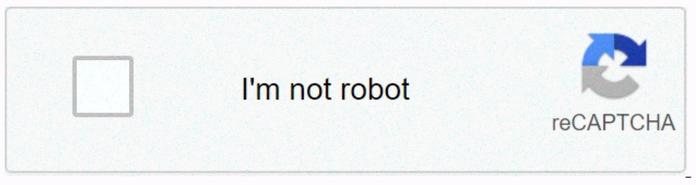

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Anakinra product information

Anakinra is a recombinant biological agent primarily used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. Recently, it has been shown to be useful in treating several skin diseases. What is Anakinra? Anakinra is an interleukin-l receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) produced by recombinant DNA technology using the bacterial expressive system of E. coli. It differs from the native il-1Ra man after having the addition of one methionous residue in his amino terminus. Anakinra is not registered or subsidised in New Zealand (June 2011). In other countries, such as the US and Europe, its registered indication is rheumatoid arthritis. Kineret® is a name used for amgen product that is available in the U.S. and elsewhere. How does Anakinra work? In people with rheumatoid arthritis, the body produces too many certain proteins that lead to joint damage. One of these proteins is called interleukin-1 (IL-l), which mediates various physiological responses, including inflammatory and immunological responses. Too much IL-1 contributes to the pain, swelling and swelling associated with rheumatoid arthritis. Anakinra blocks the biological activity of IL-1 by competitively inhibiting IL-1 from binding to the interleukin-1 type I receptor (IL-1RI), expressed in a wide range of tissues and organs. The levels of the natural phenomenon of il-1 receptor antagonist, IL-1Ra, in synovie and sootic fluid in rheumatoid arthritis patients are not sufficient to compete with the increased amount of locally produced IL-1. Increasing IL-1R levels with artificial agent reduces negative effects (cartilage degradation, bone resorption) IL-1. What is Anakinra used for? Anakinra is mainly used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. Although the indication approved for food and drug (FDA), anakinra is sometimes used to treat other inflammatory foods such as gouache attacks, akyllosepondilitis and uveitis. Anakinra was also useful in various immune-mediated and autoimmune skin disorders in which traditional therapy failed or caused side effects. However, the efficacy, tolerability and dehuction of anakinra in the treatment of dermatological disease are not yet clear. Indications of anakinra in dermatologyNecttal reports have shown that anakinra is a promising medicine in the treatment of some rare inflammatory skin rashes. These include: Anakinra can dramatically improve clinical and laboratory signs and symptoms in patients with autoinflammatory syndromes described above. Anakinra is also under investigation for the treatment of atopic dermatitis. Dosing of AnakinraAnakinra is given as a daily subcutaneous injection, a dose range of 1-10mg/kg/d in children and usually 100mg per day in adults. Very young children appear to need a much higher dose per kg (6-10mg/kg/d) to control symptoms and inflammatory markers adults (1-3 mg/kg/d). Anakinro should be started as soon as possible in life for cryopyrin-associated periodic syndrome (CAPS) in order to reduce irreversible neurological complications. Treatment may continue for the rest of your life. Precautions in children Young children are at risk of developing pneumococcal infection due to the very high doses of anakinra needed and their poor immune response to encapsulated bacteria. All patients should be immunised against Streptococcus pneumoniae and Hemophilus influenzae prior to initiation of treatment and prophylactic antibiotics are proposed to very young children. Adverse reactions from anakinreThe most serious adverse reactions to anakinra are: serious infection mainly bacterial events such as cellulitis, pneumonia, bone and joint infections, injection site reactions (ISR) characterised by 1 or more of the following: erythema, echymosis, inflammation of the malignant bola – in patients with reumatoid arthritis, clinical trials with anakinra up to 50 months of leukopenia – placebo-controlled anakin studies, therapy has been associated with small reduction in total white blood cell count Platelets i absolute blood group neutrophil i little increase u mean eosinophilic differential percentage of other adverse dogadja reported at a frequency of >5% naspram placebo u clinical testing su were: headache, musculain, prollic, sinusitis, symptoms of naliku i bola u abdomeni. The use of anakinra in children and patients with renal or hepatic failure was not extensive. Anakinra should be avoided during pregnancy unless the potential benefit may result in a significant risk to the foetus (pregnancy risk category C). Breast-feeding mothers should be advised to stop breast-feeding until blood levels are no longer detected. Current safety information is based on the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and may not apply if anakinra is used for other disorders. Overdose with anakinro In human clinical trials, there was no experience of overdose. Contraindications to anakinraAnakinra are not recommended for the treatment of patients with severe active infections. The safety of anakinra has not been evaluated in immunosuppressive patients or in patients with chronic infections. Anakinra is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to proteins derived from E-mail. If a severe hypersensitivity reaction occurs, anakinra should be discontinued and appropriate treatment initiated. Interactions with anakinraAu no formal drug interaction studies conducted with anakinra, concomitant use is not recommended in TNF-antagonists such as infliximab, adalimumab and etanercept as an increased incidence of adverse reactions (neutropania, infection) was reported. Live virus vaccines should not be given to patients receiving anakinra, although no information is available on whether anakinra would