Pronaxen 250 mg tablet OTC

25.9.2015, Version 1.3

PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

VI.2 Elements for a Public Summary

VI.2.1 Overview of disease epidemiology

Pronaxen 250 mg is indicated for temporary treatment of mild and moderate pain states, like headache, toothache, musculoskeletal system and menstrual pain and fever lowering.

Pain is a complex biological phenomenon that can be caused by multiple diseases or conditions. Examples of different pain conditions include post-operative pain, pain due to musculoskeletal disease states and cancer-related pain. Pain can restrain in one area of the body, such as back or stomach, or it may feel all over, such as muscle ache due to flu. Pain can last for a short time or last beyond the healing of an injury and become chronic.

Fever is a temporary increase in body temperature (hypertermia) in response to a disease or illness. Fever plays a key role in body's defense against infection by activating the immune system. Fever isn't usually dangerous, but sometimes excessive hyperthermia can cause dangerous rises in body temperature. The exact prevalence of pain and fever are difficult to assess but can be considered as very common symptoms.

VI.2.2 Summary of treatment benefits

Pain can be harmful or even restricting for the patient. Pain decreases the quality of life and can also restrict the ability to work. Thus, appropriate and effective treatment of pain is important. Temporary elevations in body temperature caused by acute illnesses are usually well-tolerated by healthy adults. Prolonged or extreme temperature elevation can be however damaging and in those cases it is important to lower the fever.

Pronaxen 250 mg is indicated for both adults and children over 12 years. The active substance is naproxen which is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It interferes with synthesis of prostaglandins. By reducing the levels of prostaglandins naproxen can reduce pain and fever.

Naproxen, like other painkillers, can cause adverse effects. Adverse effects of the drug may be reduced by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest period of time needed to control the symptoms.

VI.2.3 Unknowns relating to treatment benefits

Not applicable.

VI.2.4 Summary of safety concerns

Important identified risks

Risk	**What is known**	**Preventability**
Bleeding, ulcers and perforations	It is known that the use of	Pronaxen should not be used in

Risk	What is known	Preventability
in stomach or intestines	Pronaxen may cause bleeding in stomach or intestines. This bleeding can sometimes be fatal. Patients with increased risk of bleeding are elderly patients, patients with a history of ulcer and patients who are using Pronaxen with high doses and for a long time.	patients with high risk of bleeding (susceptibility to bleeding or history of bleeding in stomach or intestines).
Bleeding/ prevention of blood clots	Elderly patients, patients with a history of ulcer and patients who have a disease that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting have increased risk of bleeding. Pronaxen reduces activation and clustering together of thrombocytes (structures that help prevent bleeding) but this effect is transient and lasts less than 48 hours after a single dose.	Pronaxen should not be used in patients who have susceptibility to bleeding or history of bleeding in stomach or intestines. Also Pronaxen should not be used in patients who have a disorder in which blood doesn't clot normally because it lacks sufficient blood-clotting proteins (hemophilia) or a condition in which bloods platelet count is low (thrombocytopenia).
Fluid retention, fluid retention in feet and ankles (peripheral edema), and increased blod pressure	The use of naproxen may cause fluid retention and oedema. Elderly and patients with a history of increased blood pressure, impaired function of the heart or other heart related diseases and impaired function of the kidneys have a risk for adverse effects of the heart and/or blood vessels and kidneys with the use of Pronaxen.	Patients with increased blood pressure and/or impaired function of the heart and/or impaired function of the kidneys should not use Pronaxen. Elderly require appropriate monitoring and advice associated with naproxen treatment. The adverse effects of naproxen may be reduced by using the lowest effective dose for the shortest period of time.
Hypersensitivity and allergic reactions	Patients who are allergic to naproxen/acetylsalicylic acid or other medications used for pain and inflammation or any excipients of the product may experience allergic reactions when treated with Pronaxen. Treatment with Pronaxen may also worsen the symptoms of some patients with asthma.	Pronaxen should not be used if a patient experiences hypersensitivity symptoms from acetylsalicylic acid or other anti-inflammatory drugs and has asthma and allergy and/or if the patient has hypersensitivity to naproxen or any of the excipients of the product. The use of Pronaxen should be immeadiately discontinued if skin rash or other hypersensitivity symptoms develop.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Events in heart and blood circulation in the extremities or brain and in the formation/ presence of blood clots in blood vessels	The use of naproxen, particularly at a high dose and in long term treatment can be associated with a small increased risk of heart attack or loss of brain function due to a disturbance in the blood supply to the brain. In patients with a history of increased blood pressure, impaired function of the heart or other heart related diseases there is a risk for adverse effects of the heart and/or blood vessels with the use of Pronaxen. Other risk factors include abnormally elevated levels of lipids in the blood, diabetes mellitus and smoking. Patients who have a rare disorder in which blood doesn't clot normally because it lacks sufficient blood-clotting proteins (hemophilia) or a condition in which bloods platelet count is low (thrombocytopenia), are at risk of increased bleeding when Pronaxen is used.	Pronaxen should not be used in patients with risk factors for adverse effects in heart, brain and/or blood vessels and in patients with a disease that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting (haemophilia or thrombocytopenia) or medication that inhibits blood clotting or formulation of thrombosis (e.g. Warfarin).
Effects on the kidneys	In patients with severely impaired function of the kidneys the levels of compounds derived from naproxen after the body has prosecced it in blood may increase and cause adverse effects. Treatment with Pronaxen may impair the function of the kidneys in patients with high risk (e.g. patients with impaired function of the kidneys, liver or heart, patients with increased blood pressure and elderly patients).	Pronaxen should not be used in patients with impaired function of the kidneys.
Concomitant use with other anti-inflammatory pain medications	Concomitant use with other medications used for pain and inflammation may increase the risk of adverse effects, which can be fatal, in stomach and intestines (e.g. bleeding).	Pronaxen should not be used concurrently with other medications used for pain and inflammation.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Concomitant use with anticoagulants and/or acetylsalicylic acid	Concomitant use with medications that are used to prevent blood clots increase the risk for bleeding and sores in the lining of the stomach or intestine.	Patients who use medication to inhibit blood clotting (e.g. warfarin, acetylsalicylic acid) should not use Pronaxen.

