Naproxen Orion 25 mg/ml oral suspension

26.10.2015, Version 1.2

PUBLIC SUMMARY OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

VI.2 Elements for a Public Summary

VI.2.1 Overview of disease epidemiology

Naproxen Orion is indicated to be used to relief pain and fever and treat inflammation associated with several different conditions and to treat abnormally heavy and prolonged menstrual bleeding.

Pain is a complex biological phenomenon that can be caused by multiple diseases or conditions. Fever is characterized by an elevation of body temperature above the normal range and can also be caused by many different causes, as can increased levels of menstrual bleeding. Inflammation is a protective response involving many cells and molecules and characterised by pain, heat, redness and swelling. The purpose of inflammation is to eliminate the initial cause of injury in the body and to initiate the repair process.

Hormone-like lipid compounds called prostaglandins are involved in all these above-mentioned processes (pain, fever, inflammation and increased menstrual bleeding).

VI.2.2 Summary of treatment benefits

Naproxen interferes with synthesis of prostaglandins. By reducing the levels of prostaglandins naproxen can reduce inflammation, pain, fever and abnormally heavy menstrual bleeding.

VI.2.3 Unknowns relating to treatment benefits

The elderly are at increased risk of serious adverse reactions when using Naproxen Orion, so they should be monitored closely during the treatment and the lower doses are recommended.

In patients with impaired function of the kidneys the dosage of Naproxen Orion should be as low as possible. Additionally, patients with impaired function of the kidneys should be monitored closely during the treatment so that the possible alterations in the function of the kidneys are detected early. If possible, people with moderately or severely impaired function of the kidneys should not use Naproxen Orion.

People with impaired function of the liver should use Naproxen Orion with caution. People with severely 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 should not use Naproxen Orion, if possible.

VI.2.4 Summary of safety concerns

Important identified risks

Risk	**What is known**	**Preventability**
Bleeding, ulcers and perforations in stomach or intestines	It is known that the use of Naproxen Orion may cause bleeding in stomach or intestines. This bleeding can sometimes be fatal. Patients with increased risk of bleeding are elderly patients,	Patients, especially those with high risk of bleeding, should be treated with the lowest possible dose. Concomitant use of protective medication against bleeding should be considered.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
	patients with a history of ulcer and patients who are using Naproxen Orion with high doses and for a long time.	Patients with high risk of bleeding should be monitored closely, particularly in the initial stages of treatment, so that bleeding is detected as early as possible. Additionally, treatment with Naproxen Orion should be stopped if bleeding in stomach or intestines occurs during the treatment.
Bleeding/ prevention of blood clots	Elderly patients, patients with a history of ulcer and patients who are using Naproxen Orion with high doses and for a long time have increased risk of bleeding. Naproxen Orion 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.	Patients, especially those with high risk of bleeding, should be treated with the lowest possible dose. Concomitant use of protective medication against bleeding should be considered. Patients with high risk of bleeding should be monitored closely, particularly in the initial stages of treatment, so that bleeding is detected as early as possible. Caution should be advised in patients receiving concomitant medications which could increase the risk of ulceration or bleeding, such as acetylsalicylic acid and in patients with rare disorders like haemophilia (disorder in which blood doesn't clot normally because it lacks sufficient blood-clotting proteins).
Events in heart and blood circulation in the extremities or brain	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 Naproxen Orion. Other risk factors include abnormally elevated levels of lipids in the blood, diabetes mellitus and smoking.	Patients with risk factors for adverse effects in heart and/or blood vessels should only be treated with Naproxen Orion after careful consideration. Similar consideration should be made before initiating longer-term treatment of patients with predisposing risk factors. These patients should be appropriately monitored and advised.
Adverse effects upon combination with other anti-inflammatory medications	The risk of serious adverse effects of Naproxen Orion increases at high doses in long-term use and is multiplied if other anti-inflammatory analgesics are used concomitantly. The use of painkillers may in some rare cases result in a gastrointestinal bleeding, the possible symptoms of which are bloody or black	The concomitant use of Naproxen Orion with other anti-inflammatory medications should be avoided.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
	stools and anaemia.	
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 there is a risk for adverse effects of the heart and/or blood vessels and kidneys with the use of Naproxen Orion.	Patients with increased blood pressure and/or impaired function of the heart and/or other heart related diseases require appropriate monitoring and advice associated with naproxen treatment. Naproxen Orion should be started after careful consideration. Elderly and patients with impaired function of the kidneys should be monitored during naproxen treatment. Naproxen should be avoided, if possible, in patients with impaired function of the kidneys.
Hypersensitivity and allergic reactions	Patients who are allergic to naproxen or any of the excipients in Naproxen Orion may experience hypersensitivity reactions, intense systemic allergic reaction (anaphylaxis), sudden swelling of the neck, lips, tongue and possibly arms and legs (angioedema).	Patients who know that they are allergic to naproxen should inform their physicians about the hypersensitivity. Patients should be advised to inform their physicians immediately about any appearance of skin rash, especially in the beginning of the treatment.
Effects on the kidneys	In patients with impaired function of the kidneys the levels of compounds derived from naproxen after the body has processed it in blood may increase and cause adverse effects. Treatment with Naproxen Orion 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)	Patients with severely impaired function of the kidneys should not use Naproxen Orion. If possible, the use of Naproxen Orion should be avoided in patients with moderate kidney failure. When treating patients with mildly impaired function of the kidneys caution should be taken with the dosage of Naproxen Orion. The dose should be kept as low as possible and the function of the kidneys should be monitored. Patients with high-risk should discuss with their physicians about the possibility of adverse effects of the kidneys.

