

הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לצרכן

(מעודכן 05.2013)

תאריך : 23-July-2017

שם תכשיר באנגלית: **Norvir 100 mg Tablets**

מספר הרישום: **148-06-33504-00**

שם בעל הרישום: **AbbVie Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.**

טופס זה מיועד לפרוט ההחמרות בלבד !

ההחמרות המבוקשות		
פרק בעלון	טקסט נוכחי	טקסט חדש
לפני שימוש בתרופה	<p>אין להשתמש בתרופה:</p> <p>... • אם אתה לוקח כיום אחת מבין התרופות הבאות: ... - לוראזידון (תרופה לטיפול בדיכאון). - רנולאזין (תרופה לטיפול בכאב חזה כרוני [אנגינה]). ילדים ומתבגרים נורויר אינה מומלצת לשימוש בילדים בגיל שנתיים ומטה. ... ספר לרופא אם אתה נוטל אחת או יותר מהתרופות המצוינות מטה, היות ויש לנקוט במשנה זהירות: ... - סטרואידים (כגון: פרדניזולון, פלוטיקזון פרופיונאט, דקסמטזון, טריאמצינולון). הואיל ונורויר עלולה להעלות את הרמות של תרופות אלו בדם, מצב העלול להוביל לסיכרום קושינג (התפתחות של פנים עגולות) והפחתה בייצור של ההורמון קורטיזול. ייתכן והרופא שלך ירצה להפחית את מינון הסטרואיד מעקב צמוד יותר תופעות הלוואי שלך. ...</p>	<p>אין להשתמש בתרופה:</p> <p>... • אתה לוקח כיום אחת מבין התרופות הבאות: ... - לוראזידון (תרופה לטיפול בדיכאון). - רנולאזין (תרופה לטיפול בכאב חזה כרוני [אנגינה]). ילדים ומתבגרים נורויר אינה מומלצת לשימוש בילדים בגיל שנתיים ומטה. ... ספר לרופא אם אתה נוטל אחת או יותר מהתרופות המצוינות מטה, היות ויש לנקוט במשנה זהירות: ... - סטרואידים (כגון: פרדניזולון, פלוטיקזון פרופיונאט, דקסמטזון). הואיל ונורויר עלולה להעלות את הרמות של תרופות אלו בדם, מצב העלול להוביל לסיכרום קושינג (התפתחות של פנים עגולות) והפחתה בייצור של ההורמון קורטיזול. ייתכן והרופא שלך ירצה להפחית את מינון הסטרואיד או לבצע מעקב צמוד יותר תופעות הלוואי שלך. ...</p>

<p>ישנן תרופות שאין ליטול יחד עם נורויר מאחר והן עשויות להגביר או להפחית את השפעתן כאשר הן נלקחות יחדיו. במקרים מסוימים ייתכן והרופא יבקש לבצע בדיקות מסוימות, ישנה את המינון או יערוך מעקב קבוע אחר הטיפול כך. לכן, עליך לספר לרופא אם אתה נוטל תרופות כלשהן, כולל כאלו שקנית באופן עצמאי או תרופות צמחיות, אך זה חשוב במיוחד ליידע לגבי התרופות הבאות:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ... - תרופות לטיפול בסרטן (כגון: אפטיניב, סריטיניב, ונטוקלקס, וינקריסטין, וינבלסטין, דסטיניב, נילוטניב); - 	<p>ישנן תרופות שאין ליטול יחד עם נורויר מאחר והן עשויות להגביר או להפחית את השפעתן כאשר הן נלקחות יחדיו. במקרים מסוימים ייתכן והרופא יבקש לבצע בדיקות מסוימות, ישנה את המינון או יערוך מעקב קבוע אחר הטיפול כך. לכן, עליך לספר לרופא אם אתה נוטל תרופות כלשהן, כולל כאלו שקנית באופן עצמאי או תרופות צמחיות, אך זה חשוב במיוחד ליידע לגבי התרופות הבאות:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ... - תרופות לטיפול בסרטן (כגון: אפטיניב, סריטיניב, ונטוקלקס, וינקריסטין, וינבלסטין, דסטיניב, נילוטניב); - 	
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הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לרופא
 (מעודכן 05.2013)

תאריך : 23-July-2017

שם תכשיר באנגלית : Norvir 100 mg Tablets

מספר הרישום : 148-06-33504-00

שם בעל הרישום : AbbVie Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.

טופס זה מיועד לפרוט ההחמרות בלבד !

