



**La Nuova Grafica Lucana srl**  
I T A L Y

**ISTRUZIONI PIEGATE**

**SCHEDA DATI TECNICI**

**Cliente** S.M. Farmaceutici s.r.l. **Codice cliente** 110.00002  
**Prodotto** Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion - Istruzioni piegate  
**Cod. prodotto** PZ17454/00 rev. 01 - 34879 - 0319  
**Carta g/m<sup>2</sup>** 50

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**Formato steso** mm 110 x mm 450

**Formato piegato** mm 110 x mm 50 *pieghe 3 + 3*

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 La N.G.L. Controllo Qualità

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 firma Cliente per approvazione

## Patient Information Leaflet (PIL)

### Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion

Paracetamol



#### Read all of 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, nurse, 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 get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist. See sections 1 and 5.

#### In this leaflet

1. Serious side effects
2. What Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. is and what it is used for
3. Before you take Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion
4. How to take Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion
5. Possible side effects
6. How to store Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion
7. Further information

#### 1. Serious side effects

##### Black box warning

For the physician

Risk of Medication Errors and Hepatotoxicity: Take care when prescribing, preparing, and administering paracetamol injection to avoid dosing errors which could result in accidental overdose and death. In particular, be careful to ensure that:

- the dose in milligrams (mg) and milliliters (mL) is not confused;
- the dosing is based on weight for patients under 50 kg;
- infusion pumps are properly programmed; and
- the total daily dose of paracetamol from all sources does not exceed maximum daily limits.

Paracetamol injection contains paracetamol. Paracetamol has been associated with cases of acute liver failure, at times resulting in liver transplant and death. Most of the cases of liver injury are associated with the use of paracetamol at doses that exceed the maximum daily limits, and often involve use of more than one paracetamol-containing product.

#### 2. What Paraconica is and what it is used for

Paraconica, the active ingredient in Paraconica, is an analgesic (relieves pain) and antipyretic (lowers fever). It works by reducing the amount of prostaglandins (substances that control inflammation, pain, and temperature) your body produces.

#### What is Paraconica used for?

Paraconica is used for short-term treatment (maximum 2 days)

- of mild to moderate pain when oral administration is not possible, especially following surgery;
- of fever.

#### 3. Before you take Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion

Paraconica should only be used under the supervision of your doctor or nurse in a hospital setting.

##### a. Do not take Paraconica if:

- you are allergic (hypersensitive) to paracetamol or to propacetamol (an analgesic similar to paracetamol) or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 7);
- an allergic reaction may include a rash, itching, difficulty breathing or swelling of the face, lips, throat or tongue;
- you suffer from severe liver disease.

##### b. Take special care with Paraconica

Other disorders may affect the use of Paraconica.

Inform your doctor before treatment with Paraconica if

- you have liver disease or severe kidney disease, or you are addicted to alcohol;
- you are using other medicines that affect your liver function;
- you suffer from an eating disorder or are in a general state of ill health with severe weight loss and muscle loss;
- you are malnourished;
- you are dehydrated or have hypovolaemia (decreased blood volume).
- you have low glutathione levels (e.g. in cases of sepsis or malnutrition). Paraconica may increase the risk of metabolic acidosis (more acidic blood).

##### c. Taking other medicines

Medicines can interact with each other. Tell your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist if you are taking/using, have recently taken/used or might take/use any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription, or herbal medicines and natural products.

Paraconica may affect or be affected by some other medicines. You should always seek the advice of your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist before using Paraconica with other medicines. In particular, you should tell your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Phenytoin reduces paracetamol efficacy and increases the risk of liver injury. If you are on phenytoin therapy, high and/or long-term doses of paracetamol should be avoided. You may be monitored for signs of liver injury.
- Paracetamol's potential for liver injury may be increased when co-administering medicines that increase its metabolism (including some antibiotics, anticonvulsants, barbiturates, or anticoagulants).
- Liver injury can also be increased by salicylamide, as it slows the speed at which your body eliminates paracetamol.
- Use of paracetamol and chlorzoxazone together increases the liver injury potential of both medicines.
- Medicines to prevent blood clotting (anticoagulants, e.g. warfarin, coumarins). More check-ups to look at the effect of the anticoagulant might be needed.
- Other paracetamol-containing products, in order not to exceed the recommended daily dose.
- Probenecid slows the speed at which your body eliminates paracetamol. When co-administering probenecid, a lower paracetamol dose should be used.

