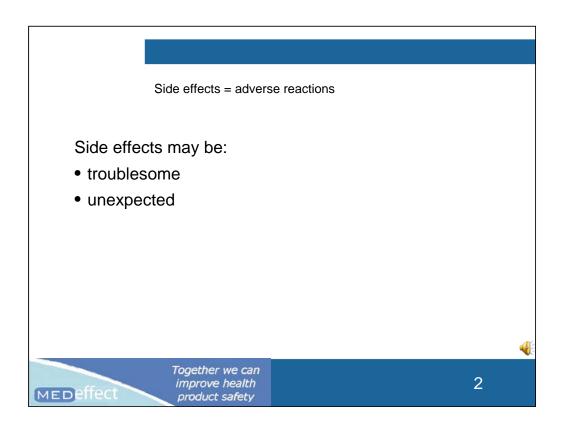


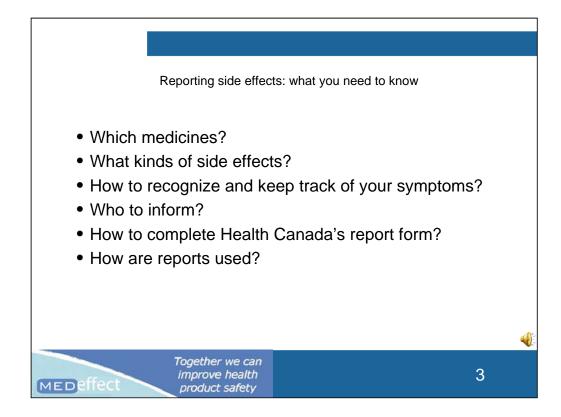
AUDIO SCRIPT: All medicines have risks: prescription medicines and non-prescription medicines including natural health products. Any medicine can cause side effects.

If you think you've had a side effect from your medicine, Health Canada wants to hear about it so we can work toward making the medicines you use safer and more effective for everyone.

This slide show will teach you important facts on reporting side effects from your medicine(s). There is also a guide book on the same topic, which you will be able to print out at the end of the slide show.

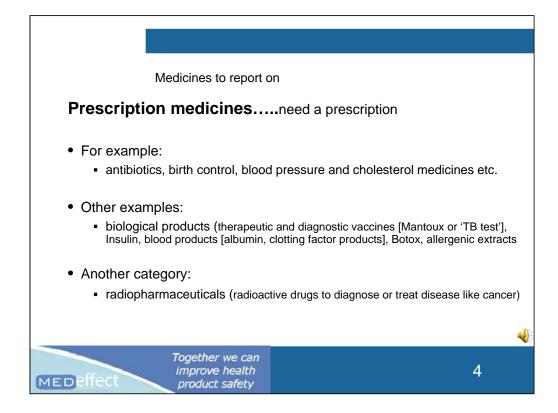


AUDIO SCRIPT: Side effects are sometimes also called "adverse reactions," especially by doctors and other health professionals. Both terms mean the same thing, that is: troublesome symptoms or feelings that you may not expect, that show up when you are taking a medicine.



AUDIO SCRIPT: To report side effects to your health care professional or Health Canada, you need to know:

- ·Which medicines you should report on
- •The types of side effects you should be reporting
- •How you would recognize the symptoms of a side effect and keep track of them
- •Who you should inform about side effects
- •How to make a report about a side effect to Health Canada
- How Health Canada uses reports about side effects



AUDIO SCRIPT: You can report on your side effects from all types of medicines. To begin with:

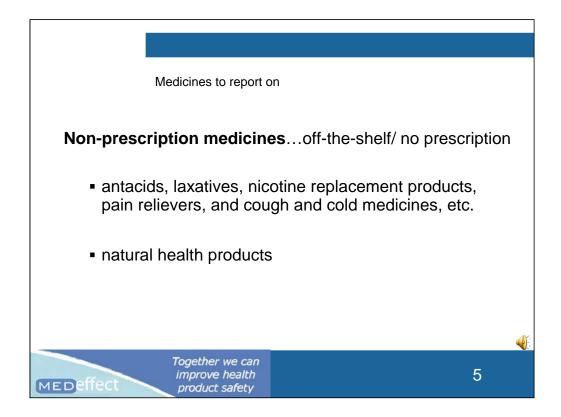
 Prescription medicines – that is, any medicine a doctor has given you a prescription for

