PUBLIC SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

LIPORION 10 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS
LIPORION 20 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS
LIPORION 40 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS
LIPORION 80 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS

ORION CORPORATION
DATE: 05-03-2015, VERSION 1.1

VI.2 Elements for a Public Summary

VI.2.1 Overview of disease epidemiology

This product is indicated for the lowering of cholesterol blood levels and the prevention of events in the heart and blood vessels.

Ischaemic heart disease (IHD), a condition in which the supply of blood to the heart is reduced, is the leading cause of death world-wide. The most important risk factors for IHD are raised body mass index (the measure of weigh compared to height), high blood pressure, high cholesterol level in blood and smoking.

The results of a study, which combined data from other 17 studies that included a total of about 55,000 patients, showed that an increase in levels of lipids in blood was associated with increased risk of disease of the heart and blood vessels both in men and women. When a variety of other risk factors were taken into account, the relative risks were decreased but were still statistically significant. Therefore, this study demonstrated that increased levels of lipids in blood are a risk factor of cardiovascular disease.

VI.2.2 Summary of treatment benefits

The lipid-lowering efficacy of atorvastatin in patients with increased blood cholesterol levels due to inherited genetic abnormalities (primary hypercholesterolaemia) is well-established. The drug consistently reduces total and LDL-cholesterol ("the bad cholesterol") levels in serum in a dose-dependent manner, with atorvastatin 10, 20, 40 and 80 mg/day producing reductions in serum LDL-cholesterol levels of 35 to 42%, 42 to 44%, 50 and 59 to 61%, respectively, in various studies in which effects of atorvastatin were compared to a control group receiving treatment with no real effect and in studies done without a control group.

VI.2.3 Unknowns relating to treatment benefits

The long-term efficacy of atorvastatin therapy in childhood to reduce morbidity and mortality in adulthood has not been established.

VI.2.4 Summary of safety concerns

Important identified risks

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Rhabdomyolysis (a severe potentially fatal disease that destroys skeletal muscle) and related events	Atorvastatin may in rare occasions cause muscle-related side effects. The risk of muscle-related side effects e.g. rhabdomyolysis is known to increase when certain medicines are taken together with atorvastatin.	Atorvastatin should be used with caution in patients with predisposing factors for muscle related effects, such as impaired function of the kidneys, insufficient function of the thyroid gland, personal or familial history of hereditary muscular disorders, previous history of muscle-related events with other statins, previous history of liver disease and/or where substantial quantities of alcohol are consumed. The blood test may be carried out before and possibly during the treatment to predict the risk of muscle-related side effects.

Important potential risks

Risk	What is known (Including reason why it is considered a potential risk)
Anger, aggression and irritability	Cases of anger, aggression and irritability have been reported with the class of medicines to which atorvastatin belongs.
Heart rhythm problems	Cases of heart rhythm problems have been reported with the class of medicines to which atorvastatin belongs.
Lung disease causing progressive scarring of lung tissue (interstitial lung disease) / events related to inflammation of lung tissue	Exceptional cases of lung disease causing progressive scarring of lung tissue (interstitial lung disease) have been reported with some statins, especially with long term therapy. Symptoms can include shortness of breath, dry cough and deterioration in general health (fatigue, weight loss and fever). If it is suspected that a patient has developed interstitial lung disease, atorvastatin therapy should be discontinued.
Diabetes and other events occurring when the body tissues are attacked by its own immune system (a system within an organism that protects against disease)	Some evidence suggests that statins raise blood sugar levels. In some patients who are at high risk of future diabetes, statins may produce so high levels of blood sugar that formal diabetes care is appropriate. This risk, however, is smaller than the benefit of reduction in a risk of disease in blood vessels with statins and therefore should not be a reason for stopping statin treatment.
Liver dysfunction and related events	Atorvastatin treatment may have effects on liver. Hepatitis (liver inflammation), cholestasis (slowed or blocked flow of bile from the liver) and abnormal blood test for liver function have been reported.

Missing information

Risk	What is known
Limited long-term safety data in children	The long-term efficacy of atorvastatin therapy in children has not been established. Drug-drug interaction studies have only been performed in adults. The extent of interactions in children is not known.

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 this product can be found in the national authority's web page www.fimea.fi.

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

Major changes to the Risk Management Plan over time

Version	Date	Safety Concerns	Comment
1.1	05.03.2015	• Anger, aggression and irritability and cardiac arrhythmias added as important potential risks • Important potential risk of diabetes mellitus revised as selected autoimmune events / antinuclear antibody positive • Hepatic effects removed form important identified risks and hepatic failure and related events added as an important potential risk • Important potential risk interstitial lung disease revised as interstitial lung disease / pneumonitis related events • Missing information "Limited long-term safety data in paediatric population and	Safety concerns revised to match safety concerns of the originator product based on RMS comments.

Version	Date	Safety Concerns	Comment
		data on interactions with concomitant medication in children" revised as "Limited long-term safety data in paediatric population" • Use during pregnancy and lactation removed from missing information	
1.0	First version of RMP	Not applicable	-