Approved Patient Information Leaflet for Medicines for Human Use:

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE 5 mg/mL INJECTION

SCHEDULING STATUS: S4

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE 5 mg/mL INJECTION

Metoclopramide hydrochloride

Sugar free

Read all of this leaflet carefully before AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is given to you

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or your pharmacist.

What is in this leaflet

1. What AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is and what it is used for

2. What you need to know before AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is given to you

3. How AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is given

4. Possible side effects

5. How to store AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE

6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is and what it is used for

The name of your medicine is AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE. The active ingredient is metoclopramide hydrochloride, belonging to a group of medicines called anti-emetics. It works on a part of your brain that prevents you from feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting).

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AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is used for the treatment of:

- **Digestive disorders**

  Treatment of conditions associated with gastric statis or hypomotility.

- **Nausea and vomiting**

  AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is an effective anti-emetic agent used in the control of nausea and vomiting associated with the following conditions:

  Intolerance to essential drugs possessing emetic properties, uraemic conditions, malignant disease, gastro-intestinal disorders and post anaesthetic vomiting.

- **Diagnostic radiology**

  In patients where delayed gastric emptying interferes with radiological examination of stomach or small intestines.

- **Duodenal intubation**

  The action of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE in promoting stomach emptying, combined with its anti-emetic effect, has proved a useful aid to gastro-intestinal intubation procedure.

- **Young and adults and children**

  The use of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE in patients under 20 years should be restricted to the following:

  Sever intractable vomiting of known cause.

  As an aid to gastro-intestinal intubation and diagnostic radiology.

2. What you need to know before you are given AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should not be administered to you:

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to metoclopramide or any of the other ingredients of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE (listed in section 6).
- if you are taking medicines called “phenothiazines” (antipsychotic medicine).
- if you have or have had bleeding, perforation or blockage of the stomach or intestines, or if you have had an operation on your stomach or intestines recently.

- if you suffer from high blood pressure due to tumour of the adrenal gland (a condition known as pheochromocytoma).
- if you have ever had involuntary muscle spasms (tardive dyskinesia), when you have been treated with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE.
- if you suffer from epilepsy.
- if you suffer from a condition called “Parkinson’s disease”.
- if you are taking a medicine called levodopa (a medicine used to treat Parkinson’s disease).
- if you have ever had an abnormal blood pigment level (methaemoglobinaemia) or NADH cytochrome-b5 deficiency.
- Do not give AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE to a child less than 1 (one) of age (see below “Children and adolescents”).
- if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- if you suffer from convulsive disorders.
- if you suffer from a condition called “porphyria”.

Warnings and precautions

Tell your doctor or health care provider before being given AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE injection:

- if you are elderly as there is an increased risk of extrapyramidal reactions (extreme restlessness, involuntary movements, and uncontrollable speech). These reactions usually at the beginning of the treatment and can occur after a single administration.
- Caution is advised in patients with a history of mental depression.
- Tardive dyskinesia, a syndrome consisting of potentially irreversible, involuntary, dyskinetic movements may develop in patients treated with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE. Hence, it is recommended that AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should not be prescribed for the long–term treatment of minor symptoms, especially in elderly patients.
- if vomiting persists you should be reassessed to exclude any underlying disorder.

- if you are receiving AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE for delayed gastric emptying, then your treatment should be reviewed at an early stage for responsiveness.
- in patients with renal and hepatic impairment, therapy should be at a reduced dosage (see How AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is given").
- if you have a history of abnormal heart beats (QT interval prolongation) or any other heart problems.
- if you have problems with the levels of salts in your blood, such as potassium, sodium and magnesium.
- if you are taking any medicines known as serotonergic medicines, as taking these medications with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE can cause side effects (such as restlessness, loss of co-ordination, fast heartbeat and increased body temperature).
- if you have abnormal blood pigment level (methaemoglobinaemia) which could be related to NADH cytochrome b5 reductase deficiency. Your doctor may perform blood tests to check your blood pigment levels. In cases of abnormal levels (methaemoglobinaemia), the treatment should be immediately and permanently stopped.
- if you have high blood pressure (hypertension).
- if you have a history of allergies, including asthma (atopy) or have a rare inherited blood disease (porphyria).
- If you suffer from Parkinson's disease, AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE may worsen your symptoms.
- if you are taking any other medicine by mouth. It is possible that AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE may change the amount of the other medicine that gets into your body.

