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**Antrag vom 18.07.2022 auf Erteilung einer Gestattung gemäß
§§ 10 Absatz 1a und 11 Absatz 1c Arzneimittelgesetz (AMG) –
Einfuhr und Inverkehrbringen von Dobutamin-hameln 12,5 mg/ml und Dobutamin Hameln 5
mg/ml**

Arzneimittelbezeichnung	Zulassungsinhaber	Zulassungsnummer
Dobutamin-hameln 12,5 mg/ml	hameln pharma gmbh	51613.01.00
Dobutamin-hameln 5mg/ml	hameln pharma gmbh	51613.00.01

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,
auf Ihren mit E-Mail vom 18. Juli 2022 gestellten Antrag ergeht folgender

BESCHEID:

1. Es wird im Einzelfall gestattet, dass das o. g. Arzneimittel mit der für den niederländischen (12,5 mg/ml) und den kroatischen (5 mg/ml) Markt bestimmten und damit mit einer in einer anderen als der deutschen Sprache verfassten Kennzeichnung und Packungsbeilage in den Verkehr gebracht wird.
2. Diese Gestattung ist befristet bis zum 01. November 2022.

Begründung:

Zu 1.

Nach §§ 10 Absatz 1a und 11 Absatz 1c AMG kann die zuständige Bundesoberbehörde im Fall eines drohenden oder bestehenden Versorgungsengpasses auf Antrag des Zulassungsinhabers im Einzelfall gestatten, dass ein Arzneimittel, das durch Ärzte unmittelbar an Patienten angewendet wird, befristet mit einer Kennzeichnung und Packungsbeilage in einer anderen als der deutschen Sprache in den Verkehr gebracht wird.

Bei der von Ihnen mit dem Antrag vorgelegten und für den niederländischen bzw. kroatischen Markt bestimmten Kennzeichnung/Packungsbeilage handelt es sich um eine Kennzeichnung/Packungsbeilage in einer anderen als der deutschen Sprache.

Die gesetzlichen Voraussetzungen sind vorliegend erfüllt, da das in Rede stehende Arzneimittel unmittelbar durch Ärzte an Patienten abgegeben wird.

Dobutamin-hameln 12,5 mg/ml und 5 mg/ml ist indiziert, wenn eine positiv inotrope Behandlung erforderlich ist für Patienten mit kardialer Dekompensation infolge einer eingeschränkten myokardialen Kontraktilität, die entweder bedingt ist durch eine organische Herzerkrankung oder durch einen herzchirurgischen Eingriff, vor allem, wenn es sich um eine kardiale Dekompensation mit vermindertem Herzzeitvolumen (low cardiac output) und erhöhtem Pulmonalkapillar-Druck (PCP) handelt.

Im Rahmen der durch das BfArM aktuell durchgeführten Sachverhaltsermittlung wurde eine drohende versorgungsrelevante Lieferengpasssituation festgestellt. Aufgrund von aktuellen Lieferengpassmeldungen stehen wirkstoff- und darreichungsgleiche Arzneimittel aktuell nicht in den Bedarf deckendem Umfang zur Verfügung. Das Inverkehrbringen der in Rede stehenden Ware dient der Sicherstellung der Patientenversorgung.

Aus medizinischer Sicht haben verschiedene Arzneimittel zur Unterstützung der Kreislauffunktion unterschiedliche pharmakologische Charakteristika. So eignen sich weitere Substanzen der Substanzklasse nicht ausreichend und können nicht deckungsgleich zu Dobutamin eingesetzt werden.

Zu 2.

Die Befristung erfolgt antragsgemäß, stützt sich auf §§ 10 Absatz 1a und § 11 Absatz 1c AMG und ist im genannten Zeitraum ausreichend, um den drohenden Versorgungsengpass mit dem o. g. Arzneimittel auf dem deutschen Markt abzuwenden. Nach derzeitigem Informationsstand ist ab 2. November 2022 wieder von einer ausreichenden Verfügbarkeit von Ware in deutscher Aufmachung auszugehen.

Hinweis:

Es wird empfohlen, aus Gründen der Nachvollziehbarkeit und Transparenz ein offizielles Informationsschreiben inklusive eines Links zur elektronischen Verfügbarkeit der Produktinformationstexte in deutscher Aufmachung jeder Lieferung beizufügen.

Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung:

Gegen diesen Bescheid kann innerhalb eines Monats nach Bekanntgabe Widerspruch erhoben werden. Der Widerspruch ist bei dem Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte (BfArM) in Bonn einzulegen.

Bonn, den 25.07.2022

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Im Auftrag

Dr. Michael Horn

Anlagen

- Gebrauchsinformation – in niederländischer und kroatischer Aufmachung
- Äußere Umhüllung – in niederländischer und kroatischer Aufmachung
- Etikett – in niederländischer und kroatischer Aufmachung
- Fachinformation – in niederländischer, kroatischer und englischer Aufmachung

UPUTA O LIJEKU: INFORMACIJE ZA KORISNIKA

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml otopina za infuziju dobutamin

Pažljivo pročitajte cijelu uputu prije nego primite ovaj lijek jer sadrži Vama važne informacije.

- Sačuvajte ovu uputu. Možda ćete je trebati ponovno pročitati.
- Ako imate dodatnih pitanja, obratite se liječniku ili ljekarniku.
- Ako primijetite bilo koju nuspojavu, potrebno je obavijestiti liječnika ili medicinsku sestru. To uključuje i svaku moguću nuspojavu koja nije navedena u ovoj uputi. Pogledajte dio 4.

Što se nalazi u ovoj uputi:

1. Što je Dobutamin Hameln i za što se koristi
2. Što morate znati prije nego primite Dobutamin Hameln
3. Kako primjenjivati Dobutamin Hameln
4. Moguće nuspojave
5. Kako čuvati Dobutamin Hameln
6. Sadržaj pakiranja i druge informacije

1. ŠTO JE DOBUTAMIN HAMELN I ZA ŠTO SE KORISTI

Dobutamin Hameln pripada skupini lijekova zvanih katekolamini. Pomaže vašem srcu da učinkovitije radi. Djeluje tako što pumpanje srca čini snažnijim, povećavajući količinu protoka krvi u tijelu i šireći vene i arterije.

Dobutamin Hameln se koristi:

- za liječene zatajenja srca (srčana dekompenzacija) ako srce ne kuca dovoljno jako (smanjena kontraktilnost),
- kod zatajenja srca kod kojeg postoji jako nizak krvni tlak (hipotenzija),
- za otkrivanje loše opskrbe srca krvlju (stres testiranje srca).

Pedijatrijska populacija

Dobutamin Hameln je indiciran u svim pedijatrijskim dobnim skupinama (od novorođenčadi do 18 godina) kao inotropna potpora kod hipoperfuznih stanja s niskim minutnim volumenom koja su rezultat dekompenziranog zatajenja srca nakon kirurškog zahvata na srcu, kardiomiopatije i kardiogenog ili septičkog šoka.

2. ŠTO MORATE ZNATI PRIJE NEGO PRIMITE DOBUTAMIN HAMELN

Ne smijete primiti dobutamin ako ste:

- **alergični** (preosjetljivi) na **dobutamin** ili na **neki drugi sastojak** (vidjeti popis sastojaka u dijelu 6). Alergijska reakcija može uključivati osip, svrbež, poteškoće u disanju ili oticanje lica, usana, grla ili jezika. To možda znate iz prethodnog iskustva.
- postoji **suženje u vašem srcu ili krvnim žilama koje sprječava pravilno punjenje srca krvlju ili istiskivanje krvi iz srca** (vaš liječnik će to znati).
- postoji **nedostatak odgovarajućeg punjenja cirkulacije** (hipovolemija).

Ako imate određene poremećaje srca i krvnih žila, dobutamin se ne smije koristiti za otkrivanje slabe opskrbe srca krvlju.

Upozorenja i mjere opreza

Recite svom liječniku ako imate neko od sljedećih stanja:

- astmu i rečeno vam je da ste alergični na sulfite,
- tešku koronarnu bolest srca,
- akutno (iznenadno) zatajenja srca.

Djeca

Čini se da su porasti u brzini otkucaja srca i krvnom tlaku češći i intenzivniji u djece nego kod odraslih. Zabilježeno je da je kardiovaskularni sustav novorođenčeta manje osjetljiv na dobutamin, a čini se da je hipotenzivni učinak (niski krvni tlak) češće uočen kod odraslih bolesnika nego u male djece. Sukladno tome, primjenu dobutamina u djece treba pomno nadzirati. Savjetuje se oprez prilikom primjene visokih doza dobutamina djeci. Vaš liječnik će pažljivo prilagoditi potrebnu dozu za vaše dijete.

Drugi lijekovi i Dobutamin Hameln

Obavijestite svog liječnika ili ljekarnika ako uzimate ili ste nedavno uzeli bilo koje druge lijekove uključujući i one bez recepta. To je posebice važno sa sljedećim lijekovima jer mogu stupati u interakciju s vašim Dobutaminom Hameln:

- beta blokatorima (liječenje visokog krvnog tlaka i nepravilnih otkucaja srca),
- alfa blokatorima (liječenje visokog krvnog tlaka i uvećanja prostate),
- vazodilatatorima (za proširenje krvnih žila, a koji se koriste za liječenje napadaja angine ili teškog zatajenja srca),
- antidijetivima (liječenje šećerne bolesti),
- ACE inhibitorima (liječenje visokog krvnog tlaka i zatajenja srca),
- dopaminom (koristi se za povećanje brzine srčanih otkucaja i povećanje krvnog tlaka),
- inhaliranim anestheticima.

Možda će još uvijek biti u redu za vas da primete Dobutamin Hameln i vaš liječnik će biti u mogućnosti odlučiti što je prikladno za vas.

Trudnoća i dojenje

Dobutamin se ne smije davati trudnicama osim ako to nije medicinski opravdano. Preporučuje se prekinuti dojenje tijekom terapije dobutaminom. Obratite se svom liječniku ili ljekarniku za savjet prije nego uzmete bilo koji lijek.

Upravljanje vozilima i strojevima

U slučaju pitanja obratite se svom liječniku ili ljekarniku.

Dobutamin Hameln sadrži natrijev metabisulfit (E 223), koji rijetko može uzrokovati teške alergijske reakcije (preosjetljivost) i simptome nalik astmi (bronhospazam). Ovaj lijek sadrži 3,06 mg **natrija** u 1 ml. Uzeti u obzir kod bolesnika na dijeti s kontroliranim unosom soli.

3. KAKO PRIMJENJIVATI DOBUTAMIN HAMELN

Dobutamin Hameln će vam dati posebno obučeni zdravstveni djelatnici pri čemu će biti dostupna oprema za hitnu pomoć.

Doziranje

Potrebna brzina infuzije ovisi o vašem odgovoru na terapiju i na bilo koje nuspojave. Vaš liječnik će odrediti dozu dobutamina koju ćete dobiti i prilagoditi će brzinu protoka i trajanje vaše infuzije.

Doziranje u odraslih:

Većina bolesnika reagira na doze od 2,5 do 10 mikrograma dobutamina po kg tjelesne težine po minuti. Dane su doze do 40 mikrograma dobutamina po kg tjelesne težine po minuti.

Doziranje u djece:

Za sve pedijatrijske dobne skupine preporučuje se (od novorođenačke dobi do 18 godina starosti) početna doza od 5 mikrograma/kg/minuti, koja se u skladu s kliničkim odgovorom prilagođava na 2– 20 mikrograma/kg/minuti.

Povremeno, i niske doze poput 0,5-1,0 mikrograma/kg/minuti polučiti će odgovor.

Potrebnu dozu za djecu treba titrirati kako bi se omogućilo postizanje te pretpostavljene manje "terapijske širine" u djece.

4. MOGUĆE NUSPOJAVE

Kao i svi lijekovi, Dobutamin Hameln može uzrokovati nuspojave iako se one neće javiti kod svakoga.

Prijavljene su sljedeće nuspojave:

Vrlo često (više u 1 na 10 bolesnika)

- povećana brzina otkucaja srca
- bol u prsima
- poremećaji otkucaja srca

Često (u manje od 1 na 10, ali više od 1 na 100 bolesnika)

- porast ili pad krvnog tlaka
- sužavanje krvnih žila (vazokonstrikcija)
- nepravilni otkucaji srca (palpitacije)
- ubrzani otkucaji srca (ventrikularna tahikardija)
- glavobolja
- simptomi nalik astmi (bronhospazam)
- nedostatak zraka
- porast broja bijelih krvnih stanica (eozinofilija)
- inhibicija formiranja (sprječavanje stvaranja) ugrušaka
- pojačana želja za mokrenjem (pri visokim dozama)
- mučnina
- osip (egzantem)
- vrućica
- upala vena na mjestu injekcije (flebitis)

Manje često (u manje od 1 na 100, ali više od 1 na 1000 bolesnika)

- nekontrolirane kontrakcije klijetki srca (ventrikularna fibrilacija)
- srčani udar (infarkt miokarda)

Vrlo rijetko (u manje od 1 na 10 000, uključujući izolirane slučajeve)

- usporeni otkucaji srca (bradikardija)
- nedostatna opskrba srca krvlju (ishemija miokarda)
- niske razine kalija (hipokalijemija)
- mrlje na koži (petehijalno krvarenje)
- srčani blok
- sužavanje krvnih žila koje opskrbljuju srce (koronarni vazospazam)
- crna područja odumiruće kože (kutana nekroza)

Nepoznato (ne može se procijeniti iz dostupnih podataka)

- Bol u prsima uzrokovana stresom (stres kardiomiopatija)
- Oštećena srčana funkcija (smanjenje plućnog kapilarnog tlaka)
- Problemi s Vašim srčanim mišićem (stresna kardiomiopatija poznata i pod nazivom Takotsubo sindrom) koji se očituju bolom u prsištu, nedostatkom zraka, omaglicom, nesvjesticom, nepravilnim otkucajima srca kad se dobutamin primjenjuje za stres ehokardiografski test

Primijećeni su daljnji neželjeni učinci:

- nemir
- trnci i bockanje (parestezija)
- nevoljni pokreti mišića (tremor)
- osjećaj vrućine i tjeskoba
- spazam mišića

Prijavljivanje nuspojava

Ako primijetite bilo koju nuspojavu, potrebno je obavijestiti liječnika ili medicinsku sestru. To uključuje i svaku moguću nuspojavu koja nije navedena u ovoj uputi. Nuspojave možete prijaviti izravno putem nacionalnog sustava za prijavu nuspojava; navedenog u [Dodatku V](#)

Prijavlivanjem nuspojava možete pridonijeti u procjeni sigurnosti ovog lijeka.

5. KAKO ČUVATI DOBUTAMIN HAMELN

- Vaš liječnik ili ljekarnik je odgovoran za čuvanje ovog lijeka. Oni su također odgovorni za ispravno zbrinjavanje bilo koje neiskorištene otopine.
- Čuvati izvan pogleda i dohvata djece.
- Ovaj lijek se ne smije upotrijebiti nakon isteka roka valjanosti navedenog na pakiranju. Rok valjanosti odnosi se na zadnji dan navedenog mjeseca.
- Nemojte primjenjivati ovaj lijek ako opazite da otopina nije bistra i da sadrži čestice ili ako je spremnik oštećen.
- Ovaj lijek ne zahtijeva čuvanje na određenoj temperaturi.
- Bočice čuvati u vanjskom pakiranju radi zaštite od svjetlosti.
- Ne zamrzavati.

