PUBLIC SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

MODAFINIL ORION 100 MG, 200 MG Tablets

ORION CORPORATION

DATE: 22-04-2015, VERSION 1.1

VI.2 Elements for a Public Summary

VI.2.1 Overview of disease epidemiology

Narcolepsy is a chronic neurological condition producing disruption to the normal sleep pattern. This causes excessive daytime sleepiness and a tendency to to fall asleep suddenly in inappropriate situations (sleep attacks). The precise cause of narcolepsy is unknown; both environmental and genetic factors may play a part. The prevalence of narcolepsy is estimated as 25 per 100,000 in Caucasian populations. Narcolepsy manifests to an equal extent in males and females. Age of onset is typically around adolescence. A smaller number of cases presents at around 35 years. Although there is no cure for narcolepsy, modafinil can help to control the excessive sleepiness associated with narcolepsy.

VI.2.2 Summary of treatment benefits

Modafinil promotes wakefulness (help people stay awake) and is used in patients who suffer from excessive sleepiness associated with narcolepsy. The exact way modafinil works is not fully understood, but it most likely interacts with some chemicals in the brain called neurotransmitters such as dopamine and norepinephrine. Stimulation of the central nervous system increases alertness and reduces excessive sleepiness during the day. The efficacy of modafinil in excessive sleepiness associated with narcolepsy has been shown in clinical trials. Modafinil is generally the first line treatment for narcolepsy and is effective in about 60% of patients. Methylphenidate may be an option where modafinil is sufficiently active, or when modafinil needs to be supplemented at specific times of the day or in situations where maximum alertness is required.

VI.2.3 Unknowns relating to treatment benefits

Long-term (over 9 weeks) efficacy of modafinil has not been evaluated.

VI.2.4 Summary of safety concerns

Important identified risks

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Serious skin reactions	Serious rash requiring hospitalisation and discontinuation of treatment has been reported with the use of modafinil occurring within 1 to 5 weeks after treatment initiation. Isolated cases have also been reported after prolonged treatment (e.g. 3 months). Severe rashes may cause blistering or peeling of the skin, ulcers in your mouth, eyes, nose or genitals.	Modafinil treatment should be stopped at the first sign of rash and not re-started. If a skin rash or itching (especially if it affects whole body) is noticed, taking modafinil should be stopped and doctor should be contacted straight away.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Heart arrhythmias and high blood pressure (Cardiovascular disorders)	Modafinil should not be used in patients with uncontrolled moderate to severe high blood pressure or in patients with heart arrhythmias. An ECG (recording of the electrical activity of the heart) is recommended in all	Patients with abnormal heart rhythm or blood pressure findings should receive further specialist evaluation and treatment before modafinil treatment is considered. Blood pressure and heart rate should

Risk	What is known	Preventability
	patients before modafinil treatment is initiated.	be regularly monitored in patients receiving modafinil.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Changes in mental health and wellbeing (Psychiatric disorders)	Modafinil treatment should be stopped and doctor contacted straight away if changes in mental health and wellbeing are experienced. The signs may include: - mood swings or abnormal thinking - aggression or hostility - forgetfulness or confusion - feeling of extreme happiness - over-excitement or hyperactivity - anxiety or nervousness - depression, suicidal thoughts or behaviour - agitation or psychosis (a loss of contact with reality which may include delusions or sensing things that are not real), feeling detached or numb, or personality disorder.	Doctor should be informed if patient has had depression, low mood, anxiety, psychosis (loss of contact with reality) or mania (overexcitement or feeling of extreme happiness) or bipolar disorder because modafinil may make these conditions worse.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Side effects of the nervous system (Nervous system disorders)	Modafinil may cause side effects of the nervous system. These may include e.g. headache, dizziness, sleepiness, extreme tiredness and numbness or tingling of the hands or feet (“pins and needles”).	Doctor should be contacted if symtoms are severe or persistent.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
Hypersensitivity	Multi-organ hypersensitivity reactions have rarely occurred early after modafinil treatment initiation. Although there have been a limited number of reports, multi-organ hypersensitivity reactions may result in hospitalization or be life-threatening. Typical signs and symptoms of this disorder were typically rash, high temperature	There are no factors that are known to predict the risk of occurrence or the severity of multi-organ hypersensitivity reactions associated with modafinil. If rash or high temperature (fever) is noticed, taking modafinil should be stopped and doctor should be contacted straight away.

Risk	What is known	Preventability
	(fever) and abnormal blood test results.	

Important potential risks

Risk	What is known (Including reason why it is considered a potential risk)
Use for an unapproved indication or in an unapproved age group (Off label use)	Modafinil should be used only in adult patients who suffer from excessive sleepiness associated with narcolepsy. The safety and efficacy of modafinil in other indications and in patients under 18 years of age has not been established.

Risk	What is known (Including reason why it is considered a potential risk)
Misuse, abuse and diversion	Whilst studies with modafinil have demonstrated a low potential for dependence, the possibility of dependence with long-term use cannot be entirely excluded. Modafinil should be used with caution in patients with history of alcohol, drug or illicit substance abuse.

Missing information

Risk	What is known
Experience during pregnancy	Modafinil is not recommended for use during pregnancy because there is limited data on the use of modafinil in pregnant women.

Risk	What is known
Use in the elderly	There are limited data available on the use of modafinil in elderly patients. In view of the potential for lower clearance and increased systemic exposure, it is recommended that patients over 65 years of age commence therapy at 100 mg daily.

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 Modafinil 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 (if applicable)

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.