אוגוסט 2022

רופא/ה רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,
ברצוננו להודיעך על עדכון בעלון לרופא של:
TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes
TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes
TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l
TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes
TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/l
TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes

חומרים פעילים:

Composition of the reconstituted emulsion after mixing the contents of the 3 compartments,
Per unit*:

Active substances	**TRIOMEL N4E (per 1500 ml)**	**TRIOMEL N5E (per 2000 ml)**	**TRIOMEL N7E (per 1500 ml)**	**TRIOMEL N9E (per 1000 ml)**
Refined olive oil + refined soya-bean oil[a]	45.00 g	80.00 g	60.00 g	40.00 g
Alanine	5.50 g	9.52 g	9.61 g	8.24 g
Arginine	3.72 g	6.45 g	6.51 g	5.58 g
Aspartic acid	1.10 g	1.90 g	1.92 g	1.65 g
Glutamic acid	1.90 g	3.29 g	3.32 g	2.84 g
Glycine	2.63 g	4.56 g	4.60 g	3.95 g
Histidine	2.26 g	3.93 g	3.97 g	3.40 g
Isoleucine	1.90 g	3.29 g	3.32 g	2.84 g
Leucine	2.63 g	4.56 g	4.60 g	3.95 g
Lysine (equivalent to lysine acetate)	2.99 g (4.21 g)	5.18 g (7.30 g)	5.23 g (7.31 g)	4.48 g (6.32 g)
Methionine	1.90 g	3.29 g	3.32 g	2.84 g
Phenylalanine	2.63 g	4.56 g	4.60 g	3.95 g
Proline	2.26 g	3.93 g	3.97 g	3.40 g
Serine	1.50 g	2.60 g	2.62 g	2.25 g
Threonine	1.90 g	3.29 g	3.32 g	2.84 g
Tryptophan	0.64 g	1.10 g	1.10 g	0.95 g
Tyrosine	0.10 g	0.17 g	0.17 g	0.15 g
Valine	2.43 g	4.21 g	4.25 g	3.64 g
Sodium acetate, trihydrate	1.73 g	2.99 g	2.24 g	1.50 g
Sodium glycerophosphate, hydrated	2.87 g	7.34 g	5.51 g	3.67 g
Potassium chloride	1.79 g	4.47 g	3.35 g	2.24 g
Magnesium chloride, hexahydrate	0.67 g	1.62 g	1.22 g	0.81 g
Calcium chloride, dihydrate	0.44 g	1.03 g	0.77 g	0.52 g
Glucose anhydrous (equivalent to glucose monohydrate)	112.50 g (123.75 g)	230.00 g (253.00 g)	210.00 g (231.00 g)	110.00 g (121.00 g)

a: Mixture of refined olive oil (approximately 80%) and refined soya-bean oil (approximately 20%) corresponding to a ratio essential fatty acids / total fatty acids of 20%.

רמדיקס קאר בע"מ
רח' האורגים 8 ת.ד. 2 אשדוד 7760919 טל: 08 – 8510396 פקס: 08 - 8510329

Active substances	TRIOMEL N7 (per 1500 ml)	TRIOMEL N9 (per 1500 ml)
Refined olive oil + refined soya-bean oil[a]	60.00 g	60.00 g
Alanine	9.61 g	12.36 g
Arginine	6.51 g	8.37 g
Aspartic acid	1.92 g	2.47 g
Glutamic acid	3.32 g	4.27 g
Glycine	4.60 g	5.92 g
Histidine	3.97 g	5.09 g
Isoleucine	3.32 g	4.27 g
Leucine	4.60 g	5.92 g
Lysine (equivalent to lysine acetate)	5.23 g (7.31 g)	6.72 g (9.48 g)
Methionine	3.32 g	4.27 g
Phenylalanine	4.60 g	5.92 g
Proline	3.97 g	5.09 g
Serine	2.62 g	3.37 g
Threonine	3.32 g	4.27 g
Tryptophan	1.10 g	1.42 g
Tyrosine	0.17 g	0.22 g
Valine	4.25 g	5.47 g
Glucose anhydrous (equivalent to glucose monohydrate)	210.00 g (231.00 g)	165.00 g (181.50 g)

a: Mixture of refined olive oil (approximately 80%) and refined soya-bean oil (approximately 20%) corresponding to a ratio essential fatty acids / total fatty acids of 20%.

*(קיימים נפחים נוספים לתכשיר)

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes (טקסט מסומן באדום משמעותו עדכון, ~~טקסט עם קו חוצה משמעותו טקסט מחוק~~ וטקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

(…)

4.3 Contraindications

The use of TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, is contraindicated in the following situations:

- In premature neonates, infants, and children less than 2 years of age,
- Hypersensitivity to egg, soya-bean, ~~or~~ peanut proteins, or corn/corn products (see section 4.4.), or to any of the active substance or excipients, listed in section 6.1.