affect the rate of secondary transmission after the live virus. Approved datasheets in New Zealand are the official source of information for these prescription drugs, including authorised uses and risk information. Check each New Zealand datasheet on the Medsafe website. Transfer our referral Kineret is used to reduce inflammation, joint pain, and joint swelling caused by moderate to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in adults who have not had one or more treatment for disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARD). Kineret is the first and only FDA-approved treatment for children and adults with multisystemic inflammatory disease (NOMID) with neonatal onset – a form of periodic syndromes associated with Cryopyrin (CAPS). Megan has been treated with Kineret since 2013. Be careful how you continue to manage your condition with swelling and optimism. Read more about Megan › As a nurse, Peggy knows what it's like to be at the other end of the needle. See how her experience with RA and Kineret has given Peggy a new assessment for her patients and their needs. Read more about peggy › Kineret blocks a protein called interleukin-1 (IL-1). Il-1 may cause pain, swelling and joint damage in patients with RA. For most people who improved with Kineret, the results were seen within 3 months, but some patients continued to improve between 3 and 6 months after starting treatment. No other RA therapy specifically inhibits IL-1. In studies, people with RA who took Kineret experienced improvement in ra signs and symptoms, including: Number of swollen joints Number of painful joints Joint damage One of the many types of protein that can cause inflammation in patients with RA is IL-1. IL-1 sends signals that increase inflammation by binding to specific receptors on the surface of cells throughout the body. For some people, IL-1 may be one of the proteins that cause their RA symptoms. The specific RA symptoms you have or the fact that your RA has not responded to other treatments may suggest to your doctor that IL-1 is an important factor in your ra. Some patients with RA may have inflammatory symptoms: The recommended dose of Kineret for the treatment of ra is 1 injection daily under the skin. The dose should be given at approximately the same time each day. The half-life of Kineret is 4 to 6 hours, which means that the amount of Kineret in the body is reduced by half every 4 to 6 hours. Taking Kineret as prescribed will help you always have enough Kineret in your body. Kineret has been used for more than 15 years to treat ra. People using Kineret often have some skin where it is injected. Skin reactions at the injection site may include redness, swelling, bruising, itching and prick. Most injection site reactions are mild, occur early during treatment and last about 14 to 28 days. The safety of Kineret has also been studied in patients with RA with other health problems associated with Including: Asthma Diabetes Chronic Obstructionive Pulmonary Disease Pneumonia Other common nuspys that people taking Kineret have experienced include: Worsening of RA Headache Ariver i reimbursement Diarrhea Joint bol grozny Feeling that you have flu Throat u throat i ouvre sinus infection Bol u your area of želudaca U some case, Kineret, takode, has i difficult non-effects. Check out the full Kineret Precribing Information below for the full list of possible side effects. Serious side effects experienced by people taking Kineret include: Serious infections Allergic reactions Low white blood cell count (neutropenia) Neonatal-onset multisystem inflammatory disease (NOMID) is a rare disease that causes persistent inflammation throughout the body from birth or beginning soon afterwards. NOMID is an auto-inflamatory disease. In auto-inflamatory diseases, the innate immune system – those of us born – does not function properly and causes inflammation in the body, although there is no infection or injury. It is identified as the most severe form of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), a group of auto-inflamatory disorders found in only 1 in 1 million people. Most people diagnosed with NOMID do not have other affected family members. Throughout life, infections, physical stress, and mental stress can trigger a temporary increase in symptoms, known as torches. In some patients, symptoms of NOMID may cause damage that progresses over time. Children affected by NOMID may grow more slowly than other children, and over time constant inflammation can cause physical and/or intellectual disorders and organ damage. Those who are not treated early in life, or whose symptoms are poorly controlled during treatment, are at risk for the most harmful complications. Symptoms of NOMID Identifying a rare disease, such as NOMID, is challenging. There may be delays in diagnosing NOMID due to a lack of recognition of its signs and symptoms, a number of sub-specialists required for patient care and a lack of communication between them. NOMID is the worst form of CAPS. CAPS can be identified by blood tests for signs of inflammation and the presence of at least two symptoms. NOMID is diagnosed based on the severity of these symptoms. A full assessment of signs and symptoms from birth is necessary in order for NOMID to be diagnosed and treated. Range of inflammation in CAPS: Some of the challenges include: Common symptoms: The most common early symptoms of NOMID may be mistaken for other conditions. Symptoms that vary and A number of symptoms may occur with each patient, which may worsen and improve over time. Genetic testing does not provide a definitive answer: Although a genetic marker (NLRP3/CIAS) has been identified, many people with the NOMID test are negative with traditional genetic testing. Kineret blocks a protein called interleukin-1 (IL-1). In patients with NOMID IL-1, it