

 PACKAGE LEAFLET:  
Information for the patient

# ANALGINE

Tablets - 500 mg  
Solution for injection – 1000 mg / 2 ml  
(Metamizole sodium)

## Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects gets worse or if you notice any side effect not listed in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

## What is in this leaflet:

1. What Analgine is and what it is used for
2. Before you take Analgine
3. How to take Analgine
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Analgine
6. Other information

### 1. WHAT ANALGINE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Analgine contains metamizole sodium, which has a significant analgesic and antipyretic effect, but its anti-inflammatory effect is weak. It has also a spasmolytic effect on the smooth muscles of the uterus, gallbladder and urinary tract. It inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins through inhibition of cyclooxygenase. The central analgesic action is due to the inhibition of the activation of adenylate cyclase. It is indicated in severe or resistant conditions with pain or temperature.

Metamizole sodium is rapidly and completely absorbed after oral administration. The maximal plasmatic concentration is obtained after one hour. It is partially bound to plasmatic proteins. The drug is metabolised in the liver.

### 2. BEFORE YOU TAKE ANALGINE

#### Do not take Analgine if:

- you are allergic to the active substance metamizole sodium or to the other pirazolone or pirazolidine derivatives;
- you are allergic to any of the excipients mentioned at the end of this leaflet;
- you have agranulocytosis precedents accompanied with pirazolone use;
- you have compromised function of the spinal cord (e.g. after the therapy with cytostatics) or haematopoietic system pathology, as granulocytopenia;
- you have been caused bronchospasm or other anaphylactoid reactions (e.g. urticaria, rhinitis, angioedema) from non-opioid analgesics (e.g. salicylates, paracetamol, diclofenac, ibuprofen, indomethacin, naproxen);
- you suffer from any metabolic disease (glucose - 6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, hepatic porphyria);
- you are pregnant;
- the patient is a child less than 3 years old.

It should not be administered as injection in patients with hypotension or who have circulatory instability. It should not be used with chlorpromazine because it causes hyperthermia and renal failure.

If you think you have any of the above-mentioned conditions, do not take the drug. Consult first your doctor and follow the given advices.

#### Take special care with Analgine

**Because of the risks for serious side effects, drug administration may be justified only in cases when there does not exist any other safe alternative.**

Inform your doctor if you are allergic to other drugs, especially if they are in the same drug class with Analgine. The existence of hypersensitivity to Analgine (metamizole sodium) should be tested before treatment with it. Drug administration increases the risk for agranulocytosis

and shock. It is necessary to discontinue the treatment and consult immediately the doctor if any of the following symptoms develops that may be associated with neutropenia: fever, chills, sore throat, mouth ulcerations.

#### Pancytopenia

In case of pancytopenia, the treatment should be discontinued immediately and the complete blood count should be monitored until it is normalized.

Contact your doctor immediately if during treatment with Analgine you develop signs and symptoms that indicate blood dyscrasia (e.g. not a good general condition, infections, persistent fever, ecchymosis, bleeding, pallor).

Metamizole sodium may cause worsening of dyspnoea and cyanosis. It should be used with caution in asthmatic or atopic patients. Treatment should be immediately discontinued if any sign or symptom of anaphylaxis appears (urticaria, angioedema, rash, dyspnoea, general pallor or hyperemia, not a good general condition, hypotension, shock, oedema of the larynx), if signs of agranulocytosis or thrombocytopenia appear.

The use of this medicine is not recommended in women who want to start a pregnancy.

#### Special warnings

It should be kept in mind that parenteral route (injection) is associated with a greater risk for anaphylactic / anaphylactoid reactions, which may cause death, because of patient hypersensitivity. For this reason, this route of administration remains only for those cases considered as absolutely necessary by the doctor. The doctor itself, through a very careful anamnesis, should preliminarily exclude the patient hypersensitivity, which constitutes an absolute contraindication.

Patients who have high risk for severe anaphylactoid reactions are especially those with:

- asthma caused by analgesics or intolerance of urticaria - angioedema type from analgesics;
- bronchial asthma, especially if they also have polyposis rhinosinusitis;
- chronic urticaria;
- intolerance to alcohol;
- intolerance to colorants or preservatives.

Before the administration of Analgine, specific questions should be made to the patients. If the doctor considers it necessary to administer Analgine, emergency treatment should be available.

#### Severe skin reactions

After the administration of metamizole, Stevens - Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis are reported, which are skin reactions that may endanger patient's life. If their signs or symptoms appear (progressive cutaneous eruption, often with blisters or mucous membrane damage), treatment with metamizole should be discontinued immediately and it should not start over again.

#### Hypotensive sporadic reactions

Metamizole may cause hypotensive reactions in sporadic cases. These reactions may be dose - dependent and it is more possible to happen after the administration as an injection. The risk for severe hypotensive reactions increases if:

- the injection is not administered slowly;
- the patient has an existing hypotension, dehydration or decreased volume, instability of the circulation or its insufficiency;
- the patient has high fever.

The administration of high doses of metamizole in patients with renal or liver failure should be avoided, because in these patients, the rate of elimination of the drug is decreased.

#### Taking other medicines

Inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including those obtained without a prescription. Inform your doctor if you are taking any of the following drugs:

- cyclosporin, because a reduction of the plasmatic levels of cyclosporin may occur;
- methotrexate, because by concomitant use with Analgine, blood toxicity caused by methotrexate may increase, especially in the elderly, thus this combination should be avoided;
- chlorpromazine, because it causes hypothermia and renal failure;

- neuroleptic and anxiolytic drugs because they potentiate metamizole sodium action against pain;
- some antidepressants, oral contraceptives and allopurinol slow down the metabolism of the drug and thus increase its toxicity.