(…)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

(…)

product contains soya-bean oil and egg phospholipids~~atide~~. Soya-bean and egg proteins may cause hypersensitivity reactions. Cross-allergic reactions between soya-bean and peanut proteins have been observed.

TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion,

רמדיקס קאר בע"מ
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contains glucose derived from corn which may cause hypersensitivity reactions in patients with allergy to corn or corn products (see section 4.3).
(…)

Suspected precipitate formation in the blood stream has also been reported.

In addition to inspection of the solution, the infusion set and catheter should also periodically be checked for precipitates.

If signs of respiratory distress occur, the infusion should be stopped and medical evaluation initiated.
(…)
Hepatobiliary disorders
Hepatobiliary disorders including cholestasis, hepatic steatosis, fibrosis and cirrhosis, possibly leading to hepatic failure, as well as cholecystitis and cholelithiasis are known to develop in some patients on parenteral nutrition. The etiology of these disorders is thought to be multifactorial and may differ between patients. Patients developing abnormal laboratory parameters or other signs of hepatobiliary disorders should be assessed early by a clinician knowledgeable in liver diseases in order to identify possible causative and contributory factors, and possible therapeutic and prophylactic interventions.

(…)
Although there is a natural content of trace elements and vitamins in the product, the levels are insufficient to meet body requirements. Trace elements and vitamins~~,~~ ~~and these~~ should be added in sufficient quantities to meet individual patient requirements and to prevent deficiencies from developing. See instructions for making additions to this product.
(…)
Interference with laboratory tests
The lipids contained in this emulsion may interfere with the results of certain laboratory tests (see section 4.5).

(…)

Geriatric population
In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
(…)

Some medicinal products, like insulin, may interfere with the body's lipase system. This kind of interaction seems, however, to be of limited clinical importance.

Heparin given in clinical doses causes a transient release of lipoprotein lipase into the circulation. This may result initially in increased plasma lipolysis followed by a transient decrease in triglyceride clearance.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy
There are no clinical data from the use of TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, in pregnant ~~or lactating~~ women. No animal reproductive studies have been performed with TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL (see section 5.3).
Taking into account the use and indications of TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700

kcal/L with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, the product may be considered during pregnancy~~and breastfeeding~~, if necessary. TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, should only be given to pregnant women after careful consideration.

Breast-feeding
There is insufficient information on the excretion of TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL components/metabolites in human milk. Parenteral nutrition may become necessary during breast-feeding. TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL should only be given to breast-feeding women after careful consideration.
Fertility
No adequate data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.
~~No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.~~

4.8 Undesirable effects

(…)
The pooled data from clinical trials and the postmarketing experience indicate the following adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to TRIOMEL:

System Organ Class	MedDRA Preferred Term	Frequency[a]
Immune System Disorders	Hypersensitivity reactions including hyperhidrosis, pyrexia, chills, headache, skin rash (erythematous, papular, pustular, macular, generalised rash), pruritus, hot flush, dyspnoea	Not known[b]
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Common[a]
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Decreased appetite~~Anorexia~~	Common[a]
	Hypertriglyceridemia	Common[a]
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain	Common[a]
	Diarrhea	Common[a]
	Nausea	Common[a]
	Vomiting	Not known[b]
Vascular disorders	Hypertension	Common[a]
General disorders and administration site conditions	Extravasation which may result at infusion site level in: pain, irritation, swelling/oedema, erythema/warmth, skin necrosis, blisters/vesicles, inflammation, induration, skin tightness	Not known[b]

(…)

The following class-like-adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been described in other sources in relation to similar parenteral nutrition products; the frequency of these events is not known.

- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia
- Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestasis, hepatomegaly, jaundice
- Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease (see section 4.4, sub-section "Hepatobiliary disorders")

(…)

4.9 Overdose

(…)

An excessively fast infusion or administration of an inappropriately large volume of the product may cause nausea, vomiting, chills~~.~~, headache, hot flush, hyperhidrosis and electrolyte disturbances. In such situations the infusion must be stopped immediately.

(…)

6.2 Incompatibilities

(…)

Due to the risk of precipitation, TRIOMEL PERIPHERAL 4 g/L nitrogen 700 kcal/L with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, should not be administered through the same infusion line or admixed together with ampicillin or fosphenytoin.

(…)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling.

