הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לרופא

2015 טופס זה מיועד לפרוט ההחמרות בלבד, מעודכן מאי

2 Nov 2015 תאריך

Kiovig 100 mg/ ml Solution for Infusion שם תכשיר באנגלית

146-45-33157 מספר הרישום

Teva Medical Marketing Ltd שם בעל הרישום

| ההחמרות המבוקשות | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| טקסט חדש | טקסט נוכחי | פרק בעלון | |
| In all patients, IVIg administration requires: adequate hydration prior to the initiation of the infusion of IVIg monitoring of urine output monitoring for signs and symptoms of thrombosis assessment of blood vicosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity avoidance of concomitant use of loop diuretics. | In all patients, IVIg administration requires: adequate hydration prior to the initiation of the infusion of IVIg monitoring of urine output monitoring of serum creatinine levels avoidance of concomitant use of loop diuretics. | Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use | |
| <u>Thromboembolism</u> | [] | | |
| Caution should be exercised in prescribing and infusion of IVIg in obese patients and in patients with pre-existing risk factors for thrombotic events (such as a history of atherosclerosis, multiple cardiovascular risk factors, advanced age, impaired cardiac output, hypertension, use of estrogens, diabetes mellitus and a history of vascular disease or thrombotic episodes, patients with acquired or inherited thrombophilic disorders, hypercoagulable disorders, patients with prolonged periods of immobilisation, severely hypovolemic patients, patients with diseases which increase blood viscosity, patients with indwelling vascular catheters and patients with high dose and rapid infusion). [] <u>Acute renal failure</u> In most cases, risk factors have been identified, such as pre-existing renal insufficiency, diabetes mellitus, hypovolemia, overweight, concomitant nephrotoxic medicinal products, age over 65, sepsis, hyperviscosity or paraproteinemia. | Thromboembolism Caution should be exercised in prescribing and infusion of IVIg in obese patients and in patients with pre-existing risk factors for thrombotic events (such as a history of atherosclerosis, multiple cardiovascular risk factors, advanced age, impaired cardiac output, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and a history of vascular disease or thrombotic episodes, patients with acquired or inherited thrombophilic disorders, hypercoagulable disorders, patients with prolonged periods of immobilisation, severely hypovolemic patients, patients with diseases which increase blood viscosity). [] | | |
| | Acute renal failure | | |
| Interference with serological testing [] | In most cases, risk factors have been identified, such as pre-existing renal insufficiency, | | |

| Administration of KIOVIG can lead to false positive readings in assays that depend on detection of beta-D-glucans for diagnosis of fungal infections. This may persist during the weeks following infusion of the product | diabetes mellitus, hypovolemia, overweight, concomitant nephrotoxic medicinal products, age over 65, sepsis, or paraproteinemia. | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Decreased appetite – Common | Hypertension – Common | Adverse events |
| Hypertension - Very common | | |
| <mark>Dyspnea – Common</mark> | Dyspnea – Uncommon | |
| Dyspepsia – Common | | |
| Abdominal distension – Uncommon | | |
| Rash - Very common | Rash – Common | |
| Contusion, dermatitis, erythema – Common | Pruritus, urticaria, erythematous | |
| | rash, pruritic rash – Common | |
| Arthralgia – Common | | |
| Local reactions (e.g. infusion site | | |
| pain/swelling/reaction/pruritus – Very common | infusion related reaction – | |
| Chills, edema – common | Uncommon | |
| burning sensation – Uncommon | | |
| white blood cell count decreased, alanine | | |
| aminotransferase increased – Uncommon | | |
| cerebral vascular accident - Not known | | |