Important potential risks

Risk	What is known (Including reason why it is considered a potential risk)
Serious skin reactions and reactions under the skin.	The use of Pronaxen may cause widespread scaling of the skin (exfoliative dermatitis). Severe and sometimes life-threatening skin or mucosal reactions with peeling or blistering may also occure (e.g. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome). Most these kind of adverse effects develop during the first month of treatment.
Effects on fertility	The use of naproxen may impair female fertility.
Effects on the liver	In patients with severly impaired function of the liver or with a chronic disease of the liver characterized by the replacement of normal tissue with fibrous tissue and the loss of functional liver cells, naproxen may cause adverse effects. Treatment with Pronaxen may impair the function of the kidneys in patients with impaired function of the liver. Pronaxen may also cause adverse effects of the liver.
Use during pregnancy	Use of Pronaxen during pregnancy may adversely affect the pregnancy and/or the development of the embryo or fetus. Use in late pregnancy may increase the risk of bleeding and prolonged labour.

Missing information

Risk	What is known
Safety and efficacy in children	Children below 12 years of age should not use Pronaxen without prescription.

VI.2.5 Summary of risk minimisation measures by safety concern

This medicine has special conditions and restrictions for its safe and effective use (additional risk minimisation measures).

These additional risk minimisation measures are for the following risks:

Safety concern in lay terms (medical term)

Gastrointestinal haemorrhages, ulcers and perforations
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects and the contraindicated use in patients with gastric/duodenal ulcer, patients with a history of gastric/duodenal ulcer with recurrent episodes or/and a history of gastrointestinal perforation or bleeding related to the use of anti-inflammatory analgesics, and susceptibility to gastrointestinal bleedings found by physician.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk gastrointestinal haemorrhages, ulcers and perforations: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shopping study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Bleeding/inhibition of platelet aggregation
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of bleeding and the contraindicated use in patients with gastric/duodenal ulcer, patients with a history of gastric/duodenal ulcer with recurrent episodes or/and a history of gastrointestinal perforation or bleeding related to the use of anti-inflammatory analgesics, susceptibility to gastrointestinal bleedings found by physician, a disease that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting or medication that inhibits blood clotting or formulation of thrombosis.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk bleeding/inhibition of platelet aggregation: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Fluid retention, peripheral edema, and hypertension
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale

Fluid retention, peripheral edema, and hypertension
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of fluid retension and edema and the contraindicated use in patients with heart failure, arterial hypertension or coronary artery disease.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk fluid retention, peripheral edema, and hypertension: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Hypersensitivity and allergic reactions
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk for hypersensitivity and allergic reactions and the contraindicated use in patients with asthma and allergy, if the patient experiences hypersensitivity symptoms from acetylsalicylic acid or other anti-inflammatory drugs.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk hypersensitivity and allergic reactions: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and thrombotic events
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and thrombotic events and the contraindicated use in patients with heart failure, arterial hypertension, coronary artery disease, a disease that impairs the body's ability to control blood clotting or medication that inhibits blood clotting or formulation of thrombosis.
Main additional risk minimisation measures

Cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and thrombotic events
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and thrombotic events: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Renal effects
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of renal effects and the contraindicated use in kidney and severe hepatic failure.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk renal effects: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Adverse effects upon combination with other NSAIDs
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk related to concomitant use with other anti-inflammatory analgesics and the procedures related to the appropriate management of these risks to minimise their occurrence and their severity.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk adverse effects upon combination with other NSAIDs: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation

Adverse effects upon combination with other NSAIDs
Risk minimisation measure(s)
actions.

Concomitant use with anticoagulants and/or acetylsalicylic acid
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the containdicated use with anticoagulants and/or acetylsalicylic acid.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk concomitant use with anticoagulants and/or acetylsalicylic acid: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Serious skin and subcutaneous reactions
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of severe skin and subcutaneous reactions and the procedures related to the appropriate management of these risks to minimise their occurrence and their severity.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk serious skin and subcutaneous reactions: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Effects on fertility

Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of the effect on fertility and the procedures related to the appropriate management of the risk to minimise its occurrence.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk effects on fertility: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Hepatic effects
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risk of hepatic effects and renal effects in severe hepatic failure and the contraindicated use in patient with severe hepatic failure and/ or kidney failure.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk hepatic effects: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Use during pregnancy
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the risks of the use during pregnancy and the procedures related to the appropriate management of these risks to minimise their occurrence and their severity when used during early pregnancy and the contraindicated use during last trimester of pregnancy.
Main additional risk minimisation measures

Use during pregnancy
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk use during pregnancy: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

Safety and efficacy in children
Risk minimisation measure(s)
Objective and rationale Patients/caregivers and pharmacists to understand the indicated use in children over 12 years of age.
Main additional risk minimisation measures Pharmacist/customer guidance for the risk safety and efficacy in children: • Educational materials to be provided to pharmacists (HCP Brochure, Pocket card) and customers (Patient Brochure) to clearly highlight the need to carefully consider the indicated patient group before purchase of the product and to better understand and recognize specific AEs. • Mystery shoppin study to evaluate the need for further training or other risk minimisation actions.

VI.2.6 Planned post authorisation development plan (if applicable)

Not applicable.

VI.2.7 Summary of changes to the risk management plan over time

Not applicable.