sends a signal that causes inflammation throughout the body. In clinical studies, Kineret improved or stabilised the following symptoms of NOMID: Rash Fever Vomiting Joint pain Headache Loss of vision Hearing loss Brain inflammation In studies, patients taking Kineret reported a significant improvement in symptoms within the first three months. The time to improve varies from patient to patient. Once a day is generally recommended in children with NOMID, and your doctor may recommend that you divide the dose into twice a day. The half-life of Kineret is 4 to 6 hours, which means that the amount of Kineret in the child's body is reduced by half every 4 to 6 hours. Taking Kineret as prescribed will help that there is always enough Kineret in the child's body. Physicians now have more than 13 years of patient and clinical experience in the treatment of NOMID with Kineret. Children treated with Kineret may have side effects, but in clinical trials the majority of adverse reactions were mild and no patients had to discontinue treatment due to adverse reactions. The most common serious side effect was infection. The most common side effects within the first 6 months of the Kineret NOMID trial were: Skin reactions at the injection site Headache Vomiting Joint pain Sore kineret® is a prescription medicine called an interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra) used to: Reduce signs and symptoms, i die from umerenog to teg aktivnog reumatoidnog arthritis (RA) u gets from 18 i more, kad 1 i several other lecs for RA does not work Treatment people sa form cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) under the name Neonatal-Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID) When should you not take Kineret? People who are allergic to: proteins made from bacteria called E. coli. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure that anakinra or any of the other ingredients of Kineret. See the end of the Kineret package leaflet for the full list of ingredients What information should you know before you start taking Kineret? Tell your healthcare professional before using Kineret if: you have an infection, a history of infections that are coming back all the time, or other problems that may increase your risk of infection, kidney problems. People using Kineret should not receive vaccines are pregnant or intend to become pregnant. It is not known whether Kineret will harm your unborn child who is breast-feeding or plans to breast-feeding. It is not known whether Kineret flies into breast milk. Yhu Yhu your healthcare professional should decide whether to take Kineret or breast-care Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you are taking, including prescription medicines and medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Kineret and other medicines can affect each other and cause serious side effects. In particular, tell your healthcare professional if you are taking some other medicines that affect your immune system called Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) Blockers. If you are not sure, consult your healthcare provider for a list of these medicines. What are the possible side effects of Kineret? Kineret can cause serious side effects, including: serious infections. Kineret may reduce your ability to fight infections. During treatment with Kineret, contact your healthcare provider immediately if you become infected, have any signs of infection, including fever or chills, or have open insular reactions to your body. If you receive live vaccines while using Kineret, you may get infected. You should not receive live vaccines while using Kineret. allergic reactions. Stop using Kineret and call your healthcare provider or seek urgent help immediately if you have any of these symptoms of an allergic reaction: swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue; difficulty breathing; coening; itching; skin rash, redness or swelling outside the injection site area; dizziness or fainting; rapid heartbeat or palpitations in the chest (tahicardia); or sweating. the body's ability to fight infections (immunosuppression). It is not known whether treatment with medicines that cause immunosuppression, like Kineret, affects your risk of cancer. number of white blood cells (neutropenia). Kineret may cause a small number of certain white cells (neutrophils). Neutrophils are important in the fight against infections. Blood tests must be performed before starting treatment with Kineret and then 3 months a month. After the first 3 months, blood should be tested every 3 months for up to 1 year. The most common side effects with Kineret for RA are: skin reactions at the injection site, including redness, swelling, bruising, itching and prick. Most injection site reactions are mild, Dogode is pouring, a 14 to 28 day rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an exascision of the throat and the outpouring of the nasal head tormented by the torment of sinus infection u joint, flea joint, feeling more severe than flu in your area of the jell-oulent including redness, swelling, bruising, itching and sting. Most injection site reactions are mild, occur early during treatment and last about 14 to 28 days. Injection site reactions have been observed less frequently in patients with NOMID headache who vomit, in joints, fever as if you have flu in your throat or runny nose Tell tell tell if you have any side effects that disturb you or don't leave. These are not all possible side effects of Kineret. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist for more information. View all the prescribed information. Privacy Policy Terms of Use Contact Us Kineret is a registered trademark licensed by Swedish orphan Biovitrum AB (publ) and marketed by Sobi, Inc.PP-8424

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