



אוגוסט 2019

רופא/ה נכבד/ה,

רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

**חברת רז רוקחות מבקשת להודיעכם כי העלון לרופא של התכשיר:  
ATROPINE SULPHATE S.A.L.F 1MG/ML עודכן.**

בהודעה זו מצוינים רק הסעיפים בהם נעשו שינויים מהותיים בעלון לרופא. התוספות סומנו בצבע אדום והמחיקות סומנו בצבע אדום עם קו מחיקה.

העלון המעודכן נשלח למשרד הבריאות לצורך פרסומו במאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות:

[www.health.gov.il](http://www.health.gov.il) וניתן לקבלו מודפס על ידי פנייה לבעל הרישום:

רז רוקחות בע"מ, רחוב המתכת 6, א.ת. קדימה.

בברכה,

אריאל מימון

רוקחת ממונה

## **ATROPINE SULPHATE S.A.L.F 1MG/ML**

**מרכיב פעיל וחוזק:**

Atropine Sulphate 1 mg/ml

**התוויה מאושרת:**

Preanesthetic medication to decrease excessive salivation and secretions of the respiratory tract.

Treatment of sinus bradycardia, particularly if complicated by hypotension.

Antidote in poisoning by organophosphorus.

#### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

##### Pre-anesthetic medication

*Adults:* The recommended dose is 0.3-0.6 mg by intravenous injection immediately before the anesthesia induction or by intramuscular injection 30-60 minutes before the induction.

*Children:* The recommended dose is 0.02 mg/kg (maximum dose 0.6 mg).

##### Treatment of sinus bradycardia

The recommended dose is between 0.3 and 1.0 mg intravenously.

##### Antidote in poisoning by organophosphorus

*Adults:* The recommended dose is 2 mg (intramuscularly or intravenously, taking into account the ~~severity of the poisoning~~ severity) every 5-10 minutes, until the skin becomes red and dry, ~~the~~ pupils dilate and tachycardia appears.

*Children:* The recommended dose is 0.02 mg/kg.

#### 4.3 Contraindications

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

Angle-closure glaucoma, esophageal reflux, pyloric stenosis, gastrointestinal obstruction, ulcerative colitis, prostatic hypertrophy, paralytic ileus, intestinal atony; myasthenia gravis (unless co-administered with anticholinesterase).

However, all these contraindications are irrelevant in potentially fatal emergency situations (such as bradyarrhythmia, poisoning).

#### 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

The solution should be clear, colorless and free of visible particles.

The ampoule is intended for a single, uninterrupted administration and any unused residual solution should be discarded.

Atropine sulfate should be used with caution in children, the elderly and patients with Down syndrome.

Precautions ~~must~~ should be taken in geriatric patients for whom you may need a dose adjustment ~~for~~ due to a possible occurrence of adverse events related to the cardiovascular system and the central nervous system.

Use with caution in patients with ileostomy or colostomy; the occurrence of diarrhea may indicate an incomplete intestinal obstruction.

Use with caution in cases of ~~myasthenia gravis~~;

- Hyperthyroidism

- Renal or hepatic insufficiency

- Coronary artery disease, alterations, acute myocardial ischemia, acute myocardial infarction, tachycardia, tachyarrhythmia,

prostatic hypertrophy and other

- Obstructive uropathies.

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, because the reduction of bronchial secretions may lead to the formation of bronchial caps

- Urinary retention

- Fever or when the ambient temperature is high.

Cases of atrioventricular paradoxical blockade or sinus arrest have been reported following administration of atropine in some patients after cardiac transplantation. The use of atropine for therapeutic or diagnostic procedures in patients undergoing heart transplantation should be undertaken with extreme caution.

Doses of atropine up to 1 mg slightly stimulate the central nervous system. Higher doses may induce mental disorders and central nervous system depression. Children and the elderly are particularly sensitive.

Care should be taken when using atropine in the presence of ischemia, as ischemia or infarction may be worsened.

##### Important information about some of the excipients:

The solution Atropine Sulphate S.A.L.F 1mg/ml contains sodium metabisulfite, a sulfite that may cause allergic-type reactions including anaphylactic or life-threatening symptoms or severe asthmatic episodes in susceptible patients.