For example:

•antibiotics, birth control, blood pressure and cholesterol medicines just to mention a few

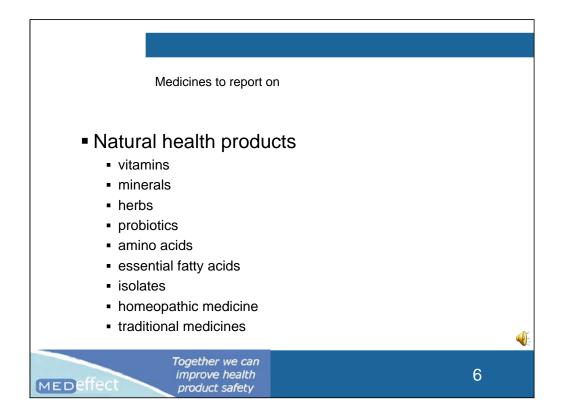
Other examples of prescription medicines are Biological products – There are many of these medicines. Therapeutic and diagnostic vaccines, like the Mantoux (also called the TB test) is one example. Insulin is another. So are blood products like albumin or any of the clotting factor products. And Botox and Allergenic Extracts for treating allergies are other examples.

Another category of prescription medicines is radiopharmaceuticals, which are always prepared and given by a health care professional. These are radioactive medicines used to diagnose an illness or to treat a disease like cancer.



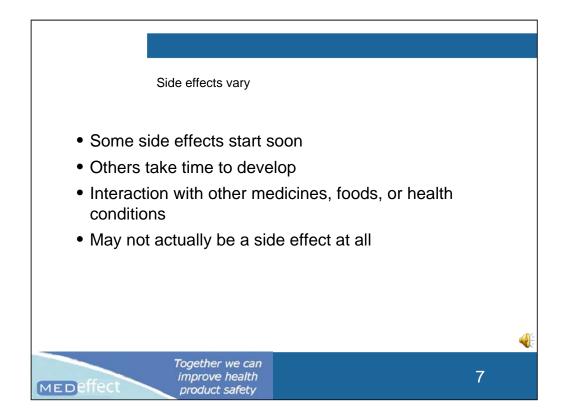
AUDIO SCRIPT: You can also report on your side effects from non-prescription medicines. That is, medicines you can buy off-the-shelf <u>without</u> a prescription, for example: antacids, laxatives, nicotine replacement products, pain relievers, cough and cold medicines, and many others.

There are also non-prescription medicines that Health Canada calls Natural Health Products. These products are what some Canadians might call alternative or homeopathic medicines or herbal remedies. There are a number of products that are considered to be Natural Health Products for which you can report side effects to. The next slide gives you some examples.



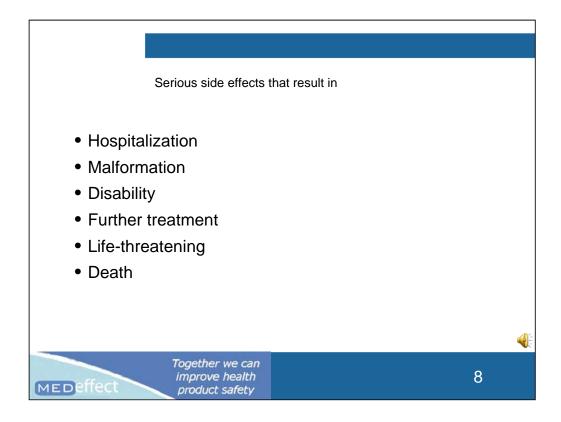
AUDIO SCRIPT: Natural health products include:

- Vitamins
- Minerals, like calcium and magnesium
- •Herbs, such as Echinacea and St. Johns' Wort
- Probiotics, like Lactobacilus acidophilus
- Amino acids like lysine
- •Essential fatty acids, for example, alpha-linolenic acid, which is an omega-3 fatty acid found in vegetable sources like flax seeds
- •Isolates, like glucosamine
- ·Homeopathic medicines, and
- •Traditional medicines, including ayurvedic medicines and traditional Chinese medicines



AUDIO SCRIPT: Side effects show up in different ways. A side effect could appear soon after you start a medicine, and you might suspect a connection right away. For example, you might start having severe diarrhea shortly after starting a medicine. But, on the other hand, a side effect might take time to develop, and it might be a while before you start wondering if something is going on.

