

Emetrex®-N Ampoules

Solution for IV or IM Injection
Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml

1. Name of the medicinal product

Emetrex®-N

2. Qualitative and quantitative composition

Each 1 ml ampoule contains 50 mg cyclizine lactate (equivalent to 37.35mg cyclizine).

Excipients with known effect.

None.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical form

Clear colourless, to very pale yellow solution

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Emetrex®-N (Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection) is indicated in adults only for the prevention and treatment of nausea and vomiting including:

- Motion sickness when the oral route cannot be used.
- Nausea and vomiting caused by narcotic analgesics and by general anaesthetics in the post-operative period.
- Vomiting associated with radiotherapy especially for breast cancer since cyclizine does not elevate prolactin levels.

- Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection, by the intravenous route, is also indicated pre-operatively in patients undergoing emergency surgery in order to reduce the hazard of regurgitation and aspiration of gastric contents during induction of general anaesthesia.

Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection may be of value in relieving vomiting and attacks of vertigo associated with Meniere's disease and other forms of vestibular disturbance when the oral route cannot be used.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Precautions

For the prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting, administer the first dose by slow intravenous injection 20 minutes before the anticipated end of surgery.

Adults

50 mg intramuscularly or intravenously up to three times daily.

When used intravenously, **Emetrex®-N** (Cyclizine Lactate 50mg/ml Injection) should be injected slowly into the bloodstream, with only minimal withdrawal of blood into the syringe.

For the prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting, administer the first dose by slow intravenous injection 20 minutes before the anticipated end of surgery.

Cyclizine Lactate 50mg/ml Injection may be of value in relieving vomiting and attacks of vertigo associated with Meniere's disease and other forms of vestibular disturbance and aspiration of gastric contents if given to patients, undergoing emergency surgery, before induction of general anaesthesia.

Older people

There have been no specific studies of **Emetrex®-N** (Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection) in the elderly. Experience has indicated that normal adult dosage is appropriate.

Paediatric population (warning)

Not licensed for use in children.

Method of Administration

Intramuscularly or intravenously:

4.5 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Cyclizine Lactate 50mg/ml Injection is contraindicated in the presence of acute alcohol intoxication. The anti-emetic properties of cyclizine may increase the toxicity of alcohol.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

As with other anticholinergic agents, Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection may precipitate incipient glaucoma and it should be used with caution and appropriate monitoring in patients with glaucoma, urinary retention, obstructive disease of the gastrointestinal tract, hepatic disease, pheochromocytoma, hypertension, epilepsy and in males with possible prostatic hypertrophy. Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection may have a hypotensive effect.

Cyclizine should be used with caution in patients with severe heart failure or acute myocardial infarction. In such patients, cyclizine may cause a fall in cardiac output associated with increases in heart rate, mean arterial pressure and pulmonary wedge pressure.

There have been reports of abuse of cyclizine, either oral or intravenous, for its euphoric or hallucinatory effects. The concomitant misuse of Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection with large amounts of alcohol is particularly dangerous, since the antiemetic effect of cyclizine may increase the toxicity of alcohol (see also Section 4.5).

Case reports of paralysis have been received in patients using intravenous cyclizine. Some of the patients mentioned in these case reports had an underlying neuromuscular disorder. Thus intravenous cyclizine, should be used with caution in all patients and with particular care in patients with underlying neuromuscular disorders.

Not to be used in children

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection may have additive effects with alcohol and other central nervous system depressants eg. hypnotics, tranquillisers, anaesthetics, antipsychotics, barbiturates.

Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection enhances the soporific effect of pethidine.

Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection may counteract the haemodynamic benefits of opioid analgesics.

Because of its anticholinergic activity, cyclizine may enhance the side-effects of other anticholinergic drugs, and may have an additive antimuscarinic action with other antimuscarinic drugs, such as atropine and some antidepressants (both tricyclics and MAOIs).

Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection may mask the warning signs of damage caused by ototoxic drugs such as aminoglycoside antibacterials.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy:

In the absence of any definitive human data, the use of Cyclizine Lactate 50mg/ml Injection in pregnancy is not advised.

It should be used in Pregnancy only if it's clearly needed (Pregnancy Category B) and under the supervision of a physician

Breast-feeding

Cyclizine is excreted in human milk, however, the amount has not been quantified.

Fertility

In a study involving prolonged administration of cyclizine to male and female rats, there was no evidence of impaired fertility after continuous treatment for 90-100 days at dose levels of approximately 15 and 25 mg/kg/day. There is no experience of the effect of Cyclizine Lactate 50mg/ml Injection on human fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Studies designed to detect drowsiness did not reveal sedation in healthy adults who took a single oral therapeutic dose (50 mg) of cyclizine, sedation of short duration was reported by subjects receiving intravenous cyclizine.

Patients should not drive or operate machinery until they have determined their own response. Although there are no data available, patients should be cautioned that Cyclizine Lactate 50mg/ml Injection may have additive effects with alcohol and other central nervous system depressants, e.g. hypnotics and tranquillisers.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Agranulocytosis, leucopenia, haemolytic anaemia, thrombocytopenia.

Cardiac disorders

Tachycardia palpitations, arrhythmias (see section 4.4).

Eye disorders

Blurred vision, oculoergic crisis.

Gastrointestinal system disorders

Dryness of the mouth, nose and throat, constipation, increased gastric reflux, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach pain, loss of appetite.

General disorders and administration site conditions

Asthma

Injection site reactions including vein tracking, erythema, pain, thrombophlebitis and blisters. A sensation of heaviness, chills, and pruritus have been reported rarely.

Anaphylaxis has been recorded following intravenous administration of cyclizine co-administered with propofol in the same syringe.