6. SADRŽAJ PAKIRANJA I DRUGE INFORMACIJE

Što Dobutamin Hameln sadrži

Djelatna tvar je dobutamin.

1 ml otopine sadrži 5 mg dobutamina.

Jedna bočica Dobutamin Hameln sa 50 ml sadržava dobutaminklorid što odgovara 250 mg dobutamina.

Drugi sastojci su natrijev metabisulfit (E 223), natrijev klorid, kloridna kiselina i voda za injekcije.

Kako Dobutamin Hameln izgleda i sadržaj pakiranja

Dobutamin Hameln je bistra, bezbojna ili blago žuta otopina za infuziju.

Dobutamin Hameln se isporučuje u bezbojnim staklenim bočicama od 50 ml. Dostupan je u originalnim pakiranjima koja sadrže 1, 5 ili 10 bočica.

Na tržištu se ne moraju nalaziti sve veličine pakiranja.

Nositelj odobrenja za stavljanje lijeka u promet

hameln pharma gmbh

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Njemačka

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Ovaj lijek je odobren u državama članicama Europskog gospodarskog prostora (EGP) pod sljedećim nazivima:

Austrija	Dobutamin-hameln 5 mg/ml Infusionslösung
Hrvatska	Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml otopina za infuziju
Slovenija	Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml raztopina za infundiranje
Češka	Dobutamin hameln
Mađarska	Dobutamin hameln 5 mg/ml oldatos infúzió
Slovačka	Dobutamin hameln 5 mg/ml infúzny roztok
Bugarska	Dobutamin hameln 5 mg/ml инфузионен разтвор
Poljska	Dobutamin hameln
Rumunjska	Dobutamină hameln 5 mg/ml soluție perfuzabilă

Način i mjesto izdavanja lijeka

Lijek se izdaje na recept, u ljekarni.

Ova uputa je zadnji puta revidirana u veljača 2022.

Sljedeće informacije namijenjene su samo zdravstvenim radnicima:

UPUTE ZA PRIPREMU:

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml otopina za infuziju

Proučite Sažetak opisa svojstava lijeka za potpune informacije o propisivanju i druge informacije.

1. VRSTA I SADRŽAJ SPREMNIKA

1 ml otopine sadrži 5 mg dobutamina.

Dobutamin Hameln se isporučuje u bezbojnim staklenim bočicama od 50 ml. Dostupan je u originalnim pakiranjima koja sadrže 1, 5 ili 10 bočica.

2. DOZIRANJE I NAČIN PRIMJENE

Za detekciju ishemijskog miokarda i vijabilnog miokarda dobutamin smije primijeniti samo liječnik s dostatnim iskustvom u provođenju kardiološkog stres testiranja. Potrebno je neprekidno praćenje svih područja stjenke putem ehokardiografije i EKG kao i kontrola krvnog tlaka.

Uređaji za praćenje kao i lijekovi za hitno liječenje moraju biti dostupni (primjerice defibrilator, intravenski beta blokatori, nitrati itd.) i osoblje obučeno za postupke oživljavanja mora biti prisutno.

Potrebna brzina infuzije ovisi o bolesnikovom odgovoru na terapiju i doživljenim nuspojavama.

Dozu dobutamina treba postupno smanjivati kada se prekida terapija.

Sva neiskorištena otopina mora se baciti.

Doziranje

Doziranje u odraslih:

Prema iskustvu, većina bolesnika odgovara na doze od 2,5 do 10 mikrograma dobutamina/kg/min. U pojedinim slučajevima primjenjivane su doze do 40 mikrograma dobutamina/kg/min.

Doziranje u pedijatrijskih bolesnika:

Za sve pedijatrijske dobne skupine (od novorođenačke dobi do 18 godina starosti) preporučuje se početna doza od 5 mikrograma/kg/minuti, koja se u skladu s kliničkim odgovorom prilagođava na 2– 20 mikrograma/kg/minuti. Povremeno, i niske doze poput 0,5-1,0 mikrograma/kg/minuti polučiti će odgovor.

Postoji razlog za vjerovati da je minimalna učinkovita doza za djecu viša nego za odrasle. Treba biti oprezan kada se lijek primjenjuje u visokim dozama jer također postoji razlog vjerovati da je maksimalna tolerirana doza za djecu niža od one za odrasle. Većina nuspojava (posebice tahikardija) uočena je kada je doza bila viša/jednaka 7,5 mikrograma/kg/minuti ali smanjenje brzine ili prekid infuzije dobutaminom je sve što je potrebno za brzo povlačenje nuspojava.

Uočena je velika varijabilnost između pedijatrijskih bolesnika i u vezi s plazmatskom koncentracijom potrebnom za početak hemodinamskog odgovora (praga) i brzinom hemodinamskog odgovora na povećanje koncentracije lijeka u plazmi što dokazuje da se potrebna doza za djecu ne može odrediti *a priori* i treba ju titrirati kako bi se omogućilo postizanje te pretpostavljene manje "terapijske širine" u djece.

Način primjene

Ako se koristi injekcijska pumpa razrjeđivanje nije potrebno.

Intravenska infuzija Dobutamina Hameln je također moguća nakon razrjeđivanja s kompatibilnim otopinama za infuziju kao što su: 5 %-tna otopina glukoze, 0,9 %-tna otopina natrijeva klorida ili 0,45 %-tna otopina natrijeva klorida u 5 %-tnoj otopini glukoze. Otopine za infuziju treba pripremiti neposredno prije uporabe.

Zbog svog kratkog poluvijeka, dobutamin se mora primijeniti kao kontinuirana intravenska infuzija.

Pedijatrijski bolesnici: Za kontinuiranu intravensku infuziju primjenom infuzijske pumpe, razrijedite na koncentraciju od 0,5 do 1 mg/ml (maksimalno 5 mg/ml ako postoji ograničenje za količinu tekućine) s 5%-tnom glukozom ili 0,9%-tnim natrijevim kloridom. Otopine više koncentracije infundirajte samo kroz centralni venski kateter. Intravenska infuzija dobutaminom nije kompatibilna s bikarbonatom i drugim jakim alkalnim otopinama.

Intenzivna neonatalna skrb: Razrijedite 30 mg/kg tjelesne težine na konačni volumen od 50 ml tekućine za infuziju. Intravenska infuzija brzinom od 0,5 ml/satu daje dozu od 5 mikrograma/kg/minuti.

Tablice koje prikazuju brzine infuzije s različitim početnim koncentracijama za različite doze:

Jedna bočica Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg/50 ml) razrijedena na volumen otopine od 500 ml (konačna koncentracija 0,5 mg/ml)

Raspon doza		Specifikacije u ml/sat* (kapi/min)		
		Bolesnikova težina		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Niska 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (kapi/min)	15 (5)	21 (7)	27 (9)
Srednja 5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (kapi/min)	30 (10)	42 (14)	54 (18)
Visoka 10 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (kapi/min)	60 (20)	84 (28)	108 (36)

* Za dvostruku koncentraciju, tj. 500 mg dobutamina dodano u 500 ml ili 250 mg dodano u volumen od 250 ml, brzine infuzije moraju se preploviti.

Doziranje za injekcijske pumpe

Jedna bočica Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg/50 ml) nerazrijeđena (konačna koncentracija 5 mg/ml)

Raspon doza		Specifikacije u ml/sat (ml/min)		
		Bolesnikova težina		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Niska 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (ml/min)	1,5 (0,025)	2,1 (0,035)	2,7 (0,045)
Srednja 5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (ml/min)	3,0 (0,05)	4,2 (0,07)	5,4 (0,09)
Visoka 10 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (ml/min)	6,0 (0,10)	8,4 (0,14)	10,8 (0,18)

Odabrana injekcijska pumpa mora biti prikladna za volumen i brzinu primjene.

3. KONTRAINDIKACIJE

Dobutamin se ne smije koristiti u slučaju:

- Poznate preosjetljivosti na dobutamin ili na neku od pomoćnih tvari,
- mehaničke opstrukcije ventrikularnog punjenja i/ili izlaznog protoka, poput tamponade perikarda, konstriktivnog perikarditisa, hipertrofične opstruktivne kardiomiopatije, teške stenozе aorte.
- hipovolemijskih stanja.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Dobutamin se ne smije koristiti za detekciju ishemije miokarda i vijabilnog miokarda u slučaju:

- nedavnog infarkta miokarda (unutar posljednjih 30 dana),
- nestabilne angine pectoris,
- stenozе glavne lijeve koronarne arterije,
- hemodinamički značajne opstrukcije izlaznog protoka kod lijevog ventrikula uključujući hipertrofičnu, opstruktivnu kardiomiopatiju,
- hemodinamički značajnog srčanog valvularnog defekta,
- teškog zatajenja srca (NYHA III ili IV),
- predispozicije za ili dokumentirane medicinske anamneze klinički značajne ili kronične aritmije, posebice rekurentne, perzistentne ventrikularne tahikardije,
- značajne smetnje u provođenju,
- akutnog perikarditisa, miokarditisa ili endokarditisa,
- disekcije aorte,
- aneurizme aorte,
- u slučaju loših uvjeta snimanja ultrazvukom,
- neodgovarajući liječene/kontrolirane arterijske hipertenzije,
- opstrukcije ventrikularnog punjenja (konstriktivnog perikarditisa, tamponade perikarda),
- hipovolemije,
- anamneze preosjetljivosti na dobutamin.

4. INTERAKCIJA S DRUGIM LIJEKOVIMA

Uočene su interakcije dobutamina sa sljedećim lijekovima:

- beta blokatorima,
- alfa blokatorima,
- vazodilatatorima koji djeluju prvenstveno na vene (primjerice nitrati, natrijev nitroprusid),
- ACE inhibitorima (primjerice kaptoprilom),
- dopaminom,
- tiaminom (vitaminom B1),
- inhalacijskim anestheticima,
- atropinom.

Primjena dobutamina dijabetičkim bolesnicima može uzrokovati pojačanu potrebu za inzulinom. Stoga se u dijabetičkih bolesnika razine inzulina trebaju provjeravati prilikom početka terapije dobutaminom, prilikom promjene brzine infuzije te kod prekida infuzije.

Ako je potrebno, dozu inzulina se mora prilagoditi prema potrebi.

5. INKOMPATIBILNOSTI

Za poznate inkompatibilnosti otopina dobutamina s nekoliko tvari i natrijevim metabisulfitom vidjeti dio 6.2 Sažetka opisa svojstava lijeka.

Lijek se ne smije miješati s drugim lijekovima osim onih za koje postoji dokazana kompatibilnost.

6. ČUVANJE

Ovaj lijek ne zahtijeva čuvanje na određenoj temperaturi.

Ne zamrzavati.

Bočice čuvati u vanjskom pakiranju radi zaštite od svjetlosti.

Nakon razrjeđivanja:

Kemijska i fizikalna stabilnost u uporabi dokazana je tijekom 24 sata pri 25 °C.

S mikrobiološkog stajališta, osim ako metoda otvaranja/rekonstitucije/razrjeđivanja ne isključuje rizik od mikrobiološke kontaminacije, lijek treba odmah upotrijebiti. Ako se ne upotrijebi odmah, vrijeme i uvjeti čuvanja u uporabi odgovornost su korisnika.

BIJSLUITER: INFORMATIE VOOR GEBRUIKERS**Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie****Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie**

Lees goed de hele bijsluiter voordat u dit geneesmiddel gaat gebruiken want er staat belangrijke informatie in voor u.

- Bewaar deze bijsluiter. Misschien heeft u hem later weer nodig.
- Heeft u nog vragen? Neem dan contact op met uw arts of verpleegkundige.
- Krijgt u last van een van de bijwerkingen die in rubriek 4 staan? Of krijgt u een bijwerking die niet in deze bijsluiter staat? Neem dan contact op met uw arts of verpleegkundige.

Inhoud van deze bijsluiter

1. Wat is Dobutamine-hameln en waarvoor wordt dit middel gebruikt?
2. Wanneer mag u Dobutamine-hameln niet gebruiken of moet u er extra voorzichtig mee zijn?
3. Hoe gebruikt u Dobutamine-hameln?
4. Mogelijke bijwerkingen
5. Hoe bewaart u Dobutamine-hameln?
6. Inhoud van de verpakking en overige informatie

1. WAT IS DOBUTAMINE-HAMELN EN WAARVOOR WORDT DIT MIDDEL GEBRUIKT?

Dobutamine-hameln behoort tot een groep geneesmiddelen die catecholaminen heten. Het zorgt ervoor dat uw hart doeltreffender werkt. Het laat uw hart krachtiger pompen en zorgt ervoor dat uw aders en slagaders uitzetten, waardoor er meer bloed door het lichaam stroomt.

Dobutamine-hameln wordt gebruikt:

- om hartfalen (decompensatio cordis) te behandelen als het hart niet krachtig genoeg klopt (verminderde contractiliteit),
- bij hartfalen waarbij sprake is van ernstig lage bloeddruk (hypotensie),
- om te ontdekken of er sprake is van een slechte bloedtoevoer naar het hart (cardiale stresstest).

Pediatrische patiënten

Dobutamine-hameln is geïndiceerd voor gebruik bij alle pediatrische leeftijdsgroepen (van pasgeborenen tot jongeren tot 18 jaar) als verlichting van het hart bij hartfalen door onvoldoende pompkracht van het hart (hartdecompensatie), na hartchirurgie, hartaandoeningen (cardiomyopathie) en bij shock als gevolg van falen van het hart (cardigene shock) of als gevolg van bacteriële infectie van het bloed (septische shock).

2. WANNEER MAG U DOBUTAMINE-HAMELN NIET GEBRUIKEN OF MOET U ER EXTRA VOORZICHTIG MEE ZIJN?

Wanneer mag u Dobutamine-hameln niet gebruiken?

- als u **allergisch** bent voor **één van de stoffen in dit geneesmiddel** (zie lijst van bestanddelen in rubriek 6). Tot de mogelijke allergische reactie behoren uitslag, jeuk, ademhalingsproblemen of zwelling van het gezicht, de lippen, keel of tong. Mogelijk weet u dit uit eerdere ervaring.
- als er bij u sprake is van **een vernauwing in uw hart of van bloedvaten waardoor het hart niet meer goed wordt gevuld of bloed uitstoot** (uw arts is hiervan op de hoogte).
- als er bij u sprake is van een **tekort aan bloed in de bloedsomloop** (hypovolemie).

Als u bepaalde hart- of bloedvataandoeningen heeft, mag Dobutamine-hameln niet worden gebruikt om te ontdekken of er sprake is van een slechte bloedtoevoer naar uw hart.

Wanneer moet u extra voorzichtig zijn met dit middel?

