## When Prescribing NSAIDS... USE THE LOWEST EFFECTIVE SHORTEST PERIOD OF TIME

## THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING PATIENTS ABOUT NSAIDs

Members of the Alliance include:



















Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are one of the most commonly used medications in the United States. In 2012, approximately 98 million prescriptions for NSAIDs were filled,¹ and billions of tablets of over-the-counter (OTC) NSAIDs were sold.

The incidence of NSAID adverse events (AEs), including gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, and renal toxicity, increases significantly with concurrent use of multiple NSAID products and increased dose and duration of use.<sup>2-6</sup>

Many patients are not familiar with the term NSAID and do not know which products are NSAIDs. Many patients are also unaware that some cold and pain medications contain NSAIDs combined with antihistamines, decongestants, or other analgesics. A lack of patient awareness about what NSAIDs are, combined with the availability of OTC NSAID products, complicates their appropriate use. In a US survey, 38% of respondents reported knowingly using prescription and OTC NSAIDs at the same time, with many more likely doing so unknowingly.

To maximize their effectiveness while minimizing the likelihood of severe and potentially severe AEs, NSAIDs must be used appropriately—one NSAID product at a time at the lowest effective dose for the shortest period of time to achieve therapeutic effect.<sup>8-13</sup>

To help balance the risk of AEs and ensure appropriate NSAID use, OTC product use should be a standard part of each medication review, and, when any NSAID product is prescribed, patients should be educated about which prescription and nonprescription medications are NSAIDs. Patient education should also include where to look for NSAID information on OTC medication packaging, to consult a health care professional before taking an OTC NSAID if they are taking medications for pain or inflammatory conditions, and to take NSAIDs exactly as prescribed or indicated on the label.

The Alliance for Rational Use of NSAIDs—a public health coalition—aims to bridge the gap between guidance and clinical practice, educating health care professionals and the public at-large to ensure appropriate and safe use of NSAIDs.

To download educational materials and learn more about the Alliance for Rational Use of NSAIDs, visit www.NSAIDAlliance.com.

References: 1. IMS 2012. 2. Schmeider V, Lévesque LE, Zhang B, Hutchinson T, Brophy JM. Association of selective and conventional nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with acute renal failure: a population-based, nested case-control analysis. Am J Epidemiol. 2006;164:881-899. 3. Griffin MR, Yared A, Ray WA. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and acute renal failure in elderly persons. Am J Epidemiol. 2000;151:488-496. 4. Garcia Rodriguez LA, Tacconelli S, Patrignani P. Role of dose potency in the prediction of risk of myocardial inflarction associated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in the general population. Am J Epidemiol. 2008;52:1628-1636. 5. Riera-clauria N, Castellsague J, Calingaert B, et al. The SOS project: nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and upper gastrointestinal complications. Which associated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and upper gastrointestinal complications. MSL apports 1-8. Mathrews NJS, Raylmis MD, Wilholm B-E. Dose-response relationships between individual nonaspirin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NANSAIDs) and serious upper gastrointestinal bleeding: a meta-analysis based on individual patient data. Br. J Clin Pharmacol. 2002;54:207-326. 7. Wilnow MSL 2011;79:28. Public Phealth Advisory: FDA amounces important changes and additional warmings for COX-2 selective and non-selective no