

Medicine 2%, injectable solution

Mepivacaine chlorhydrate, Adrenaline bitartrate

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- Any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

this leaflet:

1. What Medicine 2% is and what it is used for
2. Before you use Medicine 2%
3. How you use Medicine 2%
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Medicine 2%
6. Further information

1. What is Medicine 2% is and what it is used for?

Pharmaceutical form

Medicine 2% is presented in injectable solution in a 1.8ml cartridge.

Pharmacological class

This drug is an injectable local anesthetic for dental use.

Indication:

This drug is indicated in local anesthesia for dental use.

2. Before you use Medicine 2%?

Contraindications:

Known allergy to local anesthetics belonging to the same group. Known allergy to preservative agent.

- Contraindications due to mepivacaine chlorhydrate:

- Serious myasthenia
- Cholinesterase's low plasma levels
- Serious hepatic disorders: cirrhosis, acquired or genetic porphyria
- Contraindications due to adrenaline:
 - valvular cardiac disease (particularly sequelae to acute rheumatic fever).
 - Known sensitivity to sympathomimetic amines.
 - Cardiovascular affections: arrhythmia, ischemic pathology, hypertension
 - thyrotoxicosis
 - severe diabetes
 - patients treated with MAOI
 - patients treated with tricyclic anti-depressors
- Injection by intravenous route is strictly contra-indicated
- Inflammation or sepsis in the region of the proposed injection

Patients in whom there is a possibility that general anaesthesia might be required to complete the procedure.

Warnings and precautions of use:

Warnings:

- Intra-vascular injection is strictly contraindicated: it is, therefore, imperative to ensure that the needle is not inserted in a blood vessel.

- Toxic reactions may occur in case of overdose or accidental intravenous injection

- This product contains sulphites which may induce or make worse anaphylactic reactions.

- Do not mix the injectable solution to other products in the same syringe

- Do not reuse opened cartridges.

- Washing gloves by the professionals is recommended in stomatology (WHO), in aim to eliminate the risk of contact allergy.

- A transient whitening of the mucosa in front of the injection area can be observed.

Precautions of use:

Since amide-type local anesthetics are also metabolised by the liver and excreted via kidneys, Medicine 2% should be used with caution in patients with hepatic or renal disease. Patients with severe hepatic disease or renal impairment, because of their inability to metabolise or excrete local anesthetics normally, are at greater risk of developing toxic plasma concentration. Due to the presence of adrenaline, the product is not advised for diabetic patients or for patients with thyrotoxicosis.

Mepivacaine should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy, bradycardia, digitalis intoxication, severe shock or heart block.

Mepivacaine should also be used with caution in patients with impaired cardiovascular function as they may be less able to compensate for functional changes associated with prolongation of AV conduction produced by the drug. In patients with Stoke-Adams syndrome or Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome care should be taken to avoid accidental arterio-venous injection.

- It is deeply recommended to investigate about field, current treatments and eventual allergic history.

Because of the presence of adrenaline, the drug is not recommended in diabetics and patients receiving treatments which are likely to modify their reaction to adrenaline (MAOI, for example).

- The use of this drug should not be considered during pregnancy unless if necessary.

- When administering a local anesthetic, we must have at disposal anticonvulsant drugs (injectable benzodiazepines and barbiturates), relaxants, atropine and vasopressors; and reanimation material (especially a source of oxygen) permitting artificial ventilation when necessary.

- In case of high doses administration, a pre-medication with benzodiazepines is necessary.

- Precaution is recommended in case of sensitivity, hepatic impairment and/or acidosis.

- Local anesthesia should be avoided in inflammatory or infected areas.

- It is recommended to prevent patients about a risk of anesthesia which should be taken into account: various bites: lips, mucosa, and tongue...patients should avoid chewing gum or other meals as long as their mouth or throat is insensitive.

- Like all other cartridges, the diaphragm should be disinfected just before use. It should be dabbed carefully with either 70% alcohol or 90% pure isopropyl alcohol for pharmaceutical use.