Some side effects come about because medicines can interact with other medicines, or with some foods, or with health conditions like diabetes or heart problems. And sometimes there isn't really a side effect at all; the symptoms could show up because you're developing another illness at the same time, and mistakenly think the medicine was the cause.

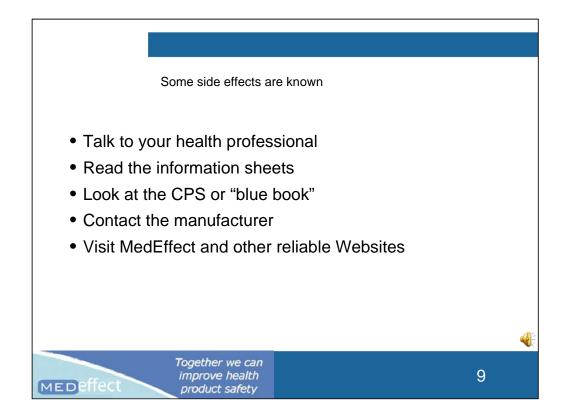


AUDIO SCRIPT: Some side effects are not serious and just go away on their own.

But other side effects are more troublesome and serious. These side effects might have a big impact on your life or someone else's life. For example:

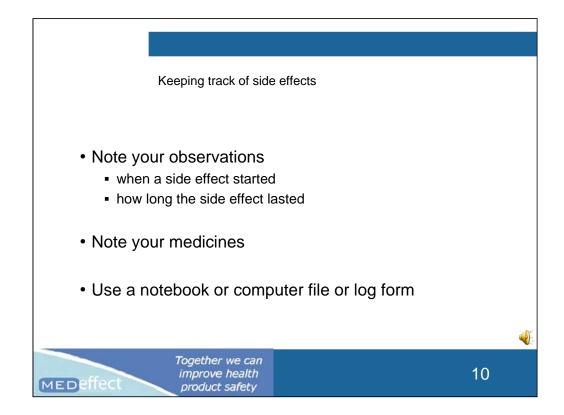
- You might have been admitted to a hospital
- •A child might have been born with a problem or birth defect after the mother took a medicine while she was pregnant
- You could have developed a severe disability or one that lasted for a long time
- You might have needed additional treatment, for example surgery or another medicine, after using a product
- ·Your life might have been in danger, or
- •Someone you know might have died as a result of the side effect

Serious side effects like these ones are very important to report.



AUDIO SCRIPT: As we saw, all medicines have risks or possible side effects. You can learn about known side effects a number of ways:

- •You can talk to any of your health care team, like your doctor, pharmacist, nurse, naturopath or dentist.
- •You can read the information sheet your pharmacist gives you with your prescription, or the one that sometimes comes in the package or box with the medicine.
- •You can look up your medicine in the Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, or CPS, also called the *blue-book*.
- •You may want to contact the manufacturer of the medicine or look up information on their product on their Website.
- Trustworthy Websites like Health Canada's MedEffect Website carry good information about previously reported side effects.



AUDIO SCRIPT: Most of us don't expect to have a side effect, and so we might overlook one when it starts. Later, we might not remember exactly when the problem began or how long it lasted.

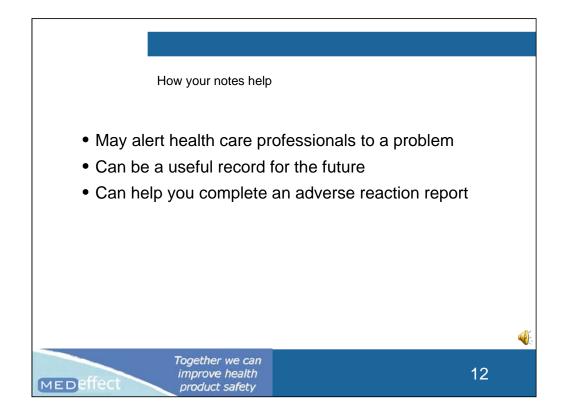
It helps if you keep notes about symptoms and feelings, right from the time you start your medicine. You can keep track of your symptoms and medicines any way you prefer, say, in a notebook or in a computer file. Another way is to start a log form.

