**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection**Metamizole sodium monohydrate

**What is metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection and what is it used for?**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection contains metamizole sodium (referred to as 'metamizole'). Metamizole is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and belongs to the group of medicines called 'pyrazolones'. The medicine has a strong analgesic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic effect, but only a limited anti-inflammatory effect.

**This medicine is used for:** Short-term treatment of severe pain when the use of other medicines is not recommended.

Treatment of high fever when other treatments have no effect or are not recommended.

**When should you not use this medicine or take extra precautions?**

**When should you not use this medicine?**

* You are allergic to any of the substances in this medicine or to other pyrazolone derivatives. The substances in this medicine can be found in section 6.
* You have previously experienced agranulocytosis (a significant decrease in a specific type of white blood cells) after using pyrazolone derivatives.
* You have experienced a severe allergic reaction (such as an asthma attack or sudden swelling of your face, lips, tongue, throat, hands, feet, or ankles, difficulty breathing, or highly itchy skin with bumps) after taking paracetamol, acetylsalicylic acid, or another NSAID.
* You have a severe kidney and/or liver disease.
* You have acute hepatic porphyria (a hereditary disorder affecting the production of red blood cells).
* You have reduced bone marrow function (e.g., after chemotherapy) or your body produces fewer new blood cells than normal.
* You suffer from hereditary glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (a condition where red blood cells are destroyed).
* You are in the last three months of pregnancy (see section on Pregnancy and breastfeeding).
* When should you take extra precautions with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

Metamizole is only used when the benefits of treatment outweigh the potential risks of side effects, or when there is no available or suitable alternative.

The use of metamizole is associated with an increased risk of rare but life-threatening side effects, such as agranulocytosis and severe allergic reactions

**Agranulocytosis:** The occurrence of agranulocytosis is not related to the dose used and cannot be predicted. Agranulocytosis may occur after the first dose or after multiple doses have been administered. If you experience symptoms such as fever, chills, sore throat, and mouth ulcers, you should immediately discontinue the treatment and inform your doctor. Prolonged use of metamizole increases the risk of agranulocytosis. Therefore, your blood (especially the white blood cell count) should be regularly monitored.

**Allergic reactions:** Very rarely, allergic (anaphylactic) reactions may occur after injecting metamizole. These reactions can be severe and may lead to shock, with the possibility of a life-threatening severe drop in blood pressure, coma, and even death.

**You should inform your doctor if you:**

* Have asthma, especially if you also have rhinosinusitis (inflammation of the nose and sinuses) or polyps in your nose.
* Have chronic urticaria (hives).
* Have alcohol intolerance (meaning you experience symptoms such as sneezing, watery eyes, or flushing after drinking a small amount of alcohol).
* Are allergic (hypersensitive) to colorants (e.g., tartrazine) or preservatives (e.g., benzoates) in this medicine.
* Low blood pressure
* In some cases, the use of metamizole can cause a severe drop in blood pressure (see also section 4). Such a drop in blood pressure is dose-related and can occur in the following cases:
* If metamizole is injected too rapidly into your vein.
* If you have low blood pressure or hypovolemia (low blood volume in your circulatory system) or if you are dehydrated or experiencing circulatory failure (e.g., in people who have had a heart attack or multiple injuries).
* If you have high fever.
* Discuss the following cases with your doctor before using this medicine:
* If you have heart problems.
* If blood vessels supplying your brain are narrowed.
* If you have kidney or liver disease.

Contact your doctor if you are unsure whether the above points apply to you.

**Severe skin reactions**

Cases of leukocytosis (an excessive number of white blood cells) with systemic symptoms have been reported in connection with treatment with metamizole. Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical help if you experience any of the symptoms described in section 4 related to these severe skin reactions.

If you have ever had severe skin reactions, you should never resume treatment with Metamizole.

Liver inflammation has been reported in patients taking metamizole, with symptoms that developed within a few days to several months after the start of treatment. Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution and contact a doctor if you have symptoms of liver problems, such as feeling nauseous (nausea or vomiting), fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, light-colored stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or abdominal pain. Your doctor will monitor the function of your liver.

You should not use Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution if you have previously taken a metamizole-containing medicine and had liver problems.

The use of metamizole can trigger acute attacks of porphyria. Therefore, people with porphyria should not use metamizole (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

Cases of hemolytic anemia (anemia caused by increased breakdown of red blood cells), aplastic anemia (anemia caused by insufficient production of blood cells), and pemphigus vulgaris (a skin disorder characterized by blister formation) have been reported during administration of metamizole.

Children and adolescents under 18 years of age should not be given metamizole if they are younger than 6 months or weigh less than 7 kg (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

**Are you taking any other medicines?**If you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, or if there is a possibility that you will be using other medicines in the near future, please inform your doctor.

It is especially important to inform your doctor if you are using any of the following medicines:

* Ciclosporin (used after organ transplantation).
* Chlorpromazine (a psychoactive drug).
* Methotrexate (used to treat certain forms of cancer or autoimmune diseases, which are conditions where the body's immune system reacts against normal tissues).
* Low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (used to prevent blood clotting).
* Bupropion (used to treat depression) or as an aid in smoking cessation.
* Efavirenz, a medicine used to treat HIV/AIDS.
* Methadone, a medicine used to treat addiction to illegal drugs (opioids).
* Valproate, a medicine used to treat epilepsy or bipolar disorder.
* Tacrolimus, a medicine used to prevent organ rejection in transplant patients.
* Sertraline, a medicine used to treat depression.

It is known that the drug group to which metamizole belongs (pyrazolones) can interact with oral blood glucose-lowering agents (via the There have been reports of severe skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome (a drug hypersensitivity reaction characterized by severe skin rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms).

Oral blood glucose-lowering agents (used to treat diabetes), captopril (used to treat high blood pressure or heart failure), lithium (used to treat depression), and triamterene (used to treat high blood pressure or edema) are among the medications that can interact with pyrazolones, including metamizole. Pyrazolones are also known to potentially affect the effectiveness of blood pressure-lowering medications and diuretics (medications that promote urine production, also known as "water pills"). It is not known whether the above interactions can occur with the use of metamizole.

**Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility:** Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Please consult your doctor before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Limited data are available regarding the use of metamizole during the first three months of pregnancy, but they do not indicate harmful effects on the embryo. In specific cases where no other treatment options exist, a few doses of metamizole during the first and second trimesters may be acceptable after consulting with your doctor or pharmacist and carefully weighing the benefits and risks of metamizole. However, generally, the use of metamizole during the first and second trimesters is not recommended.

During the last three months of pregnancy, you should not take Metamizole as it increases the risk of complications for both the mother and the child (bleeding, premature closure of an important vessel in the unborn child called the ductus Botalli, which normally closes after birth).