Waarschuw uw arts als u een van volgende aandoeningen hebt:

- astma, en u is verteld dat u allergisch bent voor sulfieten,
- ernstige coronaire hartziekte,
- acuut (plotseling) hartfalen.

Kinderen en jongeren tot 18 jaar

Toenames van de hartslag en bloeddruk lijken vaker en in grotere mate voor te komen bij kinderen dan bij volwassenen. Het is gemeld dat pasgeborenkinderen minder gevoelig zijn voor dobutamine en dat het bloeddrukverlagende effect vaker lijkt te worden gezien bij volwassen patiënten dan bij kleine kinderen. Het gebruik van dobutamine bij kinderen moet dan ook nauwlettend in de gaten worden gehouden.

Aangeraden wordt om voorzichtigheid te betrachten bij het toedienen van hoge doses Dobutamine-hameln aan kinderen. Uw arts zal de vereiste dosis zorgvuldig voor uw kind aanpassen.

Gebruikt u nog andere geneesmiddelen?


Gebruikt u naast Dobutamine-hameln nog andere geneesmiddelen, of heeft u dat kort geleden gedaan? Vertel dat dan uw arts of apotheker. Dat geldt ook voor geneesmiddelen waar u geen voorschrift voor nodig heeft. Dit is vooral belangrijk bij de volgende geneesmiddelen omdat die de werking van Dobutamine-hameln kunnen beïnvloeden en omgekeerd:

- bètablokkers (worden gebruikt voor de behandeling van hoge bloeddruk en hartritmestoornissen),
- alfablokkers (worden gebruikt voor de behandeling van hoge bloeddruk en vergrote prostaat),
- vasodilatoren (middelen die de bloedvaten doen uitzetten; worden gebruikt om ernstig hartfalen en aanvallen van angina pectoris te behandelen),
- antidiabetica (worden gebruikt voor de behandeling van diabetes),
- ACE-remmers (worden gebruikt voor de behandeling van hoge bloeddruk en hartfalen),
- dopamine (wordt gebruikt om de hartslag en bloeddruk te verhogen),
- inhalatieanesthetica.

Mogelijk is het desondanks geen probleem dat u Dobutamine-hameln krijgt. Uw arts zal kunnen bepalen wat het beste voor uw is.

Zwangerschap en borstvoeding

Dobutamine-hameln mag niet aan zwangere vrouwen worden gegeven tenzij dit medisch

 hameln	Dobutamine 5 mg/ml / 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
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Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 3
-----------------	-------------------------------	--------

Module 1.3.1	Package Leaflet – NL
--------------	----------------------

gerechtvaardigd is. Tijdens uw behandeling met Dobutamine wordt u aangeraden om te stoppen met het geven van borstvoeding.

Wilt u zwanger worden, bent u zwanger of geeft u borstvoeding? Neem dan contact op met uw arts of apotheker voordat u geneesmiddelen gebruikt.

Rijvaardigheid en het gebruik van machines

Neem bij vragen of zorgen contact op met uw arts of apotheker.

Dobutamine-hameln bevat natriummetabisulfiet (E 223), een verbinding die in zeldzame gevallen allergische reacties (overgevoeligheidsreacties) en astma-achtige symptomen (bronchospasme) kan veroorzaken.

Dobutamine bevat natrium

Dit middel bevat minder dan 1 mmol **natrium** (23 mg) per 1 ml, dat wil zeggen dat het in wezen 'natriumvrij' is.

3. HOE GEBRUIKT U DOBUTAMINE-HAMELN?

Dobutamine-hameln zal u worden gegeven door speciaal daarvoor opgeleide gezondheidszorgwerkers in een omgeving waar apparatuur voor noodsituaties beschikbaar is.

Dosering

De benodigde infusiesnelheid hangt af van uw reactie op de behandeling en eventuele bijwerkingen. Uw arts bepaalt de dosering Dobutamine-hameln die u gegeven zal worden, en past ook de infusiesnelheid en duur van uw infuus aan.

Dosering bij volwassenen:

De meeste patiënten reageren op doseringen van 2,5 tot 10 microgram dobutamine per kg lichaamsgewicht per minuut. Doseringen tot 40 microgram dobutamine per kg lichaamsgewicht per minuut zijn al eens gegeven.

Dosering bij kinderen:

Voor alle pediatrie leeftijdsgroepen (neonaat tot jongeren tot 18 jaar) wordt een startdosering van 5 microgram/kg/minuut (aangepast naar gelang de klinische respons van 2 tot 20 microgram/kg/minuut) aanbevolen. Soms leidt een dosering van 0,5 tot 1,0 microgram/kg/minuut al tot een reactie.

De vereiste dosering voor kinderen dient te worden getitreerd om rekening te houden met de veronderstelde kleinere 'therapeutische breedte' bij kinderen.

4. MOGELIJKE BIJWERKINGEN

Zoals elk geneesmiddel kan Dobutamine-hameln bijwerkingen hebben, al krijgt niet iedereen daar mee te maken.

De volgende bijwerkingen zijn al eens gemeld:

Zeer vaak (treden op bij meer dan 1 op de 10 patiënten)

- verhoogde hartslag
- pijn op de borst
- hartritmestoornissen

Vaak (treden op bij minder dan 1 op de 10, maar bij meer dan 1 op de 100 patiënten)

- verhoogde of verlaagde bloeddruk
- vernauwing van de bloedvaten (vasoconstrictie)
- onregelmatige hartslag (palpataties)
- hoofdpijn
- astma-achtige symptomen (bronchospasme)
- kortademigheid
- toename van het aantal witte bloedcellen (eosinofilie)
- remming van de bloedstolling
- verhoogde aandrang om te plassen (bij hoge doseringen)
- misselijkheid
- uitslag (exantheem)
- koorts
- ontsteking van de ader op de plaats van de injectie (flebitis)

Soms (treden op bij minder dan 1 op de 100, maar bij meer dan 1 op de 1.000 patiënten)

- snelle samentrekkingen van de hartventrikels (ventriculaire tachycardie)
- ongecontroleerde samentrekkingen van de hartventrikels (ventriculaire fibrillatie)
- hartaanval (myocardinfarct)

Zeer zelden (treden op bij minder dan 1 op de 10.000 patiënten, waaronder geïsoleerde gevallen)

- trage hartslag (bradycardie)
- onvoldoende bloedtoevoer naar het hart (myocardiale ischemie)
- lage kaliumspiegel (hypokaliëmie)
- vlekjes op de huid (puntbloedinkjes)
- hartblokkade
- vernauwing van de bloedvaten die het hart van zuurstof voorzien (coronair vasospasme)
- rusteloosheid
- huidkriebelingen/prikkelingen (paresthesie)
- tremor (trillen)
- gevoel van warmte en angst
- spierkramp (spastische spiersamentrekkingen)

Niet bekend (kan met de beschikbare gegevens niet worden bepaald)

- stresscardiomyopathie

Het melden van bijwerkingen

Krijgt u last van bijwerkingen, neem dan contact op met uw arts, apotheker of

verpleegkundige. Dit geldt ook voor mogelijke bijwerkingen die niet in deze bijsluiter staan . U kunt bijwerkingen ook rechtstreeks melden bij het **Nederlands Bijwerkingen Centrum Lareb**; Website: www.lareb.nl. Door bijwerkingen te melden, kunt u ons helpen meer informatie te verkrijgen over de veiligheid van dit geneesmiddel.

5. HOE BEWAART U DOBUTAMINE-HAMELN?

- Uw arts of apotheek is verantwoordelijk voor het bewaren van dit middel.
- Zij zijn ook verantwoordelijk voor het op de juiste wijze weggooien van eventueel ongebruikt middel.
- Buiten het zicht en bereik van kinderen houden.
- Gebruik dit middel niet na de uiterste houdbaarheidsdatum. Die is te vinden op de verpakking. Daar staat een maand en een jaar. De laatste dag van die maand is de uiterste houdbaarheidsdatum.
- Gebruik dit middel niet als u opmerkt dat de oplossing niet helder is en niet vrij is van deeltjes of als de ampul/flacon beschadigd is.
- Bewaar de ampullen/flacons in de buitenste verpakking om de inhoud tegen licht te beschermen.
- Niet in de koelkast of vriezer bewaren.

6. INHOUD VAN DE VERPAKKING EN OVERIGE INFORMATIE

Welke stoffen zitten er in dit middel?

De werkzame stof is dobutaminehydrochloride.

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie

1 ml oplossing bevat 5 mg dobutamine.

Elke 50 ml ampul/flacon Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml bevat dobutaminehydrochloride, overeenkomend met 250 mg dobutamine.

De andere bestanddelen zijn natriummetabisulfiet (E 223), natriumchloride, zoutzuur en water voor injecties.

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

1 ml oplossing bevat 12,5 mg dobutamine.

Elke 20 ml ampul Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml bevat dobutaminehydrochloride, overeenkomend met 250 mg dobutamine.


De andere bestanddelen zijn natriummetabisulfiet (E 223), zoutzuur en water voor injecties.

Hoe ziet Dobutamine-hameln eruit en hoeveel zit er in een verpakking?

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml is een helder, kleurloos of bijna kleurloos oplossing voor infusie.

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml wordt geleverd in doorzichtige glazen ampullen en flacons met een inhoud van 50 ml. Het is verkrijgbaar in oorspronkelijke verpakkingen met 1, 5 en 10 ampullen en verpakkingen met 1, 5, 10 en 20 flacons.

 hameln	Dobutamine 5 mg/ml / 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
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Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 6
-----------------	-------------------------------	--------

Module 1.3.1	Package Leaflet – NL
--------------	----------------------

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml is een helder, kleurloos of bijna kleurloos concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie.

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml wordt geleverd in doorzichtige glazen ampullen met een inhoud van 20 ml. Het is verkrijgbaar in oorspronkelijke verpakkingen met 1, 5 en 50 ampullen.

Mogelijk worden niet alle verpakkingsgrootten op de markt gebracht.

Houder van de vergunning voor het in de handel brengen en fabrikant

hameln pharma gmbh
Inselstraße 1
31787 Hameln
Duitsland

Siegfried Hameln GmbH
Langes Feld 13
31789 Hameln
Duitsland

Dit geneesmiddel is geregistreerd in de lidstaten van de EU onder de volgende namen:

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie

DE	Dobutamin-hameln 5 mg/ml
NL	Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie
UK	Dobutamine 5 mg/ml solution for infusion

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

DE	Dobutamin-hameln 12,5 mg/ml
FI	Dobutamin Hameln 12.5 mg/ml infuusiokonsentraatti, liuosta varten
NL	Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
NO	Dobutamin Hameln 12,5 mg/ml konsentrat til infusjonsvaeske
SE	Dobutamin Hameln 12,5 mg/ml konsentrat till infusionsvätska, lösning
UK	Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion

De bijsluiter is voor het laatst goedgekeurd in april 2020.


De volgende informatie is alleen bestemd voor artsen of andere beroepsbeoefenaren in de gezondheidszorg:

AANWIJZINGEN VOOR BEREIDING:

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

Raadpleeg de 'Samenvatting van de productkenmerken' voor een volledige beschrijving en

 hameln	Dobutamine 5 mg/ml / 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
---	--	------------

Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 7
----------	------------------------	--------

Module 1.3.1	Package Leaflet – NL
--------------	----------------------

andere informatie.

1. AARD EN INHOUD VAN DE AMPUL/FLACON

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie

1 ml oplossing bevat 5 mg dobutamine.

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml wordt geleverd in doorzichtige glazen ampullen en flacons met een inhoud van 50 ml. Het is verkrijgbaar in oorspronkelijke verpakkingen met 1, 5 en 10 ampullen en verpakkingen met 1, 5, 10 en 20 flacons.

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

1 ml oplossing bevat 12,5 mg dobutamine.

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml wordt geleverd in doorzichtige glazen ampullen met een inhoud van 20 ml. Het is verkrijgbaar in oorspronkelijke verpakkingen met 1, 5 en 50 ampullen.

2. DOSERING EN WIJZE VAN TOEDIENING

In het kader van de diagnose van ischemie en vitaliteit mag dobutamine slechts worden toegediend door een arts, die over voldoende persoonlijke ervaring beschikt met cardiologische stresstesten. Alle wandgebieden moeten voortdurend worden gemonitord via echocardiografie en ECG en tevens moet de bloeddruk worden gecontroleerd. De monitors evenals medicatie voor noodgevallen moeten klaar staan (b.v. defibrillator, intraveneus te gebruiken bèta-blokker, nitraten, enz.) en personeel, geschoold op het gebied van reanimatie, moet aanwezig zijn.

De vereiste infuussnelheid is afhankelijk van de respons van de patiënt op de therapie en de bijwerkingen.

De dosering dobutamine dient geleidelijk te worden verlaagd wanneer de behandeling wordt gestopt.

Eventueel ongebruikte oplossing dient te worden weggegooid.

Dosering


Bij volwassenen:

Uit ervaring blijkt, dat het merendeel van de patiënten reageert op doseringen van 2,5 –10 µg dobutamine / kg / min. In enkele gevallen werden doseringen tot 40 µg dobutamine / kg / min. toegediend.

Bij pediatrische patiënten:

Voor alle pediatrische leeftijdsgroepen (neonaat tot jongeren tot 18 jaar) wordt een aanvangsdosering van 5 microgram/kg/minuut aanbevolen aangepast naar gelang de klinische respons van 2 tot 20 microgram/kg/minuut. Soms leidt een dosering van 0,5 tot 1,0 microgram/kg/minuut al tot een respons.

Er is reden te veronderstellen, dat de minimale effectieve dosering bij kinderen hoger ligt dan bij volwassenen. Voorzichtigheid is geboden bij het geven van hoge doseringen, omdat er ook reden is om aan te nemen, dat de maximaal te verdragen dosering bij kinderen lager ligt

 hameln	Dobutamine 5 mg/ml / 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
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Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 8
----------	------------------------	--------

Module 1.3.1	Package Leaflet – NL
--------------	----------------------

dan bij volwassenen. De meeste bijwerkingen (vooral tachycardie) werden waargenomen als de dosering hoger lag dan / gelijk was aan 7,5 microgram /kg/min, maar eventuele bijwerkingen verdwijnen snel na verlaging van de infusiesnelheid of beëindiging van het infuus met dobutamine.

Er is een grote variabiliteit waargenomen tussen pediatrie patiënten wat betreft zowel de plasmaconcentratie die nodig is om een hemodynamische respons te initiëren (drempel) en de snelheid van de hemodynamische respons op stijgende plasmaconcentraties, waaruit blijkt dat de vereiste dosering voor kinderen niet apriori kan worden vastgesteld en dient te worden getitreerd om rekening te houden met de veronderstelde kleinere 'therapeutische breedte' bij kinderen.

Wijze van toediening

Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml i.v. infusievloeistof, oplossing voor infusie
Alleen voor intraveneuze infusie (infuuspomp). Verdunnen is niet nodig.

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
De infusieoplossing moet worden verdund voordat die wordt toegediend. Ze moet worden verdund tot een volume van 50 ml of meer.

