

# SOMATRA (Tablets)

## Sumatriptan / Naproxen sodium (10/60 mg , 85/500 mg)

### WARNING:

**RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, including myocardial infarction and stroke, which can be fatal. This risk may occur early in treatment and may increase with duration of use.**

**This product is contraindicated in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.**

**NSAIDs cause an increased risk of serious gastro intestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Elderly patients and patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or bleeding are at greater risk for serious GI events.**

**COMPOSITION AND EXCIPIENTS:** each tablet contains: sumatriptan (as succinate) 10 mg + naproxen sodium 60 mg or sumatriptan (as succinate) 85 mg + naproxen sodium 500 mg.

### Excipients:

**10/60 tablets:** Croscarmellose sodium, Dibasic calcium phosphate, Magnesium stearate, Microcrystalline cellulose, Polyethylene glycol, Polyvinyl alcohol, Povidone, Sodium bicarbonate, Talc, Titanium dioxide.

**85/500 tablets:** Croscarmellose sodium, Dextrose monohydrate, Dibasic calcium phosphate, Lecithin, Magnesium stearate, Maltodextrin, Microcrystalline cellulose, Povidone, Sodium bicarbonate, Sodium carboxymethylcellulose, Talc, Titanium dioxide.

### MECHANISM OF ACTION:

**Somatra** contains sumatriptan and naproxen.

Sumatriptan binds with high affinity to 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptors. It presumably exerts its therapeutic effects in the treatment of migraine headache through agonist effects at the 5-HT receptors on intracranial blood vessels and sensory nerves of the trigeminal system, which result in cranial vessel constriction and inhibition of neuropeptide release.

Naproxen is a potent inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis in vitro. Naproxen may decrease prostaglandins concentration in peripheral tissues. **Somatra** has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties.

### PHARMACOKINETICS:

**Absorption:** Bioavailability of sumatriptan is approximately 15%, primarily due to first-pass metabolism and partly due to incomplete absorption. Naproxen is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract with an in vivo bioavailability of 95%. Food has no significant effect on the bioavailability of sumatriptan or naproxen.

**Distribution:** Plasma protein binding is 14% to 21%. The volume of distribution is 2.7 L/kg and 0.16 L/kg for sumatriptan and naproxen, respectively. At doses of naproxen greater than 500 mg/day, there is a less-than-proportional increase in plasma levels due to an increase in clearance caused by saturation of plasma protein binding at higher doses.

**Metabolism:** Sumatriptan is metabolized by monoamine oxidase (MAO). Naproxen is extensively metabolized to 6-O-desmethyl naproxen, and both parent and metabolites do not induce metabolizing enzymes.

**Elimination:** The elimination half-life of sumatriptan is approximately 2 hours. Radiolabeled C-sumatriptan administered orally is largely renally excreted (about 60%), with about 40% found in the feces. Three percent of the dose can be recovered as unchanged sumatriptan. The clearance of naproxen is 0.13 mL/min/kg. Approximately 95% of the naproxen from any dose is excreted in the urine. The plasma half-life of the naproxen anion in humans is approximately 19 hours.

### INDICATIONS:

**Somatra** is indicated for the acute treatment of migraine in adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older.

### LIMITATIONS OF USE:

- Use only if a clear diagnosis of migraine headache has been established. If a patient has no response to the first migraine attack treated with **Somatra**, reconsider the diagnosis of migraine before **Somatra** is administered to treat any subsequent attacks.

- **Somatra** is not indicated for the prevention of migraine attacks.

- Safety and effectiveness of **Somatra** have not been established for cluster headache.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Somatra** is contraindicated in the following patients:
  - Ischemic coronary artery disease (CAD) (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, or documented silent ischemia) or coronary artery vasospasm, including Prinzmetal's angina.
  - In the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.
  - Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome or arrhythmias associated with other cardiac accessory conduction pathway disorders.
  - History of stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA) or history of migraine.
  - Peripheral vascular disease.
  - Ischemic bowel disease.
  - Uncontrolled hypertension.
  - Recent use (i.e., within 24 hours) of ergotamine-containing medication, ergot-type medication, or another 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) agonist.
  - Concurrent administration of a monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor or recent (within 2 weeks) use of an MAO inhibitor.
  - History of asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs.
  - Known hypersensitivity to sumatriptan, naproxen, or any components of **Somatra**.
  - Third trimester of pregnancy.
  - Severe hepatic impairment.

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

**Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events:** The use of **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with ischemic or vasospastic coronary artery disease (CAD) and in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery due to increased risk of serious cardiovascular events with sumatriptan and NSAIDs.