**Breastfeeding:** The breakdown products of metamizole are present in significant amounts in breast milk, and a risk to the infant cannot be excluded. Therefore, repeated use of metamizole during breastfeeding should be avoided. In the case of a single administration of metamizole, mothers are advised to express and discard breast milk for 48 hours after administration.

**Driving and using machines:** Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution can cause drowsiness, fatigue, and low blood pressure (symptoms of which include lightheadedness, dizziness, palpitations, and blurred vision). Therefore, you should not drive, operate machinery, or engage in activities that require alertness.

**How to use this medicine?**

Your doctor will determine the best dose for you, taking into account your condition, the severity of your pain symptoms, the elevation of your body temperature, and your sensitivity to metamizole.

This medicine is usually administered by a doctor or nurse. The medicine may be injected into a vein (slowly, at a rate of 1 ml per minute) or into a muscle. You will receive the medicine while lying on your back.

The dosage depends on the intensity of the pain or fever and individual sensitivity to Metamizole.

If the effect of a single dose is insufficient or if the anesthetic effect diminishes later on, your doctor may administer another dose up to the daily maximum dose as stated below.

**Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older:** Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older (weighing more than 53 kg) may receive 1-2 ml intravenously or intramuscularly as a single dose. If necessary, the single dose may be increased to 5 ml (equivalent to 2,500 mg of Metamizole). The daily maximum dose is 8 ml; if necessary, the daily dose may be increased to 10 ml (equivalent to 5,000 mg of Metamizole).

**Infants and children:** The following dosing schedule for single intravenous or intramuscular doses should be used as a guideline:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age group children (body weight)** | **Single dose** | **Daily maximum dose** |
| Infants 3 - 11 months (approximately 5 - 8 kg) | 0.1 - 0.2 ml | 0.4 - 0.8 ml |
| 1 - 3 years (approximately 9 - 15 kg) | 0.2 - 0.5 ml | 1.2 - 3.2 ml |
| 4 - 6 years (approximately 16 - 23 kg) | 0.3 - 0.8 ml | 1.6 - 4.0 ml |
| 10 - 12 years (approximately 31 - 45 kg) | 0.4 - 1.0 ml | 2.0 - 5.6 ml |
| 13 - 14 years (approximately 46 - 53 kg) | 0.8 - 1.8 ml | 3.2 - 7.2 ml |

**Elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function**The dose should be reduced in elderly patients, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function, as the elimination of the breakdown products of metamizole may be delayed.

**Patients with impaired renal or liver function**Since the elimination rate is reduced in patients with impaired renal or liver function, higher doses should be avoided. No dose reduction is necessary for short-term use. There is no available data on long-term use.

If you feel that the effect of this medicine is too strong or too weak, please inform your doctor.

**Have you used too much of this medicine?**In case of an overdose of metamizole, you may experience symptoms such as nausea or vomiting, irritated stomach, abdominal pain, dry mouth, fatigue, skin rash, low blood pressure (which may sometimes lead to shock), weakness, headache, fever, and hives. After an acute overdose, you may also experience other symptoms, including decreased kidney function/acute renal failure (e.g., due to interstitial nephritis), symptoms related to the central nervous system (dizziness, drowsiness, coma, seizures), and increased heart rate.

If you have used more of this medicine than intended or if it seems like you have used more than necessary, please inform your doctor immediately.

**Did you forget to use this medicine?**Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

Do you have any other questions about the use of this medicine? Please contact your doctor or pharmacist.

**Possible Side Effects**Like all medicines, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone gets them. Immediately stop the treatment and contact your doctor or hospital if you experience any of the following side effects, as they may be symptoms of agranulocytosis: Fever, Chills, Sore throat, Difficulty, swallowing, Mouth ulcers or sores in other mucous membranes (e.g., nose, genital or anal area); Swollen lymph nodes (this occurs very rarely).

**Serious skin reactions**Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical assistance if you notice any of the following severe side effects:

* Reddish, non-elevated, disc-shaped or circular patches on the trunk, often with blisters in the center, skin peeling, ulcers in and around the mouth, throat, nose, or genital and eye areas. This severe skin rash may be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) (rare - may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users);
* Widespread rash, high body temperature, and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) (frequency unknown - cannot be determined with the available data).

Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml, solution for injection, and immediately contact a doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms:

▪ Nausea or vomiting, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, pale stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or stomach pain. These symptoms may indicate liver damage. See also section 2 "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?"

The onset of agranulocytosis is unpredictable, and this condition can occur even if you have been able to use metamizole without problems in the past. Agranulocytosis can be life-threatening and fatal (see also the section "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?").

Inform your doctor if you experience any of the following side effects or if you have issues with your medication.

**Common (may occur in up to 1 in 10 users):** Skin rash

**Uncommon (may occur in up to 1 in 100 users):** Pain and local reactions at the injection site; when administered into a vein, these side effects can sometimes lead to phlebitis (inflammation of the vein)

**Rare (may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users):** Leukopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Allergic (anaphylactic/anaphylactoid) reactions, Anaphylactic shock (which could be fatal)

These reactions can occur during the injection of the medicine or in the first few hours (usually within one hour) after administration. Moderate allergic reactions manifest as skin and mucous membrane symptoms (such as itching, burning sensation, redness, hives, and swelling) or, in rare cases, as stomach or intestinal complaints.

In more severe cases, symptoms may affect a larger part of the body, such as severe angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, which can cause difficulty swallowing or breathing), severe bronchospasms (sudden contraction of the muscles around the airways), shortness of breath, cardiac arrhythmias, and low blood pressure. These symptoms could lead to anaphylactic shock, which could be fatal.

Erythema multiforme, pemphigus vulgaris (a skin condition characterized by the formation of soft blisters on the skin and mucous membranes that easily rupture and can spread throughout the body)

▪ Reversible renal impairment

**Very rare (may occur in up to 1 in 10,000 users):** Thrombocytopenia (reduced number of platelets), Granulocytopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Agranulocytosis (reduction in white blood cell count) , Aplastic anemia (significant reduction in all types of blood cells, leading to an increased risk of bleeding, bruising, pinpoint bleeding, and infections), Interstitial nephritis (kidney disease characterized by inflammation of the spaces between renal tubules)

**How to store this medicine?**

* Store below 25°C.
* Store in the original packaging to protect from light. Do not store in the freezer.
* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the packaging. The expiry date refers to the last day of the specified month.
* Do not dispose of medicines in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer need. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection**Metamizole sodium monohydrate

**What is metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection and what is it used for?**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection contains metamizole sodium (referred to as 'metamizole'). Metamizole is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and belongs to the group of medicines called 'pyrazolones'. The medicine has a strong analgesic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic effect, but only a limited anti-inflammatory effect.