(…)

	Per 1000 mL		
	Included level	**Maximal further addition**	**Maximal total level**
Sodium	21 mmol	129 mmol	150 mmol
Potassium	16 mmol	~~64~~ 134 mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol ~~(except for patients that are in Intensive Care Unit)~~
Magnesium	2.2 mmol	3.4 mmol	5.6 mmol
Calcium	2.0 mmol	3.0 (1.5[a]) mmol	5.0 (3.5[a]) mmol
Inorganic Phosphate	0 mmol	8.0 mmol	8.0 mmol
Organic Phosphate	8.5 mmol [b]	15.0 mmol	23.5 mmol

(…)

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes (טקסט מסומן באדום משמעותו עדכון, ~~טקסט עם קו חוצה משמעותו טקסט מחוק~~ וטקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

(…)

4.3 Contraindications

The use of TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion is contraindicated in the following situations:

- In premature neonates, infants, and children less than 2 years of age,
- Hypersensitivity to egg, soya-bean, ~~or~~ peanut proteins, or corn/corn products (see section 4.4.), or to any of the active substance or excipients, listed in section 6.1.

(…)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

(…)

product contains soya-bean oil and egg phospholipids~~atide~~. Soya-bean and egg proteins may cause hypersensitivity reactions. Cross-allergic reactions between soya-bean and peanut proteins have been observed.

TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion contains glucose derived from corn which may cause hypersensitivity reactions in patients with allergy to corn or corn products (see section 4.3).

(…)

Suspected precipitate formation in the blood stream has also been reported.

In addition to inspection of the solution, the infusion set and catheter should also periodically be checked for precipitates.

If signs of respiratory distress occur, the infusion should be stopped and medical evaluation initiated.

(…)

Hepatobiliary disorders

Hepatobiliary disorders including cholestasis, hepatic steatosis, fibrosis and cirrhosis, possibly leading to hepatic failure, as well as cholecystitis and cholelithiasis are known to develop in some patients on parenteral nutrition. The etiology of these disorders is thought to be multifactorial and may differ between patients. Patients developing abnormal laboratory parameters or other signs of hepatobiliary disorders should be assessed early by a clinician knowledgeable in liver diseases in order to identify possible causative and contributory factors, and possible therapeutic and prophylactic interventions.

(…)

~~When making additions, the final osmolarity of the mixture must be measured before administration. The mixture obtained must be administered through a central or peripheral venous line depending on its final osmolarity. If the final mixture administered is hypertonic, it may cause irritation of the vein when administered into a peripheral vein.~~

Although there is a natural content of trace elements and vitamins in the product, the levels are insufficient to meet body requirements. Trace elements and vitamins~~,~~ ~~and these~~ should be added in sufficient quantities to meet individual patient requirements and to prevent deficiencies from developing. See instructions for making additions to this product.

(…)

Interference with laboratory tests

The lipids contained in this emulsion may interfere with the results of certain laboratory tests (see section 4.5).

(…)

Geriatric population

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

(…)

Some medicinal products, like insulin, may interfere with the body's lipase system. This kind of interaction seems, however, to be of limited clinical importance.

Heparin given in clinical doses causes a transient release of lipoprotein lipase into the circulation. This may result initially in increased plasma lipolysis followed by a transient decrease in triglyceride clearance.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no clinical data from the use of TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, in pregnant ~~or lactating~~ women. No animal reproductive studies have been performed with TRIOMEL (see section 5.3). Taking into account the use and indications of TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, the product may be considered during pregnancy ~~and breastfeeding,~~ if necessary. TRIOMEL should only be given to pregnant women after careful consideration.

Breast-feeding

There is insufficient information on the excretion of TRIOMEL components/metabolites in human milk. Parenteral nutrition may become necessary during breast-feeding. TRIOMEL should only be given to breast-feeding women after careful consideration.

Fertility

No adequate data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

~~No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.~~

4.8 Undesirable effects

(…)

The pooled data from clinical trials and the postmarketing experience indicate the following adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to TRIOMEL:

System Organ Class	MedDRA Preferred Term	Frequency[a]
Immune System Disorders	Hypersensitivity reactions including hyperhidrosis, pyrexia, chills, headache, skin rash (erythematous, papular, pustular, macular, generalised rash), pruritus, hot flush, dyspnoea	Not known[b]
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Common[a]
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Decreased appetite~~Anorexia~~	Common[a]
	Hypertriglyceridemia	Common[a]
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain	Common[a]
	Diarrhea	Common[a]
	Nausea	Common[a]
	Vomiting	Not known[b]
Vascular disorders	Hypertension	Common[a]
General disorders and administration site conditions	Extravasation which may result at infusion site level in: pain, irritation, swelling/oedema, erythema/warmth, skin necrosis,	Not known[b]

	blisters/vesicles, inflammation, induration, skin tightness	

(…)

The following class-like-adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been described in other sources in relation to similar parenteral nutrition products; the frequency of these events is not known.

- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia
- Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestasis, hepatomegaly, jaundice
- Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease (see section 4.4, sub-section "Hepatobiliary disorders")

(…)

4.9 Overdose

(…)

An excessively fast infusion or administration of an inappropriately large volume of the product may cause nausea, vomiting, chills~~.~~, headache, hot flush, hyperhidrosis and electrolyte disturbances. In such situations the infusion must be stopped immediately.