#### d. Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion with food, drink

Food and drink have no influence.

#### e. Pregnancy, breastfeeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Paraconica may be used during pregnancy and during breastfeeding. Only small amounts of Paraconica pass into breast milk. However, your doctor must evaluate if the treatment is advisable.

#### f. Driving and using machines

No effects of Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion are known.

#### 4. How to take Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion

Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. can only be used in patients who weigh more than 33 kg. Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Avoid other paracetamol-containing products in order not to exceed the recommended daily dose. Check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist if you are not sure.

For intravenous use (injection into a vein).

Paraconica is a ready-to-use solution administered as a 15-minute infusion.

The **maximum single dose** is 1 g paracetamol per administration. The **maximum daily dose** is 4 g paracetamol. The **maximum duration of treatment** is 2 days.

The dose you will be given will be decided by the doctor and will depend on your weight, liver and kidney function.

#### Dosage

- If you weigh more than 50 kg, you will receive 1 g paracetamol per administration, up to 4 times a day. The minimum interval between two administrations must be 4 hours and the maximum daily dose must not exceed 4 g.
- If your weight is between 33 kg and 50 kg, you will receive 15 mg paracetamol per kg per administration, up to 4 times daily. The minimum interval between two administrations must be 4 hours and the maximum daily dose must not exceed 60 mg/kg.
- If you weigh less than 50 kg, the volume of solution for infusion is 1.5 mL/kg per administration.

#### Patients with liver or kidney disease

Your doctor will increase the interval between two administrations and reduce the dose (maximum 2 g paracetamol per day) if you have liver injury, malnutrition, dehydration, or ill health with severe weight loss and muscle loss.

For the physician: You will find information on dosing based on patient weight at the end of this package leaflet.

#### a. If you take more Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion than you should

Occurrence of an overdose is unlikely with Paraconica because it is given in hospitals by qualified personnel. If you are given too much of this medicine even if you feel well, talk to a doctor straight away. He/she will take appropriate action. Too much paracetamol can cause delayed, serious liver damage. Contact your doctor, nurse or pharmacist immediately if you experience the following symptoms of an overdose within the first 24 hours: feeling or being sick, weight loss, pale skin (pallor) or abdominal pain.

For the physician: You will find information on the symptoms and treatment of overdose at the end of this package leaflet.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

#### 5. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

#### Stop taking Paraconica and consult your doctor immediately,

- if you have a skin rash, severe blistering or peeling of the skin, mucous membrane lesions or any sign of hypersensitivity: swollen face, lips, throat, or tongue, difficulty to swallow or to breathe, itching, racing heart, and a drop in blood pressure.

#### Tell your doctor or nurse if you experience the following side effects:

- **Uncommon side effects** – in 1 to 10 in 1,000 patients treated
  - Rash (red skin or itching).

- **Rare side effects** – in 1 to 10 in 10,000 patients treated

- General feeling of discomfort (malaise);
- A drop in blood pressure;
- Overdose (see Section 4), with symptoms of liver injury
- Severe skin reactions with peeling skin and mucosal loss; rash (erythema or urticaria)
- Allergy-related blood disorders

- **Very rare side effects** – in less than 1 in 10,000 patients treated

- Hypersensitivity reactions, including symptoms like rash or itching;
- Serious skin reactions: acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN);
- Allergic reactions such as swelling, breathing difficulties, sweating, nausea, a decrease in blood pressure, and serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis).
- A small proportion (5-10%) of patients with aspirin-induced asthma or intolerance may also respond in a similar fashion to paracetamol (analgesic asthma).

If you have a kidney or urinary disorder, an overdose can cause kidney damage.

The use of Paraconica has been associated with abnormal breakdown of red blood cells (haemolytic anaemia), rapid heart rate, vomiting, inflamed pancreas, obstructed bile flow from the liver (cholestasis) and other liver disorders (jaundice, fulminant hepatitis, hepatic necrosis, hepatic failure, elevated liver enzyme levels), skin disorders and injection site reactions (erythema, pruritus).