Important potential risks

Risk	What is known (Including reason why it is considered a potential risk)
Serious skin and mucosal reactions	The use of Naproxen Orion may cause widespread scaling of the skin (exfoliative dermatitis). Severe and sometimes life-threatening skin or mucosal reactions with peeling or blistering may also occur (e.g. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome). Most of these kind of adverse effects develop during first month of treatment. Naproxen Orion may also cause a drug-induced photosensitivity reaction of the skin characterized by skin fragility, rash, and the appearance of blisters and scarring. Patients at higher risk of this reaction are child patients with rheumatic diseases who are treated with Naproxen Orion for more than four weeks.
Effects on fertility	Naproxen Orion may make it more difficult to become pregnant. If naproxen is used by a woman trying to get pregnant the dose should be kept as low and duration of treatment as short as possible. If a woman using naproxen is having problems to become pregnant one should inform her doctor.
Use during pregnancy	Use of Naproxen Orion in pregnancy may adversely affect the pregnancy and/or the development of the embryo or fetus and increase the risk of bleeding and prolonged labour. During the first and second trimester of pregnancy Naproxen Orion should not be given unless clearly necessary. If Naproxen Orion is used by a woman attempting to conceive, or during the first and second trimester of pregnancy, the dose should be kept as low and duration of treatment as short as possible. Naproxen Orion should not be used during the last trimester of pregnancy.
Effects on the liver	People with mild to moderately impaired function of the liver should use Naproxen Orion with caution. People with severely impaired function of the liver should not use Naproxen Orion. People with a chronic disease of the liver characterized by the replacement of normal tissue with fibrous tissue and the loss of functional liver cells should not use Naproxen Orion, if possible. Treatment with Naproxen Orion may impair the function of the kidneys in patients with impaired function of the liver. Naproxen Orion may cause adverse effects of the liver.

Missing information

Risk	What is known (Including reason why it is considered a potential risk)
Safety and efficacy in children below the age of 1 year	Naproxen Orion is not instructed to be used in children aged below 1 year.

VI.2.5 Summary of risk minimisation measures by safety concern

All medicines have a Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) which provides physicians, pharmacists and other health care professionals with details on how to use the medicine, the risks and recommendations for minimising them. An abbreviated version of this in lay language is provided in the form of the package leaflet (PL). The measures in these documents are known as routine risk minimisation measures.

The Summary of Product Characteristics and the Package leaflet for Naproxen Orion can be found in the national authority's web page.

This medicine has no additional risk minimisation measures.

VI.2.6 Planned post authorisation development plan

Not applicable.

VI.2.7 Summary of changes to the Risk Management Plan over time

Not applicable.