Intraveneuze infusie van Dobutamine-hameln is ook mogelijk na verdunnen met geschikte infuusoplossingen zoals: 5 % glucose- oplossing, 0,9% natriumchloride of 0,45% natriumchloride in 5% glucose- oplossing. De infuusoplossing moet onmiddellijk voor het gebruik ervan worden verdund.

Wegens de korte halfwaardetijd moet Dobutamine-hameln als continue intraveneus infuus worden toegediend.

Pediatrie patiënten:

voor een continue intraveneuze infusie met behulp van een infuuspomp: verdunnen tot een concentratie van 0,5 tot 1 mg/ml (max 5 mg/ml bij vloeistofbeperking) met glucose 5% en natriumchloride 0,9%. Infundeer oplossingen met hogere concentratie uitsluitend via centraalveneuze katheter. Een intraveneus infuus met dobutamine is onverenigbaar met bicarbonaat en andere sterke alkalische oplossingen.

Neonatale intensive care:

verdun 30 mg/kg lichaamsgewicht op tot een eindvolume van 50 ml infusievloeistof. Een intraveneuze infusiesnelheid van 0,5 ml/uur levert een dosering op van 5 microgram/kg/ minuut.

Tabellen voor infusiesnelheden bij verschillende startconcentraties voor verschillende doseringen:

Één ampul (flacon) Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml (250 mg/20 ml)/Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg/50 ml) verdund tot 500 ml eindvolume (eindconcentratie 0,5 mg/ml).

Doseringsgebied		Specificatie in ml/uur* (druppels/min)		
		Gewicht van de patiënt		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Laag 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (druppels/min)	15 (5)	21 (7)	27 (9)
Midden 5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (druppels /min)	30 (10)	42 (14)	54 (18)
Hoog 10 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (druppels /min)	60 (20)	84 (28)	108 (36)

- Voor een dubbele concentratie d.w.z. bij 500 mg dobutamine in 500 ml resp. 250 mg in 250 ml eindvolume moet de snelheid van het infuus worden gehalveerd.

Dosering voor infuuspompen

Één ampul Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml (250 mg/20 ml) verdund tot 50 ml eindvolume (eindconcentratie 5 mg/ml) / één ampul (of flacon) Dobutamine-hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg/50 ml) onverdund (eindconcentratie 5 mg/ml).

Doseringsgebied		Specificatie in ml/uur (ml/min)		
		Gewicht van de patiënt		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Laag 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (ml/min)	1,5 (0,025)	2,1 (0,035)	2,7 (0,045)
Midden 5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (ml/min)	3,0 (0,05)	4,2 (0,07)	5,4 (0,09)
Hoog 10 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (ml/min)	6,0 (0,10)	8,4 (0,14)	10,8 (0,18)

Voorzorgen

Dobutamine mag niet worden toegediend bij:

- bekende overgevoeligheid voor dobutamine of één van de hulpstoffen,
- bij mechanische verstopping van de ventriculaire vulling en/of van de output, zoals pericardium tamponade, pericarditis constrictiva, hypertrofische obstructieve cardiomyopathie, ernstige aortastenose,
- hypovolemie.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

Dobutamine mag niet voor de diagnostiek van ischemie en vitaliteit van het myocardium worden gebruikt bij:

- recent myocardinfarct (binnen de laatste 30 dagen),
- instabiele angina pectoris,
- stenose van de linker hoofdslagader,
- hemodynamisch significante verstopping van de outflow van het linkerventrikel inclusief hypertrofische obstructieve cardiomyopathie,
- hemodynamische significante hartklepafwijking,

- ernstig hartfalen (NYHA klasse III of IV),
- predispositie voor of gedocumenteerde medische voorgeschiedenis van klinisch significante of chronische aritmie, vooral recidiverende persistente ventriculaire tachycardie,
- significante geleidingsstoornissen,
- acute pericarditis, myocarditis en endocarditis,
- aorta dissectie,
- aorta aneurysma,
- onvoldoende mogelijkheid tot echocardiografie,
- onvoldoende behandelde/aangepaste arteriële hypertensie,
- obstructie van de ventriculaire vulling (constrictieve pericarditis, pericard tamponade),
- hypovolemie,
- voorgaande ervaring met overgevoeligheid voor dobutamine.

3. GEVALLEN VAN ONVERENIGBAARHEID

Dobutamine blijkt onverenigbaar te zijn met:

- bètablokkers,
- vasodilatoren die primair een uitwerking hebben op het veneuze stelsel (bijv. nitraten, natriumnitroprusside),
- ACE-remmers (bijv. captopril),
- dopamine,
- thiamine (vitamine B₁),
- inhalatieanesthetica,
- atropine.

Toediening van dobutamine aan diabetici veroorzaakt mogelijk een hogere insulinebehoefte. Bij diabetici dient daarom het insulineniveau te worden gecontroleerd aan het begin van de behandeling met dobutamine, bij het veranderen van de infusiesnelheid en bij het stoppen van het infuus. Indien nodig moet de insulinedosering worden aangepast.

4. OPSLAG

Niet in de koelkast of de vriezer bewaren.

De ampul in de buitenverpakking bewaren ter bescherming tegen licht.

PODACI KOJI SE MORAJU NALAZITI NA VANJSKOM PAKIRANJU

1 / 5 / 10 x 50 ml bočica

1. NAZIV LIJEKA

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml otopina za infuziju

dobutamin

2. NAVOĐENJE DJELATNE(IH) TVARI

1 ml otopine sadrži 5,6 mg dobutaminklorida što odgovara 5 mg dobutamina.

3. POPIS POMOĆNIH TVARI

Pomoćne tvari:

0,06 mg natrijevog metabisulfit (E223), natrijev klorid, kloridna kiselina i voda za injekcije.

Molimo također pogledajte uputu o lijeku, dio 2.

4. FARMACETUSKI OBLIK I SADRŽAJ

Otopina za infuziju

Jedna bočica od 50 ml sadrži 250 mg dobutamina.

250 mg/50 ml

1 [5 / 10] x 50 ml

5. NAČIN I PUT(EVI) PRIMJENE LIJEKA

Ovaj lijek može biti potrebno razrijediti.

Za primjenu u venu.

Prije uporabe pročitajte uputu o lijeku.

6. POSEBNO UPOZORENJE O ČUVANJU LIJEKA IZVAN POGLEDA I DOHVATA DJECE

Čuvati izvan pogleda i dohvata djece.

7. DRUGO(A) POSEBNO(A) UPOZORENJE(A), AKO JE POTREBNO

8. ROK VALJANOSTI

EXP:

9. POSEBNE MJERE ČUVANJA

Bočicu čuvati u vanjskom pakiranju radi zaštite od svjetlosti.
Ne zamrzavati.

**10. POSEBNE MJERE ZA ZBRINJAVANJE NEISKORIŠTENOG LIJEKA ILI OTPADNIH
MATERIJALA KOJI POTJEČU OD LIJEKA, AKO JE POTREBNO**

11. NAZIV I ADRESA NOSITELJA ODOBRENJA ZA STAVLJANJE LIJEKA U PROMET

hameln pharma gmbh
Inselstraße 1
31787 Hameln
Njemačka

12. BROJ(EVI) ODOBRENJA ZA STAVLJANJE LIJEKA U PROMET

HR-H-076260263-01 (1 bočica)
HR-H-076260263-02 (5 bočica)
HR-H-076260263-03 (10 bočica)

13. BROJ SERIJE

Serija:

14. NAČIN IZDAVANJA LIJEKA

Lijek se izdaje na recept.

15. UPUTE ZA UPORABU

Samo za jednokratnu uporabu. Bacite sav neupotrijebljeni sadržaj.

16. PODACI NA BRAILLEOVOM PISMU

Prihvaćeno obrazloženje za nenavođenje Brailleovog pisma.

17. JEDINSTVENI IDENTIFIKATOR – 2D BARKOD

<Sadrži 2D barkod s jedinstvenim identifikatorom.>

18. JEDINSTVENI IDENTIFIKATOR – PODACI ČITLJIVI LJUDSKIM OKOM

< PC:
SN:
NN: >

**GEGEVENS DIE OP DE BUITENVERPAKKING MOETEN WORDEN VERMELD:
(kartonnen doos)****1. NAAM VAN HET GENEESMIDDEL**

**Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat,
concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie**

dobutaminehydrochloride

2. GEHALTE AAN WERKZAME STOF(FEN)

1 ml oplossing bevat 14 mg dobutaminehydrochloride, overeenkomend met 12,5 mg dobutamine.

3. LIJST VAN HULPSTOFFEN

Hulpstoffen: 0,15 mg natriummetabisulfiet, zoutzuur en water voor injecties.
Zie ook de bijsluiter, rubriek 2.

4. FARMACEUTISCHE VORM EN INHOUD

Elke 20 ml ampul bevat 250 mg dobutamine.

250 mg/20 ml

1 x 20 ml
5 x 20 ml
50 x 20 ml

5. WIJZE VAN GEBRUIK EN TOEDIENINGSWEG(EN)

Dit product dient voor gebruik te worden verdund.

Voor i.v. gebruik

Lees voor het gebruik de bijsluiter.

**6. EEN SPECIALE WAARSCHUWING DAT HET GENEESMIDDEL BUITEN HET ZICHT
EN BEREIK VAN KINDEREN DIENT TE WORDEN GEHOUDEN**

Buiten het zicht en bereik van kinderen houden.

7. ANDERE SPECIALE WAARSCHUWING(EN), INDIEN NODIG

-

8. UITERSTE GEBRUIKSDATUM

EXP:

9. BIJZONDERE VOORZORGSMAATREGELEN VOOR DE BEWARING

Niet in de koelkast of de vriezer bewaren.
De ampul in de buitenverpakking bewaren ter bescherming tegen licht.

10. BIJZONDERE VOORZORGSMAATREGELEN VOOR HET VERWIJDEREN VAN NIET GEBRUIKTE GENEESMIDDELEN OF DAARVAN AFGELEIDE AFVALSTOFFEN (INDIEN VAN TOEPASSING)

-

11. NAAM EN ADRES VAN DE HOUDER VAN DE VERGUNNING VOOR HET IN DE HANDEL BRENGEN

hameln pharma gmbh
Inselstraße 1
31787 Hameln
Duitsland

12. NUMMER(S) VAN DE VERGUNNING VOOR HET IN DE HANDEL BRENGEN

RVG 32409

13. PARTIJNUMMER

Batch:

14. ALGEMENE INDELING VOOR DE AFLEVERING

U.R.

15. INSTRUCTIES VOOR GEBRUIK


Voor éénmalig gebruik. Gooi ongebruikte oplossing weg.

16. INFORMATIE IN BRAILLE

Not applicable for products which are only intended for administration by health care professionals (*Guidance concerning the Braille requirement for labelling and the package leaflet; Article 56a of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended*).
(*This sentence will not appear on the printed carton box*)

17. UNIEK IDENTIFICATIEKENMERK - 2D MATRIXCODE

2D matrixcode met het unieke identificatiekenmerk.

	Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
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Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 3
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Module 1.3.1	Outer Packaging – NL
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18. UNIEK IDENTIFICATIEKENMERK - VOOR MENSEN LEESBARE GEGEVENS

PC: {nummer}
SN: {nummer}

ZI nr.:

Additional information

Logo MAH:



Colour of the bar



P259
two

Number of the lines in the bar
Symbol



PODACI KOJI SE MORAJU NALAZITI NA UNUTARNJEM PAKIRANJU

Bočica od 50 ml

1. NAZIV LIJEKA

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml otopina za infuziju

2. NAVOĐENJE DJELATNE(IH) TVARI

1 ml otopine sadrži 5,6 mg dobutaminklorida što odgovara 5 mg dobutamina.

3. POPIS POMOĆNIH TVARI

Pomoćne tvari:

0,06 mg natrijevog metabisulfita (E223), natrijev klorid, kloridna kiselina i voda za injekcije.

4. FARMACETUSKI OBLIK I SADRŽAJ

Otopina za infuziju

250 mg/50 ml

5. NAČIN I PUT(EVI) PRIMJENE LIJEKA

Ovaj lijek može biti potrebno razrijediti.

Za primjenu u venu

Prije uporabe pročitajte uputu o lijeku.

6. POSEBNO UPOZORENJE O ČUVANJU LIJEKA IZVAN POGLEDA I DOHVATA DJECE

Čuvati izvan pogleda i dohvata djece.

7. DRUGO(A) POSEBNO(A) UPOZORENJE(A), AKO JE POTREBNO

8.ROK VALJANOSTI

EXP:

9. POSEBNE MJERE ČUVANJA

Bočicu čuvati u vanjskom pakiranju radi zaštite od svjetlosti.

Ne zamrzavati.

10. POSEBNE MJERE ZA ZBRINJAVANJE NEISKORIŠTENOG LIJEKA ILI OTPADNIH MATERIJALA KOJI POTJEČU OD LIJEKA, AKO JE POTREBNO

11. NAZIV I ADRESA NOSITELJA ODOBRENJA ZA STAVLJANJE LIJEKA U PROMET

hameln pharma gmbh
Njemačka

12. BROJ(EVI) ODOBRENJA ZA STAVLJANJE LIJEKA U PROMET

HR-H-076260263

13. BROJ SERIJE

Serija:

14. NAČIN IZDAVANJA LIJEKA

Lijek se izdaje na recept.

15. UPUTE ZA UPORABU

Samo za jednokratnu uporabu. Bacite sav neupotrijebljeni sadržaj.

16. PODACI NA BRAILLEOVOM PISMU

17. JEDINSTVENI IDENTIFIKATOR – 2D BARKOD

18. JEDINSTVENI IDENTIFIKATOR – PODACI ČITLJIVI LJUDSKIM OKOM

Immediate Packaging (Ampoule label)**1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION****Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat,
concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie****2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)**

1 ml oplossing bevat 14 mg dobutaminehydrochloride, overeenkomend met 12,5 mg dobutamine.

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Voor i.v. gebruik

Dit product dient voor gebruik te worden verdund.

Voor éénmalig gebruik.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP:

4. BATCH NUMBER

Batch:

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

250 mg/20 ml

6. OTHER

hameln pharma gmbh

RVG 32409

U.R.

Additional information*Colour of the bar**Number of the lines in the bar*
*Symbol*P259
two

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Dobutamine 5 mg/ml solution for infusion

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each 50 ml vial contains dobutamine hydrochloride equivalent to 250 mg dobutamine.

1 ml of solution contains 5 mg dobutamine.

Excipients with known effect:

1 ml contains 0.13 mmol (3.06 mg) sodium.

50 ml contain 6.65 mmol (153 mg) sodium.

1 ml contains 0.06 mg sodium metabisulfite (E223).

50 ml contain 3 mg sodium metabisulfite (E223).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for infusion

The product is a clear, colourless or slightly yellow solution free from visible particles (pH 3.0 – 4.5).

Osmolality: 270 – 310 mOsmol/kg

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Dobutamine is indicated for patients who require a positive inotropic support in the treatment of cardiac decompensation due to depressed contractility.

In cardiogenic shock characterised by heart failure with severe hypotension and in case of septic shock **Dobutamine** may be useful if added to dopamine in case of disturbed ventricular function, raised filling pressure of the ventricles and raised systemic resistance.

