

Naprosyn[®] Entero

M R F

Pharmanovia

Enterotablett 500 mg

(vit, oval, märkt "NPR EC 500" på ena sidan)

Antiflogistikum med analgetisk och antipyretisk effekt

Aktiv substans:

Naproxen

ATC-kod:

M01AE02

Läkemedel från Pharmanovia omfattas av Läkemedelsförsäkringen

Miljöpåverkan

Naproxen

Miljörisk: Användning av naproxen har bedömts medföra låg risk för miljöpåverkan.

Nedbrytning: Naproxen bryts ned långsamt i miljön.

Bioackumulering: Naproxen har låg potential att bioackumuleras.

Detaljerad miljöinformation

PEC/PNEC = 0.59/0.64 = 0.92 for Naproxen which means that the phrase 'Use of the medicine has been considered to result in low environmental risk.' is used for Level 1 and 2.

The PEC is based on the following data:

A = 11893.6 kg Naproxen (use data from Läkemedelsstatistik AB, LSAB, 2010)

$$\text{PEC} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 11893.6 \times (100-67) = 0.59 \mu\text{g/l}$$

Ecotoxicological studies: [5]

Green alga (*Desmodesmus subspicatus*):

ErC50 72 h = 39 000 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (OECD 201)

NOEC 72 h = 3 900 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (OECD 201)

Water-flea (*Daphnia magna*):

EC50 48 h = 37 000 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (OECD 202)

Water-flea chronic (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*):

chronic NOEC 192 h = 32 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (Environment Canada Method)

Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*):

LC50 96 h = 52 000 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (OECD 203)

Micro-organisms:

NOEC = 30 000 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (toxicity control in inherent biodegradation test)

The PNEC is based on the following data:

The PNEC is based on the lower of two chronic NOECs available (water-flea, *Ceriodaphnia*) and 50 is the assessment factor used.

$$\text{PNEC} = 32/50 = 0.64 \mu\text{g/l}$$

Degradation:

Naproxen is not readily biodegradable, however, it is inherently biodegradable and actual, measured elimination rates in various sewage works range from 0% to >99%, with a median of approximately 67%. Moreover, naproxen in surface waters is short-lived, due to biodegradation and photolysis in superficial layers (which is *not* included in the above PEC calculation). A surface water half-life in late summer in Switzerland at ~47° N was determined at 14 days. Hence, naproxen is rapidly degraded in sewage works and surface waters and is nonpersistent. [5]

Bioaccumulation:

Naproxen has no significant bioaccumulation potential, with measured logD values below 1.1 at pH 6.5–7.4.

Excretion/metabolism:

Subsequent to oral application, naproxen shows rapid uptake, very high bioavailability (~99%) and equally high plasma protein binding. The plasma half-life is around 14 (12–15) h, longer in older people. Approximately 30% of absorbed naproxen undergoes Phase I metabolism through 6-O-demethylation in liver microsomes, which is mediated by cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzyme isoforms CYP2C9 and CYP1A2. Both the approximately 70% native and the 30% 6-O-desmethyl naproxen subsequently undergo Phase II metabolism by conjugation. Excretion of naproxen in man is mainly ($\geq 95\%$) by urinary pathway in the form of glucuronic acid or other conjugates of native and 6-O-desmethyl naproxen. [3, 4]

Identification and characterisation	
CAS number	26159-34-2 Naproxen sodium [1] 22204-53-1 Naproxen acid [2]
Molecular weight	252.24 Naproxen sodium [1]
Brand name	Naprosyn, Naprosyn Entero
Stability/degradation (Naproxen acid)	
Ready biodegradability	not readily, literature; readily, own data [5]
Inherent biodegradability	10% 13 d, >60% 17 d, 98% 28 d; OECD 302C [2]
Other degradation information	~67 (0-99)% removal/biodegradation in sewage works, literature [5] $t_{1/2}$ surface waters (Aug-Oct, Switzerland) = 14 d [6]
Photodegradation	90% 72 h, algal medium, algal light cabinet, OECD 201 [5]
Hydrolysis	no hydrolysable bonds
Accumulation/adsorption (Naproxen acid)	
logPow (pH < 2.18!)	3.18 [2]
logD (pH 6.5)	0.98-1.06 [7]
logD (pH 7.4)	0.23-0.33 [8, 9]
K_{OC}	≤ 727 pH sensitive QSAR
Sorption	no significant sorption in actual sewage works [10]
BCF	<10; <80 pH sensitive QSAR
Physico-chemical properties	
Aqueous solubility	250000 mg/l Naproxen-Na 15.9 mg/l Naproxen acid [2]