**This medicine is used for:** Short-term treatment of severe pain when the use of other medicines is not recommended.

Treatment of high fever when other treatments have no effect or are not recommended.

**When should you not use this medicine or take extra precautions?**

**When should you not use this medicine?**

* You are allergic to any of the substances in this medicine or to other pyrazolone derivatives. The substances in this medicine can be found in section 6.
* You have previously experienced agranulocytosis (a significant decrease in a specific type of white blood cells) after using pyrazolone derivatives.
* You have experienced a severe allergic reaction (such as an asthma attack or sudden swelling of your face, lips, tongue, throat, hands, feet, or ankles, difficulty breathing, or highly itchy skin with bumps) after taking paracetamol, acetylsalicylic acid, or another NSAID.
* You have a severe kidney and/or liver disease.
* You have acute hepatic porphyria (a hereditary disorder affecting the production of red blood cells).
* You have reduced bone marrow function (e.g., after chemotherapy) or your body produces fewer new blood cells than normal.
* You suffer from hereditary glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (a condition where red blood cells are destroyed).
* You are in the last three months of pregnancy (see section on Pregnancy and breastfeeding).
* When should you take extra precautions with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

Metamizole is only used when the benefits of treatment outweigh the potential risks of side effects, or when there is no available or suitable alternative.

The use of metamizole is associated with an increased risk of rare but life-threatening side effects, such as agranulocytosis and severe allergic reactions

**Agranulocytosis:** The occurrence of agranulocytosis is not related to the dose used and cannot be predicted. Agranulocytosis may occur after the first dose or after multiple doses have been administered. If you experience symptoms such as fever, chills, sore throat, and mouth ulcers, you should immediately discontinue the treatment and inform your doctor. Prolonged use of metamizole increases the risk of agranulocytosis. Therefore, your blood (especially the white blood cell count) should be regularly monitored.

**Allergic reactions:** Very rarely, allergic (anaphylactic) reactions may occur after injecting metamizole. These reactions can be severe and may lead to shock, with the possibility of a life-threatening severe drop in blood pressure, coma, and even death.

**You should inform your doctor if you:**

* Have asthma, especially if you also have rhinosinusitis (inflammation of the nose and sinuses) or polyps in your nose.
* Have chronic urticaria (hives).
* Have alcohol intolerance (meaning you experience symptoms such as sneezing, watery eyes, or flushing after drinking a small amount of alcohol).
* Are allergic (hypersensitive) to colorants (e.g., tartrazine) or preservatives (e.g., benzoates) in this medicine.
* Low blood pressure
* In some cases, the use of metamizole can cause a severe drop in blood pressure (see also section 4). Such a drop in blood pressure is dose-related and can occur in the following cases:
* If metamizole is injected too rapidly into your vein.
* If you have low blood pressure or hypovolemia (low blood volume in your circulatory system) or if you are dehydrated or experiencing circulatory failure (e.g., in people who have had a heart attack or multiple injuries).
* If you have high fever.
* Discuss the following cases with your doctor before using this medicine:
* If you have heart problems.
* If blood vessels supplying your brain are narrowed.
* If you have kidney or liver disease.

Contact your doctor if you are unsure whether the above points apply to you.

**Severe skin reactions**

Cases of leukocytosis (an excessive number of white blood cells) with systemic symptoms have been reported in connection with treatment with metamizole. Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical help if you experience any of the symptoms described in section 4 related to these severe skin reactions.

If you have ever had severe skin reactions, you should never resume treatment with Metamizole.

Liver inflammation has been reported in patients taking metamizole, with symptoms that developed within a few days to several months after the start of treatment. Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution and contact a doctor if you have symptoms of liver problems, such as feeling nauseous (nausea or vomiting), fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, light-colored stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or abdominal pain. Your doctor will monitor the function of your liver.

You should not use Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution if you have previously taken a metamizole-containing medicine and had liver problems.

The use of metamizole can trigger acute attacks of porphyria. Therefore, people with porphyria should not use metamizole (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

Cases of hemolytic anemia (anemia caused by increased breakdown of red blood cells), aplastic anemia (anemia caused by insufficient production of blood cells), and pemphigus vulgaris (a skin disorder characterized by blister formation) have been reported during administration of metamizole.

Children and adolescents under 18 years of age should not be given metamizole if they are younger than 6 months or weigh less than 7 kg (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

**Are you taking any other medicines?**If you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, or if there is a possibility that you will be using other medicines in the near future, please inform your doctor.

It is especially important to inform your doctor if you are using any of the following medicines:

* Ciclosporin (used after organ transplantation).
* Chlorpromazine (a psychoactive drug).
* Methotrexate (used to treat certain forms of cancer or autoimmune diseases, which are conditions where the body's immune system reacts against normal tissues).
* Low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (used to prevent blood clotting).
* Bupropion (used to treat depression) or as an aid in smoking cessation.
* Efavirenz, a medicine used to treat HIV/AIDS.
* Methadone, a medicine used to treat addiction to illegal drugs (opioids).
* Valproate, a medicine used to treat epilepsy or bipolar disorder.
* Tacrolimus, a medicine used to prevent organ rejection in transplant patients.
* Sertraline, a medicine used to treat depression.

It is known that the drug group to which metamizole belongs (pyrazolones) can interact with oral blood glucose-lowering agents (via the There have been reports of severe skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome (a drug hypersensitivity reaction characterized by severe skin rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms).

Oral blood glucose-lowering agents (used to treat diabetes), captopril (used to treat high blood pressure or heart failure), lithium (used to treat depression), and triamterene (used to treat high blood pressure or edema) are among the medications that can interact with pyrazolones, including metamizole. Pyrazolones are also known to potentially affect the effectiveness of blood pressure-lowering medications and diuretics (medications that promote urine production, also known as "water pills"). It is not known whether the above interactions can occur with the use of metamizole.

**Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility:** Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Please consult your doctor before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Limited data are available regarding the use of metamizole during the first three months of pregnancy, but they do not indicate harmful effects on the embryo. In specific cases where no other treatment options exist, a few doses of metamizole during the first and second trimesters may be acceptable after consulting with your doctor or pharmacist and carefully weighing the benefits and risks of metamizole. However, generally, the use of metamizole during the first and second trimesters is not recommended.

During the last three months of pregnancy, you should not take Metamizole as it increases the risk of complications for both the mother and the child (bleeding, premature closure of an important vessel in the unborn child called the ductus Botalli, which normally closes after birth).