During treatment with Analgine, alcohol consume should be avoided.

#### Taking Analgine with food and drinks

It is advised to take the tablets after food and with a lot of liquid.

During treatment with Analgine, alcohol consume should be avoided.

#### Pregnancy

Category B.

Its use is not recommended during the first and third trimester of pregnancy, while in the second trimester it may be administered only if the possible benefit outweighs the potential risk.

#### Breast - feeding

The metabolites of Analgine pass in breast milk, thus this drug should not be used during breast - feeding.

If you take Analgine, it should pass at least 48 hours before you breastfeed your baby.

#### Driving and using machines

There are no data to indicate that Analgine affects the ability to drive and use machines.

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

Analgine - Solution for injection contains:

- about 43 mg / 2 ml benzyl alcohol. Benzyl alcohol may cause toxic reactions and allergic reactions, mainly in babies and children up to 3 years old, so this drug should not be used in these ages. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have liver or renal problems, or if you are pregnant or breast - feeding, because high volumes may lead to toxicity.
- about 2.88 mmol sodium / 2 ml. It should be taken into consideration from patients who are on a sodium restriction diet.

### 3. HOW TO TAKE ANALGINE

Always take Analgine exactly as your doctor has told you. If you feel that its effects are too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

It is advised to take the tablets after food and with a lot of fluids.

#### Dosage for the tablets is as follows:

*Adults and children over 15 years old:* 500 mg (1 tablet), 1 - 4 times daily. The maximal daily dose is 3 g.

*The solution for injection Analgine should be used only if it is not possible to use the oral dosage form.*

#### Dosage for the solution for injection is as follows:

Intramuscular or intravenous injection: *Adults and children over 15 years:* 0.5 - 3 g daily, in divided doses. A practical overview for the dosage of metamizole with intramuscular or intravenous injection in children, based in body weight, is given as follows:

**The solution for injection Analgine should not be used in children less than 3 years old because of benzyl alcohol content.**

*16 - 23 kg:* 0.3 - 0.8 ml solution for injection 1000 mg / 2 ml to be injected intramuscularly or intravenously, every 6 - 8 hours.

*24 - 30 kg:* 0.4 - 1.0 mL solution for injection 1000 mg / 2 ml to be injected intramuscularly or intravenously, every 6 - 8 hours.

*31 - 45 kg:* 0.8 - 1.8 mL solution for injection 1000 mg / 2 ml to be injected intramuscularly or intravenously, every 6 - 8 hours.

The injection should be administered slowly, with the patient lied down and controlling the heart and blood circulation.

#### If you take more Analgine than you should

If you take more Analgine than you should, or if the children have taken this medicine incorrectly, please contact your doctor or call the hospital or emergency to get an opinion for the risk and an advice for the actions to be taken.

#### If you forget to take Analgine

If you forget a dose (or more doses), take the following dose when it is time to take it usually. Do not take a double dose (or higher) to make up for a forgotten dose. If you have further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

### 4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

All medicines can cause side effects, although not everybody manifests them.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects:

- allergic reactions (Analgine use is dangerous mainly in porphyric patients), these reactions may be severe and life - threatening and sometimes fatal; in some patients cross - sensitivity appeared by the simultaneous use of metamizole with aspirin; it causes and worsens dyspnoea (difficulty on breathing), may cause cyanosis, apnea and also asthmatic paroxysms in patients who suffer from asthma;
- effects on the blood (risk for agranulocytosis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and shock);
- effects on the skin (toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens - Johnson syndrome, which may risk patient's life, urticarial rash with itching of the skin, mucous membranes and conjunctiva).

In people who suffer from kidney disease, temporary impairment of their function may appear, associated with oliguria, polyuria, proteinuria and interstitial nephritis; these effects may appear after the use of high doses.

In some cases, after its administration, sporadic transitory hypotensive reactions may appear.

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

### 5. HOW TO STORE ANALGINE

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use Analgine after the expiry date which is stated on the package.

Store below 25°C.

Keep in the original packaging to protect it from light and humidity!

### 6. OTHER INFORMATION

#### What Analgine – tablet contains

The active substance is metamizole sodium.

Each tablet contains 500 mg metamizole sodium.

**Other excipients** are: sodium laurylsulfate, sodium starch glycolate, magnesium stearate, talc.

#### What Analgine – solution for injection contains

The active substance is metamizole sodium.

Each ampoule 2 ml contains 1000 mg metamizole sodium.

**Other excipients** are: sodium thiosulfate, sodium - EDTA, benzyl alcohol, hydrochloric acid, water for injection.

#### Contents of the pack:

Tablets: carton box with 30 tablets.

Solution for injection: carton box with 10 ampoules, carton box with 100 ampoules (for hospital use).

#### Explanatory of the illustration icons on the packaging:



Without medical prescription.



Prescription only medicine.



Content.



Warning.



Tablet shape.



Solution for injection.

#### Marketing Authorisation Holder (MAH) and Manufacturer:



**PROFARMA Sh.a.**  
Rruga "Myslym Keta"  
Tel.: 00355 4 23 89 602  
Tirana - ALBANIA

This leaflet was last revised in May 2015.