(…)

6.2 Incompatibilities

(…)

Due to the risk of precipitation, TRIOMEL 5 g/l nitrogen 990 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion should not be administered through the same infusion line or admixed together with ampicillin or fosphenytoin.

(…)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling.

(…)

	Per 1,000 ml		
	Included level	**Maximal further addition**	**Maximal total level**
Sodium	35 mmol	115 mmol	150 mmol
Potassium	30 mmol	~~50~~ 120 mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol ~~(except for patients that are in Intensive Care Unit)~~
Magnesium	4.0 mmol	1.6 mmol	5.6 mmol
Calcium	3.5 mmol	1.5 (0.0[a]) mmol	5.0 (3.5[a])mmol
Inorganic Phosphate	0 mmol	3.0 mmol	3.0 mmol
Organic Phosphate	15 mmol [b]	10 mmol	25 mmol [b]

(…)

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes (טקסט מסומן באדום משמעותו עדכון, ~~טקסט עם קו חוצה משמעותו טקסט מחוק~~ וטקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

(…)

4.3 Contraindications

The use of TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion is contraindicated in the following situations:

- In premature neonates, infants, and children less than 2 years of age,
- Hypersensitivity to egg, soya-bean, ~~or~~ peanut proteins, or corn/corn products (see section 4.4.), ~~-~~or to any of the active substances or excipients, listed in section 6.1.

(…)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

(…)

product contains soya-bean oil and egg phospholipids~~atide~~. Soya-bean and egg proteins may cause hypersensitivity reactions. Cross-allergic reactions between soya-bean and peanut proteins have been observed.

TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion contains glucose derived from corn which may cause hypersensitivity reactions in patients with allergy to corn or corn products (see section 4.3).

(…)

Suspected precipitate formation in the blood stream has also been reported.

In addition to inspection of the solution, the infusion set and catheter should also periodically be checked for precipitates.

If signs of respiratory distress occur, the infusion should be stopped and medical evaluation initiated.

(…)

Hepatobiliary disorders

Hepatobiliary disorders including cholestasis, hepatic steatosis, fibrosis and cirrhosis, possibly leading to hepatic failure, as well as cholecystitis and cholelithiasis are known to develop in some patients on parenteral nutrition. The etiology of these disorders is thought to be multifactorial and may differ between patients. Patients developing abnormal laboratory parameters or other signs of hepatobiliary disorders should be assessed early by a clinician knowledgeable in liver diseases in order to identify possible causative and contributory factors, and possible therapeutic and prophylactic interventions.

(…)

~~When making additions, the final osmolarity of the mixture must be measured before administration. The mixture obtained must be administered through a central or peripheral venous line depending on its final osmolarity. If the final mixture administered is hypertonic, it may cause irritation of the vein when administered into a peripheral vein.~~

Although there is a natural content of trace elements and vitamins in the product, the levels are insufficient to meet body requirements. Trace elements and vitamins~~,~~ ~~and these~~ should be added in sufficient quantities to meet individual patient requirements and to prevent deficiencies from developing. See instructions for making additions to this product.

(…)

Interference with laboratory tests

The lipids contained in this emulsion may interfere with the results of certain laboratory tests (see section 4.5).

(…)

Geriatric population

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

(…)

Some medicinal products, like insulin, may interfere with the body's lipase system. This kind

of interaction seems, however, to be of limited clinical importance.

Heparin given in clinical doses causes a transient release of lipoprotein lipase into the circulation. This may result initially in increased plasma lipolysis followed by a transient decrease in triglyceride clearance.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no clinical data from the use of TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion in pregnant ~~or lactating~~ women. No animal reproductive studies have been performed with TRIOMEL (see section 5.3). Taking into account the use and indications of TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, the product may be considered during pregnancy ~~and breastfeeding~~, if necessary. TRIOMEL7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, should only be given to pregnant women after careful consideration.

Breast-feeding

There is insufficient information on the excretion of TRIOMEL components/metabolites in human milk. Parenteral nutrition may become necessary during breast-feeding. TRIOMEL should only be given to breast-feeding women after careful consideration.

Fertility

No adequate data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

~~No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.~~

4.8 Undesirable effects

(…)

The pooled data from clinical trials and the postmarketing experience indicate the following adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to TRIOMEL:

System Organ Class	MedDRA Preferred Term	Frequency[a]
Immune System Disorders	Hypersensitivity reactions including hyperhidrosis, pyrexia, chills, headache, skin rash (erythematous, papular, pustular, macular, generalised rash), pruritus, hot flush, dyspnoea	Not known[b]
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Common[a]
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Decreased appetite~~Anorexia~~	Common[a]
	Hypertriglyceridemia	Common[a]
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain	Common[a]
	Diarrhea	Common[a]
	Nausea	Common[a]
	Vomiting	Not known[b]
Vascular disorders	Hypertension	Common[a]

General disorders and administration site conditions	Extravasation which may result at infusion site level in: pain, irritation, swelling/oedema, erythema/warmth, skin necrosis, blisters/vesicles, inflammation, induration, skin tightness	Not known[b]

(…)

The following class-like-adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been described in other sources in relation to similar parenteral nutrition products; the frequency of these events is not known.

- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia
- Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestasis, hepatomegaly, jaundice
- Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease (see section 4.4, sub-section "Hepatobiliary disorders")

(…)

4.9 Overdose

(…)

An excessively fast infusion or administration of an inappropriately large volume of the product may cause nausea, vomiting, chills~~–~~, headache, hot flush, hyperhidrosis and electrolyte disturbances. In such situations the infusion must be stopped immediately.

(…)

6.2 Incompatibilities

(…)

Due to the risk of precipitation, TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, should not be administered through the same infusion line or admixed together with ampicillin or fosphenytoin.

(…)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling.

(…)

	Per 1000 ml		
	Included level	**Maximal further addition**	**Maximal total level**
Sodium	35 mmol	115 mmol	150 mmol
Potassium	30 mmol	125~~0~~ mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol ~~(except for patients that are in Intensive Care Unit)~~
Magnesium	4.0 mmol	1.6 mmol	5.6 mmol
Calcium	3.5 mmol	1.5 (0.0[a]) mmol	5.0 (3.5[a])mmol
Inorganic Phosphate	0 mmol	3.0 mmol	3.0 mmol
Organic Phosphate	15 mmol [b]	10 mmol	25 mmol [b]

(…)

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes (טקסט מסומן באדום משמעותו עדכון, ~~טקסט עם קו חוצה משמעותו טקסט מחוק~~ וטקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

(…)

4.3 Contraindications

The use of TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, is contraindicated in the following situations:

- In premature neonates, infants, and children less than 2 years of age,
- Hypersensitivity to egg, soya-bean, ~~or~~ peanut proteins, or corn/corn products (see section 4.4.), ~~or~~ to any of the active substances or excipients, listed in section 6.1.

(…)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

(…)

product contains soya-bean oil and egg phospholipids~~atide~~. Soya-bean and egg proteins may cause hypersensitivity reactions. Cross-allergic reactions between soya-bean and peanut proteins have been observed.

TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, contains glucose derived from corn which may cause hypersensitivity reactions in patients with allergy to corn or corn products (see section 4.3).

(…)

Suspected precipitate formation in the blood stream has also been reported.

In addition to inspection of the solution, the infusion set and catheter should also periodically be checked for precipitates.

If signs of respiratory distress occur, the infusion should be stopped and medical evaluation initiated.

(…)

Hepatobiliary disorders

Hepatobiliary disorders including cholestasis, hepatic steatosis, fibrosis and cirrhosis, possibly leading to hepatic failure, as well as cholecystitis and cholelithiasis are known to develop in some patients on parenteral nutrition. The etiology of these disorders is thought to be multifactorial and may differ between patients. Patients developing abnormal laboratory parameters or other signs of hepatobiliary disorders should be assessed early by a clinician knowledgeable in liver diseases in order to identify possible causative and contributory factors, and possible therapeutic and prophylactic interventions.

(…)

~~When making additions, the final osmolarity of the mixture must be measured before administration. The mixture obtained must be administered through a central or peripheral venous line depending on its final osmolarity. If the final mixture administered is hypertonic, it may cause irritation of the vein when administered into a peripheral vein.~~

Although there is a natural content of trace elements and vitamins in the product, the levels are insufficient to meet body requirements. Trace elements and vitamins~~,~~ ~~and these~~ should be added in sufficient quantities to meet individual patient requirements and to prevent deficiencies from developing. See instructions for making additions to this product.

(…)

Interference with laboratory tests

The lipids contained in this emulsion may interfere with the results of certain laboratory tests (see section 4.5).

(…)

Geriatric population

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
(…)

Some medicinal products, like insulin, may interfere with the body's lipase system. This kind of interaction seems, however, to be of limited clinical importance.

Heparin given in clinical doses causes a transient release of lipoprotein lipase into the circulation. This may result initially in increased plasma lipolysis followed by a transient decrease in triglyceride clearance.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no clinical data from the use of TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, in pregnant ~~or lactating~~ women. No animal reproductive studies have been performed with TRIOMEL (see section 5.3). Taking into account the use and indications of TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, the product may be considered during pregnancy ~~and breastfeeding~~, if necessary. TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, should only be given to pregnant women after careful consideration.

Breast-feeding

There is insufficient information on the excretion of TRIOMEL components/metabolites in human milk. Parenteral nutrition may become necessary during breast-feeding. TRIOMEL should only be given to breast-feeding women after careful consideration.