- Cartridges should not be immersed in any solution.

Use during pregnancy and breastfeeding:

Pregnancy:

Clinically, and currently there are no enough pertinent data which can evaluate eventual malformations or foeto-toxic effects induced by mepivacaine when administered in pregnant women. Therefore, the use of mepivacaine in odonto-stomatological indications can only be considered when necessary during pregnancy.

Breastfeeding:

It is not known whether mepivacaine or its metabolites appear in breast milk.

Adrenaline is excreted in the breast milk. Therefore the use of Medicine 2% is not recommended during breastfeeding.

Drug interactions:

The administration of local anesthetic solutions containing adrenaline to patients receiving monoamine oxidase inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants or phenothiazines may produce severe prolonged hypotension or hypertension. Phenothiazines and butyrophenones may reduce or reverse the pressor effect of adrenaline. Concurrent use of these agents should generally be avoided.

In situations when concurrent therapy is necessary, careful patient monitoring is essential. Concurrent administration of vasopressor drugs and ergot-type oxytocic drugs may cause severe, persistent hypertension or cerebrovascular accidents.

Medicine 2% should be administered with caution to patients under the following treatments:

- Hypoglycaemics: adrenaline-induced hyperglycaemia may lead to loss of blood sugar control in diabetic patients treated with hypoglycaemics.

- Anti-arrhythmic agents (e.g. procainamide, mexiletine, disopyramide): Mepivacaine may increase their effects.

- Skeletal muscle relaxant (suxamethonium): combination with Mepivacaine may lead to excessive neuromuscular block.

- Cardiac glycosides (e.g. digoxin): adrenaline may interact with cardiac glycosides resulting in cardiac arrhythmias.

- Adrenergic neuron blocking agents (e.g. guanethidine): since the product contains adrenaline.

- Quinidine: combination with adrenaline may lead to cardiac arrhythmias.

- Cimetidine: increased serum levels of Mepivacaine have been reported after concurrent cimetidine and Mepivacaine administration.

- Amitriodolone: combination with Mepivacaine may reduce the clearance of Mepivacaine and seizures, sinus

bradycardia and a long sinoatrial arrest have been reported. Patients receiving the combination should be carefully monitored.

- Phenytoin and other antiepileptic drugs such as phenobarbital, primidone and carbamazepine appear to enhance the metabolism of Mepivacaine but the significance of this is not known.

Phenytoin and Mepivacaine have additive cardiac depressant effects.

Serious cardiac arrhythmias and acute pulmonary oedema if hypoxia present may occur if preparations containing adrenaline are employed in patients during or following the administration of chloroform, halothane, cyclopropane, trichloroethylene or other halogenated compounds.

- structurally related local anesthetics: Mepivacaine should be used with caution in patients receiving agents structurally related to local anesthetics.

- Beta adrenoceptor antagonists: Propranolol and metoprolol reduce the metabolism of intravenous Mepivacaine. It is possible that this effect may also occur with other betaadrenoceptor antagonists. If these drugs are used concurrently then the patient should be closely observed for the signs of Mepivacaine toxicity.

3. How you use Medicine 2%?

Dosage and mode of administration:

Adult Dosage:

For usual interventions:

- 1 to 3 cartridges of 1.8ml of medicine 2% with 1/100000 of adrenaline, for each intervention according to the area to be anesthetized and to the injection technique to be used.
- The operation is rarely repeated more than one time in a week in the same patient.

Paediatric Dosage:

- The amount to be injected will be determined according to the child's age and the importance of the intervention.

- We should take into account the child's weight.

- The mean dose: 0.025ml of anesthetic solution/kg of weight.

- Do not exceed one cartridge/session

- The maximal dose of mepivacaine chlorhydrate (in mg) to be administered in children is : child's weight (kg) x 1.33

Mode of administration:

Local or regional injection in intra-buccal mucosa the maximum injection rate should not exceed 1 ml per minute.