TARDIVE DYSKINESIA

Chronic treatment with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE can cause tardive dyskinesia, a serious movement disorder that is often irreversible. The risk of developing tardive dyskinesia

increases with the duration of treatment and the total cumulative dose. The elderly, especially elderly women, are most likely to develop this condition.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE therapy should routinely be discontinued in patients who develop signs or symptoms of tardive dyskinesia. There is no known treatment for tardive dyskinesia; however, in some patients symptoms may lessen or resolve after AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE treatment is stopped.

Prolonged treatment (greater that 12 weeks) with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should be avoided in all but rare cases where therapeutic benefit is thought to outweigh the risks to the patient of developing tardive dyskinesia.

Children and adolescents

Should be used with caution in young children as they are at an increased risk of extrapyramidal reaction (uncontrollable movements).

Other medicines and AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE

Always tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes all complementary or traditional medicines).

- Levodopa or other medicines used to treat Parkinson's disease (see "AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should not be administered to you") may affect each other.
- Alcohol as AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE may increase the effect of alcohol.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE can affect how other medicines work

- anticholinergics (medicines used to relieve stomach cramps or spasms)
- morphine derivatives (medicines used to treat severe pain)
- sedative medicines
- any medicines used to treat mental health problems
- digoxin (medicine used to treat heart failure)

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- cyclosporine (medicine used to treat certain problems with the immune system)
- mivacurium and suxamethonium (medicines used to relax muscles)
- fluoxetine and paroxetine (medicine used to treat depression)
- atovaquone (to treat pneumonia)
- neuroleptic medicines (for mental illness or nausea and vomiting)
- pain killers such as aspirin or paracetamol or stronger pain killers called opioids.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE with Alcohol

Taking alcohol during treatment with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE may increase the sedative effect of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE.

Pregnancy and lactation

You should not be given AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other health care provider for advice before taking AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE.

Driving and using machines

You may feel drowsy, dizzy or have uncontrollable twitching, jerking or writhing movements and unusual muscle tone causing distortion of the body after using AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE. This may affect your vision and also interfere with your ability to drive and use machines.

It is not always possible to predict to what extent AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE may interfere with the daily activities of a patient. Patients should ensure that they do not engage in the above activities until they are aware of the measure to which AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE affects them.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 2 mL, that is to say essentially sodium free.

3. How AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is given

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

You will not be expected to give yourself AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE. It will be given to you by a person who is qualified to do so.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE will be given intravenously or intramuscularly.

Carefully follow all instructions given to you by your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE will last. If you have the impression that the effect of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

Dose

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is used in the following conditions:

Severe intractable vomiting when mechanical obstruction has been excluded, chemotherapy or radiotherapy-induced vomiting, as an aid to gastro-intestinal intubation, and in premedication.

Parenteral:

On no account should AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE ampoules be diluted for injection since this will upset the isotonicity and the stability of the medicine.

Children 15 years and over with a mass of 60 kg or more:

10 mg (1 ampoule) 1 - 3 times daily I.V or I.M. depending on the severity of the condition.

Children 15 years and over with a mass of less than 60 kg:

5 mg (1,0 mL of a 10 mg/2 mL ampoule) I.V. or I.M. 1 - 3 times daily.

Children 5 - 14 years:

2,5 mg (0,5 mL of 10 mg/2 mL ampoule) I.V. or I.M. twice daily in a tuberculin syringe.

Children 3 - 5 years:

1 mg (0,2 mL of a 10 mg/2 mL ampoule) I.V. or I.M. twice daily in a tuberculin syringe.

Children 1 - 3 years:

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0.5 mg (0,1 mL of a 10 mg/2 mL ampoule) I.V. or I.M. twice daily in a tuberculin syringe.

Dosage for Diagnostic Radiology:

Intravenous:

10 – 20 mg (1 - 2 ampoules) 5 – 15 minutes before the barium meal.