**Breastfeeding:** The breakdown products of metamizole are present in significant amounts in breast milk, and a risk to the infant cannot be excluded. Therefore, repeated use of metamizole during breastfeeding should be avoided. In the case of a single administration of metamizole, mothers are advised to express and discard breast milk for 48 hours after administration.

**Driving and using machines:** Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution can cause drowsiness, fatigue, and low blood pressure (symptoms of which include lightheadedness, dizziness, palpitations, and blurred vision). Therefore, you should not drive, operate machinery, or engage in activities that require alertness.

**How to use this medicine?**

Your doctor will determine the best dose for you, taking into account your condition, the severity of your pain symptoms, the elevation of your body temperature, and your sensitivity to metamizole.

This medicine is usually administered by a doctor or nurse. The medicine may be injected into a vein (slowly, at a rate of 1 ml per minute) or into a muscle. You will receive the medicine while lying on your back.

The dosage depends on the intensity of the pain or fever and individual sensitivity to Metamizole.

If the effect of a single dose is insufficient or if the anesthetic effect diminishes later on, your doctor may administer another dose up to the daily maximum dose as stated below.

**Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older:** Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older (weighing more than 53 kg) may receive 1-2 ml intravenously or intramuscularly as a single dose. If necessary, the single dose may be increased to 5 ml (equivalent to 2,500 mg of Metamizole). The daily maximum dose is 8 ml; if necessary, the daily dose may be increased to 10 ml (equivalent to 5,000 mg of Metamizole).

**Infants and children:** The following dosing schedule for single intravenous or intramuscular doses should be used as a guideline:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age group children (body weight)** | **Single dose** | **Daily maximum dose** |
| Infants 3 - 11 months (approximately 5 - 8 kg) | 0.1 - 0.2 ml | 0.4 - 0.8 ml |
| 1 - 3 years (approximately 9 - 15 kg) | 0.2 - 0.5 ml | 1.2 - 3.2 ml |
| 4 - 6 years (approximately 16 - 23 kg) | 0.3 - 0.8 ml | 1.6 - 4.0 ml |
| 10 - 12 years (approximately 31 - 45 kg) | 0.4 - 1.0 ml | 2.0 - 5.6 ml |
| 13 - 14 years (approximately 46 - 53 kg) | 0.8 - 1.8 ml | 3.2 - 7.2 ml |

**Elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function**The dose should be reduced in elderly patients, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function, as the elimination of the breakdown products of metamizole may be delayed.

**Patients with impaired renal or liver function**Since the elimination rate is reduced in patients with impaired renal or liver function, higher doses should be avoided. No dose reduction is necessary for short-term use. There is no available data on long-term use.

If you feel that the effect of this medicine is too strong or too weak, please inform your doctor.

**Have you used too much of this medicine?**In case of an overdose of metamizole, you may experience symptoms such as nausea or vomiting, irritated stomach, abdominal pain, dry mouth, fatigue, skin rash, low blood pressure (which may sometimes lead to shock), weakness, headache, fever, and hives. After an acute overdose, you may also experience other symptoms, including decreased kidney function/acute renal failure (e.g., due to interstitial nephritis), symptoms related to the central nervous system (dizziness, drowsiness, coma, seizures), and increased heart rate.

If you have used more of this medicine than intended or if it seems like you have used more than necessary, please inform your doctor immediately.

**Did you forget to use this medicine?**Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

Do you have any other questions about the use of this medicine? Please contact your doctor or pharmacist.

**Possible Side Effects**Like all medicines, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone gets them. Immediately stop the treatment and contact your doctor or hospital if you experience any of the following side effects, as they may be symptoms of agranulocytosis: Fever, Chills, Sore throat, Difficulty, swallowing, Mouth ulcers or sores in other mucous membranes (e.g., nose, genital or anal area); Swollen lymph nodes (this occurs very rarely).

**Serious skin reactions**Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical assistance if you notice any of the following severe side effects:

* Reddish, non-elevated, disc-shaped or circular patches on the trunk, often with blisters in the center, skin peeling, ulcers in and around the mouth, throat, nose, or genital and eye areas. This severe skin rash may be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) (rare - may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users);
* Widespread rash, high body temperature, and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) (frequency unknown - cannot be determined with the available data).

Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml, solution for injection, and immediately contact a doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms:

▪ Nausea or vomiting, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, pale stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or stomach pain. These symptoms may indicate liver damage. See also section 2 "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?"

The onset of agranulocytosis is unpredictable, and this condition can occur even if you have been able to use metamizole without problems in the past. Agranulocytosis can be life-threatening and fatal (see also the section "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?").

Inform your doctor if you experience any of the following side effects or if you have issues with your medication.

**Common (may occur in up to 1 in 10 users):** Skin rash

**Uncommon (may occur in up to 1 in 100 users):** Pain and local reactions at the injection site; when administered into a vein, these side effects can sometimes lead to phlebitis (inflammation of the vein)

**Rare (may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users):** Leukopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Allergic (anaphylactic/anaphylactoid) reactions, Anaphylactic shock (which could be fatal)

These reactions can occur during the injection of the medicine or in the first few hours (usually within one hour) after administration. Moderate allergic reactions manifest as skin and mucous membrane symptoms (such as itching, burning sensation, redness, hives, and swelling) or, in rare cases, as stomach or intestinal complaints.

In more severe cases, symptoms may affect a larger part of the body, such as severe angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, which can cause difficulty swallowing or breathing), severe bronchospasms (sudden contraction of the muscles around the airways), shortness of breath, cardiac arrhythmias, and low blood pressure. These symptoms could lead to anaphylactic shock, which could be fatal.

Erythema multiforme, pemphigus vulgaris (a skin condition characterized by the formation of soft blisters on the skin and mucous membranes that easily rupture and can spread throughout the body)

▪ Reversible renal impairment

**Very rare (may occur in up to 1 in 10,000 users):** Thrombocytopenia (reduced number of platelets), Granulocytopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Agranulocytosis (reduction in white blood cell count) , Aplastic anemia (significant reduction in all types of blood cells, leading to an increased risk of bleeding, bruising, pinpoint bleeding, and infections), Interstitial nephritis (kidney disease characterized by inflammation of the spaces between renal tubules)

**How to store this medicine?**

* Store below 25°C.
* Store in the original packaging to protect from light. Do not store in the freezer.
* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the packaging. The expiry date refers to the last day of the specified month.
* Do not dispose of medicines in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer need. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection**Metamizole sodium monohydrate

**What is metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection and what is it used for?**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection contains metamizole sodium (referred to as 'metamizole'). Metamizole is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and belongs to the group of medicines called 'pyrazolones'. The medicine has a strong analgesic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic effect, but only a limited anti-inflammatory effect.