You should also note down any other medicines you are taking at the same time, because there could be an interaction between these medicines that results in a side effect.

	Sample log form					
	Si	ide Effec	t Log Form			
	Name:					
	Medicine Name(s)					
	Medicine Dosage:					
	Scale: 1 = very mild side effect/symptom 10 = very bad side effect/symptom					
	Side Effect/Symptoms	Scale	Date & Time Medicine(s)Taken	Other Medicine(s) or Treatments or Food(s)		
MEDeffect	Together we ca improve health product safety	7			11	

AUDIO SCRIPT: Here is a sample log form you could use. It gives you a place to write down important information, like the date and time you experienced a side effect, and what you felt, in other words, a description of your symptoms. You could also describe how strong the symptoms were: mild, medium or severe. You could list any other medicines and other treatment(s) you were using. You could even note whether the symptoms showed up when you ate a certain food.

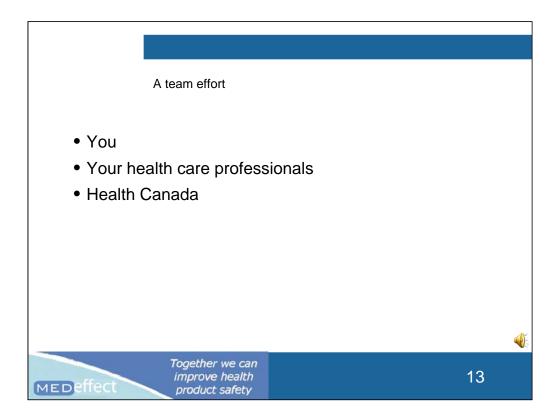
If you like this approach, you can print this form out at the end of this slide show and make copies of it to keep on hand.



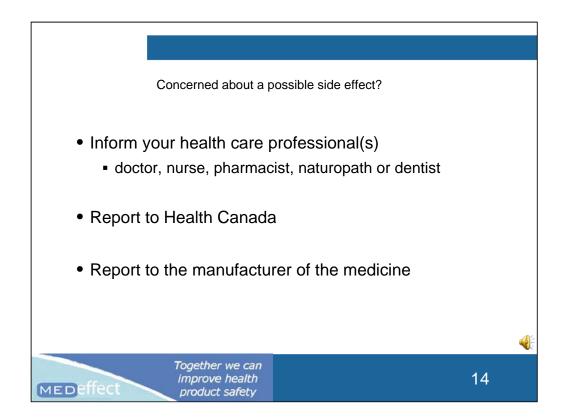
AUDIO SCRIPT: Your notes describing possible side effects can be very helpful:

- •The symptoms you've described may alert your health care professional(s) to a problem.
- •You'll have a record to refer to in the future, in case you are ever prescribed the same or a similar medicine again.
- •Your notes will help you and your health care professionals, if you decide to complete Health Canada's adverse reaction report form.

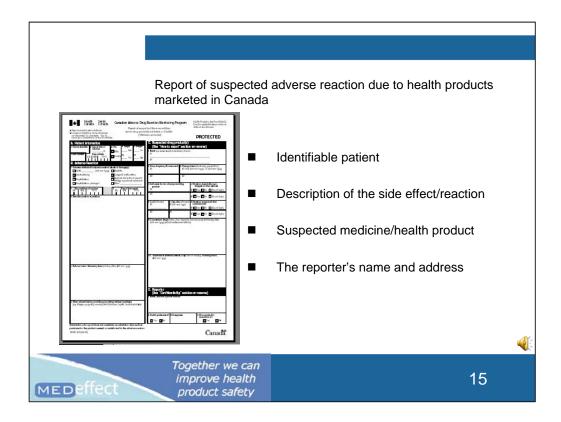
The information on these adverse reaction reports, along with other sources of information, may help make the use of medicines safer.