Identification and characterisation	
Dissociation constant, pK _a	4.15 Naproxen acid [2]
Melting point	255 °C [2]
Vapour pressure	ND
Boiling point	ND
K _H	3.39*E-10 atm*m3/mol QSAR Naproxen acid
Ecotoxicological data (Naproxen acid)	
Algal growth inhibition	31.82 mg/l 72h EbC50 ISO8692 <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcap.</i> [11]
	21/39 mg/l 72h Eb/rC50 OECD201 <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> [5]
	3.9 mg/l 72h NOEC OECD 201 <i>D. subspicatus</i> [5]
Daphnia acute immobilisation	37 mg/l 48h EC50 OECD 202 <i>Daphnia magna</i> [5]
	10 mg/l 48h NOEC OECD 202 <i>D. magna</i> [5]
	0.032 mg/l 8d NOEC ECM <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic</i> [12]
Fish acute toxicity	52 mg/l 96h LC50 OECD 203 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> [5]
	32 mg/l 96h NOEC OECD 203 <i>O. mykiss</i> [5]
Micro-organism inhibition	30 mg/l 14d NOEC OECD302C activated sludge [5]
Aquatic macrophytes inhibition	24.2 mg/l 7d EC50 <i>Lemna</i> , Naproxen-Na [5]

Identification and characterisation	
PBT/vPvB Assessment	
P: Freshwater half-life	14 d, based on measured half-life in Swiss lake [6]
Sediment half-life	d, based on
Persistence criteria fulfilled?	not P
B: BCF (experimental)	
alternatively, base or acid?	a
alternatively, $\log D_{OW}(pH 7)$	0.329387, $\log Dow < 3$ [7, 8, 9]
Bioaccumulation criteria fulfilled?	no significant bioaccumulation potential
T: chronic NOEC < 0.01 mg/l?	no data on T
CMR substance?	n not CMR [1, 2]
Endocrine-disrupting effects?	no data on ED
T criteria fulfilled?	no or incomplete data on T criteria
PBT Assessment:	not PBT
Initial PEC according to fass.se	
Annual use in Sweden, A:	11893.6 kg/a [information from LIF 2010]
Excretion	
Excretion as parent	70 % (if not filled in/unknown, 100% is assumed by default)
Excretion as metabolite 1	30 %, with 100 % pharmacological activity compared to parent
Excretion total, E:	100 %, calculated as pharmacological activity of parent

<i>Identification and characterisation</i>	
Removal rate in STP, R:	67 %, based on literature data [5]
PEC = $1.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot A \cdot (E/100) \cdot (100 - R)$ =	0.5887 µg/l
<i>Initial PNEC according to EU TGD</i>	
Lowest ecotox effect value, LEEV:	0.032 mg/l chronic NOEC <i>Cerioda phnia</i>
Assessment factor, AF:	50 chronic NOECs for algae and daphnids available
PNEC = LEEV/AF=	0.64 µg/l
PEC/PNEC ratio	0.920 0.1 <PEC/PNEC <= 1
<i>PBT Assessment</i>	<i>not PBT</i>

References

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treatment plant effluents and receiving waters, and potential for environmental effects as measured by acute and chronic aquatic toxicity. Environ Toxicol Chem 25(8): 2163-2176.

Note

ND = no data; QSAR = QSAR-modelled (EPISuite, SPARC, ACD Solaris); AMC = average measured concentration; ECM = Environment Canada method; NC = nominal concentration; SC = saturation concentration.