Dobutamine may also be used for detection of myocardial ischaemia and of viable myocardium within the scope of an echocardiographic examination (dobutamine stress echocardiography), if patients cannot undergo a period of exercise or if the exercise yields no information of value.

Paediatric population

Dobutamine is indicated in all paediatric age groups (from neonates to 18 years of age) as inotropic support in low cardiac output hypoperfusion states resulting from decompensated heart failure, following cardiac surgery, cardiomyopathies and in cardiogenic or septic shock.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Dobutamine doses must be individually adjusted.

The required rate of infusion depends on the patient's response to therapy and the adverse reactions experienced.

PosologyDosage in adults:

According to experience, the majority of patients respond to doses of 2.5-10 µg dobutamine/kg/min. In individual cases, doses up to 40 µg dobutamine/kg/min have been administered.

*Paediatric population*Dosage:

For all paediatric age groups (neonates to 18 years) an initial dose of 5 micrograms/kg/minute, adjusted according to clinical response to 2– 20 micrograms/kg/minute is recommended. Occasionally, a dose as low as 0.5-1.0 micrograms/kg/minute will produce a response.

There is reason to believe that the minimum effective dosage for children is higher than for adults. Caution should be taken in applying high doses, because there is also reason to believe that the maximum tolerated dosage for children is lower than the one for adults. Most adverse reactions (tachycardia in particular) are observed when dosage was higher than/equal to 7.5 micrograms/kg/minute but reducing or termination of the rate of dobutamine infusion is all that is required for rapid reversal of undesirable effects.

A great variability has been noted between paediatric patients in regard to both the plasma concentration necessary to initiate a hemodynamic response (threshold) and the rate of hemodynamic response to increasing plasma concentrations, which demonstrates that the required dose for children cannot be determined a priori and should be titrated in order to allow for the supposedly smaller "therapeutic width" in children.

Tables, showing infusion rates with different initial concentrations for various dosages:Dosage for infusion delivery systems

One vial Dobutamine 5 mg/ml (250 mg in 50 ml) diluted to a solution volume of 500 ml (final concentration 0.5 mg/ml)

Dosage range		Specifications in ml/h* (drops/min)		
		Patient's weight		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Low 2.5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (drops/min)	15 (5)	21 (7)	27 (9)
Medium 5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (drops/min)	30 (10)	42 (14)	54 (18)
High 10 µg/kg/min	ml/h (drops/min)	60 (20)	84 (28)	108 (36)

* For double concentration, i.e. 500 mg dobutamine added to 500 ml, or 250 mg added to 250 ml solution volume, infusion rates must be halved.

Dosage for syringe pumps

One vial **Dobutamine 5 mg/ml** (250 mg in 50 ml) undiluted (final concentration 5 mg/ml)

Dosage range		Specifications in ml/h (ml/min)		
		Patient's weight		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Low 2.5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (ml/min)	1.5 (0.025)	2.1 (0.035)	2.7 (0.045)
Medium 5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (ml/min)	3.0 (0.05)	4.2 (0.07)	5.4 (0.09)
High 10 µg/kg/min	ml/h (ml/min)	6.0 (0.10)	8.4 (0.14)	10.8 (0.18)

The chosen syringe pump must be suitable for the volume and rate of administration.

For detailed information about suitable solutions for dilution please see section 6.6.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Administration in stress echocardiography is undertaken by gradually increasing dobutamine infusion.

The most frequently applied dosage scheme starts with 5 µg/kg/min dobutamine increased every 3 minutes to 10, 20, 30, 40 µg/kg/min until a diagnostic endpoint (see method and duration of application) is reached.

If no endpoint is reached atropine sulfate may be administered at 0.5 to 2 mg in divided doses of 0.25-0.5 mg at 1 minute intervals to increase the heart rate. Alternatively the infusion rate of dobutamine may be increased to 50 µg/kg/min.

The experience in children and adolescents is limited to the treatment of patients requiring positive inotropic support.

Method of administration

Dobutamine 5 mg/ml (250 mg in 50 ml) vial

Only for intravenous infusion. If a syringe pump is used dilution is not required.

Intravenous infusion of dobutamine is also possible after dilution with compatible infusion solutions such as: 5% glucose solution (50 mg/ml), 0.9% sodium chloride (9 mg/ml) or 0.45% sodium chloride (4.5 mg/ml) in 5% glucose solution (50 mg/ml). (For detailed information for dilution please see section 6.6.) Infusion solutions should be prepared immediately before use. (For information on shelf life, see section 6.3.)

Due to its short half-life, dobutamine must be administered as a continuous intravenous infusion.

The dose of dobutamine should be gradually reduced when discontinuing therapy.

The duration of treatment depends on the clinical requirements and is to be determined by the physician and should be as short as possible.

If dobutamine is administered continuously for more than 72 hours, tolerance may occur, requiring an increase in the dose.

During the course of dobutamine administration, heart rate, heart rhythm, blood pressure, diuresis and infusion rate should be closely monitored. Cardiac output, central venous pressure (CVP) and pulmonary capillary pressure (PCP) should be monitored if possible.

Paediatric patients: For continuous intravenous infusion using an infusion pump, dilute to a concentration of 0.5 to 1 mg/ml (max 5mg/ml if fluid restricted) with glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) or sodium chloride 0.9% (9 mg/ml). Infuse higher concentration solutions through central venous catheter only. Dobutamine intravenous infusion is incompatible with bicarbonate and other strong alkaline solutions.

Neonatal intensive care: Dilute 30 mg/kg body weight to a final volume of 50 ml of infusion fluid. An intravenous infusion rate of 0.5 ml/hour provides a dose of 5 micrograms/kg/minute.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

For detection of myocardial ischaemia and of viable myocardium dobutamine may only be administered by a physician with sufficient experience in conducting cardiology stress tests. Continuous monitoring of all wall areas via echocardiography, and ECG as well as control of blood pressure is necessary.

Monitoring devices as well as emergency medicines must be available (e.g. defibrillator, I.V. beta-blockers, nitrates, etc.) and staff trained in the resuscitation procedure must be present.

For instructions on dilution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.

4.3 Contraindications

Dobutamine must not be used in the case of:

- hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1,
- mechanical obstruction of ventricular filling and/or of outflow, such as pericardial tamponade, constrictive pericarditis, hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, severe aortic stenosis,
- hypovolaemic conditions.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Dobutamine must not be used for detection of myocardial ischaemia and of viable myocardium in case of:

- recent myocardial infarction (within the last 30 days),
- unstable angina pectoris,
- stenosis of the main left coronary artery,
- haemodynamically significant outflow obstruction of the left ventricle including hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy,
- haemodynamically significant cardiac valvular defect,
- severe heart failure (NYHA III or IV),
- predisposition for or documented medical history of clinically significant or chronic arrhythmia, particularly recurrent persistent ventricular tachycardia,
- significant disturbance in conduction,
- acute pericarditis, myocarditis or endocarditis,
- aortic dissection,
- aortic aneurysm,
- poor sonographic imaging conditions,
- inadequately treated / controlled arterial hypertension,
- obstruction of ventricular filling (constrictive pericarditis, pericardial tamponade),
- hypovolaemia,

- previous experience of hypersensitivity to dobutamine.

Note:

If administering atropine, the respective contraindications have to be observed.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Dobutamine must not be used for the treatment of patients with bronchial asthma who are hypersensitive to sulfites.

A local increase or decrease of coronary blood flow, which may have an impact on the myocardial oxygen demand, has been observed with dobutamine therapy. The clinical characteristics of patients with severe coronary heart disease may deteriorate, in particular if dobutamine therapy is accompanied by a considerable increase in the heart rate and/or blood pressure. Therefore, as with all positive inotropes, the decision to use dobutamine to treat patients with cardiac ischaemia must be made for each case individually.

Due to the risk of arrhythmias and the uncertainty about long term effects on myocardial dysfunction, inotropic agents, such as dobutamine, should be used with caution in the treatment of Acute Heart Failure (AHF).

As alterations in serum potassium level may occur, the potassium level should be monitored.

If dobutamine is administered continuously for more than 72 hours, tolerance phenomena (tachyphylaxis) may occur, requiring dosage increase.

Precipitous decreases in blood pressure (hypotension) have occasionally been described in association with dobutamine therapy. Decreasing the dose or discontinuing the infusion, typically results in rapid return of blood pressure to baseline values, but rarely intervention may be required and reversibility may not be immediate.

Dobutamine may interfere with HPLC determination of chloramphenicol.

Paediatric population

Dobutamine has been administered to children with low-output hypoperfusion states resulting from decompensated heart failure, cardiac surgery, and cardiogenic and septic shock. Some of the haemodynamic effects of dobutamine hydrochloride may be quantitatively or qualitatively different in children as compared to adults. Increments in heart rate and blood pressure appear to be more frequent and intense in children. Pulmonary wedge pressure may not decrease in children, as it does in adults, or it may actually increase, especially in infants less than one year old. The neonate cardiovascular system has been reported to be less sensitive to dobutamine and hypotensive effect seems to be more often observed in adult patients than in small children.

Accordingly, the use of dobutamine in children should be monitored closely, bearing in mind these pharmacodynamic characteristics.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Because of possible life-threatening complications, the administration of dobutamine for stress echocardiography should only be undertaken by a physician with sufficient personal experience of the use of dobutamine for this indication.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography must be discontinued if one of the following diagnostic endpoints occurs:

- reaching the age-predicted maximal heart rate $[(220 - \text{age in years}) \times 0.85]$,
- systolic blood pressure decrease greater than 20 mmHg,
- blood pressure increase above 220/120 mmHg,
- progressive symptoms (angina pectoris, dyspnoea, dizziness, ataxia),
- progressive arrhythmia (e.g. coupling, ventricular salvos),
- progressive conduction disturbances,
- recently developed wall motility disorders in more than 1 wall segment (16-segment model),
- increase of endsystolic volume,
- development of repolarisation abnormality (due to ischaemia horizontal or down sloping ST segment depression more than 0.2 mV at an interval of 80 (60) ms after the J point compared to baseline, progressive or monophasic ST segment elevation above 0.1 mV in patients without a previous myocardial infarction),
- reaching peak dose.

Stress cardiomyopathy (Takotsubo syndrome) is a possible severe complication of the use of dobutamine during stress echocardiography (see section 4.8). The administration of dobutamine for stress echocardiography should be only undertaken by a physician experienced with the procedure. The physician should be vigilant during the test and the recovery period and be prepared for appropriate therapeutic intervention during the test. In the event of stress cardiomyopathy (Takotsubo syndrome) dobutamine should be stopped immediately.

In the event of serious complications (see section 4.8) dobutamine stress echocardiography must be stopped immediately.

Dobutamine 5 mg/ml (250 mg in 50 ml)

This medicinal product contains 3.06 mg **sodium** per 1 ml solution.

Each 50 ml vial contains 153 mg **sodium**, equivalent to 7.7% of the WHO recommended maximum daily intake of 2 g sodium for an adult.

Dobutamine contains **sodium metabisulfite** (E223), which may rarely cause severe hypersensitivity reactions and bronchospasm.

After termination of infusion, patients must be monitored until stabilised.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Via competitive receptor inhibition, the sympathomimetic effect of dobutamine can be reduced by simultaneous administration of a beta receptor blocker. In addition, the alpha agonistic effects may cause peripheral vasoconstriction with a consequent increase in blood pressure.

With simultaneous alpha-receptor blockade, the predominating beta-mimetic effects may cause tachycardia and peripheral vasodilatation.

Simultaneous administration of dobutamine and primarily venous acting vasodilators (e.g. nitrates, sodium nitroprusside) may cause a greater increase of cardiac output as well as a more pronounced decrease of peripheral resistance and ventricular filling pressure than administration of one of the individual substances alone.

Administering dobutamine to diabetic patients may cause increased insulin demand. In diabetic patients insulin levels should be checked when starting dobutamine therapy,

changing the rate of infusion and discontinuing the infusion. If necessary the insulin dose must be adjusted as required.

Simultaneous administration of high doses of dobutamine with ACE inhibitors (e.g. captopril) may cause an increase in cardiac output, accompanied by increased myocardial oxygen consumption. Chest pain and rhythm disturbances have been reported in this context.

Dobutamine combined with dopamine causes – depending on the dopamine dosage and in contrast to its sole administration – a more distinct increase of blood pressure as well as a decrease or no change of ventricular filling pressure.

Sodium metabisulfite is a very reactive compound. It must therefore be assumed that thiamine (vitamin B₁) co-administered with the preparation is catabolised.

Caution should be exercised when administering dobutamine with inhaled anaesthetics, since concomitant use may increase the excitability of the myocardium and the risk of ventricular extrasystoles.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

In the case of anti-anginal therapy, in particular heart rate lowering agents like beta-blockers, the ischaemic reaction to stress is less pronounced or may be nonexistent. Therefore anti-anginal therapy may need to be withheld for 12 hours prior to dobutamine stress echocardiography.

When adding atropine at the highest titration level of dobutamine:
Due to the prolonged duration of the stress echocardiography protocol, the higher total dose of dobutamine and the simultaneous administration of atropine, there is an increased risk of adverse reactions.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

As there is no adequate data on the safety of dobutamine in human pregnancy and it is not known whether dobutamine crosses the placenta, dobutamine should not be used during pregnancy unless potential benefits outweigh the potential risks to the foetus and there are no safer therapeutic alternatives.

Breastfeeding

It is not known, whether dobutamine is excreted in breast milk, so caution should be exercised. If treatment with dobutamine is required for the mother during lactation, breast feeding should be discontinued for the duration of treatment.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Evaluation of undesirable effects is based on the following frequency scale:

Very common:	≥ 1/10
Common:	≥ 1/100 to < 1/10
Uncommon:	≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100
Rare:	≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000

Very rare: < 1/10,000
Not known: cannot be estimated from the available data

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Common: Eosinophilia, inhibition of thrombocyte aggregation (only when continuing infusion over a number of days).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Very rare: Hypokalaemia.

Nervous system disorders

Common: Headache.

Cardiac disorders / Vascular disorders

Very common: Increase of the heart rate by ≥ 30 beats/min.

Common: Blood pressure increase of ≥ 50 mmHg. Patients suffering from arterial hypertension are more likely to have a higher blood pressure increase. Blood pressure decrease, ventricular dysrhythmia, dose-dependent ventricular extrasystoles. Increased ventricular frequency in patients with atrial fibrillation. These patients should be digitalised prior to dobutamine infusion. Vasoconstriction in particular in patients who have previously been treated with beta blockers. Anginal pain, palpitations.

Uncommon: Ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation.

Very rare: Bradycardia, myocardial ischaemia, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest.

Not known: Decrease in pulmonary capillary pressure.

Paediatric population

The undesirable effects include elevation of systolic blood pressure, systemic hypertension or hypotension, tachycardia, headache, and elevation of pulmonary wedge pressure leading to pulmonary congestion and edema, and symptomatic complaints.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Cardiac disorders / Vascular disorders

Very common: Pectoral anginal discomfort, ventricular extra-systoles with a frequency of > 6 /min.

