

OFEV®-related GI side effects: A guide on managing diarrhoea

The most common adverse events in IPF patients treated with OFEV® were diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting. These GI side effects were easily manageable with dose modification and symptomatic treatment^{1,2}

Management of diarrhoea **BEFORE STARTING OFEV®:2**

about the possibility of experiencing diarrhoea

Advise your patients before initiating OFEV®



and other medicines or dietary supplements may cause or worsen diarrhoea

Inform patients that laxatives, stool softeners



signs and symptoms or for any severe or persistent diarrhoea

Recommend that they notify you at the first



SEVERE DIARRHOEA^{2,3}

Diarrhoea ≥ grade 2* for more than ≥ 48 to 72 hours



Diarrhoea ≥ grade 3[†]

despite anti-diarrhoeal treatment

AFTER ONSET OF SYMPTOMS²

TREAT DIARRHOEA AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE



Anti-diarrhoeals, such as loperamide²

Supportive medications

Dietary changes



Avoidance of certain foods/drinks, such as high-fibre

foods, dairy products, coffee, tea and alcohol⁴

Adequate hydration at first sign of diarrhoea²

- Consider a diet of bland, low-fibre foods, such as white bread, bananas, eggs, cooked potatoes without the skin, and fish, chicken or turkey without the skin⁴
- Dose adjustment² If symptomatic treatment is ineffective, consider:

- Temporary treatment interruption until recovery to

- Dose reduction to 100 mg twice daily²

Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events

grade 1 or baseline²

reduced dose of 100 mg twice daily²

If diarrhoea resolves to an acceptable level:

OFEV® should be discontinued²

If a patient does not tolerate 100 mg twice daily,

- Resume at full dose of 150 mg twice daily or

life threatening consequences Baseline is defined as usual stools/day prior to OFEV® treatment

Footnotes

Abbreviations

References 1. Richeldi L, et al. N Engl J Med. 2014;370:2071-82. 2. OFEV® Singapore Prescribing

Information, February 2020. 3. Common terminology criteria for adverse events

†Grade ≥3 diarrhoea is increase of ≥7 stools per day over baseline; stool incontinence or

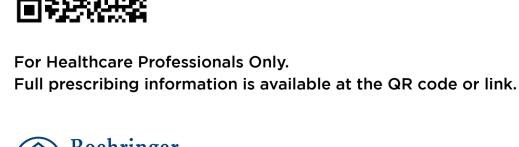
GI, gastrointestinal; AE, adverse event; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; CTCAE,

*Grade 2 diarrhoea is increase of 4 to 6 stools per day over baseline



2010. 4. Diarrhoea. Healthhub.sg. Available at: Accessed on: 21 January 2020. https:// www.healthhub.sg/a-z/diseases-and-conditions/507/diarhoea_pdf. **5.** OFEV® Singapore Prescribing Information, Jan 2021. Scan QR Code for Prescribing Information, or visit: www.digital-leaflet.com/sg/ofev

(CTCAE) Version 4.03. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH, NCI. June 14,



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