

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Ephedrin Sintetica 50 mg/ml
Solution for injection

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ml of solution for injection contains 50 mg ephedrine hydrochloride.
1 ampoule with 1 ml solution contains 50 mg ephedrine hydrochloride.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection, administered subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly.
Clear, colourless liquid.
The pH of the solution is comprised between 5.0-6.5.
The osmolality of the solution is comprised between 440-480 mOsm/kg.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Prevention and treatment of hypotension from spinal or epidural anaesthesia and during general anaesthesia, with or without a reduction in the heart rate, administered for a surgical or obstetric procedure.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults and adolescents

Ephedrine must be administered at the lowest effective dose over the shortest possible period of time.

Adjust the dosage of Ephedrin Sintetica on case-by-case basis depending on the cardiovascular and hemodynamic parameters. The following dosage is provided for guidance purposes only.

Adults:

5-25 mg i.v., administered slowly.

It is recommended that Ephedrin Sintetica be administered in divided doses of 5-10 mg until the blood pressure normalizes.

Maximum daily dose (150 mg/24h).

Ephedrin Sintetica can also be administered s.c or i.m. The dose is 25-50 mg (range 10-50 mg). If necessary, a second of 50 mg may be administered i.m, or 10-25 mg administered i.v.

Children:

The recommended pediatric dose is 3 mg/kg per day (750 micrograms/kg per dose) or 100 mg/m² per day (25 mg/m² per dose) in 4-6 doses per day, administered s.c. or i.v.

The bolus i.v. dose for hypotension is 0.1-0.3 mg/kg.

When administered intravenously, the injection should be given slowly.

Elderly patients

As for adults, starting from 5 mg boluses.

Method of administration

Ephedrine must be used solely by or under the supervision of the anaesthetist.

4.3 Contraindications

Ephedrine should not be used in case of:

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1
- Hyperexcitability, phaeochromocytoma, arteriosclerosis and aneurism.
- Combination with phenylpropanolamine, phenylephrine, pseudoephedrine, methylphenidate (other indirect sympathomimetics)

The administration of ephedrine to patients who are undergoing or have undergone treatment with MAO inhibitors within the last 2 weeks is contraindicated as the combination may cause severe, possibly fatal, hypertension.

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Special warnings

Ephedrine should be used with caution in case of:

- Diabetes mellitus
- Hypertension
- Prostatic hypertrophy
- Uncontrolled hyperthyroidism
- Coronary heart disease and chronic heart diseases,
- Angle-closure glaucoma,

- Chronic anxiety/psychiatric disorders.

Patients with renal impairment may be at risk for toxicity and should be treated with caution at the minimum effective dose.

Patients with impaired circulation of the cerebrum and autonomic dysfunction should be treated with special caution.

Precautions for use

Ephedrine should be used with caution in patients with cardiac history.

Interference with serological testing

Athletes: warning, this medicinal product contains an active substance that may cause a positive reaction in anti-doping tests.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Contraindicated combinations

- + Indirect sympathomimetic agents (phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, phenylephrine, methylphenidate): risk of vasoconstriction and/or of acute episodes of hypertension.
- + alpha- and beta-adrenergic blocking agents (phentolamine): reduce the vasopressor effect of ephedrine.
- + The administration of ephedrine to patients who are undergoing or have undergone treatment with MAO inhibitors within the last 2 weeks is contraindicated as the combination may cause severe, possibly fatal, hypertension.

Combinations not recommended

- + Volatile halogen anaesthetics: Serious ventricular arrhythmias (increase in cardiac excitability). Nonetheless, the new volatile drugs, such as sevoflurane and desflurane, show less cardiac side effect allowing a possible co-administration of ephedrine.
- + Tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. imipramine): Paroxysmal hypertension with possibility of arrhythmias (inhibition of adrenaline or noradrenaline entry in sympathetic fibers).
- + Noradrenergic-serotonergic antidepressants (milnacipran, venlafaxine): Paroxysmal hypertension with possibility of arrhythmias (inhibition of adrenaline or noradrenaline entry in sympathetic fibers).
- + Guanethidine and related products: Substantial increase in blood pressure (hyperreactivity linked to the reduction in sympathetic tone and/or to the inhibition of adrenaline or noradrenaline entry in sympathetic fibers). If the combination cannot be avoided, use with caution lower doses of sympathomimetic agents.
- + Sibutramine: Paroxysmal hypertension with possibility of arrhythmias (inhibition of adrenaline or noradrenaline entry in sympathetic fibers).

Combinations requiring precautions for use

- + Reserpine and methyldopa reduce the vasopressor action of ephedrine.

- + Theophylline and derivatives (aminophylline). Concomitant administration of ephedrine and theophylline may result in insomnia, nervousness and gastrointestinal complaints.
- + Agents that alter urine pH (alkalization, e.g. from Acetazolamide or Sodium Bicarbonate, inhibits renal excretion of ephedrine).
- + Corticosteroids.
- + Alcohol.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of ephedrine in pregnant women. Teratogenicity studies in animals demonstrated that ephedrine could cause cardiovascular defects, reduction in fertility, foetal loss and midline wall defects. The use of ephedrine in pregnancy should be avoided as ephedrine crossed the placenta and this has been associated with an increase in fetal heart rate and beat-to-beat variability.

