

## Gastro-intestinal bleeding

### Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

| First author,<br>year of publication | NSAID                     | Regimen                         | Endpoints     | EER  | CER  | active | control | endpoint<br>with<br>active | endpoint<br>with<br>control |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------|------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [Hanna et al, 2002]                  | dextoprofen<br>ketoprofen | 50 mg /12h iv<br>100 mg /12h iv | GI bleeding   | 2.6% | 0.0% | 114    | 54      | 3                          | 0                           |
| [Plummer et al, 1996]                | ibuprofen SR              | 1600 mg po                      | GI hemorrhage | 1.8% | 0.0% | 57     | 57      | 1                          | 0                           |

### Selective cyclo-oxygenase 2 inhibitor

| First author,<br>year of publication | Cox-2                   | Regimen          | Endpoints     | EER  | CER  | active | control | endpoint<br>with<br>active | endpoint<br>with<br>control |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|------|------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [Malan, 2003]                        | parecoxib               | 20-40 mg /12h iv | GI bleeding   | 0.0% | 0.0% | 131    | 70      | 0                          | 0                           |
| [Ott, 2003]                          | parecoxib<br>valdecoxib | 40 mg /12h iv/po | GI hemorrhage | 1.0% | 0.0% | 311    | 151     | 3                          | 0                           |

NSAID: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; Cox-2: selective cyclo-oxygenase 2 inhibitor; EER: experimental event rate; CER: control event rate  
 GI: gastro-intestinal; iv: intravenous; po: per os