.
- Gravidez anormal.
- Asma.
- Epilepsia.

Perturbações do foro psiquiátrico

Algumas mulheres medicadas com contraceptivos hormonais, incluindo o Triclofem, relataram depressão ou humor deprimido. A depressão pode ser grave e, por vezes, conduzir a pensamentos suicidas. Se sentir alterações de humor e sintomas depressivos, contacte o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde para obter aconselhamento médico o mais rapidamente possível.

Teste de Papanicolaou

Os resultados do teste de Papanicolaou (fresgaço cervical) e de alguns testes laboratoriais podem ser afetados caso esteja a utilizar Triclofem, pelo que é importante que informe o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde.

Proteção contra doenças sexualmente transmissíveis

O Triclofem não protege contra infeção pelo VIH, por exemplo, SIDA, nem outras infeções sexualmente transmissíveis. Práticas de sexo seguro, incluindo a utilização correta e consistente de preservativos, reduzem a transmissão de infeções sexualmente transmissíveis através do contacto sexual, incluindo a infeção pelo VIH. Deve procurar aconselhamento junto do seu prestador de cuidados de saúde sobre como reduzir o risco de contrair infeções sexualmente transmissíveis, incluindo a infeção pelo VIH.

Outros medicamentos e Triclofem

Informe o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde:

- Se estiver a tomar, tiver tomado recentemente, ou se vier a tomar outros medicamentos;
- Se estiver a tomar um medicamento chamado aminoglicetímida ou outros medicamentos que tomam o sangue mais fluído (anticoagulantes).

Informe sempre o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde de que está a utilizar Triclofem como contracetivo, pois os medicamentos podem, por vezes, interagir uns com os outros.

Gravidez, amamentação e fertilidade

Gravidez

O seu prestador de cuidados de saúde irá confirmar que não está grávida antes de lhe dar a primeira injeção e, também, se alguma das injeções seguintes for adiada por mais de 12 semanas. Não deve tomar Triclofem se estiver grávida, pois os medicamentos hormonais podem afetar o bebé em desenvolvimento.

Amamentação

Triclofem não impede que os seios produzam leite, pelo que as mães lactantes podem utilizar o medicamento; contudo, é melhor para o bebé que, nas primeiras semanas após o nascimento, o leite materno não contenha vestígios de quaisquer medicamentos, incluindo Triclofem. O seu prestador de cuidados de saúde pode aconselhá-la a aguardar, pelo menos, 6 semanas após o nascimento do seu bebé antes de começar a utilizar Triclofem para contraceção.

Fertilidade

O seu nível de fertilidade deve regressar ao normal uma vez desaparecido o efeito da injeção. Isto demonstra diferentes períodos de tempo em diferentes mulheres, e não depende de há quanto tempo está a utilizar Triclofem. Algumas mulheres engravidaram logo ao fim de 14 dias antes a última injeção.

Condução de veículos e utilização de máquinas

Triclofem pode causar dores de cabeça e tonturas. Não opere máquinas nem conduza caso sinta tonturas após tomar Triclofem.

Triclofem contém metilparabeno, propilparabeno e sódio

Cada frasco para injetáveis contém metilparabeno e propilparabeno, os quais podem causar reações alérgicas (possivelmente tardias) e, excepcionalmente, broncoespasmo (dificuldade em respirar causada pelo estreitamento das vias respiratórias).

Este medicamento também contém menos de 1 mmol de sódio, ou seja, é essencialmente "semio de sódio".

3. Como tomar Triclofem

Triclofem ser-lhe é administrado pelo seu prestador de cuidados de saúde.

(A última secção deste folheto contém instruções para o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde sobre como fazer isto.)

Triclofem é administrado a cada 12 semanas sob a forma de uma única injeção intramuscular de 1 ml (150 mg de acetato de medroxiprogesterona, numa nádega ou no braço. A injeção é administrada durante os primeiros 3 dias após o início de um período menstrual normal.

Após o parto, a primeira injeção de Triclofem pode ser administrada no prazo de 5 dias após o parto se **não estiver** a amamentar.

Desde que a injeção seja administrada conforme referido acima, ficará imediatamente protegida contra a possibilidade de gravidez, e não existe necessidade de tomar precauções extra.

Triclofem atua como contracetivo durante 12 semanas no seu corpo. Uma vez administrada a injeção, não existe forma de reverter os efeitos da mesma.

Para cobertura contracetiva eficaz, Triclofem TEM de ser administrado a cada 12 semanas. Certifique-se de que você ou o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde marca a próxima consulta com um intervalo de 12 semanas.

O risco de hemorragia vaginal intensa ou prolongada pode aumentar se Triclofem for utilizado imediatamente após o parto ou a interrupção da gravidez.