If you get any side effect, talk to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effect not listed in this leaflet.

#### 6. How to store Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not store above 30°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Store vial in original carton to protect from light.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and the label after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

#### 7. Further information

##### a. What Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion contains

- The active substance is paracetamol 10 mg/mL. Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion contains 10 x 100 mL vials (hospital pack). One vial contains 1000 mg paracetamol in 100 mL.
- The other ingredients are: mannitol, disodium phosphate dihydrate, hydrochloric acid 1M, sodium hydroxide 1M, cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate.

##### b. What Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion look like, and the contents of the pack

Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion is a clear and colourless solution. Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion vials are packed in cardboard boxes. Each box contains 10 x 100 mL vials.

##### c. Marketing authorization holder and manufacturer:

Acino Pharma AG, Liesberg, Switzerland

##### Manufacturer

S.M. Farmaceutici SRL, Tito, Italy

##### d. This leaflet was revised in March 2018.

##### e. To report any side effects:

- The National Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety Centre (NPC)
- Fax: +966-11-205-7662
- Call NPC at +966-11-2038222, Exts: 2317-2356-2353-2354-2334-2340.
- Toll free phone: 8002490000
- E-mail: npc.drug@sdfa.gov.sa
- Website: www.sdfa.gov.sa/npc

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

##### f. Council of Arab Health Ministers

##### This is a Medicament

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

Council of Arab Health Ministers

Union of Arab Pharmacists

#### The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

##### Paraconica administration and dosing.

Paraconica is a ready-to-use solution administered as a 15-minute I.V. infusion. As with all solutions for infusion in glass vials, the infusion must be carefully monitored, particularly towards the end of the infusion (particularly in central venous infusions, to avoid an air embolism).

Do not use Paraconica 1000 mg I.V. solution for infusion if you notice any particulate matter and discoloration. For single use only. The product should be used immediately after opening. Any unused solution should be discarded.

Patient weight	Dose per administration	Volume per administration	Maximum daily dose*
>50 kg	1 g	100 mL	4 g
>33 kg to ≤50 kg	15 mg/kg	1.5 mL/kg	60 mg/kg (maximum 4g)
>33 kg with risk factors for hepatotoxicity**	Paraconica dose must be reduced or the time between doses must be increased.		2 g

\* Provided patients are not receiving other paracetamol-containing products. In patients with severe kidney disease, the time between Paraconica doses should be extended to 6 hours.

\*\* Also including malnutrition, dehydration, or ill health with severe weight loss and muscle loss. The daily dose must not exceed 2 g paracetamol.

##### Symptoms of an overdose

Paracetamol is associated with a risk of overdose, which can be fatal. An overdose, 7.5 g paracetamol or more in a single dose in adults or 140 mg/kg body weight in a single dose in children, causes cytolytic hepatitis, which may induce complete and irreversible hepatic necrosis. This can lead to acute or fulminant liver failure, hepatic insufficiency, metabolic acidosis and encephalopathy, which can result in coma and death. Simultaneously, elevated plasma levels of liver transaminases (AST, ALT), lactate dehydrogenase and bilirubin are observed together with a decreased prothrombin level 12-48 hours after administration. Clinical symptoms of liver damage normally occur for the first time after 2 days and reach their peak after 3-4 days. During the first 24 hours, there are no specific early symptoms. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting and malaise, pallor and abdominal pain may occur and persist. Hepatic damage can occur 24 hours to 5 days after administration.

##### Treatment of an overdose

In all cases, N-acetylcysteine (NAC) must be administered I.V. or orally as soon as possible (preferably within 10 hours post overdose). NAC may afford some protection even after 10 hours; however, prolonged treatment is required in these cases. The paracetamol concentration in plasma must be determined as soon as possible (no sooner than 3 hours after the overdose). However, the results do not have to be available before starting treatment with NAC.

Liver tests must be performed from the outset and repeated every 24 hours. Supplemental symptomatic treatment (after NAC) should be determined on the basis of blood paracetamol levels and the length of time since the Paraconica overdose.