#### 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

##### Contraindicated associations

*Derivatives of Belladonna:* increase of the anticholinergic activity.

*Halothane:* attenuation of the depressor effect on ~~the~~ heart rate.

*Procainamide:* increased vagal effects at atrioventricular level.

*Methacholine:* inhibition of the bronchoconstriction induced by methacholine inhalation.

##### Combinations to be taken into consideration

Other drugs with anticholinergic activity, such as tricyclic antidepressants, some anti-H1 antihistamines, antiparkinsonian drugs, disopyramide, mequitazine, phenothiazines, neuroleptic drugs, atropine antispasmodics, clozapine and quinidine, due to the risk of intensification of atropine adverse effects (urinary retention, constipation, dry mouth).



#### 4.6 **Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

~~Animal studies are insufficient to determine possible effects related to the use of the drug during pregnancy or lactation. The potential risk for humans is not known. Use with caution and only when necessary.~~

##### Pregnancy

~~Data obtained from a limited number of exposed pregnancies indicate that atropine has no adverse effects on pregnancy or on the health of the fetus/newborn.~~

~~Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects of reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3).~~

~~Studies of the pharmacokinetics of atropine in mothers and fetuses in late stage pregnancies indicate that atropine rapidly crosses the placental barrier. Intravenous administration of atropine during pregnancy or at the end of pregnancy may cause tachycardia in the fetus and in the mother.~~

~~Atropine should not be used during pregnancy, unless clearly needed.~~

##### Lactation

~~Small amounts of atropine may pass into human breast milk. Newborns have a greater sensitivity to the anticholinergic effects of atropine. Atropine may inhibit milk production, particularly in case of repeated use. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from treatment, taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman. If you decide to continue breast-feeding during treatment, your child should be monitored for the presence of anticholinergic effects.~~

##### Fertility

~~No data are available on the effects of atropine sulfate on fertility in humans. Atropine sulfate has reduced the fertility of male rats, presumably as a result of the inhibitory effect on the transport of sperm and ejaculation.~~

#### 4.7 **Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

~~Atropine has a considerable influence on the~~affects your ability to drive or use machines.

#### 4.8 **Side effects**

Below are the side effects of atropine organized according to the MedDRA system organ classification. There are insufficient data to determine the frequency of the single effects listed.

##### Endocrine disorders

Change in the levels of the growth hormone.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders Porphyria, hyperthermia, hypothermia.

##### Nervous system disorders

Sedation, disorientation, dizziness, impaired short-term memory, psychosis, hallucinations (especially at higher doses), convulsions, headache.

##### Eye disorders

Diplopia, disturbances in accommodation, mydriasis, changes in intraocular pressure.

##### Cardiac disorders

Angina, arrhythmias, transient bradycardia (followed by tachycardia, palpitations and arrhythmias), atrioventricular block, hypertension, tachycardia.

##### Vascular disorders

Flushes.

##### Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Reduction of bronchial secretions.

##### Gastrointestinal disorders

~~Esophageal regurgitation.~~

Esophageal reflux, dry mouth with difficulty swallowing and talking, nausea, vomiting, feeling of swelling, inhibition of gastric secretion.

##### Skin subcutaneous tissue

Redness and dryness of the skin, hives, rash. In the case of intramuscular administration, a ~~reduction in the~~reduced activity of the sweat glands can be observed.

##### Renal and urinary disorders

Inhibition of the parasympathetic control of the urinary bladder, urinary retention.

##### General disorders and administration site conditions

Hypersensitivity reactions – Anaphylactic reactions.



### 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. 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>

(<http://forms.gov.il/globaldata/getsequence/getsequence.aspx?formType=AdversEffectMedic@moh.gov.il>).

### 5.3 Preclinical safety data

~~Preclinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology and reproductive toxicity.~~

In preclinical studies, effects were observed only at exposures considered sufficiently in excess of the maximum human exposure, which indicates little clinical relevance. Atropine sulfate has reduced fertility in male rats, presumably as a result of an inhibitory effect on the transport of sperm and ejaculation.

### 6.3 Shelf life

3 years ~~in unopened package.~~

The product should be used immediately after opening. Any unused residual solution should be discarded.

The content of this leaflet was approved by the Ministry of Health in August 2017 and updated according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Health in August 2019.

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