Fertility

No adequate data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

~~No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.~~

4.8 Undesirable effects
(…)

The pooled data from clinical trials and the postmarketing experience indicate the following adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to TRIOMEL:

System Organ Class	MedDRA Preferred Term	Frequency[a]
Immune System Disorders	Hypersensitivity reactions including hyperhidrosis, pyrexia, chills, headache, skin rash (erythematous, papular, pustular, macular, generalised rash), pruritus, hot flush, dyspnoea	Not known[b]
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Common[a]
	Decreased appetite~~Anorexia~~	Common[a]

Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hypertriglyceridemia	Common[a]
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain	Common[a]
	Diarrhea	Common[a]
	Nausea	Common[a]
	Vomiting	Not known[b]
Vascular disorders	Hypertension	Common[a]
General disorders and administration site conditions	Extravasation which may result at infusion site level in: pain, irritation, swelling/oedema, erythema/warmth, skin necrosis, blisters/vesicles, inflammation, induration, skin tightness	Not known[b]

(…)

The following class-like-adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been described in other sources in relation to similar parenteral nutrition products; the frequency of these events is not known.

- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia
- Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestasis, hepatomegaly, jaundice
- Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease (see section 4.4, sub-section "Hepatobiliary disorders")

(…)

4.9 Overdose

(…)

An excessively fast infusion or administration of an inappropriately large volume of the product may cause nausea, vomiting, chills, headache, hot flush, hyperhidrosis and electrolyte disturbances. In such situations the infusion must be stopped immediately.

(…)

6.2 Incompatibilities

(…)

Due to the risk of precipitation, TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070 kcal/l with electrolytes, emulsion for infusion, should not be administered through the same infusion line or admixed together with ampicillin or fosphenytoin.

(…)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling.

(…)

	Per 1000 ml		
	Included level	**Maximal further addition**	**Maximal total level**
Sodium	35 mmol	115 mmol	150 mmol
Potassium	30 mmol	1250 mmol	80 150 mmol (except for patients that are in Intensive Care Unit)
Magnesium	4.0 mmol	1.6 mmol	5.6 mmol
Calcium	3.5 mmol	1.5 (0.0[a]) mmol	5.0 (3.5[a])mmol
Inorganic Phosphate	0 mmol	3.0 mmol	3.0 mmol
Organic Phosphate	15 mmol [b]	10 mmol	25 mmol [b]

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(…)

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l (טקסט מסומן באדום משמעותו עדכון, ~~טקסט עם קו חוצה משמעותו טקסט מחוק~~ וטקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

(…)

4.3 Contraindications

The use of TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l, emulsion for infusion is contraindicated in the following situations:

- In premature neonates, infants, and children less than 2 years of age,
- Hypersensitivity to egg, soya-bean, ~~or~~ peanut proteins, or corn/corn products (see section 4.4.), or to any of the active substances or excipients, listed in section 6.1.

(…)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

(…)

product contains soya-bean oil and egg phospholipids~~atide~~. Soya-bean and egg proteins may cause hypersensitivity reactions. Cross-allergic reactions between soya-bean and peanut proteins have been observed.

TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l, emulsion for infusion contains glucose derived from corn which may cause hypersensitivity reactions in patients with allergy to corn or corn products (see section 4.3).

Pulmonary vascular precipitates causing pulmonary vascular embolism and respiratory distress have been reported in patients receiving parenteral nutrition. In some cases, fatal outcomes have occurred. Excessive addition of calcium and phosphate increases the risk of formation of calcium phosphate precipitates (see section 6.2).

(…)

Hepatobiliary disorders

Hepatobiliary disorders including cholestasis, hepatic steatosis, fibrosis and cirrhosis, possibly leading to hepatic failure, as well as cholecystitis and cholelithiasis are known to develop in some patients on parenteral nutrition. The etiology of these disorders is thought to be multifactorial and may differ between patients. Patients developing abnormal laboratory parameters or other signs of hepatobiliary disorders should be assessed early by a clinician knowledgeable in liver diseases in order to identify possible causative and contributory factors, and possible therapeutic and prophylactic interventions.

(…)

~~When making additions, the final osmolarity of the mixture must be measured before administration. The mixture obtained must be administered through a central or peripheral venous line depending on its final osmolarity. If the final mixture administered is hypertonic, it may cause irritation of the vein when administered into a peripheral vein.~~

Although there is a natural content of trace elements and vitamins in the product, the levels are insufficient to meet body requirements~~,~~. Trace elements and vitamins ~~and these~~ should be added in sufficient quantities to meet individual patient requirements and to prevent deficiencies from developing. See instructions for making additions to this product.

(…)

Interference with laboratory tests

The lipids contained in this emulsion may interfere with the results of certain laboratory tests (see section 4.5).