Common: Supraventricular extrasystoles, ventricular tachycardia.

Uncommon: Ventricular fibrillation, myocardial infarction.

Very rare: Occurrence of second degree atrioventricular block, coronary vasospasms. Hypertensive/hypotensive blood pressure decompensation, occurrence of intracavitary pressure gradients, palpitations.

Not known: Stress cardiomyopathy (Takotsubo syndrome) (see section 4.4).

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Common: Bronchospasm, shortness of breath.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: Nausea.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Common: Exanthema.

Very rare: Petechial bleeding.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Common: Chest pain.

Renal and urinary disorders

Common: Increased urgency at high dosages of infusion.

General disorders and administration site conditions

Common: Fever, phlebitis at the injection site.
In case of accidental paravenous infiltration, local inflammation may develop.

Very rare: Cutaneous necrosis.

Further undesirable effects

Restlessness, paraesthesia, tremor, feeling of heat and anxiety, myoclonic spasm.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#).

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms of overdose

Symptoms are generally caused by excessive stimulation of beta-receptors. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, anorexia, tremor, anxiety, palpitations, headache, anginal pain and unspecific chest pain. The positive inotropic and chronotropic cardiac effects may cause hypertension, supraventricular/ventricular arrhythmia and even ventricular fibrillation as well as myocardial ischaemia. Hypotension may occur due to peripheral vasodilatation.

Treatment of overdose

Dobutamine is metabolised rapidly and has a short duration of effect (half-life 2 - 3 minutes).

In case of overdose, administration of dobutamine should be terminated. If necessary, resuscitation procedures must be carried out immediately. Under conditions of intensive care, vital parameters must be monitored and corrected if necessary. Balanced levels of blood gases and serum electrolytes must be maintained.

Severe ventricular arrhythmias can be treated with administration of lidocaine or a beta blocker (e. g. propranolol).

Angina pectoris should be treated with a sublingually administered nitrate or possibly a short-acting, I.V. beta blocker (e.g. esmolol).

In case of a hypertensive reaction, dose reduction or termination of the infusion is usually sufficient.

With oral administration, the quantity absorbed from the mouth or gastrointestinal tract is unpredictable. In case of accidental oral administration, resorption may be reduced by administration of activated charcoal, which is often more effective than administration of emetics or performing gastric lavage.

The benefit of forced diuresis, peritoneal dialysis, haemodialysis or haemoperfusion via activated charcoal has not been demonstrated for cases of dobutamine overdosage.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

If applying one of the common dosage schemes, toxic doses are not reached, not even cumulatively. In case of severe complications during diagnostic administration of dobutamine, the infusion must be terminated at once and sufficient oxygen supply and ventilation must be guaranteed. Treatment of angina pectoris should be performed with an intravenous beta-blocker with a very short-acting effect. Angina pectoris may also be treated with a sublingually administered nitrate, if necessary. Class I and III antiarrhythmics must not be administered.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Cardiac therapy; Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents
ATC code: C01CA07

Dobutamine is a synthetic, sympathomimetic amine, structurally related to isoproterenol and dopamine, and is administered as racemate. The positive inotropic effect is primarily based on the agonistic effect on cardiac beta₁-receptors but also on cardiac alpha₁-receptors; which leads to increased contractility with an increase in stroke volume and cardiac output. Dobutamine also has an agonistic effect on peripheral beta₂-receptors and to a smaller extent on peripheral alpha₂-receptors. In accordance with the pharmacological profile, positive chronotropic effects occur as well as effects on the peripheral vascular system. These however, are less pronounced than the effects of other catecholamines. The haemodynamic effects are dose-dependent. The cardiac output increases primarily due to an increase in the stroke volume; an increase in the heart rate is observed particularly with higher dosages. There is a reduction in left ventricular filling pressure and systemic vascular resistance. With higher doses, there is also a reduction in the pulmonary resistance. Occasionally an insignificant increase of the systemic vascular resistance can be observed. The volume increase due to an increase of the cardiac output is thought to be the reason for the blood pressure elevation. Dobutamine acts directly, independent from synaptic catecholamine concentrations, does not act at the dopamine receptor site, and – unlike dopamine – has no impact on the release of endogenous noradrenaline (norepinephrine).

There is a decrease of recovery time of sinus node and the A-V conduction time. Dobutamine may cause a tendency towards arrhythmia. When administered non-stop for more than 72 hours, tolerance phenomena were observed. Dobutamine impacts the functions of thrombocytes. Like all other inotropic substances, dobutamine increases myocardial oxygen demand. Via reduction of the pulmonary vascular resistance and the hyperperfusion even of hypoventilated alveolar areas (formation of a pulmonary “Shunt”) a relatively reduced oxygen supply may occur in some cases. The increase in cardiac output and the resulting increase in coronary blood flow usually compensate these effects and cause – compared with other positive inotropic substances – a favourable oxygen supply/demand ratio.

Dobutamine is indicated for patients who require positive inotropic support in the treatment of cardiac decompensation due to depressed contractility resulting either from organic heart disease or from cardiac surgical procedures, especially when a low cardiac output is associated with raised pulmonary capillary pressure.

In cases of heart failure accompanied by acute or chronic myocardial ischaemia, administration should be performed in a manner to prevent considerable increase in heart

rate or blood pressure; otherwise, particularly in patients with a relatively good ventricular function, increase of ischaemia cannot be excluded.

There are only limited data with regard to clinical outcome including long-term morbidity and mortality. So far, no data exists to support a beneficial long-term effect on morbidity and mortality.

Dobutamine has no direct dopaminergic effect on renal perfusion.

Paediatric population

Dobutamine also exhibits inotropic effects in children, but the haemodynamic response is somewhat different than that in adults. Although cardiac output increases in children, there is a tendency for systemic vascular resistance and ventricular filling pressure to decrease less and for the heart rate and arterial blood pressure to increase more in children than in adults. Pulmonary wedge pressure may increase during infusion of dobutamine in children 12 months of age or younger.

Increases in cardiac output seems to begin at iv infusion rates as low as 1.0 micrograms/kg/minute, increases in systolic blood pressure at 2.5 micrograms/kg/minute, and heart rate changes at 5.5 micrograms/kg/minute.

The increase of dobutamine infusion rates from 10 to 20 micrograms/kg/minute usually results in further increases in cardiac output.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Ischaemic diagnostic: Due to the positive inotropic testing and in particular due to the positive chronotropic effects under dobutamine stress, the myocardial oxygen (and substrate) demand increases. With a pre-existing coronary artery stenosis, an insufficient increase of coronary blood flow leads to local hypoperfusion, which can be demonstrated on the echocardiogram in the form of a newly developed myocardial wall motility disorder in the respective segment.

Viability diagnostic: Viable myocardium, which is hypokinetic or akinetic (due to stunning, hibernation) on the echocardiogram, has a contractile functional reserve. This contractile functional reserve is particularly stimulated by the positive inotropic effects during dobutamine stress testing at lower doses (5-20 µg/kg/min). An improvement of the systolic contractility, i.e. increase of wall motility in the respective segment, can be shown on the echocardiogram.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Onset of action is 1 - 2 minutes after the start of infusion; during continuing infusion, steady-state plasma levels are only reached after 10 - 12 minutes. Steady-state plasma levels increase dose-dependently linearly to the infusion rate. Half-life is 2 - 3 minutes, distribution volume is 0.2 l/kg, plasma clearance is not dependent on cardiac output and is 2.4 l/min/m². Dobutamine is mainly metabolised in the tissue and liver. It is mainly metabolised to conjugated glucuronides as well as the pharmacologically inactive 3-O-methyldobutamine. The metabolites are mainly excreted in urine (more than 2/3 of the dose), and to a lesser extent in bile.

Paediatric population

In most paediatric patients, there is a log-linear relationship between plasma dobutamine concentration and hemodynamic response that is consistent with a threshold model. Dobutamine clearance is consistent with first-order kinetics over the dosage range of 0.5 to 20 micrograms/kg/minute. Plasma dobutamine concentration can vary as much as two-fold

between paediatric patients at the same infusion rate and there is a wide variability in both the plasma dobutamine concentration necessary to initiate a hemodynamic response and the rate of hemodynamic response to increasing plasma concentrations. Therefore, in clinical situations dobutamine infusion rates must be individually titrated.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology and repeated dose toxicity. There are no studies concerning the mutagenic and carcinogenic potential of dobutamine. In view of the vital indications and the short duration of treatment these studies appear of minor relevance. Studies in rats and rabbits revealed no evidence of a teratogenic effect. An impairment of implantation and pre- and postnatal growth retardations were observed in rats at doses toxic to mothers. No influence on fertility was seen in rats.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium metabisulfite (E223)
Sodium chloride
Hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment)
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

Dobutamine solutions have proven to be incompatible with:

- alkaline solutions (e. g. sodium hydrogen carbonate),
- solutions containing both sodium metabisulfite and ethanol,
- aciclovir,
- alteplase,
- aminophylline,
- bretylium,
- calcium chloride,
- calcium gluconate,
- cefamandol formiate,
- cephalotine sodium,
- cephalozin sodium,
- diazepam,
- digoxin,
- etacrynic acid (sodium salt),
- furosemide,
- heparin sodium,
- hydrogen cortisone sodium succinate,
- insulin,
- potassium chloride,
- magnesium sulfate,
- penicillin,
- phenytoin,
- streptokinase,
- verapamil.

Furthermore known incompatibilities for sodium metabisulfite are:

- chloramphenicol,
- cisplatin.

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except with those mentioned in section 6.6.

6.3 Shelf life

Un-opened container:

3 years.

After dilution:

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 25°C.

From a microbiological point of view, unless the method of opening/reconstitution/dilution precludes the risk of microbial contamination, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions are the responsibility of the user.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions. Do not freeze.

Keep the vials in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

For storage conditions after dilution of the medicinal product, see section 6.3

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Dobutamine 5 mg/ml (250 mg in 50 ml) vials made of colourless, neutral glass, type I Ph. Eur., with bromobutyl rubber stopper, type I Ph. Eur., and aluminium cap with a plastic flip off disk.

1, 5 or 10 vials with 50 ml solution for infusion

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

In case of dilution the solution for infusion should be diluted immediately before use. The solution should be clear and practically free from visible particles.

For dilution, a compatible infusion solution should be used. Chemical and physical compatibility have been demonstrated with 5% glucose solution (50 mg/ml), 0.9% sodium chloride solution (9 mg/ml) and 0.45% sodium chloride (4.5 mg/ml) in 5% glucose solution (50 mg/ml).

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Note:

Immediately after opening the ampoule, there may be a sulfuric odour lasting for a short period. The quality of the medicinal product however is not impaired.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[will be completed nationally]

- 8** **MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**
[will be completed nationally]
- 9** **DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**
[will be completed nationally]
- 10** **DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**
[will be completed nationally]

SAŽETAK OPISA SVOJSTAVA LIJEKA

1. NAZIV LIJEKA

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml otopina za infuziju

2. KVALITATIVNI I KVANTITATIVNI SASTAV

1 bočica sa 50 ml sadrži dobutaminklorid što odgovara 250 mg dobutamina.

1 ml otopine sadrži 5 mg dobutamina.

Pomoćne tvari s poznatim učinkom:

1 ml sadrži 0,13 mmol (3,06 mg) natrija.

50 ml sadrži 6,65 mmol (153 mg) natrija.

Ovaj lijek sadrži natrijev metabisulfit (E 223).

Za cjeloviti popis pomoćnih tvari vidjeti dio 6.1.

3 FARMACEUTSKI OBLIK

Otopina za infuziju

Lijek je bistra, bezbojna ili blago žuta otopina (pH 3,0-4,5).

Osmolalnost: 270 –310 mOsmol/kg

4 KLINIČKI PODACI

4.1 Terapijske indikacije

Dobutamin Hameln koncentrat za otopinu za infuziju namijenjen je za bolesnike kojima je potrebna pozitivna inotropna potpora u liječenju srčane dekompenzacije zbog smanjene kontraktilnosti.

U kardiogenom šoku kojeg karakterizira zatajenje srca s jakom hipotenzijom te u slučaju septičkog šoka Dobutamin Hameln može biti koristan ako se primjenjuje kao dodatni lijek uz liječenje dopaminom u slučaju poremećene funkcije ventrikula, povećanog tlaka punjenja ventrikula i povećanog sistemskog otpora.

Dobutamin Hameln se također može koristiti za detekciju ishemije miokarda i vijabilnog miokarda u okviru ehokardiografskog pregleda (stresna ehokardiografija dobutaminom) ako se bolesnik ne može opteretiti vježbom kroz potrebno vrijeme ili opterećenje vježbom nije dalo korisne informacije.

Pedijatrijska populacija

Dobutamin Hameln je indiciran u svim pedijatrijskim dobnim skupinama (od novorođenačke dobi do 18 godina starosti) kao inotropna potpora kod stanja hipoperfuzije s malim minutnim volumenom koja su rezultat dekompenziranog zatajenja srca nakon kirurškog zahvata na srcu, kardiomiopatija i kardiogenog ili septičkog šoka.

4.2 Doziranje i način primjene

Doze dobutamina moraju se prilagoditi individualno.

Potrebna brzina infuzije ovisi o bolesnikovom odgovoru na terapiju i razvijenim nuspojavama.

Doziranje

Doziranje u odraslih:

Prema iskustvu, većina bolesnika reagira na doze od 2,5-10 µg dobutamina/kg/min. U pojedinim slučajevima, primijenjene su doze do 40 µg dobutamina/kg/min.

Pedijatrijska populacija

Doziranje:

Za sve pedijatrijske dobne skupine (od novorođenačke dobi do 18 godina starosti) preporučuje se početna doza od 5 mikrograma/kg/minuti, koja se u skladu s kliničkim odgovorom prilagođava na 2– 20 mikrograma/kg/minuti. Povremeno, i niske doze kao što je 0,5-1,0 mikrograma/kg/minuti polučit će odgovor.

Postoji razlog za vjerovati da je minimalna učinkovita doza za djecu viša nego za odrasle. Treba biti oprezan kada se lijek primjenjuje u visokim dozama jer također postoji razlog vjerovati da je maksimalna tolerirana doza za djecu niža od one za odrasle. Većina nuspojava (posebice tahikardija) uočena je kada je doza viša od/jednaka 7,5 mikrograma/kg/minuti ali smanjenje brzine infuzije ili prekid infuzije dobutamina je sve što je potrebno za brzo povlačenje nuspojava.

Uočena je velika varijabilnost između pedijatrijskih bolesnika i u vezi s plazmatskom koncentracijom potrebnom za početak hemodinamskog odgovora (praga) i brzinom hemodinamskog odgovora na povećanje koncentracije lijeka u plazmi što dokazuje da se potrebna doza za djecu ne može odrediti *a priori* i treba ju titrirati kako bi se omogućilo postizanje te pretpostavljane, manje „terapijske širine” kod djece.