Breast-feeding

Although specific data are lacking in this regard, it is assumed that ephedrine crosses the placenta and passes into breast milk. Breastfeeding should be suspended for two days after the administration. Irritability and disturbed sleep patterns have been reported in breast-fed infants.

Fertility

Animal studies are insufficient with respect to effects on fertility (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on the ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Frequency	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)	Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)	Very rare (<1/10,000)	Not known
Organ system						
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		changes in primary haemostasis				
Immune system disorders		hypersensitivity reactions				
Psychiatric disorders				anxiety		confusion, depression
Nervous system disorders		insomnia, nervousness	trembling, sweating, migraine			irritability

Frequency	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)	Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)	Very rare (<1/10,000)	Not known
Organ system						
Eye disorders	episodes of angle-closure glaucoma in patients who are anatomically predisposed					
Cardiac disorders			tachycardia, palpitations	cardiac arrhythmias, hypertension, precordial pain		
Gastrointestinal disorders			nausea, vomiting			
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders						muscle weakness
Renal and urinary disorders			acute urinary retention			

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product.

Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms

In the event of an overdose, the following are seen to occur: migraines, nausea, vomiting, hypertension, tachycardia, fever, paranoid psychosis, hallucinations, ventricular and supraventricular heart rhythm disorders, respiratory depression, convulsions and coma.

The lethal dose in humans is about 2 g, equivalent to blood concentrations of about 3.5 to 20 mg/l.

Management

To treat the overdose and control stimulation of the central nervous system and convulsions, diazepam can be administered at doses ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg per injection. The dose of 10 to 20 mg can be administered at once via slow intravenous route.

To treat excitation, hallucinations and hypertension, chlorpromazine should be administered.

To treat severe hypertension, phentolamine or another alpha-adrenergic receptor blocker can be administered.

To treat hypertension or severe tachyarrhythmia, a beta-blocker such as propranolol may prove beneficial.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Adrenergic and Dopaminergic Agent.

ATC Code: C01CA26

Ephedrine is a sympathomimetic amine acting directly on the alpha and beta receptors and indirectly by increasing the release of noradrenaline by the sympathetic nerve endings. As with any sympathomimetic agent, ephedrine stimulates the central nervous system, the cardiovascular system, the respiratory system, and the sphincters of the digestive and urinary systems. Ephedrine is also a monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor and can provoke an increase of glycemia.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Ephedrine is rapidly and completely absorbed after oral, intramuscular or subcutaneous administration.

Ephedrine hydrochloride circulates freely in the plasma.

The pressure and cardiac effects persist for approximately one hour after the intravenous and intramuscular administration of 10 to 25 mg and 25 to 50 mg of ephedrine, respectively.

Distribution

Although specific information is lacking, ephedrine is presumed to cross the placenta and to distribute into milk.

After injection, it is rapidly distributed in the body and accumulates in the liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen and brain. This accumulation results in high distribution volumes ranging between 122 and 320 liters.

Biotransformation

A small fraction of ephedrine is slowly metabolized in the liver by oxidative deamination, demethylation, aromatic hydroxylation, and conjugation. The metabolites are identified as p-hydroxyephedrine, p-hydroxynorephedrine, norephedrine, and conjugates of these compounds.

Elimination

Excretion depends on urine pH:

From 73 to 99% (mean: 88%) in acidic urine.

From 22 to 35% (mean: 27%) in alkaline urine.

After oral or parenteral administration, 77% of ephedrine is excreted in unchanged form in the urine.

The half life depends on urine pH. In acidic urine at pH = 5, the half life is 3 hours; in alkaline urine at pH = 6.3, the half life is approximately 6 hours.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

No studies to current standards on fertility have been conducted. However, anti-estrogenic effects of ephedrine have been found in immature rats given ephedrine at a dose of 5 mg/kg orally, indicating the potential for effects on female fertility.

Teratogenicity studies in animals demonstrated that ephedrine could cause cardiovascular defects, reduction in fertility, foetal loss and midline wall defects.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment)

Hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment)

Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3 Shelf life

The expiry date is indicated on the package materials.

After opening: the product must be used immediately.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from light. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Type I 2 ml one point cut brown glass ampoules.

Box of 10 ampoules containing 1 ml of solution

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Instructions for use: The ampoule is for single use only. The solution should be used immediately after the opening of the container.

After dilution:

The product is chemically stable for 24 hours.
However, from a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately.
If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user.

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Discard ampoule after use. DO NOT REUSE.

The content of un-opened and un-damaged ampoule is sterile, and must not be opened until use.

The product should be inspected visually for particles and discoloration prior to administration. Only clear colourless solution free from particles or precipitates should be used.

Ephedrin Sintetica 50 mg/ml can be diluted with 0.9% NaCl solution.

7. MANUFACTURER

Sintetica SA
Via Penate 5, CH-6850 Mendrisio
Switzerland

8. LICENSE HOLDER

Biomed-JR Ltd.
Hayasmin 28
Tel-Mond

9. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

157-42-34407

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