PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Rapiscan 400 microgram solution for injection Regadenoson

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine because it contains important information for

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

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

In this leaflet:

- What Rapiscan is and what it is used for
- What you need to know before you are given Rapiscan
- How Rapiscan is given
- Possible side effects
- How to store Rapiscan

6. Contents of the pack and other information 1. WHAT RAPISCAN IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Rapiscan contains the active substance regadenoson. This belongs to a group of medicines called 'coronary vasodilators'. It makes the heart arteries expand and heart rate increase. This makes more blood flow to the muscles of the heart.

This medicine is for diagnostic use only.

Rapiscan is used in a type of heart scan in adults called 'myocardial perfusion imaging'

The scan uses a radioactive substance called a 'radiopharmaceutical' to create images. These images show how well blood flows to the muscles of the heart. Usually, exercise on a treadmill is used to put the heart under stress before a scan. During the exercise, a small amount of radiopharmaceutical is injected into the body, often into a vein in the hand. Images are then taken of the heart. The doctor can then see if the heart muscles are getting enough blood flow when it is under stress.

If you are unable to exercise enough to reach sufficient stress to the heart, Rapiscan will be injected to provide a stress of similar amplitude to the heart to increase the blood flow.

Rapiscan is also used during catheterisation and imaging arteries of the heart (invasive coronary angiography) to expand the arteries of the heart to measure the difference in pressure, caused by a narrowing within one or more arteries. During cardiac catheterisation, a long thin tube called a catheter is inserted either through your femoral or radial artery and threaded through your blood vessels to your heart. The doctor performing the catheterisation may also want to measure the difference in pressure (fractional flow reserve) due to a narrowing detected in one or more arteries of the heart.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU ARE **GIVEN RAPISCAN**

Do not take Rapiscan:

- if you have slow heart rate (high degree heart block or
- sinus node disease), and don't have a pacemaker fitted. if you have chest pain that occurs unpredictably (unstable
- angina) and that has not improved after treatment.
- if you have low blood pressure (hypotension).
- if you have heart failure.
- if you are allergic to regadenoson or any of the other ingredients of Rapiscan listed in section 6 of this

Talk to your doctor, or pharmacist before taking Rapiscan Your doctor needs to know before you are given

- if you have had a recent serious heart problem (for
- example a heart attack or abnormal heart rhythms). if you have a heart rhythm where your heartbeat is very fast or uneven (atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter)
- if you have high blood pressure that is not controlled, especially if this has been accompanied by recent episodes of nose bleed, headache or blurred or double
- if you have had episodes of mini strokes (called transient ischaemic attacks)
- if you have a heart rhythm disorder called long QT
- syndrome. if you have episodes of heart block (which can slow the

heart down) or a very slow heart rate.

- if you have any heart or blood vessel condition, particularly one that gets worse when your blood pressure decreases. These include low blood volume (caused, for example, by severe diarrhoea or dehydration or taking water pills), inflammation around the heart (pericarditis) and some forms of heart valve or artery disease (for example, aortic or mitral
- stenosis). if you have a condition that causes fits (seizures), such as epilepsy, or if you have ever had fits.
- if you have asthma or lung disease.

If any of these apply to you, tell your doctor before you are given the injection.

Children and adolescents

Rapiscan should not be used in children and adolescents below the age of 18 years.

Other medicines and Rapiscan

Please tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines including medicines obtained without prescription.

Particular care should be taken with the following medicines:

- **theophylline**, a medicine used to treat asthma and other lung diseases, must not be used for at least 12 hours **before** you are given Rapiscan because it can block the effect of Rapiscan.
- **dipyridamole**, a medicine used to prevent blood clots, must not be used for at least two days before you are given Rapiscan because it can change the effect of Rapiscan.

Rapiscan with food and drink

Do not eat food or have drinks containing caffeine (for example, tea, coffee, cocoa, cola or chocolate) for at least 12 hours before you are given Rapiscan. This is because caffeine can interfere with the effect of Rapiscan

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

- Before you are given Rapiscan, tell your doctor:
- if you are pregnant, think you are pregnant or planning to have a baby. There is no adequate information on the use of Rapiscan in pregnant women. Harmful effects have been seen in animal studies but it is not known if there is a risk to humans. Your doctor will only give you Rapiscan if it is clearly necessary.
- if you are breast-feeding. It is not known whether Rapiscan can pass into breast milk and will only be given to you if your doctor thinks it is necessary. You should avoid breast-feeding for at least 10 hours after you are given Rapiscan.

