הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לרופא

תאריך 4.2015

שם תכשיר באנגלית Amiodacore Injection

מספר רישום: 043-04-23211-00

שם בעל הרישום Sanofi Aventis Israel ltd

טופס זה מיועד לפרוט ההחמרות בלבד!

מוזכרים כאן רק תתי הסעיפים בהם נעשה שינוי בטיחות. מידע מלא ניתן למצוא בעלון המלא.

ההחמרות ~~המבוקשות~~ שאושרו מסומנות על רקע צהוב.
טקסט שהוסר מסומן בקו אדום

פרטים על השינוי/ים המבוקש/ים

פרק בעלון	טקסט נוכחי	טקסט חדש
4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use		….. **Drug interactions (see section 4.5)** **….** Severe bradycardia and heart block have been reported in patients taking amiodarone and Harvoni, or amiodarone and a combination of Sovaldi and Daklinza. Of 8 cases reviewed up to April 2015, one case resulted in fatal cardiac arrest and two required pacemaker intervention. Onset of bradycardia was within 24 hours of initiating hepatitis C treatment in 6 cases and within 2 to 12 days in the other 2 cases. Rechallenge in the context of continued amiodarone treatment resulted in recurrence of symptomatic bradycardia in 2 cases. Recurrence was also seen on rechallenge with the antivirals 8 days after stopping amiodarone, but not 8 weeks after stopping. Amiodarone should only be initiated in patients treated with Harvoni, or Sovaldi plus Daklinza, if other antiarrhythmics are contra-indicated or not tolerated. If concomitant use with amiodarone is unavoidable, patients should be closely monitored, particularly during the first weeks of treatment. Those at high risk of bradyarrhythmia should be monitored in an appropriate clinical setting for 48 hours after starting concomitant treatment. **Severe bullous reactions (see section 4.8)** Life-threatening or even fatal cutaneous reactions Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) (see section Section 4.8). If symptoms or signs of SJS, TEN (e.g.progressive skin rash often with blisters or mucosal lesions) are present amiodarone treatment should be discontinued immediately ……

… **4.5.4 use of certain hepatitis C medicines (Harvoni (sofosbuvir with ledipasvir) , a combination of Sovaldi (sofosbuvir) and Daklinza (daclatasvir)) and amiodarone** Severe bradycardia and heart block have been reported in patients taking amiodarone and Harvoni, or amiodarone and a combination of Sovaldi and Daklinza. Due to its long half-life, patients who have discontinued amiodarone within the past few months should also be monitored when starting hepatitis C treatment with Harvoni or Sovaldi plus Daklinza. • Patients receiving these hepatitis C medicines with amiodarone, with or without other medicines that lower heart rate, should be warned of the symptoms of bradycardia and heart block and should be advised to seek urgent medical advice if they experience them.		**4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**
Blood and lymphatic system disorders: ... Frequency not known: neutropenia, agranulocytosis. … **Endocrine disorders:** … • Very rare: syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH). **Gastrointestinal disorders:** … • Frequency not Known: Pancreatitis/ acute pancreatitis … **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:** … • Frequency not known: urticaria. Eczema, severe skin reactions sometimes fatal including toxic epidermal necrolysis/Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Bullous dermatitis and Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systematic symptoms. ….. **Psychiatric disorders:** Frequency not Known: Confusional state/delirium, hallucination **Reproductive system and breast disorders:** Frequency not Known: Libido decreased		**4.8 Undesirable Effects**

~~There are no pre-clinical data of relevance to the prescriber which are additional to that already included in other sections of the SPC.~~ In a 2-years carcinogenicity study in rats, amiodarone caused an increase in thyroid follicular tumours (adenomas and/or carcinomas) in both sexes at clinical relevant exposures. Since mutagenicity findings were negative, an epigenic rather than genotoxic mechanism is proposed for this type of tumour induction. In the mouse, carcinomas were not observed, but a dose-dependent thyroid follicular hyperplasia was seen. These effects on the thyroid in rats and mice are most likely due to effects of amiodarone on the synthesis and/or release of thyroid gland hormones. The relevance of these findings is considered to be low.		**5.3 Preclinical safety data**