Caso se tenha esquecido de receber uma injeção de Triclofem

Caso se tenha esquecido da sua injeção ou receber a injeção seguinte mais tarde do que o previsto (ou seja, se decorrerem mais de 12 semanas entre injeções), existe um maior risco de poder engravidar. Pergunte ao seu prestador de cuidados de saúde quando deve receber a injeção seguinte de Triclofem e que tipo de contraceção deverá utilizar até lá.

Mudar de outros métodos de contraceção

Quando mudar de outros métodos contracetivos, o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde irá confirmar-se de que não corre o risco de ficar grávida, administrando-lhe a primeira injeção de Triclofem na altura apropriada. Se mudar de contraceptivos orais, deve receber a primeira injeção de Triclofem no prazo de 7 dias após ter tomado a última pílula.

Caso ainda tenha dúvidas sobre a utilização deste medicamento, fale com o seu prestador de cuidados de saúde.

4. Efeitos indesejáveis possíveis

Como todos os medicamentos, este medicamento pode causar efeitos indesejáveis, embora estes não se manifestem em todas as pessoas.

Procure assistência médica de imediato se notar algum dos seguintes efeitos indesejáveis:

- Reação de hipersensibilidade (alergia) (desconhece-se a frequência com que isto ocorre). Os sintomas incluem erupção cutânea súbita, inchaço do rosto, lábios, língua ou garganta, pieira ou dificuldade em respirar.
- Formação de um coágulo sanguíneo nos pulmões (ocorre raramente — pode afetar até em cada 1000 pessoas). Os sintomas incluem:
 - Falta de ar;
 - Dores torácicas relacionadas com a respiração;
 - Tosse com sangue.
- Formação de um coágulo sanguíneo na perna (ocorre raramente — pode afetar até 1 em cada 1000 pessoas).

A trombose venosa profunda (TVP) é uma condição na qual se forma um coágulo sanguíneo no seu braço ou na sua perna, normalmente numa das pernas.

São os seguintes os sintomas de trombose venosa profunda (TVP):

- Dor sensibilidade ou inchaço na barriga da perna, tornozelo ou pé;
- Veias dolorosas ou inflamadas na perna;
- Dificuldade em colocar todo o peso do corpo sobre a perna afetada;
- Descoloração purpura da pele da perna, ou pele vermelha e quente ao toque;
- Ictericia (amarelecimento da pele e da parte branca dos olhos).

As mulheres que utilizam Triclofem tendem a ter uma menor densidade mineral óssea do que mulheres da mesma idade que nunca o utilizaram. Os efeitos indesejáveis de Triclofem

são mais intensos nos primeiros 2-3 anos de utilização. Após este período, a densidade mineral óssea tende a estabilizar e aparenta ocorrer alguma recuperação quando o Triclofem é interrompido. Ainda não é possível afirmar se Triclofem aumenta o risco de osteoporse (ossos frácoes) e fraturas mais tarde na vida.

Outros efeitos indesejáveis incluem:

Muito frequentes: podem afetar mais de 1 em cada 10 pessoas

- Nervosismo
- Dor de cabeça
- Dor ou desconforto gástrico
- Aumento ou diminuição de peso
- Frequentes: podem afetar até 1 em cada 10 pessoas
- Depressão
- Diminuição da libido (redução do impulso sexual)
- Tonturas
- Enjoo
- Sensação de enfartamento
- Perda de cabelo
- Acne
- Dores nas costas
- Corimento vaginal
- Sensibilidade mamária
- Período difícil ou doloroso
- Infeção do trato urinário
- Edema/retenção de fluidos
- Frequêz

Pouco frequentes: podem afetar até 1 em cada 100 pessoas

- Aumento ou diminuição do apetite
- Dificuldade em dormir
- Convulsões (ataques)
- Sonolência
- Formiguro
- Afoniamentos
- Atecpões hepáticas
- Crescimento de pelos no rosto
- Urticária
- Comichão na pele
- Manchas castanhas temporárias
- Período difícil ou doloroso
- Hemorragia ou ligeira perda de sangue vaginal inesperada ou pouco habitual
- Corimento leitoso dos seios sem presença de gravidez ou sem amamentação
- Dor pélvica
- Relações sexuais dolorosas
- Impedimento da lactação

Raros: podem afetar até 1 em cada 1000 pessoas

- Cansaço
- Redução do número de glóbulos vermelhos
- Doença do sangue
- Dificuldade em atingir o orgasmo
- Alterações comportamentais
- Irritabilidade do humor
- Iritabilidade
- Ansiedade
- Enxaqueca
- Paralisia