**Cardiovascular Events with Sumatriptan:** There have been rare reports of serious cardiac adverse reactions, including acute myocardial infarction, occurring within a few hours following administration of sumatriptan. Some of these reactions occurred in patients without known CAD, this product may cause coronary artery vasospasm (Prinzmetal's angina), even in patients without a history of CAD.

**Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events with Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs:** Clinical trials of several COX-2 selective and nonselective NSAIDs of up to three years duration have shown an increased risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, including myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke, which can be fatal. It appears to be similar in those with and without known CV disease or risk factors for CV disease. However, patients with known CV disease or risk factors had a higher absolute incidence of excess serious CV thrombotic events, due to their increased baseline rate. Some observational studies found that this increased risk of serious CV thrombotic events began as early as the first weeks of treatment. The increase in CV thrombotic risk has been observed most consistently at higher doses. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse CV event in NSAID-treated patients, use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration possible.

There is no consistent evidence that concurrent use of aspirin mitigates the increased risk of serious CV thrombotic events associated with NSAID use. The concurrent use of aspirin and an NSAID, such as naproxen, increases the risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) events.

COX-2 selective NSAID for the treatment of pain in the first 10–14 days following CABG surgery found an increased incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke.

NSAIDs are contraindicated in the setting of CABG. Perform a cardiovascular evaluation in patients who have multiple cardiovascular risk factors (e.g., increased age, diabetes, hypertension, smoking, obesity, strong family history of CAD) prior to receiving this product. If there is evidence of CAD or coronary artery vasospasm, this product is contraindicated. For patients with multiple cardiovascular risk factors who have a negative cardiovascular evaluation, consider administering the first dose of this product in a medically supervised setting and performing an electrocardiogram (ECG) immediately following administration of this product. For such patients, consider periodic cardiovascular evaluation in intermittent long-term users of **Somatra**. Physicians and patients should remain alert for the development of cardiovascular events, even in the absence of previous cardiovascular symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious cardiovascular events and the steps to take if they occur.

**Gastrointestinal Bleeding and Ulceration:** NSAIDs, including naproxen, cause serious gastrointestinal adverse events including inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, which can be fatal.

**Risk Factors for GI Bleeding, Ulceration, and Perforation:** Patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or gastrointestinal bleeding who use NSAIDs have a greater than 10-fold increased risk for developing gastrointestinal bleeding compared with patients with neither of these risk factors. Other factors that increase the risk for gastrointestinal bleeding in patients treated with NSAIDs include longer duration of NSAID therapy; concomitant use of oral corticosteroids, aspirin, anticoagulants, or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs); smoking; use of alcohol; older age; and poor general health status. Most post-marketing reports of fatal gastrointestinal events occurred in elderly or debilitated patients, and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population. Additionally, patients with advanced liver disease and/or coagulopathy are at increased risk for GI bleeding.

**Arrhythmias:** Life-threatening disturbances of cardiac rhythm have been reported within a few hours following the administration of 5-HT agonists. Discontinue **Somatra** if these disturbances occur.

**Chest, Throat, Neck, and/or Jaw Pain/Tightness/Pressure:** Sensations of tightness, pain, pressure, and heaviness in the precordium, throat, neck, and jaw commonly occur after treatment with sumatriptan.

**Cerebrovascular Events:** Cerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, and stroke have occurred in patients treated with 5-HT agonist. Discontinue **Somatra** if a cerebrovascular event occurs.

**Other Vasospasm Reactions:** Sumatriptan may cause non-coronary vasospastic reactions, such as peripheral vascular ischemia, gastrointestinal vascular ischemia and infarction, splenic infarction, and Raynaud's syndrome.

**Hepatotoxicity:** **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment. It should be discontinued if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop. Inform patients of the warning signs and symptoms of hepatotoxicity (e.g., nausea, fatigue, lethargy, diarrhea, pruritus, jaundice, right upper quadrant tenderness, and "flu-like" symptoms). If clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g., eosinophilia, rash, etc.), discontinue this product immediately, and perform a clinical evaluation of the patient.

**Hypertension:** NSAIDs, including naproxen, a component of **Somatra**, can also lead to onset of new hypertension or worsening of preexisting hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of cardiovascular events. Patients taking angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), beta-blockers, thiazide diuretics, or loop diuretics may have impaired response to these therapies when taking NSAIDs.

Monitor blood pressure in patients treated with **Somatra**. **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with uncontrolled hypertension.