AUDIO SCRIPT: Reporting side effects is a team effort that starts with you, because you are the one who experienced the side effect, and you know what happened. When you work as a team with your health care professional(s) like your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, naturopath, or dentist, you'll have the kind of information Health Canada needs to keep track of the safety of your medicines. Your information helps Health Canada and the product's manufacturer build a complete and accurate picture of the experience Canadians are having with their medicines.



AUDIO SCRIPT: If you are concerned about a possible side effect, talk to the health care professional(s) you've been seeing. Your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, naturopath, dentist; these are the people who know your case the best. You can report side effects directly to Health Canada yourself too, and if you do, it's still a good idea to involve your health care team. They may be able to give you test results, information about possible interactions between products, and so on, that will make your report even more complete and therefore valuable. You may also want to inform the manufacturer of the medicine about your side effect.



AUDIO SCRIPT: The next several slides explain how to complete a written report about a side effect.

This form, called the **Report of suspected adverse reaction due to health products marketed in Canada**, is the one to use. Note that prescription and non-prescription medicines are types of health products The form comes in two slightly different versions, a paper version and an online (or electronic) version. Both versions have four very important pieces of information that *must* be filled in:

A way to identify the patient who experienced the side effect, in Section A description of the side effect, in Section B

The name of the medicine or other health product you think caused the side effect, in Section C

The name and mailing address of the person reporting the side effect, in Section D.

The information in sections A and D, about a person's identity, is kept confidential. It's use is covered by the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act*. It's only looked at by Health Canada employees who need it to do their job, which may require follow up work.

We'll now look at each of these four sections in more detail.

Section A: Patient Information							
A. Patient Information (See " Confidentiality" section below)							
l. Identifier	3. Sex	4. Height	5. Weight				
2. Age at time of react	ion Male	feet or	lbs				
	□ Female	cm	kgs				
 Identifier Age, gender, height, weight 							
Together improve product	health			16			

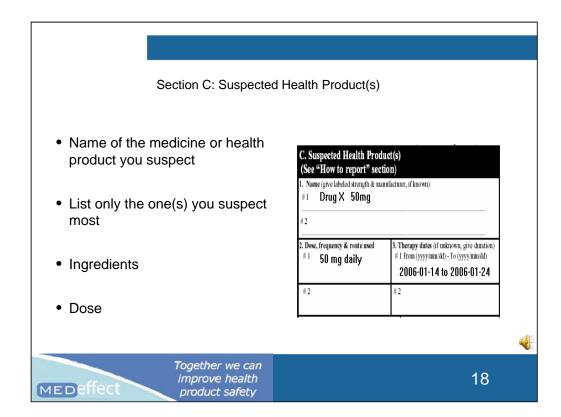
AUDIO SCRIPT: In Section A, under 'identifier,' you should write a word or code that would remind you in the future who this report is about: yourself, or another person who experienced a side effect. When doctors fill out this report, for example, they might use the patient's chart number as the identifier. In any case, personal information like your name, initials, birth date or social insurance number, should **not** be used.

The other information in Section A (age, gender, height and weight) is also very important, because these factors may affect how the medicine works in different types of bodies.

Section B: Adverse R	eaction			
Check off the results of the side effect	B. Adverse Reaction 1. Outcome attributed to adverse reaction (check all that apply) Death(yyyy/mm/dd) Disability Life-threatening Congenital malformation			
Describe what happened				
	2. Date of reaction 3. Date of this report			
	YYYY			
	4. Describe reaction or problem			
	Very bad diarrhea and blacked out. Went to the hospital and was told I was dehydrated.			
	4			
Together we can improve health product safety	17			

AUDIO SCRIPT: In Section B, you should check off the results that came about because of the side effect. For example, perhaps you were admitted to the hospital, or you developed a disability.

In Section B, you also describe, in your own words, the symptoms you had: what happened and how you were affected. If you were prescribed another medicine to treat the side effect, you can say that here too.