Hepatobiliary disorders

Hepatic dysfunction (see section 4.4), hypersensitivity hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice and cholestatic hepatitis have occurred in association with cyclizine.

Immune system disorders

Hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis have occurred.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Twitching, muscle spasms

Nervous system disorders

Effects on the central nervous system have been reported with cyclizine these include somnolence, drowsiness, incoordination, headache, dystonia, dyskinesia, extrapyramidal motor disturbances, tremor, convulsions, dizziness, decreased consciousness, transient speech disorders, paraesthesia, paralysis) and generalised chorea.

*Case reports of paralysis have been received in patients using intravenous cyclizine. Some of the patients mentioned in these case reports had an underlying neuromuscular disorder. (see section 4.4).

Far and labyrinth disorders

Tinnitus.

There have been rare case reports of patients experiencing depressed levels of consciousness/loss of consciousness.

Psychiatric disorders

Disorientation, restlessness or agitation, nervousness, euphoria, insomnia and auditory and visual hallucinations have been reported, particularly when dosage recommendations have been exceeded.

Renal and urinary disorders

Urinary retention

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Bronchospasm, apnoea

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Urticaria, pruritus, drug rash, angioedema, allergic skin reactions, fixed drug eruption, photosensitivity.

Vascular disorders

Hypertension, hypotension

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions.

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via: Egyptian Pharmaceutical Vigilance Center E mail: pe.followup@edaegypt.gov.eg

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms

Symptoms of acute toxicity from cyclizine arise from peripheral anticholinergic effects and effects on the central nervous system.

Peripheral anticholinergic symptoms include, dry mouth, nose and throat, blurred vision, tachycardia and urinary retention. Central nervous system effects include drowsiness, dizziness, incoordination, ataxia, weakness, hyperexcitability, disorientation, impaired judgement, hallucinations, hyperkinesia, extrapyramidal motor disturbances, convulsions, hyperpyrexia and respiratory depression.

An oral dose of 5 mg/kg is likely to be associated with at least one of the clinical symptoms stated above. Younger children are more susceptible to convulsions. The incidence of convulsions, in children less than 5 years, is about 60% when the oral dose ingested exceeds 40 mg/kg.

Management

In the management of acute overdosage with Cyclizine Lactate 50 mg/ml Injection, gastric lavage and supportive measures for respiration and circulation should be performed if necessary. Convulsions should be controlled in the usual way with parenteral anticonvulsant therapy.

Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotheapeutic Group: Piperazine derivatives

ATC Code: B06A03

Mechanism of action

Cyclizine is a histamine H1 receptor antagonist of the piperazine class which is characterised by a low incidence of drowsiness. It possesses anticholinergic and antiemetic properties. The exact mechanism by which cyclizine can prevent or suppress both nausea and vomiting from various causes is unknown. Cyclizine increases lower oesophageal sphincter tone and reduces the sensitivity of the labyrinthine apparatus. It may inhibit the part of the midbrain known collectively as the emetic centre.

Pharmacodynamics effects

Cyclizine produces its antiemetic effect within two hours and lasts approximately four hours.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Distribution

In healthy adult volunteers the administration of a single oral dose of 50 mg cyclizine resulted in a peak plasma concentration of approximately 70 ng/ml, occurring at about two hours after drug administration. The plasma elimination half-life was approximately 20 hours.

Elimination

The N-demethylated derivative, norcyclizine, has been identified as a metabolite of cyclizine. Norcyclizine has little antihistaminic (H1) activity compared to cyclizine and has a plasma elimination half-life of approximately 20 hours.

Excretion

If a patient takes cyclizine, it is excreted in the urine. Cyclizine is excreted in the urine. Cyclizine is excreted in the urine. Cyclizine is excreted in the urine.

Pharmacokinetics

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التبول، دوخة، طنين، عدم القدرة على التوازن والتباس الحركي، ضعف، هياج، عدم الاتساق الحركي، ضعف الإدراك، هلاوس، تقلصات العضلات، حركات لا إرادية، تشنجات، ارتفاع درجة الحرارة وصعوبة في التنفس.

٤. الأعراض الجانبية المحتملة.

مثل كل الأدوية. هذا الدواء قد يسبب أعراض جانبية ولكن لا تحدث لكل المرضى.

استعمال سيكليزين حقن قد يؤدي إلى حدوث شلل عابر بعد تناول هذا الدواء. يحدث هذا الشلل بعد دقائق من الحقن ويؤثر على الأطراف، ويختفي تماماً في خلال ساعات من إيقاف الدواء.

أخبر طبيبك في الحال إذا لاحظت أي من الآتي:

حشر أو طلع جلدي

تورم الوجه والشفاه والحنك.

صعوبة في التنفس أو تقيؤ قد تكون من أعراض رد فعل الحساسية.

الأعراض الجانبية الأخرى تشمل:

تشنجات بالعضلات، تقلصات أو رعشات

الارق

نقص في قوة العضلات التي قد تسبب اختلال في حركة الجسم.

حركات الجسم غير متعادلة، خصوصاً اليدين، الذراعين، أو الرجلين.

نقص تسيق الحركة

اضطراب الرؤية أو دوران لا إرادي للعين.

شلل خصوصاً في العضلات التي يتحكم بها من البداية من أعراض للأعصاب والعضلات.

تشنجات، نوبات الصرع

نحسبية

رؤية أو سماع أشياء غير موجودة في الحقيقة (هلاوس)

طنين في الأذنين

مشاعر الغثوة

صداع

ضربات القلب سريعة أو غير منتظمة

دوخة أو إحساس عام بالضعف / التعب

جفاف الفم، اللثة، والحنك.

حرقان بالمعدة (ارتجاع)

الآم بالمعدة

غثاين

قيء

إسهال

صعوبة في التبول

إمساك