Overdose:

The neurological signs of toxicity should be treated if clonism occurs:

- Assist and provide adequate Ventilation

- lying position, if necessary

- Before signs of poisoning develop, provide the patient with oxygen and treat him with IM benzodiazepine injection

- Assist ventilation

4. Possible side effects:

Common reactions ($\geq 1\%$ and $\leq 10\%$):

Excluding post procedural dental pain, local reactions at the injection site are the most common adverse events: infection, gingivitis, pain and oedema. Headache, paraesthesia and hyperaesthesia are also reported after use of anesthetic injections during dental procedures.

Uncommon (1% and $< 1\%$):

Serious adverse experiences following the administration of Mepivacaine are similar in nature to those observed with other amide local anesthetic agents. These adverse experiences are, in general, dose-related and may result from high plasma levels caused by excessive dosage, rapid absorption, unintended intravascular injection or may result from hypersensitivity, idiosyncrasy or diminished tolerance on the part of the patient.

Serious adverse experiences are generally systemic in nature.

The following types are those most commonly reported:

Central nervous system CNS manifestations are excitatory and/or depressant and may be characterised by lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred or double vision, vomiting, sensations of heat, cold or numbness, agitation, difficulty in swallowing and slurred speech, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, respiratory depression and arrest which are less common. The excitatory manifestations may be very brief or may not occur at all, in which case the first manifestation of toxicity may be drowsiness merging into unconsciousness and respiratory arrest.

Drowsiness following the administration of Mepivacaine is usually an early sign of a high blood level of the drug and may occur as a consequence of rapid absorption.

Cardiovascular system

Cardiovascular manifestations are usually depressant and are characterised by bradycardia, hypotension, and cardiovascular collapse, which may lead to cardiac arrest.

Signs and symptoms of depressed cardiovascular function may commonly result from a vasovagal reaction, particularly if the patient is in an upright position. Less commonly, they may result from a direct effect of the drug. Failure to recognize the premonitory signs such as sweating, a feeling of faintness, changes in pulse or sensorium may result in progressive cerebral hypoxia and seizure or serious cardiovascular catastrophe.

Management consists of placing the patient in the recumbent position and ventilation with oxygen. Supportive treatment of circulatory depression may require the administration of intravenous fluids and, when appropriate, a vasopressor (e.g. epinephrine) as directed by the clinical situation.

Allergic reactions

Allergic reactions are characterised by cutaneous lesions, urticaria, oedema or anaphylactoid reactions. Allergic reactions as a result of sensitivity to Mepivacaine are extremely rare and, if they occur, should be managed by conventional means. The detection of sensitivity by skin testing is of doubtful value.

5. How to store Medicine 2%?

- To be stored in a temperature under 25°C and away from light.

- Avoid any risk of freezing.

6. Further information

a. What Medicine 2% contains:

Each cartridge contains:

The active substances are:	
Mepivacaine Hydrochloride	36 mg
Adrenaline bitartrate	0.032 mg
The other ingredients are	
Sodium chloride	9 mg
Sodium metabisulfite	0.9 mg
W.F.I	(q.s) 1.8 ml

b. What Medicine 2% looks like and contents of the pack:

Medicine 2% is presented in injectable solution in a 1.8 ml cartridge, box of 50 cartridges

c. Marketing authorisation holder and manufacturer :

LES LABORATOIRES MEDIS - S.A.

Route de Tunis - KM 7 - BP 206 - 8000 Nabeul - Tunisie

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E-mail: medis@planet.com.tn

For any information about this medicinal product, please contact the local representative of the Marketing

Authorisation Holder:

Sakhiya Trading Establishment

P.O.Box: 991, Riyadh 11421- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Tel: 00966 1 4646955

Fax: 00966 1 4643462

d. This leaflet was last approved in "July 2011"; version number " 00"

e. To report any side effects(s):

SAUDI ARABIA

- National Pharmacovigilance Center (NPC)

• Fax: +966-1-210-7398

• E-mail: npc.drug@sfga.gov.sa

• Website: www.sfga.gov.sa/npc

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 experts in medicine its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children

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