**This medicine is used for:** Short-term treatment of severe pain when the use of other medicines is not recommended.

Treatment of high fever when other treatments have no effect or are not recommended.

**When should you not use this medicine or take extra precautions?**

**When should you not use this medicine?**

* You are allergic to any of the substances in this medicine or to other pyrazolone derivatives. The substances in this medicine can be found in section 6.
* You have previously experienced agranulocytosis (a significant decrease in a specific type of white blood cells) after using pyrazolone derivatives.
* You have experienced a severe allergic reaction (such as an asthma attack or sudden swelling of your face, lips, tongue, throat, hands, feet, or ankles, difficulty breathing, or highly itchy skin with bumps) after taking paracetamol, acetylsalicylic acid, or another NSAID.
* You have a severe kidney and/or liver disease.
* You have acute hepatic porphyria (a hereditary disorder affecting the production of red blood cells).
* You have reduced bone marrow function (e.g., after chemotherapy) or your body produces fewer new blood cells than normal.
* You suffer from hereditary glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (a condition where red blood cells are destroyed).
* You are in the last three months of pregnancy (see section on Pregnancy and breastfeeding).
* When should you take extra precautions with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

Metamizole is only used when the benefits of treatment outweigh the potential risks of side effects, or when there is no available or suitable alternative.

The use of metamizole is associated with an increased risk of rare but life-threatening side effects, such as agranulocytosis and severe allergic reactions

**Agranulocytosis:** The occurrence of agranulocytosis is not related to the dose used and cannot be predicted. Agranulocytosis may occur after the first dose or after multiple doses have been administered. If you experience symptoms such as fever, chills, sore throat, and mouth ulcers, you should immediately discontinue the treatment and inform your doctor. Prolonged use of metamizole increases the risk of agranulocytosis. Therefore, your blood (especially the white blood cell count) should be regularly monitored.

**Allergic reactions:** Very rarely, allergic (anaphylactic) reactions may occur after injecting metamizole. These reactions can be severe and may lead to shock, with the possibility of a life-threatening severe drop in blood pressure, coma, and even death.

**You should inform your doctor if you:**

* Have asthma, especially if you also have rhinosinusitis (inflammation of the nose and sinuses) or polyps in your nose.
* Have chronic urticaria (hives).
* Have alcohol intolerance (meaning you experience symptoms such as sneezing, watery eyes, or flushing after drinking a small amount of alcohol).
* Are allergic (hypersensitive) to colorants (e.g., tartrazine) or preservatives (e.g., benzoates) in this medicine.
* Low blood pressure
* In some cases, the use of metamizole can cause a severe drop in blood pressure (see also section 4). Such a drop in blood pressure is dose-related and can occur in the following cases:
* If metamizole is injected too rapidly into your vein.
* If you have low blood pressure or hypovolemia (low blood volume in your circulatory system) or if you are dehydrated or experiencing circulatory failure (e.g., in people who have had a heart attack or multiple injuries).
* If you have high fever.
* Discuss the following cases with your doctor before using this medicine:
* If you have heart problems.
* If blood vessels supplying your brain are narrowed.
* If you have kidney or liver disease.

Contact your doctor if you are unsure whether the above points apply to you.

**Severe skin reactions**

Cases of leukocytosis (an excessive number of white blood cells) with systemic symptoms have been reported in connection with treatment with metamizole. Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical help if you experience any of the symptoms described in section 4 related to these severe skin reactions.

If you have ever had severe skin reactions, you should never resume treatment with Metamizole.

Liver inflammation has been reported in patients taking metamizole, with symptoms that developed within a few days to several months after the start of treatment. Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution and contact a doctor if you have symptoms of liver problems, such as feeling nauseous (nausea or vomiting), fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, light-colored stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or abdominal pain. Your doctor will monitor the function of your liver.

You should not use Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution if you have previously taken a metamizole-containing medicine and had liver problems.

The use of metamizole can trigger acute attacks of porphyria. Therefore, people with porphyria should not use metamizole (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

Cases of hemolytic anemia (anemia caused by increased breakdown of red blood cells), aplastic anemia (anemia caused by insufficient production of blood cells), and pemphigus vulgaris (a skin disorder characterized by blister formation) have been reported during administration of metamizole.

Children and adolescents under 18 years of age should not be given metamizole if they are younger than 6 months or weigh less than 7 kg (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

**Are you taking any other medicines?**If you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, or if there is a possibility that you will be using other medicines in the near future, please inform your doctor.

It is especially important to inform your doctor if you are using any of the following medicines:

* Ciclosporin (used after organ transplantation).
* Chlorpromazine (a psychoactive drug).
* Methotrexate (used to treat certain forms of cancer or autoimmune diseases, which are conditions where the body's immune system reacts against normal tissues).
* Low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (used to prevent blood clotting).
* Bupropion (used to treat depression) or as an aid in smoking cessation.
* Efavirenz, a medicine used to treat HIV/AIDS.
* Methadone, a medicine used to treat addiction to illegal drugs (opioids).
* Valproate, a medicine used to treat epilepsy or bipolar disorder.
* Tacrolimus, a medicine used to prevent organ rejection in transplant patients.
* Sertraline, a medicine used to treat depression.

It is known that the drug group to which metamizole belongs (pyrazolones) can interact with oral blood glucose-lowering agents (via the There have been reports of severe skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome (a drug hypersensitivity reaction characterized by severe skin rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms).

Oral blood glucose-lowering agents (used to treat diabetes), captopril (used to treat high blood pressure or heart failure), lithium (used to treat depression), and triamterene (used to treat high blood pressure or edema) are among the medications that can interact with pyrazolones, including metamizole. Pyrazolones are also known to potentially affect the effectiveness of blood pressure-lowering medications and diuretics (medications that promote urine production, also known as "water pills"). It is not known whether the above interactions can occur with the use of metamizole.

**Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility:** Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Please consult your doctor before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Limited data are available regarding the use of metamizole during the first three months of pregnancy, but they do not indicate harmful effects on the embryo. In specific cases where no other treatment options exist, a few doses of metamizole during the first and second trimesters may be acceptable after consulting with your doctor or pharmacist and carefully weighing the benefits and risks of metamizole. However, generally, the use of metamizole during the first and second trimesters is not recommended.

During the last three months of pregnancy, you should not take Metamizole as it increases the risk of complications for both the mother and the child (bleeding, premature closure of an important vessel in the unborn child called the ductus Botalli, which normally closes after birth).

**Breastfeeding:** The breakdown products of metamizole are present in significant amounts in breast milk, and a risk to the infant cannot be excluded. Therefore, repeated use of metamizole during breastfeeding should be avoided. In the case of a single administration of metamizole, mothers are advised to express and discard breast milk for 48 hours after administration.