(…)

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Geriatric population
In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
(…)

Some medicinal products, like insulin, may interfere with the body's lipase system. This kind of interaction seems, however, to be of limited clinical importance.

Heparin given in clinical doses causes a transient release of lipoprotein lipase into the circulation. This may result initially in increased plasma lipolysis followed by a transient decrease in triglyceride clearance.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy
There are no clinical data from the use of TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l, emulsion for infusion in pregnant ~~or lactating~~ women. No animal reproductive studies have been performed with TRIOMEL (see section 5.3). Taking into account the use and indications of TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l, emulsion for infusion, the product may be considered during pregnancy ~~and breastfeeding~~, if necessary. TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l, emulsion for infusion should only be given to pregnant women after careful consideration.
Breast-feeding
There is insufficient information on the excretion of TRIOMEL components/metabolites in human milk. Parenteral nutrition may become necessary during breast-feeding. TRIOMEL should only be given to breast-feeding women after careful consideration.

Fertility
No adequate data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.
~~No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.~~

4.8 Undesirable effects
(…)
The pooled data from clinical trials and the postmarketing experience indicate the following adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to TRIOMEL:

System Organ Class	MedDRA Preferred Term	Frequency[a]
Immune System Disorders	Hypersensitivity reactions including hyperhidrosis, pyrexia, chills, headache, skin rash (erythematous, papular, pustular, macular, generalised rash), pruritus, hot flush, dyspnoea	Not known[b]
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Common[a]
	Decreased appetite~~Anorexia~~	Common[a]

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Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hypertriglyceridemia	Common[a]
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain	Common[a]
	Diarrhea	Common[a]
	Nausea	Common[a]
	Vomiting	Not known[b]
Vascular disorders	Hypertension	Common[a]
General disorders and administration site conditions	Extravasation which may result at infusion site level in: pain, irritation, swelling/oedema, erythema/warmth, skin necrosis, blisters/vesicles, inflammation, induration, skin tightness	Not known[b]

(…)

The following class-like-adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been described in other sources in relation to similar parenteral nutrition products; the frequency of these events is not known.

- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia
- Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestasis, hepatomegaly, jaundice
- Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease (see section 4.4, sub-section "Hepatobiliary disorders")

(…)

4.9 Overdose

(…)

An excessively fast infusion or administration of an inappropriately large volume of the product may cause nausea, vomiting, chills~~–~~, headache, hot flush, hyperhidrosis and electrolyte disturbances. In such situations the infusion must be stopped immediately.

(…)

6.2 Incompatibilities

(…)

Due to the risk of precipitation, TRIOMEL 7 g/l nitrogen 1140 kcal/l, emulsion for infusion should not be administered through the same infusion line or admixed together with ampicillin or fosphenytoin.

(…)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling.

(…)

Per 1,000 ml			
	Included level	**Maximal further addition**	**Maximal total level**
Sodium	0 mmol	150 mmol	150 mmol
Potassium	0 mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol ~~(except for patients that are in Intensive Care Unit)~~
Magnesium	0 mmol	5.6 mmol	5.6 mmol
Calcium	0 mmol	5.0 (3.5[a]) mmol	5.0 (3.5[a]) mmol
Inorganic Phosphate	0 mmol	8.0 mmol	8.0 mmol

Organic Phosphate	3 mmol [b]	22 mmol	25 mmol [b]

(…)

להלן עדכונים מהותיים בלבד בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/l (טקסט מסומן באדום משמעותו עדכון, ~~טקסט עם קו חוצה משמעותו טקסט מחוק~~ וטקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

(…)

4.3 Contraindications

The use of TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion is contraindicated in the following situations:

- In premature neonates, infants, and children less than 2 years of age,
- Hypersensitivity to egg, soya-bean, ~~or~~ peanut proteins, or corn/corn products (see section 4.4.), ~~or~~ to any of the active substances or excipients, listed in section 6.1.

(…)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

(…)

product contains soya-bean oil and egg phospholipids~~atide~~. Soya-bean and egg proteins may cause hypersensitivity reactions. Cross-allergic reactions between soya-bean and peanut proteins have been observed.

TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion contains glucose derived from corn which may cause hypersensitivity reactions in patients with allergy to corn or corn products (see section 4.3).

Pulmonary vascular precipitates causing pulmonary vascular embolism and respiratory distress have been reported in patients receiving parenteral nutrition. In some cases, fatal outcomes have occurred. Excessive addition of calcium and phosphate increases the risk of formation of calcium phosphate precipitates (see section 6.2).

(…)

Hepatobiliary disorders

Hepatobiliary disorders including cholestasis, hepatic steatosis, fibrosis and cirrhosis, possibly leading to hepatic failure, as well as cholecystitis and cholelithiasis are known to develop in some patients on parenteral nutrition. The etiology of these disorders is thought to be multifactorial and may differ between patients. Patients developing abnormal laboratory parameters or other signs of hepatobiliary disorders should be assessed early by a clinician knowledgeable in liver diseases in order to identify possible causative and contributory factors, and possible therapeutic and prophylactic interventions.