ההחמרות המבוקשות

טקסט חדש	טקסט נוכחי	פרק בעלון																								
<p>...</p> <p>The enzyme-modulating effect of ritonavir may be dose dependent. For some products, contraindications may be more relevant when ritonavir is used as an antiretroviral agent than when ritonavir is used as a pharmacokinetic enhancer (e.g. rifabutin and voriconazole):</p> <table><tr><th>Medicinal Product Class</th><th>Medicinal Products within Class</th><th>Rationale</th></tr><tr><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>Analgesics</td><td>Pethidine, piroxicam, propoxyphne</td><td>Increased plasma concentrations of norpethidine, piroxicam and propoxyphen e. Thereby, increasing the risk of serious respiratory depression or haematologic abnormalities , or other serious adverse effects from these agents.</td></tr><tr><td>Antianginal</td><td>Ranolazine</td><td>Increased plasma concentrations of</td></tr></table>	Medicinal Product Class	Medicinal Products within Class	Rationale	Analgesics	Pethidine, piroxicam, propoxyphne	Increased plasma concentrations of norpethidine, piroxicam and propoxyphen e. Thereby, increasing the risk of serious respiratory depression or haematologic abnormalities , or other serious adverse effects from these agents.	Antianginal	Ranolazine	Increased plasma concentrations of	<p>...</p> <p>The enzyme-modulating effect of ritonavir may be dose dependent. For some products, contraindications may be more relevant when ritonavir is used as an antiretroviral agent than when ritonavir is used as a pharmacokinetic enhancer (e.g. rifabutin and voriconazole):</p> <table><tr><th>Medicinal Product Class</th><th>Medicinal Products within Class</th><th>Rationale</th></tr><tr><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>Analgesics</td><td>Pethidine, piroxicam, propoxyphne</td><td>Increased plasma concentrations of norpethidine, piroxicam and propoxyphen e. Thereby, increasing the risk of serious respiratory depression or haematologic abnormalities , or other serious adverse effects from these agents.</td></tr><tr><td>Antiarrhythmics</td><td>Amiodarone, bepridil, dronedarone,</td><td>Increased plasma concentration</td></tr></table>	Medicinal Product Class	Medicinal Products within Class	Rationale	Analgesics	Pethidine, piroxicam, propoxyphne	Increased plasma concentrations of norpethidine, piroxicam and propoxyphen e. Thereby, increasing the risk of serious respiratory depression or haematologic abnormalities , or other serious adverse effects from these agents.	Antiarrhythmics	Amiodarone, bepridil, dronedarone,	Increased plasma concentration	<p>4.3</p> <p>Contraindications</p>
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		ranolazine which may increase the potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions (see section 4.5).		encainide, flecainide, propafenone,	s of amiodarone, bepridil, dronedarone, encainide, flecainide, propafenone, quinidine. Thereby, increasing the risk of arrhythmias or other serious adverse effects from these agents.	
Anticancer	Venetoclax	Increased plasma concentrations of venetoclax. Increased risk of tumor lysis syndrome at the dose initiation and during the dose-titration phase (see section 4.5).	
Antiarrhythmics	Amiodarone, bepridil, dronedarone, encainide, flecainide, propafenone,	Increased plasma concentrations of amiodarone, bepridil, dronedarone, encainide, flecainide, propafenone, quinidine. Thereby, increasing the risk of arrhythmias or other serious adverse effects from these agents.	Antipsychotics/ Neuroleptics	Clozapine, pimozide	Increased plasma concentrations of clozapine and pimozide. Thereby, increasing the risk of serious haematologic abnormalities, or other serious adverse effects from these agents.	
				Quetiapine	Increased plasma concentrations of quetiapine which may lead to coma. The concomitant administration with quetiapine is contraindicated (see section 4.5).	
...
Antipsychotics/ Neuroleptics	Lurasidone	Increased plasma concentrations of lurasidone which may increase the potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions (see section 4.5).				
	Clozapine, pimozide	Increased plasma concentrations of clozapine and				

		pimozide. Thereby, increasing the risk of serious haematologic abnormalities , or other serious adverse effects from these agents.
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...

... <u>Medicinal products that are affected by the use of ritonavir</u> <u>Medicinal products that are affected by the use of ritonavir</u> ...				4.5 Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
Ritonavir effects on Non-antiretroviral Co-administered Medicinal Products				Ritonavir effects on Non-antiretroviral Co-administered Medicinal Products				
Co-administered Medicinal Products	Dose of Co-administered Medicinal Products (mg)	Dose of NORVIR (mg)	Effect on Co-administered Medicinal Products AUC	Co-administered Medicinal Products	Dose of Co-administered Medicinal Products (mg)	Dose of NORVIR (mg)	Effect on Co-administered Medicinal Products AUC	
...	
Morphine	Morphine levels may be decreased due to induction of glucuronidation by co-administered ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer.			Morphine	Morphine levels may be decreased due to induction of glucuronidation by co-administered ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer.			
Antianginal				Antiarrhythmics				
Ranolazine	Due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, concentrations of ranolazine are expected to increase. The concomitant administration with ranolazine is contraindicated (see section 4.3).					
Antiarrhythmics				Anticancer agents				
				Antipsychotics/Neuroleptics				
				Haloperi				