Tablice koje prikazuju brzine infuzije s različitim početnim koncentracijama za različite doze:

Doze za sustave za isporuku infuzije

Jedna bočica Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg u 50 ml) razrijeđena na volumen otopine od 500 ml (konačna koncentracija 0,5 mg/ml)

Raspon doza		Specifikacije u ml/sat* (kapi/min)		
		Bolesnikova težina		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Niska 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (kapi/min)	15 (5)	21 (7)	27 (9)
Srednja 5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (kapi/min)	30 (10)	42 (14)	54 (18)
Visoka 10 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (kapi/min)	60 (20)	84 (28)	108 (36)

*Za dvostruke koncentracije, tj. 500 mg dobutamina dodano u 500 ml ili 250 mg dodano u volumen otopine od 250 ml, brzine infuzije moraju se prepoloviti.

Doziranje za injekcijske pumpe

Jedna bočica Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg u 50 ml) nerazrijeđena (konačna koncentracija 5 mg/ml)

Raspon doza		Specifikacije u ml/sat (ml/min)		
		Bolesnikova težina		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Niska 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (ml/min)	1,5 (0,025)	2,1 (0,035)	2,7 (0,045)
Srednja 5 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (ml/min)	3,0 (0,05)	4,2 (0,07)	5,4 (0,09)
Visoka 10 µg/kg/min	ml/sat (ml/min)	6,0 (0,10)	8,4 (0,14)	10,8 (0,18)

Odobrana injekcijska pumpa mora biti prikladna za volumen i brzinu primjene.

Za više informacija o prikladnim otopinama za razrjeđivanje pogledajte dio 6.6.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Primjena u stres ehokardiografiji obavlja se postupnim povećanjem infuzije dobutamina.

Najčešće primjenjivana shema doziranja počinje s 5 µg/kg/min dobutamina što se povećava svake 3 minute na 10, 20, 30, 40 µg/kg/min sve dok se ne postigne dijagnostički ishod (vidjeti način i trajanje primjene).

Ako se ne postigne dijagnostički ishod, atropin sulfat se može primijeniti pri dozi od 0,5 do 2 mg u podijeljenim dozama od 0,25-0,5 mg u intervalima od 1 minute kako bi se povećala srčana frekvencija. Alternativno se brzina infuzije dobutamina može povećati na 50 µg/kg/min.

Iskustvo u djece i adolescenata je ograničeno na liječenje bolesnika koji zahtijevaju pozitivnu inotropnu potporu.

Način primjene

Bočica Dobutamina Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg u 50 ml)

Samo za intravensku infuziju. Ako se koristi injekcijska pumpa razrjeđivanje nije potrebno.

Intravenska infuzija dobutamina je također moguća nakon razrjeđivanja s kompatibilnim otopinama za infuziju kao što su: 5 %-tna otopina glukoze, 0,9 %-tna otopina natrijeva klorida ili 0,45 %-tna otopina natrijeva klorida u 5 %-tnoj otopini glukoze. (Za više informacija o razrjeđivanju vidjeti dio 6.6.)

Otopine za infuziju treba pripremiti neposredno prije uporabe. (Za informacije o roku valjanosti, vidjeti dio 6.3)

Zbog svog kratkog poluvijeka, dobutamin se mora primijeniti kao kontinuirana intravenska infuzija.

Dozu dobutamina treba postupno smanjivati kada se prekida terapija.

Trajanje terapije ovisi o kliničkim zahtjevima te o tome mora odlučiti liječnik, ali mora biti što je kraće moguće.

Ako se dobutamin kontinuirano primjenjuje dulje od 72 sata, može se pojaviti tolerancija kod koje je potrebno povisiti dozu.

Tijekom trajanja primjene dobutamina treba pomno nadzirati srčanu frekvenciju, srčani ritam, krvni tlak, diurezu i brzinu infuzije. Minutni volumen srca, središnji venski tlak (CVP, od engl. *central venous pressure*) i plućni kapilarni tlak (PCP, engl. *pulmonary capillary pressure*) treba nadzirati ako je moguće.

Pedijatrijski bolesnici: Za kontinuiranu intravensku infuziju primjenom infuzijske pumpe, razrijedite na koncentraciju od 0,5 do 1 mg/ml (maksimalno 5 mg/ml ako postoji ograničenje za tekućinu) s 5 %-tnom glukozom ili 0,9 %-tnim natrijevim kloridom. Otopine više koncentracije infundirajte samo kroz centralni venski kateter. Intravenska infuzija dobutaminom nije kompatibilna s bikarbonatom i drugim jakim alkalnim otopinama.

Intenzivna neonatalna skrb: Razrijedite 30 mg/kg tjelesne težine na konačni volumen od 50 ml tekućine za infuziju. Intravenska infuzija brzinom od 0,5 ml/sat daje dozu od 5 mikrograma/kg/minuti.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Za detekciju ishemije miokarda i vijabilnog miokarda dobutamin smije primijeniti samo liječnik s dostatnim iskustvom u provođenju kardioloških stres testova. Potrebno je neprekidno praćenje svih područja stjenke putem ehokardiografije, i EKG kao i kontrola krvnog tlaka.

Uređaji za praćenje kao i lijekovi za hitno liječenje moraju biti dostupni (primjerice, defibrilator, intravenski beta-blokatori, nitrati itd.), a osoblje obučeno za postupke oživljavanja mora biti prisutno.

4.3 Kontraindikacije

Dobutamin se ne smije koristiti u slučaju:

- preosjetljivosti na djelatnu tvar ili neku od pomoćnih tvari navedenih u dijelu 6.1.
- mehaničke opstrukcije punjenja ventrikula i/ili izlaznog protoka, poput perikardijalne tamponade, konstriktivnog perikarditisa, hipertrofične opstruktivne kardiomiopatije, teške stenoze aorte,
- Hipovolemijskih stanja.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Dobutamin se ne smije koristiti za detekciju ishemije miokarda i vijabilnog miokarda u slučaju:

- Nedavnog infarkta miokarda (unutar posljednjih 30 dana),
- Nestabilne angine pectoris,
- Stenoze glavne lijeve koronarne arterije,
- Hemodinamički značajne opstrukcije izlaznog protoka kod lijevog ventrikula uključujući hipertrofičnu opstruktivnu kardiomiopatiju,
- Hemodinamički značajnih srčanih valvularnih defekata,
- Teškog zatajenja srca (NYHA III ili IV),
- Predispozicija za ili dokumentirane medicinske anamneze klinički značajne ili kronične aritmije, posebice rekurentne perzistentne ventrikularne tahikardije,
- Značajne smetnje provođenja,
- Akutnog perikarditisa, miokarditisa ili endokarditisa,
- disekcije aorte,
- Aneurizme aorte,
- Loših uvjeta snimanja ultrazvukom,
- Neodgovarajuće liječene/kontrolirane arterijske hipertenzije,
- Opstrukcije ventrikularnog punjenja (konstriktivni perikarditis, tamponada perikarda),
- Hipovolemije,
- anamneze preosjetljivosti na dobutamin.

Napomena:

Ako se primjenjuje atropin, moraju se poštovati odgovarajuće kontraindikacije.

4.4 Posebna upozorenja i mjere opreza pri uporabi

Dobutamin se ne smije koristiti za liječenje bolesnika s bronhalnom astmom koji su preosjetljivi na sulfite.

Lokalno povećanje ili smanjenje koronarnog protoka krvi, koje može imati utjecaj na zahtjeve miokarda za kisikom, uočeno je kod terapije dobutaminom. Kliničke značajke bolesnika s teškom koronarnom bolešću srca može se pogoršati posebice ako je terapija dobutaminom popraćena značajnim porastom srčane frekvencije i/ili krvnog tlaka. Stoga, kao i kod svih inotropno pozitivnih lijekova, odluka o uporabi dobutamina za liječenje bolesnika sa srčanom ishemijom mora se donijeti za svaki pojedini slučaj zasebno.

Zbog rizika od aritmija i nesigurnosti u pogledu dugoročnih učinaka na disfunkciju miokarda, inotropne tvari poput dobutamina treba koristiti s oprezom u liječenju akutnog zatajenja srca (AHF).

S obzirom da se mogu javiti promjene u serumskoj razini kalija, potrebno je nadzirati razinu kalija.

Ako se dobutamin kontinuirano primjenjuje dulje od 72 sata, može se pojaviti fenomen tolerancije (tahifilaksije) koji zahtijeva povećanje doze.

Nagli pad krvnog tlaka (hipotenzija) povremeno su opisani u vezi s terapijom dobutaminom. Smanjenje doze ili prekid infuzije obično rezultira brzim povratkom krvnog tlaka na početne vrijednosti ali rijetko može biti potrebna intervencija i povrat ne mora uslijediti odmah.

Dobutamin može interferirati s određivanjem kloramfenikola HPLC-om.

Pedijatrijska populacija

Dobutamin je primijenjen u djece u stanju hipoperfuzije s niskim minutnim volumenom koje je posljedica dekompenziranog zatajenja srca, kirurškog zahvata na srcu te kardiogenog i septičkog šoka. Neki od hemodinamičkih učinaka dobutaminklorida mogu se kvantitativno ili kvalitativno razlikovati u djece u usporedbi s odraslima.

Porasti u srčanoj frekvenciji i krvnom tlaku čine se češći i intenzivniji u djece. Plućni kapilarni tlak (eng. *pulmonary wedge pressure*) možda neće pasti kod djece kao što pada kod odraslih ili se može zapravo povećati, posebice kod djece mlađe od godine dana. Zabilježeno je da je kardiovaskularni sustav novorođenčadi manje osjetljiv na dobutamin te se čini da je hipotenzivni učinak češće uočen kod odraslih bolesnika nego kod male djece.

S tim u skladu, primjenu dobutamina u djece treba pomno nadzirati imajući na umu te farmakodinamičke značajke.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Zbog mogućih po život opasnih komplikacija primjenu dobutamina za stres ehokardiografiju treba provoditi samo liječnik s dostatnim iskustvom u primjeni dobutamina za ovu indikaciju.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom mora se prekinuti ako se pojavi jedan od sljedećih dijagnostičkih ishoda:

- Postizanje maksimalne frekvencije srca predviđene za dob $[(220 - \text{dob u godinama}) \times 0,85]$,
- Pad sistoličkog tlaka krvi veći od 20 mmHg,
- Porast tlaka krvi iznad 220/120 mmHg,
- Progresivni simptomi (angina pectoris, dispneja, omaglica, ataksija),
- Progresivna aritmija (primjerice, vezivanje za prethodni QRS (*coupling*), ventrikularne salve),
- Progresivne smetnje provođenja,

- Nedavno razvijeni poremećaji motiliteta stjenke u više od 1 segmenta stjenke (16-segmetni model),
- Porast volumena na završetku sistole,
- Razvoj abnormalnosti repolarizacije (zbog ishemije vodoravna ili silazna depresija ST segmenta za više od 0,2 mV pri intervalu od 80 (60) ms nakon J točke u usporedbi s početnim vrijednostima, progresivno ili monofazično povišenje ST segmenta iznad 0,1 mV kod bolesnika bez prethodnog infarkta miokarda,
- Postizanja vršne doze.

Stresna kardiomiopatija (Takotsubo sindrom) moguća je teška komplikacija primjene dobutamina za vrijeme stres ehokardiografije (vidjeti dio 4.8). Samo liječnik s dostatnim iskustvom u primjeni dobutamina za stres ehokardiografiju smije primijeniti dobutamin u sklopu ovog postupka. Liječnik treba biti oprezan tijekom testa i razdoblja oporavka te biti spreman za odgovarajuću terapijsku intervenciju tijekom testa. U slučaju pojave stresne kardiomiopatije (Takotsubo sindroma) primjenu dobutamina treba odmah prekinuti.

U slučaju ozbiljnih komplikacija (vidjeti dio 4.8) stres ehokardiografija dobutaminom se mora odmah prekinuti.

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg u 50 ml)

Ovaj lijek sadrži 3,06 mg natrija po 1 ml otopine. To treba uzeti u obzir kod bolesnika na dijeti s kontroliranim unosom natrija.

Dobutamin Hameln sadrži natrijev metabisulfit (E 223), koji rijetko može uzrokovati alergijske reakcije (preosjetljivost) i simptome nalik astmi (bronhospazam).

Nakon prekida infuzije bolesnika treba nadzirati dok se ne stabilizira.

4.5 Interakcija s drugim lijekovima i drugi oblici interakcija

Putem kompetitivne inhibicije receptora, simpatomimetički učinak dobutamina može se smanjiti istovremenom primjenom blokatora beta receptora. Pored toga, alfa agonistički učinci mogu uzrokovati perifernu vazokonstrikciju s posljedičnim porastom krvnog tlaka.

Uz istovremenu blokadu alfa receptora, dominantni beta mimetički učinci mogu uzrokovati tahikardiju i perifernu vazodilataciju.

Istovremena primjena dobutamina i vazodilatatora koji djeluju prvenstveno na vene (primjerice nitrati, natrijev nitroprusid) mogu uzrokovati veći porast minutnog volumena srca kao i izraženiji pad perifernog otpora i ventrikularnog tlaka punjenja nego samostalna primjena jedne od ovih tvari.

Primjena dobutamina u dijabetičkih bolesnika može uzrokovati pojačanu potrebu za inzulinom. Kod dijabetičkih bolesnika razine inzulina treba provjeravati prilikom pokretanja terapije dobutaminom, mijenjajući brzinu infuzije i prekidajući infuziju. Ako je to potrebno, doza inzulina se mora prilagoditi prema potrebi.

Istovremena primjena visokih doza dobutamina s ACE inhibitorima (primjerice kaptoprilom) može uzrokovati porast u minutnom volumenu srca popraćen povećanim zahtjevima miokarda za kisikom. U ovom kontekstu prijavljeni su bol u prsima i poremećaji ritma.

Dobutamin kombiniran s dopaminom uzrokuje - ovisno o dozi dopamina te u suprotnosti s njegovom samostalnom primjenom - očitiji porast krvnog tlaka kao i pad ili nepromijenjeni tlak ventrikularnog punjenja.

Natrijev metabisulfit je vrlo reaktivna komponenta. Stoga se mora pretpostaviti da se tiamin (vitamin B1) istovremeno primijenjen s pripravkom katabolizira.

Potreban je oprez prilikom primjene dobutamina s inhalacijskim anestetima jer istovremena primjena može povećati podražljivost miokarda i rizik od ventrikularnih ekstrasistola.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

U slučaju antianginalne terapije, posebice kod primjene lijekova za snižavanje srčane frekvencije poput beta blokatora, ishemijska reakcija na stres je manje izražena ili možda čak i ne postoji. Stoga antianginalnu terapiju će možda trebati obustaviti 12 sati prije stres ehokardiografije dobutaminom.

Kada se atropin dodaje pri najvišoj titracijskoj razini dobutamina:
Zbog produljenog trajanja protokola stres ehokardiografije, više ukupne doze dobutamina i istovremene primjene atropina postoji povećani rizik od nuspojava.