(…)

~~When making additions, the final osmolarity of the mixture must be measured before administration. The mixture obtained must be administered through a central or peripheral venous line depending on its final osmolarity. If the final mixture administered is hypertonic, it may cause irritation of the vein when administered into a peripheral vein.~~

Although there is a natural content of trace elements and vitamins in the product, the levels are insufficient to meet body requirements~~,~~. Trace elements and vitamins ~~and these~~ should be added in sufficient quantities to meet individual patient requirements and to prevent deficiencies from developing. See instructions for making additions to this product.

(…)

Interference with laboratory tests

The lipids contained in this emulsion may interfere with the results of certain laboratory tests (see section 4.5).

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(…)
Geriatric population
In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
(…)

Some medicinal products, like insulin, may interfere with the body's lipase system. This kind of interaction seems, however, to be of limited clinical importance.

Heparin given in clinical doses causes a transient release of lipoprotein lipase into the circulation. This may result initially in increased plasma lipolysis followed by a transient decrease in triglyceride clearance.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy
There are no clinical data from the use of -TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion, in pregnant ~~or lactating~~ women. . No animal reproductive studies have been performed with TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion (see section 5.3). Taking into account the use and indications of TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion, the product may be considered during pregnancy ~~and breastfeeding~~, if necessary. TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion, should only be given to pregnant women after careful consideration.

Breast-feeding
There is insufficient information on the excretion of TRIOMEL components/metabolites in human milk. Parenteral nutrition may become necessary during breast-feeding. TRIOMEL 9 g/L nitrogen 1,070 kcal/L, emulsion for infusion, should only be given to breast-feeding women after careful consideration.

Fertility
No adequate data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.
~~No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.~~

4.8 Undesirable effects
(…)
The pooled data from clinical trials and the postmarketing experience indicate the following adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to TRIOMEL:

System Organ Class	MedDRA Preferred Term	Frequency[a]
Immune System Disorders	Hypersensitivity reactions including hyperhidrosis, pyrexia, chills, headache, skin rash (erythematous, papular, pustular, macular, generalised	Not known[b]

	rash), pruritus, hot flush, dyspnoea	
Cardiac disorders	Tachycardia	Common[a]
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Decreased appetite~~Anorexia~~	Common[a]
	Hypertriglyceridemia	Common[a]
Gastrointestinal disorders	Abdominal pain	Common[a]
	Diarrhea	Common[a]
	Nausea	Common[a]
	Vomiting	Not known[b]
Vascular disorders	Hypertension	Common[a]
General disorders and administration site conditions	Extravasation which may result at infusion site level in: pain, irritation, swelling/oedema, erythema/warmth, skin necrosis, blisters/vesicles, inflammation, induration, skin tightness	Not known[b]

(…)

The following class-like-adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been described in other sources in relation to similar parenteral nutrition products; the frequency of these events is not known.

- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: thrombocytopenia
- Hepatobiliary disorders: cholestasis, hepatomegaly, jaundice
- Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease (see section 4.4, sub-section "Hepatobiliary disorders")

(…)

4.9 Overdose

(…)

An excessively fast infusion or administration of an inappropriately large volume of the product may cause nausea, vomiting, chills~~–~~, headache, hot flush, hyperhidrosis and electrolyte disturbances. In such situations the infusion must be stopped immediately.

(…)

6.2 Incompatibilities

(…)

Due to the risk of precipitation, TRIOMEL 9 g/l nitrogen 1070kcal/l, emulsion for infusion should not be administered through the same infusion line or admixed together with ampicillin or fosphenytoin.

(…)

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling.

(…)

Per 1,000 mL			
	Included level	**Maximal further addition**	**Maximal total level**
Sodium	0 mmol	150 mmol	150 mmol

Potassium	0 mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol	~~80~~ 150 mmol ~~(except for patients that are in Intensive Care Unit~~)
Magnesium	0 mmol	5.6 mmol	5.6 mmol
Calcium	0 mmol	5.0 (3.5[a]) mmol	5.0 (3.5[a]) mmol
Inorganic Phosphate	0 mmol	8.0 mmol	8.0 mmol
Organic Phosphate	3 mmol [b]	22 mmol	25 mmol [b]

(…)

העלון לרופא ולצרכן נשלח למאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות www.health.gov.il
לצורך העלאתו לאתר וניתן לקבלו מודפס על ידי פניה לבעל הרישום רמדיקס קאר בע"מ רח' האורגים 8 ת.ד. 2 אשדוד 7760919 ישראל. טל: 08-8510396.

בברכה
חגי וגנר
רוקח ממונה

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