

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection USP 50mg/1ml, 200mg/10ml, 400mg/20ml

Package Leaflet: Information for the patient

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection 50 mg / ml Injection suxamethonium chloride

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

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, nurse or member of the operating theatre staff.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse, or member of the operating theatre staff. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Succinylcholine Chloride Injection is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Succinylcholine Chloride Injection
3. How Succinylcholine Chloride Injection is given
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Succinylcholine Chloride Injection
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Succinylcholine Chloride Injection is and what it is used for

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection contains a medicine called suxamethonium chloride. This belongs to a group of medicines called muscle relaxants.

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection is used:

- to relax muscles during operations on adults and children
- to help insert a tube into the windpipe (endotracheal intubation), if a person needs help to breathe
- to reduce how strongly your muscles contract

Ask your doctor if you would like more explanation about this medicine.

2. What you need to know before you are given Succinylcholine Chloride Injection

You should not be given Succinylcholine Chloride Injection if:

- you are allergic to suxamethonium chloride, any other muscle relaxants or any of the other ingredients of Succinylcholine Chloride Injection Injection (listed in section 6)
- you or your family have reacted badly to an anaesthetic before such as a very high body temperature (malignant hyperthermia)
- you have an inherited enzyme abnormality, pseudocholinesterase which breaks down suxamethonium in the body
- you have had a major accident, operation or severe burns within the last three months

- you have not been able to move for a long time such as to allow a broken bone to mend or a long period of bed rest
- you have high levels of potassium in your blood (hyperkalaemia)
- you have recently had an eye injury
- you suffer from a problem caused by too much pressure in your eye called ‘glaucoma’
- you or any of your family have a disease of the muscles or nerves, such as a muscle wasting disease, paralysis, motor neurone disease, muscular dystrophy or cerebral palsy.

If any of the above apply to you or if you are not sure, talk to your doctor, nurse or member of the operating theatre staff before you are given Succinylcholine Chloride Injection .

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, nurse or member of the operating theatre staff before having this medicine if you have:

- tetanus, an infection which occurs through wound contamination
- tuberculosis or other severe or long-standing infection
- had any long-standing illness which has left you weak
- cancer
- anaemia
- malnutrition
- liver or kidney problems
- auto-immune diseases, for example, multiple sclerosis
- an underactive thyroid gland, a condition known as myxoedema
- muscle disease, for example, myasthenia gravis

- recently had a blood transfusion or a heart-lung bypass
- been in contact with insecticides
- ever had an allergic reaction to any muscle relaxant which was given as part of an operation.

Other medicines and Succinylcholine Chloride Injection

Tell your doctor, nurse or other relevant hospital staff member if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines. This includes any herbal products or medicines bought without a prescription. This is because these medicines can affect how well Succinylcholine Chloride Injection works or can cause side effects.

In particular tell your doctor, nurse or member of the operating theatre staff if you are taking any of the following:

- anaesthetics, or other medicines used during surgery such as painkillers
- medicines for raised pressure in the eye (glaucoma) such as ecothiophate eye drops
- medicines for coughs, cold, sleeping or tablets for allergies
- medicines used to treat malaria, containing chloroquine or quinine
- oral contraceptives
- medicines for treating asthma and other breathing conditions
- medicines containing metoclopramide, used to treat and prevent feeling or being sick
- medicines for treating cancer (cytotoxic drugs)
- medicines for mental problems

- medicines containing magnesium
- medicines containing oestrogens
- medicines containing steroids
- antibiotics
- medicines used to treat disturbances in heartbeat rhythm (antiarrhythmic drugs)
- medicines used to treat myasthenia gravis
- medicines used to control your heart
- medicines used to control your blood pressure during surgery
- medicines that can affect the way your body fights disease (immunosuppressants) such as azathioprine. These can be used to stop your body rejecting a transplanted organ or for 'auto-immune' diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis
- medicines used to treat depression and/or anxiety SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors) including fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline, fluvoxamine, citalopram, escitalopram.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant, are planning to have a baby or have given birth in the last six weeks, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

It can be dangerous to drive or operate machinery too soon after having had an operation. Your doctor will tell you how long to wait before you can drive and use machinery.

3. How Succinylcholine Chloride Injection is given

How your injection is given

You will never be expected to give yourself this medicine. It will always be given to you by a person who is qualified to do so.

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection can be given:

- as a single injection into your vein (intravenous bolus injection)
- as a continuous infusion into your vein. This is where the drug is slowly given to you over a long period of time.

Your doctor will decide the way you are given the drug and the dose you will receive. It will depend on:

- your body weight
- the amount of muscle relaxation you require
- your expected response to the medicine.

If you receive more Succinylcholine Chloride Injection than you should

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection will always be given under carefully controlled conditions. However, if you think that you have been given more than you should tell your doctor or nurse immediately.

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

4. Possible side effects



Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse or other relevant hospital staff member. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Very rarely, a sudden and severe allergic reaction to Succinylcholine Chloride Injection can occur. If you get any of the following symptoms **tell your doctor or nurse immediately:**

- shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing
- swelling of your eyelids, face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin
- a collapse.

There are other serious side effects that you and your doctor must look out for. **You must tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you have any of the following:**

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- raised pressure of fluid in the eye which may cause headache or blurred vision
- speeding up or slowing down of your heart rate
- protein in the blood or urine due to muscle damage
- muscle damage which may make your muscles ache or feel tender, stiff and weak. Your urine may also look dark or be red or cola coloured.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- abnormal heart rhythm
- heart problems including changes in the way in which your heart beats or your heart stopping beating
- difficulty in breathing or temporary loss of breath.

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- high body temperature.

Other side effects include:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- abdominal cramps or pain and a feeling of nausea or “fullness”
- visible twitching of muscle under the skin
- excessive production of saliva
- muscle pain after the operation - your doctor will monitor you for this.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- skin flushing
- skin rash
- high level of potassium in your blood
- high/low blood pressure

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- difficulty in opening your mouth.



Reporting of side effects

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

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

5. How to store Succinylcholine Chloride Injection

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the pack after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month
- Store in a refrigerator, between 2 and 8°C. Do not freeze
- Store in the original package to protect from light
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Your doctor or nurse will throw away any medicine that is no longer required. This will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Succinylcholine Chloride Injection contains

- The active substance is 50 mg / ml suxamethonium chloride
- The other ingredient is water for injection.

What Succinylcholine Chloride Injection looks like and contents of the pack

Succinylcholine Chloride Injection Injection is supplied as a clear, colourless solution in a neutral glass, 2 ml ampoule.

7.Manufactured in India by:

TAJ PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

Mumbai, India

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