Ask your doctor for advice before using any medicine.

Driving and using machines

Rapiscan may make you feel dizzy. It may cause other symptoms (headache or shortness of breath) that could affect your ability to drive or use machinery. These effects usually do not last longer than 30 minutes. Do not drive or operate machinery until these effects have improved.

Rapiscan contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose. After you have been given Rapiscan, you will be given an injection of sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution which contains 45 mg of sodium. To be taken into consideration if you are on a controlled sodium diet.

3. HOW RAPISCAN IS GIVEN

Rapiscan is injected by a healthcare professional (a doctor, nurse or medical technician) in a medical facility where your heart and blood pressure can be monitored. It is injected directly into a vein, as a single dose of 400 micrograms in a 5 ml solution – the injection will take about 10 seconds to complete. The dose injected does not depend on your weight.

You will also be given an injection of sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution (5 ml), and an injection of a small amount of a radioactive substance (radiopharmaceutical).

When you are given Rapiscan, your heart rate will increase quickly. Your heart rate and blood pressure will

After the Rapiscan injection you will need to sit or lie down until your heart rate and blood pressure return to your normal levels. The doctor, nurse or medical technician will let you know when you can stand up.

A scan of your heart will be made after enough time has passed to allow the radiopharmaceutical to reach the heart muscle. During catheterisation of the arteries of the heart, your doctor may measure the pressure difference (also known as fractional flow reserve – FFR) due to a narrowing in one or more arteries of the heart.

If deemed necessary, a second dose of 400 micrograms can be injected at least 10 minutes after the first dose for such pressure difference measurement during the same catheterisation procedure. Heart rate and blood pressure will be monitored during the entire procedure.

If you are given more Rapiscan than you should

Some people have had flushing, dizziness and increased heart rate when they have been given too much Rapiscan. If your doctor thinks that you are having severe side effects, or the effects of Rapiscan are lasting too long, they may give you an injection of a medicine called aminophylline that reduces these effects.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

The side effects are usually mild. They normally start soon after the Rapiscan injection and are usually over within 30 minutes. They don't usually need any treatment.

More serious side effects include:

- sudden stopping of the heart or damage to the heart, heart block (a disorder of the heart's electrical signal, where the signal cannot pass from the upper to the lower chambers),
- low blood pressure which may result in fainting or mini strokes (including weakness of the face or an inability to speak). Rarely, Rapiscan can cause a stroke (also known as a cerebrovascular accident).
- an allergic reaction which can cause rash, wheals/weals, swelling under the skin near the eyes or throat, throat tightness, and difficulty in breathing may occur immediately or have delayed onset after Rapiscan injection

Tell your doctor straight away if you think you are having severe side effects. Your doctor may then give you an injection of a medicine called aminophylline that reduces

Very common side effects

(affects more than 1 user in 10)

headache, dizziness

chest pain

- shortness of breath
- changes in heart tracing tests (electrocardiogram)
- flushing
- discomfort in the stomach
- **Common side effects**
- (affects 1 to 10 users in 100) heart pain (angina), abnormal heart rhythms, rapid heart
- beat, feeling the heart skipping a beat, fluttering, or beating too hard or fast (palpitations)
- low blood pressure throat tightness, throat irritation, cough
- being sick (vomiting), feeling sick (nausea)

- feeling unwell or weak
- excessive sweating
- pain in the back, arms, legs, neck or jaw
- discomfort in the bones and muscles
- pins and needles, reduced sensation, taste changes
- discomfort in the mouth

Uncommon side effects (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000)

sudden stopping of the heart or damage to the heart, heart

- block (a disorder of the heart's electrical signal, where the signal cannot pass from the upper to the lower chambers), slow heart beat
- fits, fainting, mini strokes (including weakness of the face or an inability to speak), reduced responsiveness (which may include a comatose state), trembling, sleepiness
- an allergic reaction which can cause rash, wheals/weals, swelling under the skin near the eyes or throat, throat tightness, difficulty breathing
- wheezing
- rapid breathing
- high blood pressure, paleness, cold extremities
- blurred vision, eye pain
- anxiety, difficulty sleeping
- ringing in the ears
- bloating, diarrhoea, involuntary loss of faeces redness of the skin
- pain in the joints
- pain or discomfort around the area injected, body pain

(frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm) respiratory arrest

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via Pharmacovigilance & Medical Device section

P.O.Box: 1853 Tel: 80011111

Email: pv@mohap.gov.ae

Drug Department Ministry of Health & Prevention

Dubai By reporting side effects you can help provide more

information on the safety of this medicine. 5. HOW TO STORE RAPISCAN

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use Rapiscan after the expiry date which is stated on the vial and carton after EXP. Store below 25°C.