**Driving and using machines:** Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution can cause drowsiness, fatigue, and low blood pressure (symptoms of which include lightheadedness, dizziness, palpitations, and blurred vision). Therefore, you should not drive, operate machinery, or engage in activities that require alertness.

**How to use this medicine?**

Your doctor will determine the best dose for you, taking into account your condition, the severity of your pain symptoms, the elevation of your body temperature, and your sensitivity to metamizole.

This medicine is usually administered by a doctor or nurse. The medicine may be injected into a vein (slowly, at a rate of 1 ml per minute) or into a muscle. You will receive the medicine while lying on your back.

The dosage depends on the intensity of the pain or fever and individual sensitivity to Metamizole.

If the effect of a single dose is insufficient or if the anesthetic effect diminishes later on, your doctor may administer another dose up to the daily maximum dose as stated below.

**Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older:** Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older (weighing more than 53 kg) may receive 1-2 ml intravenously or intramuscularly as a single dose. If necessary, the single dose may be increased to 5 ml (equivalent to 2,500 mg of Metamizole). The daily maximum dose is 8 ml; if necessary, the daily dose may be increased to 10 ml (equivalent to 5,000 mg of Metamizole).

**Infants and children:** The following dosing schedule for single intravenous or intramuscular doses should be used as a guideline:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age group children (body weight)** | **Single dose** | **Daily maximum dose** |
| Infants 3 - 11 months (approximately 5 - 8 kg) | 0.1 - 0.2 ml | 0.4 - 0.8 ml |
| 1 - 3 years (approximately 9 - 15 kg) | 0.2 - 0.5 ml | 1.2 - 3.2 ml |
| 4 - 6 years (approximately 16 - 23 kg) | 0.3 - 0.8 ml | 1.6 - 4.0 ml |
| 10 - 12 years (approximately 31 - 45 kg) | 0.4 - 1.0 ml | 2.0 - 5.6 ml |
| 13 - 14 years (approximately 46 - 53 kg) | 0.8 - 1.8 ml | 3.2 - 7.2 ml |

**Elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function**The dose should be reduced in elderly patients, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function, as the elimination of the breakdown products of metamizole may be delayed.

**Patients with impaired renal or liver function**Since the elimination rate is reduced in patients with impaired renal or liver function, higher doses should be avoided. No dose reduction is necessary for short-term use. There is no available data on long-term use.

If you feel that the effect of this medicine is too strong or too weak, please inform your doctor.

**Have you used too much of this medicine?**In case of an overdose of metamizole, you may experience symptoms such as nausea or vomiting, irritated stomach, abdominal pain, dry mouth, fatigue, skin rash, low blood pressure (which may sometimes lead to shock), weakness, headache, fever, and hives. After an acute overdose, you may also experience other symptoms, including decreased kidney function/acute renal failure (e.g., due to interstitial nephritis), symptoms related to the central nervous system (dizziness, drowsiness, coma, seizures), and increased heart rate.

If you have used more of this medicine than intended or if it seems like you have used more than necessary, please inform your doctor immediately.

**Did you forget to use this medicine?**Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

Do you have any other questions about the use of this medicine? Please contact your doctor or pharmacist.

**Possible Side Effects**Like all medicines, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone gets them. Immediately stop the treatment and contact your doctor or hospital if you experience any of the following side effects, as they may be symptoms of agranulocytosis: Fever, Chills, Sore throat, Difficulty, swallowing, Mouth ulcers or sores in other mucous membranes (e.g., nose, genital or anal area); Swollen lymph nodes (this occurs very rarely).

**Serious skin reactions**Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical assistance if you notice any of the following severe side effects:

* Reddish, non-elevated, disc-shaped or circular patches on the trunk, often with blisters in the center, skin peeling, ulcers in and around the mouth, throat, nose, or genital and eye areas. This severe skin rash may be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) (rare - may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users);
* Widespread rash, high body temperature, and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) (frequency unknown - cannot be determined with the available data).

Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml, solution for injection, and immediately contact a doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms:

▪ Nausea or vomiting, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, pale stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or stomach pain. These symptoms may indicate liver damage. See also section 2 "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?"

The onset of agranulocytosis is unpredictable, and this condition can occur even if you have been able to use metamizole without problems in the past. Agranulocytosis can be life-threatening and fatal (see also the section "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?").

Inform your doctor if you experience any of the following side effects or if you have issues with your medication.

**Common (may occur in up to 1 in 10 users):** Skin rash

**Uncommon (may occur in up to 1 in 100 users):** Pain and local reactions at the injection site; when administered into a vein, these side effects can sometimes lead to phlebitis (inflammation of the vein)

**Rare (may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users):** Leukopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Allergic (anaphylactic/anaphylactoid) reactions, Anaphylactic shock (which could be fatal)

These reactions can occur during the injection of the medicine or in the first few hours (usually within one hour) after administration. Moderate allergic reactions manifest as skin and mucous membrane symptoms (such as itching, burning sensation, redness, hives, and swelling) or, in rare cases, as stomach or intestinal complaints.

In more severe cases, symptoms may affect a larger part of the body, such as severe angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, which can cause difficulty swallowing or breathing), severe bronchospasms (sudden contraction of the muscles around the airways), shortness of breath, cardiac arrhythmias, and low blood pressure. These symptoms could lead to anaphylactic shock, which could be fatal.

Erythema multiforme, pemphigus vulgaris (a skin condition characterized by the formation of soft blisters on the skin and mucous membranes that easily rupture and can spread throughout the body)

▪ Reversible renal impairment

**Very rare (may occur in up to 1 in 10,000 users):** Thrombocytopenia (reduced number of platelets), Granulocytopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Agranulocytosis (reduction in white blood cell count) , Aplastic anemia (significant reduction in all types of blood cells, leading to an increased risk of bleeding, bruising, pinpoint bleeding, and infections), Interstitial nephritis (kidney disease characterized by inflammation of the spaces between renal tubules)

**How to store this medicine?**

* Store below 25°C.
* Store in the original packaging to protect from light. Do not store in the freezer.
* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the packaging. The expiry date refers to the last day of the specified month.
* Do not dispose of medicines in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer need. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection**Metamizole sodium monohydrate

**What is metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection and what is it used for?**Metamizol 500 mg/ml, solution for injection contains metamizole sodium (referred to as 'metamizole'). Metamizole is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and belongs to the group of medicines called 'pyrazolones'. The medicine has a strong analgesic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic effect, but only a limited anti-inflammatory effect.