**Heart Failure and Edema:** Fluid retention and edema have been observed in some patients treated with NSAIDs. Avoid the use of **Somatra** in patients with severe heart failure unless the benefits are expected to outweigh the risk of worsening heart failure.

**Medication Overuse Headache:** Overuse of acute migraine drugs (e.g., ergotamine, triptans, opioids, or a combination of these drugs for 10 or more days per month) may lead to exacerbation of headache (medication overuse headache).

Medication overuse headache may present as migraine-like daily headaches, or as a marked increase in frequency of migraine attacks.

**Serotonin Syndrome:** Serotonin syndrome may occur with **Somatra**, particularly during coadministration with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), and MAO inhibitors. Discontinue **Somatra** if serotonin syndrome is suspected.

**Renal Toxicity and Hyperkalemia:** Long-term administration of NSAIDs has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal injury. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in whom renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of an NSAID may cause a dose dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate overt renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, dehydration, hypovolemia, heart failure, liver dysfunction, salt depletion, those taking diuretics and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or ARBs, and the elderly. Discontinuation of NSAID therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state.

**Somatra** should be discontinued if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with renal disease develop. **Somatra** is not recommended for use in patients with severe renal impairment. Correct volume status in dehydrated or hypovolemic patients prior to initiating this product. Monitor renal function in patients with renal or hepatic impairment, heart failure, dehydration, or hypovolemia during use of **Somatra**. Avoid the use of **Somatra** in patients with advanced renal disease unless the benefits are expected to outweigh the risk of worsening renal function. If **Somatra** is used in patients with advanced renal disease, monitor patients for signs of worsening renal function. Increases in serum potassium concentration, including hyperkalemia, have been reported with the use of NSAIDs, even in some patients without renal impairment. In patients with normal renal function, these effects have been attributed to a hyporenemic-hypoadosteronism state.

**Anaphylactic Reactions:** Anaphylactic reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to either component of **Somatra**. Such reactions can be life-threatening or fatal. In general, anaphylactic reactions to drugs are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of sensitivity to multiple allergens although anaphylactic reactions with naproxen have occurred in patient without known hypersensitivity to naproxen or to patients with aspirin sensitive asthma. **Somatra** should not be given to patients with the aspirin triad. **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity reaction to sumatriptan, naproxen, or any other component of **Somatra**.

**Serious Skin Reactions:** NSAID-containing products can cause serious skin adverse reactions such as exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), which can be fatal. These serious events may occur without warning. Inform patients about the signs and symptoms of serious skin reactions and to discontinue the use of **Somatra** at the first appearance of skin rash or any other sign of hypersensitivity. **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with previous serious skin reactions to NSAIDs.

**Premature Closure of the Ductus Arteriosus:** this product may cause premature closure of the ductus arteriosus. Avoid use of NSAIDs, including **Somatra**, in pregnant women starting at 30 weeks of gestation (third trimester).

**Hematologic Toxicity:** Anemia has occurred in patients receiving NSAIDs. If a patient treated with **Somatra** has signs or symptoms of anemia, monitor hemoglobin or hematocrit.

NSAIDs, including **Somatra**, may increase the risk of bleeding events. Co-morbid conditions such as coagulation disorders or concomitant use of warfarin, other anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin), serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) may increase this risk. Monitor these patients for signs of bleeding.

**Exacerbation of Asthma Related to Aspirin Sensitivity:** **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with aspirin sensitivity and preexisting asthma.

**Seizures:** **Somatra** should be used with caution in patients with a history of epilepsy or conditions associated with a lowered seizure threshold.

**Masking of Inflammation and Fever:** The pharmacological activity of this product may diminish the utility of diagnostic signs in detecting infections.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:** Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events, GI Bleeding, Ulceration and Perforation, Arrhythmias, Chest, Throat, Neck, and/or Jaw Pain/Tightness/Pressure, Cerebrovascular Events, Other Vasospasm Reactions, Hepatotoxicity, Hypertension, Heart Failure and Edema, Serotonin Syndrome, Renal Toxicity and Hyperkalemia, Serious Skin Reactions, Hematological Toxicity, Exacerbation Asthma Related to Aspirin Sensitivity, Seizures.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:** Clinically Significant Drug Interactions with **Somatra:**

**Ergot-Containing Drugs:** cause prolonged vasospastic reactions. co-administration of **Somatra** with these drugs within 24 hours of each other is contraindicated.

**Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors:** Increase systemic exposure of orally administered sumatriptan by 7-fold. The use of **Somatra** in patients receiving MAO-A inhibitors is contraindicated.