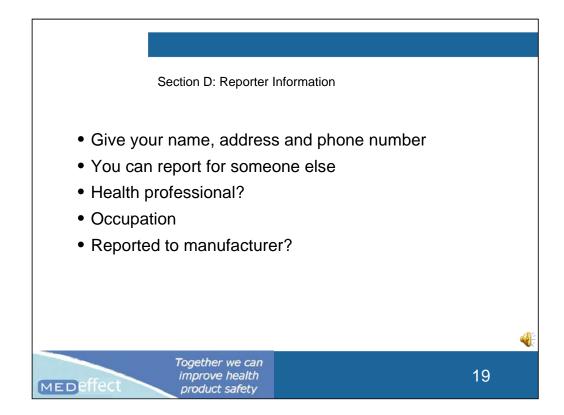


AUDIO SCRIPT: In Section C, Suspected Health Product(s), write the name of the medicine or other health product you think caused the side effect. Two lines are given here in case you suspect more than one health product, but list only the products you suspect most.

You may find it helpful to have the medicine's package or bottle with you when you fill in Section C. This will help you give the exact details of the product's name. In some cases, there are different versions of a product, for example, Zyncofan **XD** or Zyncofan **MR**. Those extra letters are important.

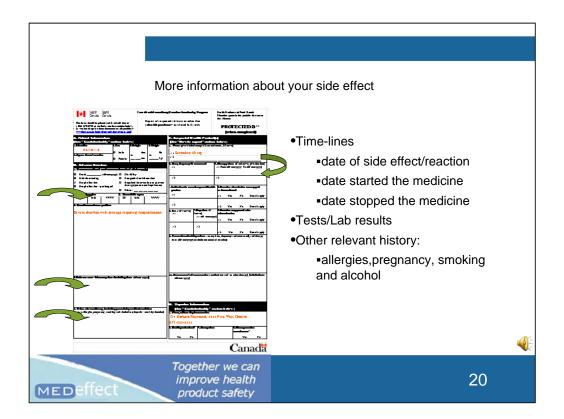
Natural health products sometimes have names that don't really tell much about the ingredients (for example, detox formula or bowel cleaner). Also, there may be several ingredients in one product, like a multi-vitamin that has one name, but may contain up to 30 ingredients. You can attach a photocopy of the product label if you like, or write out as much information about the ingredients as you can. Just as the extra letters are important for drugs, the extra information on the label of a natural health product is important too.

Another piece of important information to include is the dose you were taking of the medicine or health product (for example 50 milligrams twice a day, or two tablets after each meal). In the case of pills, if you don't know the amount of the dose, you can describe what the pills look like.



AUDIO SCRIPT: In Section D, Reporter Information, include your name, address and phone number, as the person reporting the side effect. That way, if Health Canada needs more information they'll be able to contact you. You can report a side effect that someone else experienced (say, a family member or a friend), and if you do, you should still give your own name and contact information, as you are the person reporting.

Section D also has a place for you to state whether you are a health professional - you may include your occupation here if you wish. If you are also reporting your side effect to the company that makes the medicine or health product, you can say so in this section as well. To send your report to the company, look for the contact information on the medicine's bottle, package or box, in the Manufacturers' Index in the Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (the 'blue-book'), or look up their address on the Internet.

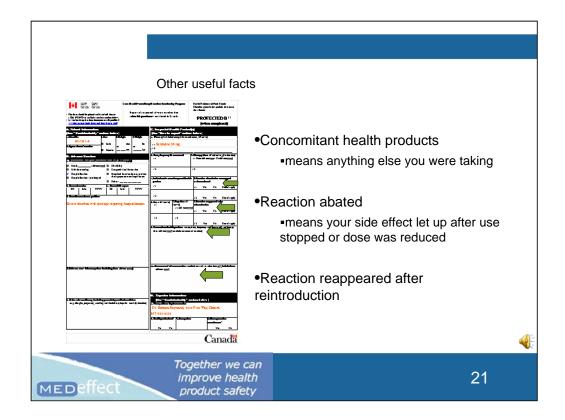


AUDIO SCRIPT: The more information you can fill in on the report form, the better.