...	...				
Anticancer agents					
...	...				
Venetoclax	<p>Serum concentrations may be increased due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, resulting in increased risk of tumor lysis syndrome at the dose initiation and during the ramp-up phase (see section 4.3 and refer to the venetoclax SmPC).</p> <p>For patients who have completed the ramp-up phase and are on a steady daily dose of venetoclax, reduce the venetoclax dose by at least 75% when used with strong CYP3A inhibitors (refer to the venetoclax SmPC for dosing instructions).</p>				
...	...				
Antipsychotics/Neuroleptics					
...	...				
Haloperidol, risperidone, thioridazine,	Ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent is likely to inhibit CYP2D6 and as a result is expected to increase concentrations of haloperidol, risperidone, and thioridazine. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when these medicines are concomitantly administered with antiretroviral doses of ritonavir.				
Lurasidone	Due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, concentrations of lurasidone are expected to increase. The concomitant administration with lurasidone is contraindicated (see section 4.3).				
Quetiapine	Due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, concentrations of quetiapine are expected to increase. Concomitant administration of Norvir and quetiapine is contraindicated as it may increase quetiapine-related toxicity (see section 4.3).				
...	...				
Steroids					
dol, risperidone, thioridazine,	antiretroviral agent is likely to inhibit CYP2D6 and as a result is expected to increase concentrations of haloperidol, risperidone, and thioridazine. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when these medicines are concomitantly administered with antiretroviral doses of ritonavir.				
Quetiapine	Due to CYP3A inhibition by ritonavir, concentrations of quetiapine are expected to increase. Concomitant administration of Norvir and quetiapine is contraindicated as it may increase quetiapine-related toxicity (see section 4.3).				
...	...				
Steroids					
Fluticasone propionate aqueous nasal spray	<table><tr><td>200 µg qd</td><td>100 q12h</td><td>↑ ~350-fold</td><td>↑ ~25-fold</td></tr></table> <p>Systemic corticosteroid effects including Cushing's syndrome and adrenal suppression (plasma cortisol levels were noted to be decreased 86% in the above study) have been reported in patients receiving ritonavir and inhaled or intranasal fluticasone propionate; similar effects could also occur with other corticosteroids metabolised by CYP3A e.g., budesonide. Consequently, concomitant administration of ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer and these glucocorticoids is not recommended unless the potential benefit of treatment outweighs the risk of systemic corticosteroid effects (see section 4.4). A dose reduction of the glucocorticoid should be considered with close monitoring of local and systemic effects or a switch to a glucocorticoid, which is not a substrate for CYP3A4 (e.g., beclomethasone). Moreover, in case of withdrawal of glucocorticoids progressive dose reduction may be required over a longer period.</p>	200 µg qd	100 q12h	↑ ~350-fold	↑ ~25-fold
200 µg qd	100 q12h	↑ ~350-fold	↑ ~25-fold		
Dexamethasone	Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer or as an antiretroviral agent inhibits CYP3A and as a result is expected to increase the plasma concentrations of dexamethasone. Careful				

Inhaled, injectable or intranasal fluticasone propionate, budesonide, triamcinolone	Systemic corticosteroid effects including Cushing's syndrome and adrenal suppression (plasma cortisol levels were noted to be decreased 86% in the above study) have been reported in patients receiving ritonavir and inhaled or intranasal fluticasone propionate; similar effects could also occur with other corticosteroids metabolised by CYP3A e.g., budesonide and triamcinolone. Consequently, concomitant administration of ritonavir dosed as an antiretroviral agent or as a pharmacokinetic enhancer and these glucocorticoids is not recommended unless the potential benefit of treatment outweighs the risk of systemic corticosteroid effects (see section 4.4). A dose reduction of the glucocorticoid should be considered with close monitoring of local and systemic effects or a switch to a glucocorticoid, which is not a substrate for CYP3A4 (e.g., beclomethasone). Moreover, in case of withdrawal of glucocorticoids progressive dose reduction may be required over a longer period.		monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when dexamethasone is concomitantly administered with ritonavir.	
Dexamethasone	Ritonavir dosed as a pharmacokinetic enhancer or as an antiretroviral agent inhibits CYP3A and as a result is expected to increase the plasma concentrations of dexamethasone. Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects is recommended when dexamethasone is concomitantly administered with ritonavir.	...		
...				