Intramuscular:

10 – 20 mg (1 - 2 ampoules) 10 – 15 minutes before the barium meal.

The dosage recommendations given should be strictly adhered to if side-effects of the dystonic type are to be avoided (see Warnings and Precautions).

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should only be used after careful examination to avoid masking an underlying disorder e.g. cerebral irritation.

The total daily dose of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should not exceed 0.5 mg per kg body weight.

Adults with liver or kidney problems

Talk to your doctor if you have liver or kidney problems. The dose should be reduced if you have severe liver or kidney problems.

Total clearance of metoclopramide is significantly reduced in patients with renal impairment and hence dosage reduction of at least 50 % have been recommended in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment.

Children and adolescents

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE must not be used in children aged less than 1 year (see AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE should not be administered to you:).

If you receive more AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE than you should

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Since a health care provider will administer AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE**,** he/she will control the dosage. However, in the event of overdosage your doctor will manage the overdosage.

If you forget to use AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE

Since a health care provider will administer AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE it is unlikely that the dose will be missed.

4. Possible side effects

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while receiving AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE, please consult your health care provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop using AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips and mouth or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- rash or itching
- fainting.

These are very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious reaction to AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- chest pain, angina, changes in the way your heart beats, for example, if you notice it beating faster, cardiac arrest (particularly with the injectable route)

- shock (severe decrease of heart pressure) (particularly with the injectable route)
- uncontrollable movements (often involving head or neck). These may occur in children or young adults and particularly when high doses are used. These signs usually occur at the beginning of treatment and may even occur after one single administration. These movements will stop when treated appropriately
- high fever, high blood pressure, fitting, sweating, production of saliva. These may be signs of a condition called neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- fitting (especially in patients with epilepsy).

These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Frequent side effects:

- depression
- uncontrollable movements such as tics, shaking, twisting movements or muscle contracture (stiffness, rigidity)
- symptoms similar to Parkinson's disease (rigidity, tremors)
- feeling restless
- decrease in blood pressure (particularly with the injectable route)
- diarrhoea, constipation
- feeling drowsy, feeling weak (asthenia).

Less frequent side effects:

- raised levels of a hormone called prolactin in the blood which may cause milk production in men and in women who are not breastfeeding
- irregular periods
- visual disturbances and involuntary upward deviation of the eyeball
- hallucination (seeing or hearing things that are not there), feeling confused
- decreased level of consciousness.

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Side effects with frequency unknown:

- abnormal blood pigments levels, which may change the colour of your skin
- abnormal development of breasts (gynecomastia)
- involuntary muscle spasms after prolonged use, particularly in elderly patients
- sudden increase in blood pressure in patients with tumour of the adrenal gland (pheochromocytoma)
- very high blood pressure
- urinary incontinence
- retention of fluid in the body
- pain at the site of infection.

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the "**6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form**", found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE**.**

5. How to store AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

Your doctor, pharmacist or healthcare professional knows how to store AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE**.** The doctor or nurse who is administering AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE to you, will make sure that the medicine is not used after the expiry date printed on the vial.

Store at or below 25 °C. Protect from light.

Do not transfer the medicine to any other container.

Return all unused medicines to your pharmacist.

Do not dispose unused medicines in drains and sewerage system (e.g. toilets).

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6. Contents of the pack and other information

What AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE contains

- The active substance is metoclopramide hydrochloride.
- The other ingredients are Disodium EDTA (Disodium Edetate), Glacial Acetic Acid, Sodium Chloride, Sodium Acetate, Water for Injection, 10 % Glacial Acetic Acid or 20 % w/v Sodium Acetate Solution.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE

Each mL contains metoclopramide hydrochloride equivalent to anhydrous metoclopramide hydrochloride 5 mg.

What AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE looks like and contents of the pack

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is a clear colourless solution free of any particulate matter.

AUSTELL METOCLOPRAMIDE is supplied amber coloured glass ampoules of 10 x 2 mL or 10 x 2 mL or 10 x 10 x 2 mL or 5 x 10 x 2 mL.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

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Access to the corresponding Professional Information

Professional Information for this medicine is available on the following URL:

https://austell.co.za/product-info/

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