**This medicine is used for:** Short-term treatment of severe pain when the use of other medicines is not recommended.

Treatment of high fever when other treatments have no effect or are not recommended.

**When should you not use this medicine or take extra precautions?**

**When should you not use this medicine?**

* You are allergic to any of the substances in this medicine or to other pyrazolone derivatives. The substances in this medicine can be found in section 6.
* You have previously experienced agranulocytosis (a significant decrease in a specific type of white blood cells) after using pyrazolone derivatives.
* You have experienced a severe allergic reaction (such as an asthma attack or sudden swelling of your face, lips, tongue, throat, hands, feet, or ankles, difficulty breathing, or highly itchy skin with bumps) after taking paracetamol, acetylsalicylic acid, or another NSAID.
* You have a severe kidney and/or liver disease.
* You have acute hepatic porphyria (a hereditary disorder affecting the production of red blood cells).
* You have reduced bone marrow function (e.g., after chemotherapy) or your body produces fewer new blood cells than normal.
* You suffer from hereditary glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (a condition where red blood cells are destroyed).
* You are in the last three months of pregnancy (see section on Pregnancy and breastfeeding).
* When should you take extra precautions with this medicine?
* Contact your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

Metamizole is only used when the benefits of treatment outweigh the potential risks of side effects, or when there is no available or suitable alternative.

The use of metamizole is associated with an increased risk of rare but life-threatening side effects, such as agranulocytosis and severe allergic reactions

**Agranulocytosis:** The occurrence of agranulocytosis is not related to the dose used and cannot be predicted. Agranulocytosis may occur after the first dose or after multiple doses have been administered. If you experience symptoms such as fever, chills, sore throat, and mouth ulcers, you should immediately discontinue the treatment and inform your doctor. Prolonged use of metamizole increases the risk of agranulocytosis. Therefore, your blood (especially the white blood cell count) should be regularly monitored.

**Allergic reactions:** Very rarely, allergic (anaphylactic) reactions may occur after injecting metamizole. These reactions can be severe and may lead to shock, with the possibility of a life-threatening severe drop in blood pressure, coma, and even death.

**You should inform your doctor if you:**

* Have asthma, especially if you also have rhinosinusitis (inflammation of the nose and sinuses) or polyps in your nose.
* Have chronic urticaria (hives).
* Have alcohol intolerance (meaning you experience symptoms such as sneezing, watery eyes, or flushing after drinking a small amount of alcohol).
* Are allergic (hypersensitive) to colorants (e.g., tartrazine) or preservatives (e.g., benzoates) in this medicine.
* Low blood pressure
* In some cases, the use of metamizole can cause a severe drop in blood pressure (see also section 4). Such a drop in blood pressure is dose-related and can occur in the following cases:
* If metamizole is injected too rapidly into your vein.
* If you have low blood pressure or hypovolemia (low blood volume in your circulatory system) or if you are dehydrated or experiencing circulatory failure (e.g., in people who have had a heart attack or multiple injuries).
* If you have high fever.
* Discuss the following cases with your doctor before using this medicine:
* If you have heart problems.
* If blood vessels supplying your brain are narrowed.
* If you have kidney or liver disease.

Contact your doctor if you are unsure whether the above points apply to you.

**Severe skin reactions**

Cases of leukocytosis (an excessive number of white blood cells) with systemic symptoms have been reported in connection with treatment with metamizole. Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical help if you experience any of the symptoms described in section 4 related to these severe skin reactions.

If you have ever had severe skin reactions, you should never resume treatment with Metamizole.

Liver inflammation has been reported in patients taking metamizole, with symptoms that developed within a few days to several months after the start of treatment. Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution and contact a doctor if you have symptoms of liver problems, such as feeling nauseous (nausea or vomiting), fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, light-colored stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or abdominal pain. Your doctor will monitor the function of your liver.

You should not use Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution if you have previously taken a metamizole-containing medicine and had liver problems.

The use of metamizole can trigger acute attacks of porphyria. Therefore, people with porphyria should not use metamizole (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

Cases of hemolytic anemia (anemia caused by increased breakdown of red blood cells), aplastic anemia (anemia caused by insufficient production of blood cells), and pemphigus vulgaris (a skin disorder characterized by blister formation) have been reported during administration of metamizole.

Children and adolescents under 18 years of age should not be given metamizole if they are younger than 6 months or weigh less than 7 kg (see section on When should you not use this medicine?).

**Are you taking any other medicines?**If you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, or if there is a possibility that you will be using other medicines in the near future, please inform your doctor.

It is especially important to inform your doctor if you are using any of the following medicines:

* Ciclosporin (used after organ transplantation).
* Chlorpromazine (a psychoactive drug).
* Methotrexate (used to treat certain forms of cancer or autoimmune diseases, which are conditions where the body's immune system reacts against normal tissues).
* Low-dose acetylsalicylic acid (used to prevent blood clotting).
* Bupropion (used to treat depression) or as an aid in smoking cessation.
* Efavirenz, a medicine used to treat HIV/AIDS.
* Methadone, a medicine used to treat addiction to illegal drugs (opioids).
* Valproate, a medicine used to treat epilepsy or bipolar disorder.
* Tacrolimus, a medicine used to prevent organ rejection in transplant patients.
* Sertraline, a medicine used to treat depression.

It is known that the drug group to which metamizole belongs (pyrazolones) can interact with oral blood glucose-lowering agents (via the There have been reports of severe skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome (a drug hypersensitivity reaction characterized by severe skin rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms).

Oral blood glucose-lowering agents (used to treat diabetes), captopril (used to treat high blood pressure or heart failure), lithium (used to treat depression), and triamterene (used to treat high blood pressure or edema) are among the medications that can interact with pyrazolones, including metamizole. Pyrazolones are also known to potentially affect the effectiveness of blood pressure-lowering medications and diuretics (medications that promote urine production, also known as "water pills"). It is not known whether the above interactions can occur with the use of metamizole.

**Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility:** Are you pregnant, think you might be pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding? Please consult your doctor before using this medicine.

**Pregnancy:** Limited data are available regarding the use of metamizole during the first three months of pregnancy, but they do not indicate harmful effects on the embryo. In specific cases where no other treatment options exist, a few doses of metamizole during the first and second trimesters may be acceptable after consulting with your doctor or pharmacist and carefully weighing the benefits and risks of metamizole. However, generally, the use of metamizole during the first and second trimesters is not recommended.

During the last three months of pregnancy, you should not take Metamizole as it increases the risk of complications for both the mother and the child (bleeding, premature closure of an important vessel in the unborn child called the ductus Botalli, which normally closes after birth).