Time-lines are very important. The date the side effect happened, and the dates you started and stopped taking the medicine. All this information is used by Health Canada to look for a possible link between the medicine and the side effect. So fill in these dates to the best of your knowledge. Here is where your log form or notes about observations come in handy.

You should also write down any test and lab results you have, and describe what happened when you stopped the medicine, or what happened if you started taking it again. You may find it helpful to involve your health care professional for completing this section if you can.

In the space for "other relevant history" you should write about things like any allergies you have, whether you are pregnant, and so on. If you smoke and drink alcohol, include how often and how much, for instance, one pack of cigarettes a day, or two to four alcoholic drinks a week.



AUDIO SCRIPT: In the section called "concomitant" health products, list anything else you were taking at the same time as the medicine you are suspicious about. Don't overlook things like vitamins, supplements and herbs. If you have nothing to report here, it's good to write ' nothing else taken' rather than leaving this space blank.

In the section that asks about whether the "reaction abated" (that is, became less intense when you stopped the medicine or reduced the dose) answer **yes** or **no**, if it applies. If you tried the medicine again, you could state whether you had the same side effect or reaction again.



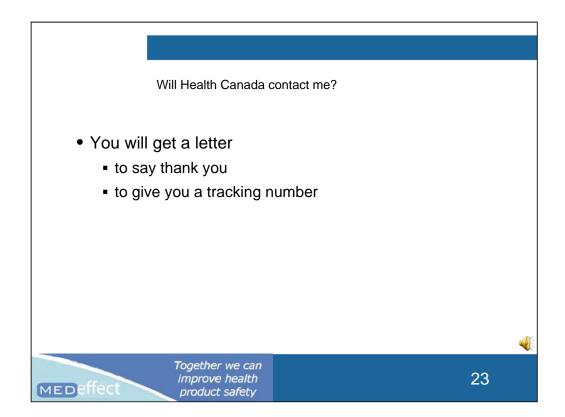
AUDIO SCRIPT: What does Health Canada do with the reports people send in? Reports are first checked over to make sure the basic information is complete. There must be an identifier for the patient, a description of the side effect (or adverse reaction), the name of the medicine, and the reporter's name and contact information. Without this information, reports cannot be processed.

The reports are then entered into an electronic database.

The seriousness of the suspected reaction is assessed, by considering whether the person was admitted to the hospital, whether a severe disability resulted, and so on. A standard international medical terminology is used to classify the information, which helps to make sure that the same term is used when similar experiences are reported.

The information from the reports, along with other information, is used to check for new safety concerns about a product.

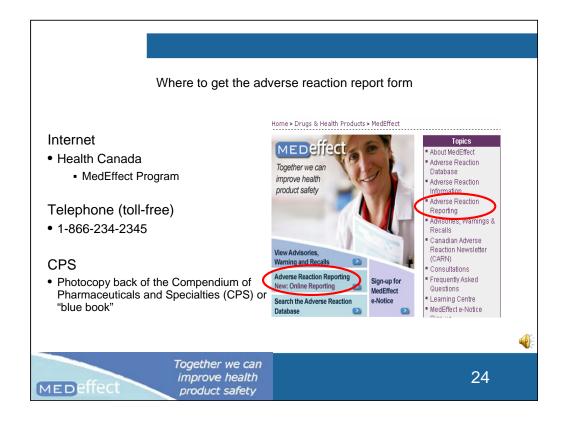
Health Canada shares non-confidential details on the Internet to make it possible for manufacturers to be aware and take proper action(s).



AUDIO SCRIPT:

Will you hear back from Health Canada once you have reported on a side effect, or in other words, an adverse reaction?