Rapiscan must not be used if the solution if it is discoloured or particulate matter is present.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. These measures will help to protect the environment. The healthcare professionals will be responsible for the storage and disposal of this medicinal product.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND FURTHER

INFORMATION What Rapiscan contains

The active substance in Rapiscan is regadenoson. Each 5 ml vial of Rapiscan contains 400 micrograms of regadenoson. The other ingredients are: disodium edetate, disodium

monohydrate, propylene glycol, water for injections. What Rapiscan looks like and contents of the pack

phosphate dihydrate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate

Rapiscan solution for injection is a clear, colourless solution with no particles visible. Rapiscan is supplied in a carton containing a single use 5 ml glass vial with a rubber stopper and aluminium sealed cap.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Marketing Authorisation Holder: GE Healthcare AS

Nycoveien 1

NO-0485 Oslo Norway

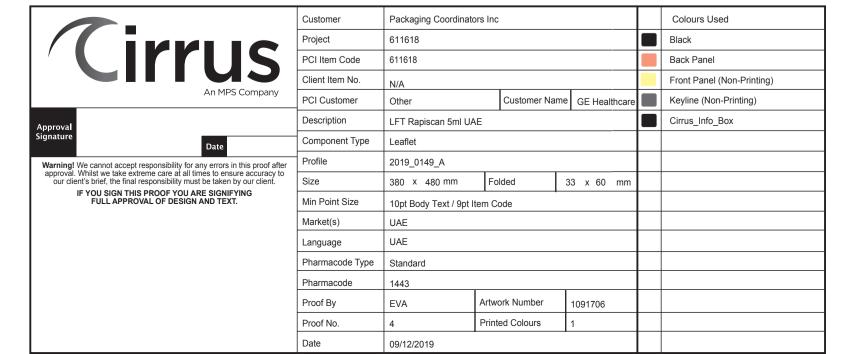
Bulk manufacturer: Haupt Pharma Wolfratshausen GmbH Pfaffenrieder Straße 5–7 82515 Wolfratshausen Germany

Packaging & release: AndersonBrecon (UK) Ltd Wye Valley Business Park Hay-on-Wye, Hereford HR3 5PG, United Kingdom

PACKAGE LEAFLET: **INFORMATION** FOR THE USER Rapiscan 400 microgram solution for injection

Regadenoson

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This leaflet was last revised December 2019

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency website: http://www.ema.europa.eu

The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

Rapiscan should be administered as a rapid, 10-second injection into a peripheral vein using a 22-gauge or larger catheter or needle.

5 ml of sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection should be administered immediately after the injection of Rapiscan.

For the measurement of FFR Rapiscan should be administered as a rapid, 10-second injection into a peripheral vein using a 22-gauge or larger catheter or needle. 10 mL of sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection should be administered immediately after the injection of Rapiscan. Standard catheterisation and FFR measurement techniques are to be followed, and FFR should be measured as the lowest value of Pd/Pa achieved during steady state maximum hyperemia.

The radiopharmaceutical for the myocardial perfusion imaging agent should be administered 10-20 seconds after the sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection. The radiopharmaceutical may be injected directly into the same catheter as Rapiscan.

In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

This medicinal product should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

For further information, please refer to the complete Summary of Product Characteristics enclosed with the pack.

	Customer	Packaging Coordinators Inc			Colours Used	
	Project	611618			Black	
Cirrus	PCI Item Code	611618			Back Panel	
	Client Item No.	N/A			Front Panel (Non-Printing)	
An MPS Company	PCI Customer	Other	Custom	mer Name	GE Healthcare	Keyline (Non-Printing)
Approval	Description	LFT Rapiscan 5ml UAE			Cirrus_Info_Box	
Signature	Component Type	Leaflet				
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	Size	380 x 480 mm	Folded	3	33 x 60 mm	
	Min Point Size	10pt Body Text / 9pt Item Code				
	Market(s)	UAE				
	Language	UAE				
	Pharmacode Type	Standard				
	Pharmacode	1443				
	Proof By	EVA	Artwork Num	nber	1091706	
	Proof No.	4	Printed Colou	ours	1	
	Date	09/12/2019				