**Breastfeeding:** The breakdown products of metamizole are present in significant amounts in breast milk, and a risk to the infant cannot be excluded. Therefore, repeated use of metamizole during breastfeeding should be avoided. In the case of a single administration of metamizole, mothers are advised to express and discard breast milk for 48 hours after administration.

**Driving and using machines:** Metamizole 500 mg/ml injection solution can cause drowsiness, fatigue, and low blood pressure (symptoms of which include lightheadedness, dizziness, palpitations, and blurred vision). Therefore, you should not drive, operate machinery, or engage in activities that require alertness.

**How to use this medicine?**

Your doctor will determine the best dose for you, taking into account your condition, the severity of your pain symptoms, the elevation of your body temperature, and your sensitivity to metamizole.

This medicine is usually administered by a doctor or nurse. The medicine may be injected into a vein (slowly, at a rate of 1 ml per minute) or into a muscle. You will receive the medicine while lying on your back.

The dosage depends on the intensity of the pain or fever and individual sensitivity to Metamizole.

If the effect of a single dose is insufficient or if the anesthetic effect diminishes later on, your doctor may administer another dose up to the daily maximum dose as stated below.

**Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older:** Adults and adolescents aged 15 years and older (weighing more than 53 kg) may receive 1-2 ml intravenously or intramuscularly as a single dose. If necessary, the single dose may be increased to 5 ml (equivalent to 2,500 mg of Metamizole). The daily maximum dose is 8 ml; if necessary, the daily dose may be increased to 10 ml (equivalent to 5,000 mg of Metamizole).

**Infants and children:** The following dosing schedule for single intravenous or intramuscular doses should be used as a guideline:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age group children (body weight)** | **Single dose** | **Daily maximum dose** |
| Infants 3 - 11 months (approximately 5 - 8 kg) | 0.1 - 0.2 ml | 0.4 - 0.8 ml |
| 1 - 3 years (approximately 9 - 15 kg) | 0.2 - 0.5 ml | 1.2 - 3.2 ml |
| 4 - 6 years (approximately 16 - 23 kg) | 0.3 - 0.8 ml | 1.6 - 4.0 ml |
| 10 - 12 years (approximately 31 - 45 kg) | 0.4 - 1.0 ml | 2.0 - 5.6 ml |
| 13 - 14 years (approximately 46 - 53 kg) | 0.8 - 1.8 ml | 3.2 - 7.2 ml |

**Elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function**The dose should be reduced in elderly patients, debilitated patients, and patients with impaired renal function, as the elimination of the breakdown products of metamizole may be delayed.

**Patients with impaired renal or liver function**Since the elimination rate is reduced in patients with impaired renal or liver function, higher doses should be avoided. No dose reduction is necessary for short-term use. There is no available data on long-term use.

If you feel that the effect of this medicine is too strong or too weak, please inform your doctor.

**Have you used too much of this medicine?**In case of an overdose of metamizole, you may experience symptoms such as nausea or vomiting, irritated stomach, abdominal pain, dry mouth, fatigue, skin rash, low blood pressure (which may sometimes lead to shock), weakness, headache, fever, and hives. After an acute overdose, you may also experience other symptoms, including decreased kidney function/acute renal failure (e.g., due to interstitial nephritis), symptoms related to the central nervous system (dizziness, drowsiness, coma, seizures), and increased heart rate.

If you have used more of this medicine than intended or if it seems like you have used more than necessary, please inform your doctor immediately.

**Did you forget to use this medicine?**Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

Do you have any other questions about the use of this medicine? Please contact your doctor or pharmacist.

**Possible Side Effects**Like all medicines, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone gets them. Immediately stop the treatment and contact your doctor or hospital if you experience any of the following side effects, as they may be symptoms of agranulocytosis: Fever, Chills, Sore throat, Difficulty, swallowing, Mouth ulcers or sores in other mucous membranes (e.g., nose, genital or anal area); Swollen lymph nodes (this occurs very rarely).

**Serious skin reactions**Discontinue the use of metamizole and seek immediate medical assistance if you notice any of the following severe side effects:

* Reddish, non-elevated, disc-shaped or circular patches on the trunk, often with blisters in the center, skin peeling, ulcers in and around the mouth, throat, nose, or genital and eye areas. This severe skin rash may be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) (rare - may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users);
* Widespread rash, high body temperature, and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) (frequency unknown - cannot be determined with the available data).

Stop using Metamizole 500 mg/ml, solution for injection, and immediately contact a doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms:

▪ Nausea or vomiting, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, dark urine, pale stools, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, itching, rash, or stomach pain. These symptoms may indicate liver damage. See also section 2 "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?"

The onset of agranulocytosis is unpredictable, and this condition can occur even if you have been able to use metamizole without problems in the past. Agranulocytosis can be life-threatening and fatal (see also the section "When should you exercise caution with this medicine?").

Inform your doctor if you experience any of the following side effects or if you have issues with your medication.

**Common (may occur in up to 1 in 10 users):** Skin rash

**Uncommon (may occur in up to 1 in 100 users):** Pain and local reactions at the injection site; when administered into a vein, these side effects can sometimes lead to phlebitis (inflammation of the vein)

**Rare (may occur in up to 1 in 1000 users):** Leukopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Allergic (anaphylactic/anaphylactoid) reactions, Anaphylactic shock (which could be fatal)

These reactions can occur during the injection of the medicine or in the first few hours (usually within one hour) after administration. Moderate allergic reactions manifest as skin and mucous membrane symptoms (such as itching, burning sensation, redness, hives, and swelling) or, in rare cases, as stomach or intestinal complaints.

In more severe cases, symptoms may affect a larger part of the body, such as severe angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, which can cause difficulty swallowing or breathing), severe bronchospasms (sudden contraction of the muscles around the airways), shortness of breath, cardiac arrhythmias, and low blood pressure. These symptoms could lead to anaphylactic shock, which could be fatal.

Erythema multiforme, pemphigus vulgaris (a skin condition characterized by the formation of soft blisters on the skin and mucous membranes that easily rupture and can spread throughout the body)

▪ Reversible renal impairment

**Very rare (may occur in up to 1 in 10,000 users):** Thrombocytopenia (reduced number of platelets), Granulocytopenia (reduced number of white blood cells), Agranulocytosis (reduction in white blood cell count) , Aplastic anemia (significant reduction in all types of blood cells, leading to an increased risk of bleeding, bruising, pinpoint bleeding, and infections), Interstitial nephritis (kidney disease characterized by inflammation of the spaces between renal tubules)

**How to store this medicine?**

* Store below 25°C.
* Store in the original packaging to protect from light. Do not store in the freezer.
* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the packaging. The expiry date refers to the last day of the specified month.
* Do not dispose of medicines in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer need. These measures will help protect the environment.