# भारतीय भेषज संहिता आयोग

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार सेक्टर - २३, राज नगर,

गानियाबाद - २०१ ००२, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत



## INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA COMMISSION

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India Sector - 23, Raj Nagar Ghaziabad- 201 002 (U.P.), INDIA

**Dated: June 27, 2025** 

File No. P.17019/03/2025-DSA

### **Drug Safety Alerts**

The analysis of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) from the PvPI database revealed the following;

| S.<br>No. | Suspected Drugs   | Indication(s)   | Adverse Drug<br>Reactions               |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| 1         | Beta-blockers<br>(Propranolol,<br>Metoprolol)                             | Propranolol For the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, tachycardia, hypertrophic obstructive cardiac myopathy, pheochromocytoma, thrombosis, management of angina, essential and renal hypertension, prophylaxis of migraine.  Metoprolol For the treatment of supraventricular arrythmia, angina pectoris, hypertension, myocardial infarction, migraine prophylaxis, hyperthyroidism, heart failure.   | Psoriasis                               |
| 2         | Beta blockers<br>(Metoprolol,<br>Propranolol,<br>Atenolol,<br>Carvedilol) | Metoprolol For the treatment of Supraventricular arrythmia, angina pectoris, hypertension, myocardial infarction, migraine prophylaxis, hyperthyroidism, heart failure.  Propranolol For the treatment of Cardiac arrhythmias, tachycardia, hypertrophic obstructive cardiac myopathy, pheochromocytoma, thrombosis, management of angina, essential and renal hypertension, prophylaxis of migraine.  Atenolol For the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmias | Erectile<br>Dysfunction<br>(Reversible) |

INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA (IP) Official Book of Drug Standards

in India

IP REFERENCE SUBSTANCES (IPRS) AND IMPURITIES Official Physical Standards for Assessing the Quality of Drugs NATIONAL FORMULARY OF INDIA (NFI)

Reference Book to Promote Rational Use of Generic Medicines

PHARMACOVIGILANCE PROGRAMME OF INDIA (PvPI)



WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmacovigilance in Public Health Programmes and Regulatory Services

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# Carvedilol To reduce cardiovascular mortality in clinically stable patients, who have survived the acute phase of a myocardial infarction and have a left ventricular ejection fraction of 40% (with or without symptomatic heart failure). For the treatment of mild to severe chronic heart failure. For the treatment of left ventricular dysfunction following myocardial infarction in clinically stable patients

Healthcare Professionals, Patients/Consumers are advised to closely monitor the possibility of the above ADRs associated with the use of above suspected drugs. If, such reactions are encountered, please report to the NCC-PvPI, IPC by filling of Suspected Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting Form/Medicines Side Effect Reporting Form for Consumer (download from <a href="http://www.ipc.gov.in">http://www.ipc.gov.in</a>) or through PvPI Helpline No. 1800-180-3024.

Heart Failure (CHF)

For the treatment of hypertension.

For the treatment of Congestive