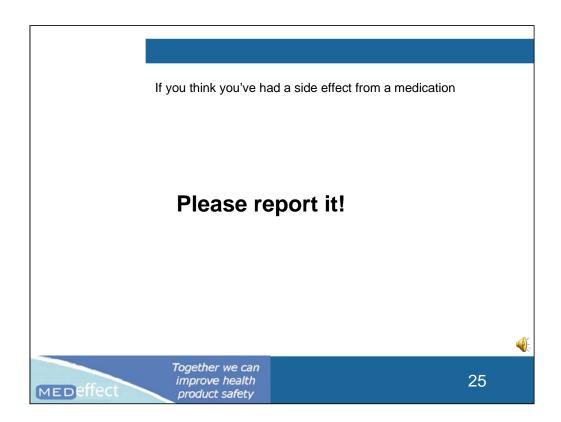
Yes, Health Canada sends a letter thanking people who report on side effects. The letter also gives you a tracking number for your report. This number should be used if you have follow-up information to give later, or if Health Canada needs to contact you for more information.



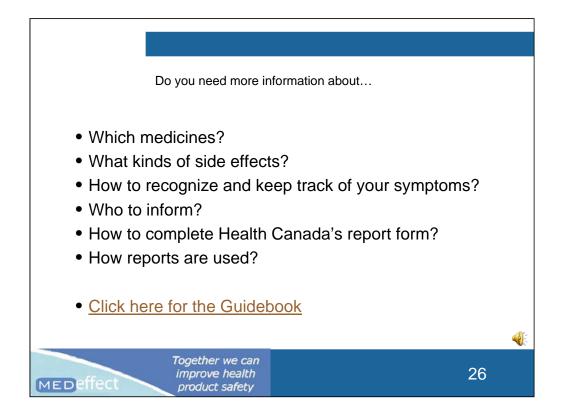
AUDIO SCRIPT: The Adverse Reaction report form is available from a number of sources. You can get it on the Internet from Health Canada's Website in a section called MedEffect. You can also get the form by phoning Health Canada's toll-free number and asking to have it sent.

Or, you can photocopy the form from the back of the "blue book," which is titled The Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties: a book made every year by the Canadian Pharmacists Association which includes product information on many but not all products authorized by Health Canada for sale in Canada.

Contact information like phone numbers and Websites will be given again in a moment.

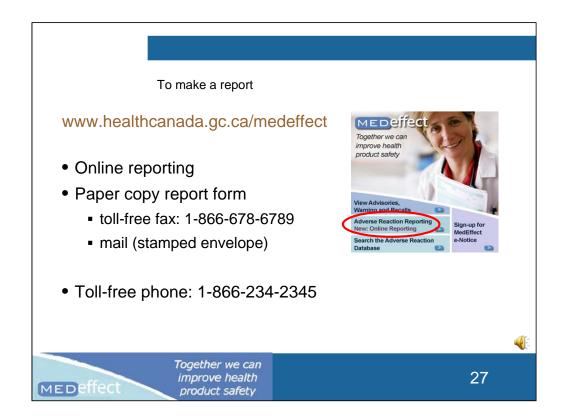


AUDIO SCRIPT: If you experienced a side effect, take an active role. Please report it to your health care professional, like your doctor, pharmacist, nurse, naturopath or dentist, or to Health Canada.



AUDIO SCRIPT: You've heard and seen a lot of information about reporting side effects in this slide show. Look over the list of topics you learned about. Do you feel you'd like more information about some of these areas? If you'd like to continue your learning, there is a handy guidebook you can print out, where you will find more information and activities to delve into.

Health Canada thanks you for taking the time to inform yourself about this important subject: reporting side effects. Together we can make the use of medicines safer for all Canadians.



AUDIO SCRIPT:

The Web address shown here will take you to the main MedEffect page. When you get to this page, click on Adverse Reaction Reporting and you will find instructions on how to report online, how to report on a paper copy of the form should you want to fax or mail your report to Health Canada, and instructions on phoning a Regional Adverse Reaction Monitoring Office using a toll-free number.

	Sample log form	: click	& print					
	s	ide Effec	t Log Form					
	Name:							
	Medicine Name(s)							
	Medicine Dosage:							
	Scale: 1 = very mild side effect/symptom 10 = very bad side effect/symptom							
	Side Effect/Symptoms	Scale	Date & Time Medicine(s)Taken	Other Medicine(s) or Treatments or Food(s)				
					-			
								
MED	Together we c improve heal product safet	th			28			

AUDIO SCRIPT: Simply click on the form to print.



AUDIO SCRIPT: Thank you!