**Other 5-HT Agonists:** Cause vasospastic effects. Co-administration of **Somatra** and other 5-HT agonists (e.g., triptans) within 24 hours of each other is contraindicated.



**Drugs That Interfere with Hemostasis:** Co-administration of **Somatra** with these drugs may potentiate the risk of bleeding. Monitor patients with concomitant use of this product with anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin), antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) for signs of bleeding.

**Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (Serotonin Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors and Serotonin Syndrome):** Cases of serotonin syndrome have been reported during co-administration of triptans and SSRIs, SNRIs, TCAs, and MAO inhibitors. Discontinue **Somatra** if serotonin syndrome is suspected.

**ACE Inhibitors, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers, and Beta-blockers:** NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of these drugs.

**Diuretics:** NSAIDs reduce the natriuretic effect of loop diuretics and thiazide diuretics in some patients.

**Digoxin, Lithium, Methotrexate:** increase serum levels of these drugs must be monitored when given with **Somatra**.

**Cyclosporine:** increase cyclosporine's nephrotoxicity.

**NSAIDs and Salicylates:** The concomitant use of naproxen with other NSAIDs or salicylates increases the risk of GI toxicity, with little or no increase in efficacy. The concomitant use is not recommended.

**Pemetrexed:** Increase the risk of pemetrexed-associated myelosuppression, renal, and GI toxicity. Patients taking these NSAIDs should interrupt dosing for at least five days before, the day of, and two days following pemetrexed administration.

**Probenecid:** Probenecid given concurrently increases naproxen anion plasma levels and extends its plasma half-life significantly. Reduce the frequency of administration of **Somatra** when given concurrently with these drugs.

**Pregnancy:** Pregnancy Category C during the first two trimesters of pregnancy; Category X during the third trimester of pregnancy. **Somatra** should be used during the first and second trimester of pregnancy. **Somatra** should not be used during the third trimester of pregnancy.

**Nursing Mothers:** Both active components of **Somatra** have been reported to be secreted in human milk. A decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

**Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness of **Somatra** in pediatric patients under 12 years of age have not been established.

**Renal Impairment:** **Somatra** is not recommended for use in patients with creatinine clearance less than 30 mL/min. Monitor the serum creatinine or creatinine clearance in patients with mild (CrCl = 60 to 89 mL/min) or moderate (CrCl = 30 to 59 mL/min) renal impairment, preexisting kidney disease, or dehydration.

**Hepatic Impairment:** **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment. For patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment, the **Somatra** dose should be reduced.

**DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION:** Dosage in Adults: The recommended dosage for adults is 1 tablet of **somatra 85/500 mg**. The choice of the dose of should be made on an individual basis. The maximum recommended dosage in a 24-hour period is 2 tablets, taken at least 2 hours apart.

Use the lowest effective dosage for the shortest duration consistent with individual patient treatment goals.

**Dosage in Pediatric Patients 12 to 17 Years of Age:** The recommended dosage for pediatric patients 12 to 17 years of age is 1 tablet of **somatra10/60 mg**.

The maximum recommended dosage in a 24-hour period is 1 tablet of **somatra 85/500 mg**.

**Dosing in Patients with Hepatic Impairment:** **Somatra** is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment. In patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment, the recommended dosage in a 24-hour period is 1 tablet of **somatra 10/60 mg**.

**Overdosage:** Symptoms following acute NSAID overdosages have been typically limited to lethargy, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain and gastrointestinal bleeding. Hypertension, acute renal failure, respiratory depression, and coma have occurred, but were rare.

Manage patients with symptomatic and supportive care following an NSAID overdosage. There are no specific antidotes. Consider emesis and/or activated charcoal (60 to 100 grams in adults, 1 to 2 grams per kg of body weight in pediatric patients) and/or osmotic cathartic in symptomatic patients seen within four hours of ingestion or in patients with a large overdosage (5 to 10 times the recommended dosage).

Hemodialysis does not decrease the plasma concentration of naproxen. Forced diuresis, alkalization of urine, hemodialysis may not be useful due to high protein binding.

**Storage conditions:** Store at room temperature, below 25°C.

**Packaging:** 2 blisters, each contains 10 tablets/carton box.

<b>TPP1900000 THIS IS A MEDICAMENT</b>
- A medication is a product but unlike any other products.
- A medication is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medication. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
<b>KEEP MEDICATIONS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN</b>
(Council of Arab Health Ministers) (Arab Pharmacists Association)

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