4.6 Plodnost, trudnoća i dojenje

Trudnoća

S obzirom da nema odgovarajućih podataka o sigurnosti dobutamina u trudnoći kod ljudi i nije poznato prolazi li dobutamin placentu, dobutamin se ne smije koristiti tijekom trudnoće osim ako potencijalne koristi ne nadmašuju potencijalne rizike za fetus i nema sigurnijih terapijskih alternativa.

Dojenje

Nije poznato izlučuje li se dobutamin u majčino mlijeko pa je potreban oprez. Ako je terapija dobutaminom potrebna za majku tijekom dojenja, dojenje treba prekinuti tijekom trajanja terapije.

4.7 Utjecaj na sposobnost upravljanja vozilima i rada sa strojevima

Nije značajno.

4.8 Nuspojave

Procjena neželjenih učinaka temelji se na sljedećoj ljestvici učestalosti:

Vrlo često:	≥ 1/10
Često:	≥ 1/100 i < 1/10
Manje često:	≥ 1/1000 i < 1/100
Rijetko:	≥ 1/10 000 i < 1/1000
Vrlo rijetko:	< 1/10 000
Nepoznato:	Ne može se procijeniti iz dostupnih podataka

Poremećaji krvi i limfnog sustava

Često: Eozinofilija, inhibicija agregacije trombocita (samo kada se infuzija nastavlja tijekom većeg broja dana).

Poremećaji metabolizma i prehrane

Vrlo rijetko: Hipokalijemija.

Poremećaji živčanog sustava

Često: Glavobolja.

Srčani poremećaji/krvožilni poremećaji

Vrlo često: Porast srčane frekvencije za ≥ 30 otkucaja/min.
Često: Porast krvnog tlaka za ≥ 50 mmHg. Vjerojatnije je da će bolesnici koji pate od arterijske hipertenzije imati veći porast krvnog tlaka.
Pad krvnog tlaka, ventrikularna disritmija, o dozi ovisne ventrikularne ekstrasistole.
Povećana ventrikularna frekvencija kod bolesnika s fibrilacijom atrija.
Te bolesnike prije infuzije dobutamina treba podvrgnuti terapiji digitalisom.

Vazokonstrikcija, posebice kod bolesnika koji su prethodno liječeni beta blokatorima.
Anginalna bol, palpitacije.

Manje često: Ventrikularna tahikardija, ventrikularna fibrilacija.
Vrlo rijetko: Bradikardija, ishemija miokarda, infarkt miokarda, srčani arest.
Nepoznato: Pad plućnog kapilarnog tlaka.

Pedijatrijska populacija

Nuspojave uključuju povišenje sistoličkog krvnog tlaka, sistemsku hipertenziju ili hipotenziju, tahikardiju, glavobolju i povišenje plućnog kapilarnog tlaka što vodi do plućne kongestije i edema te simptomatskih smetnji.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Srčani poremećaji/krvožilni poremećaji

Vrlo često: Nelagoda vezana uz anginu pectoris, ventrikularne ekstrasistole s učestalošću od > 6/min.
Često: Supraventrikularne ekstrasistole, ventrikularna tahikardija.
Manje često: Ventrikularna fibrilacija, infarkt miokarda.
Vrlo rijetko: Pojava atriventrikularnog bloka drugog stupnja, koronarni vazospazmi. Hipertenzivna/hipotenzivna dekompenzacija, pojava intrakavitarnih gradijenata tlaka, palpitacije.
Nepoznato: Stresna kardiomiopatija (Takotsubo sindrom) (vidjeti dio 4.4).

Poremećaji dišnog sustava, prsišta i sredoprsja

Često: Bronhospazam, nedostatak zraka.

Poremećaji probavnog sustava

Često: Mučnina.

Poremećaji kože i potkožnog tkiva.

Često: Egzantem.
Vrlo rijetko: Petehijalno krvarenje.

Poremećaji mišićno-koštanog sustava i vezivnog tkiva

Često: Bol u prsima.

Poremećaji bubrega i mokraćnog sustava

Često: Pojačana potreba za mokrenjem pri velikim dozama infuzije.

Opći poremećaji i reakcije na mjestu primjene

Često: Vrućica, flebitis na mjestu injekcije.
Kod slučajne paravenske infiltracije može se razviti lokalna upala.
Vrlo rijetko: Kutana nekroza.

Daljnje nuspojave

Nemir, parestezija, tremor, osjećaj vrućine i tjeskoba, mioklonički spazam.

Prijavljivanje nuspojava

Nakon dobivanja odobrenja lijeka važno je prijavljivanje sumnji na njegove nuspojave. Time se omogućuje kontinuirano praćenje omjera koristi i rizika lijeka. Od zdravstvenih radnika traži se da prijave svaku sumnju na nuspojavu lijeka putem nacionalnog sustava prijave nuspojava: **navedenog u Dodatku V.**

4.9 Predoziranje

Simptomi predoziranja

Simptomi su općenito uzrokovani prekomjernom stimulacijom beta-receptora. Simptomi mogu uključivati mučninu, povraćanje, anoreksiju, tremor, tjeskobu, palpitacije, glavobolju, anginalnu bol i nespecifičnu bol u prsima. Pozitivni inotropni i kronotropni srčani učinci mogu uzrokovati hipertenziju, supraventrikularnu/ventrikularnu aritmiju i čak ventrikularnu fibrilaciju kao i ishemiju miokarda. Hipotenzija se može javiti zbog periferne vazodilatacije.

Liječenje predoziranja

Dobutamin se metabolizira ubrzano i ima kratkotrajni učinak (poluvijek 2-3 minute).

U slučaju predoziranja potrebno je prekinuti primjenu dobutamina. Ako je potrebno, postupci oživljavanja mogu se odmah provesti. Pod uvjetima intenzivne skrbi potrebno je pratiti vitalne parametre i korigirati ih prema potrebi. Potrebno je održavati uravnotežene razine plinova u krvi i serumskih elektrolita.

Teške ventrikularne aritmije mogu se liječiti primjenom lidokaina ili beta blokatora (primjerice propranolola).

Anginu pectoris treba liječiti sublingvalno primijenjenim nitratom ili po mogućnosti intravenskim beta blokatorom kratkoročnog djelovanja (primjerice esmolol).

U slučaju hipertenzivne reakcije obično je dovoljno smanjenje doze ili prekid infuzije.

Uz peroralnu primjenu, apsorpcijom količina iz usta ili probavnog trakta nije predvidiva. Kod slučajne peroralne primjene, resorpcija može biti smanjena primjenom aktivnog ugljena koji je često djelotvorniji nego primjena emetika ili ispiranja želuca.

Dobrobit forsirane diureze, peritonealne dijalize, hemodijalize ili hemoperfuzije putem aktivnog ugljena nije dokazana u slučajevima predoziranja dobutaminom.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Ako se primjenjuje jedna od uobičajenih shema doziranja, ne postižu se toksične doze, čak niti kumulativno. U slučaju teških komplikacija tijekom dijagnostičke primjene dobutamina, infuziju treba odmah prekinuti te osigurati dostatnu opskrbu kisikom i ventilaciju. Liječenje angine pectoris treba provesti intravenskim beta blokatorom vrlo kratkog djelovanja. Angina pectoris može se također prema potrebi liječiti sublingvalno primijenjenim nitratom. Antiaritmiци klase I i III ne smiju se primjenjivati.

5 FARMAKOLOŠKA SVOJSTVA

5.1 Farmakodinamička svojstva

Farmakoterapijska skupina: Lijekovi koji djeluju na srce; adrenergici i dopaminergici
ATK oznaka: C01CA07

Dobutamin je sintetski, simpatomimetički amin, strukturno sličan izoproterenolu i dopaminu te se primjenjuje kao racemat. Pozitivni inotropni učinak prvenstveno se temelji na agonističkom učinku srčanih beta₁-receptora ali također i na srčane alfa₁-receptore; što vodi do povećane kontraktilnosti s porastom udarnog volumena i minutnog volumena srca. Dobutamin također ima agonistički učinak na periferne beta₂ receptore i u manjoj mjeri na periferne alpha₂ receptore. U skladu s farmakološkim profilom, pozitivni kronotropni učinci događaju se kao i učinci na periferni vaskularni sustav. Ti su učinci međutim manje izraženi nego učinci drugih kateholamina. Hemodinamički učinci ovise o dozi.

Minutni volumen srca povećava se prvenstveno zbog porasta u udarnom volumenu; porast srčane frekvencije uočen je posebice kod visokih doza. Postoji smanjenje u tlaku punjenja lijevog ventrikula i sistemskom vaskularnom otporu. S višim dozama, postoji također smanjenje u plućnom otporu. Povremeno se javlja manje značajan porast sistemskog vaskularnog otpora. Porast volumena zbog porasta minutnog volumena srca smatra se razlogom povišenja krvnog tlaka. Dobutamin djeluje izravno, neovisno od koncentracija sinaptičkog kateholamina, ne djeluje na mjestu receptora dopamina i - za razliku dopamina - nema utjecaja na otpuštanje endogenog noradrenalina (norepinefrina).

Postoji smanjenje vremena oporavka sinusnog čvora i A-V provodnog vremena. Dobutamin može uzrokovati tendenciju prema aritmiji. Kada se primjenjuje neprekidno više od 72 sata, uočen je fenomen tolerancije. Dobutamin utječe na funkciju trombocita. Kao i sve druge inotropne tvari, dobutamin povećava zahtjeve miokarda za kisikom. Zbog smanjenja plućnog vaskularnog otpora i hiperperfuzije čak i u hipoventiliranim alveolarnim područjima (formiranje plućnog „shunta“), u nekim slučajevima može se pojaviti relativno smanjena opskrba kisikom. Porast srčanog minutnog volumena i rezultirajući porast koronarnog protoka krvi obično kompenzira te učinke i uzrok - u usporedbi s drugim pozitivnim inotropnim tvarima - povoljan omjer opskrbe kisikom/potrebe za kisikom.

Dobutamin je indiciran za bolesnike koji zahtijevaju pozitivnu inotropnu potporu u liječenju srčane dekompenzacije zbog smanjenje kontraktilnosti koja nastaje ili zbog organske bolesti srca ili kirurških zahvata na srcu posebice kada je niski minutni volumen srca povezan s povećanim plućnim kapilarnim tlakom.

U slučaju zatajenja srca popraćenog akutnom ili kroničnom ishemijom miokarda, primjenu treba provesti na način koji sprječava značajan porast srčane frekvencije ili krvnog tlaka; inače se ne može isključiti porast ishemije, posebice kod bolesnika s relativno dobrom funkcijom ventrikula.

Postoje samo ograničeni podaci s obzirom na klinički ishod uključujući dugoročni morbiditet i mortalitet. Za sada ne postoje podaci koji bi poduprli korisne dugoročne učinke na morbiditet i mortalitet.

Dobutamin nema izravni dopaminergički učinak na perfuziju bubrega.

Pedijatrijska populacija

Dobutamin također pokazuje inotropne učinke u djece ali hemodinamski odgovor je nešto različit nego kod odraslih. Iako se minutni volumen srca povećava kod djece postoji tendencija za manjim padom sistemskog vaskularnog otpora i tlaka ventrikularnog punjenja te za većim porastom srčane frekvencije i arterijskog tlaka krvi u djece nego u odraslih. Plućni kapilarni tlak može porasti tijekom infuzije dobutamina u djece u dobi od 12 mjeseci i mlađe.

Porasti u minutnom volumenu srca čini se da počinju pri brzinama intravenske infuzije od 1,0 mikrograma/kg/minuti, porasti u sistoličkom krvnom tlaku pri 2,5 mikrograma/kg/minuti, a srčana frekvencija mijenja se pri 5,5 mikrograma/kg/minuti.

Porast brzina infuzija dobutamina od 10 do 20 mikrograma/kg/minuta obično rezultira u daljnjim porastima minutnog volumena srca.

Stres ehokardiografija s dobutaminom

Dijagnostika ishemije: Zbog pozitivnog inotropnog testiranja posebice zbog pozitivnih kronotropnih učinaka pod dobutaminskim stresom, potrebe miokarda za kisikom (i supstratom) raste. Uz prethodnu stenozu koronarne arterije, nedostatni porast koronarnog protoka krvi vodi do lokalne hipoperfuzije koja se može dokazati na ehokardiogramu u obliku novorazvijenog poremećaja pokretljivosti stjenke miokarda u određenom segmentu.

Dijagnostika vijabilnosti: Vijabilni miokard koji je hipokinetički ili akinetički (zbog prolaznog oštećenja pokretljivosti stjenke miokarda, hibernacije) na ehokardiogramu ima kontraktilnu funkcionalnu rezervu. Ova kontraktilna funkcionalna rezerva posebice je stimulirana pozitivnim inotropnim učincima tijekom stres testiranja dobutaminom pri nižim dozama (5-20 µg/kg/min). Poboljšanje sistoličke kontraktilnosti, primjerice porast motiliteta stjenke u određenom segmentu, može se prikazati na ehokardiogramu.

5.2 Farmakokinetička svojstva

Nastup djelovanja je 1 do 2 minute nakon početka infuzije; tijekom trajanja infuzije, ravnotežne razine se postižu samo nakon 10-12 minuta. Razine u plazmi u stanju dinamičke ravnoteže rastu ovisno o dozi i linearno s brzinom infuzije. Poluživot je 2-3 minute, volumen distribucije je 0,2 l/kg, klirens plazme ne ovisi o minutnom srčanom volumenu te iznosi 2,4 l/min/m². Dobutamin se uglavnom metabolizira u tkivu i jetri. Uglavnom se metabolizira do konjugiranih glukoronida kao i do farmakološki inaktivnog 3-O-metildobutamina. Metaboliti se uglavnom izlučuju u urinu (više od 2/3 doze) i u manjoj mjeri putem žuči.

Pedijatrijska populacija

Kod većine pedijatrijskih bolesnika postoji log-linearni odnos između plazmatske koncentracije dobutamina i hemodinamskog odgovora koji je konzistentan s modelom praga.

Klirens dobutamina dosljedan je kinetici prvog reda za raspon doza od 0,5 do 20 mikrograma/kg/minuti. Plazmatske koncentracije dobutamina mogu varirati čak i dvostruko između pedijatrijskih bolesnika pri istoj brzini infuzije te postoji široka varijabilnost i pri plazmatskim koncentracijama dobutamina potrebnim za početak hemodinamskog odgovora i brzine hemodinamskog odgovora na povećavanje koncentracije u plazmi. Stoga se brzine infuzije dobutamina u kliničkim situacijama moraju individualno titrirati.

5.3 Neklinički podaci o sigurnosti primjene

Neklinički podaci ne ukazuju na poseban rizik za ljude na temelju konvencionalnih ispitivanja sigurnosne farmakologije i toksičnosti ponovljenih doza. Ne postoje ispitivanja u vezi mutagenog i kancerogenog potencijala dobutamina. S obzirom na vitalne indikacije i kratko trajanje terapije ta su ispitivanja od manje važnosti. Ispitivanja u štakora i kunića nisu otkrila dokaz teratogenog učinka. Oštećenje implantacije i usporenja pre i postnatalnog rasta uočena su u štakora pri dozama toksičnim za majku. Nije uočen utjecaj na plodnost štakora.

6 FARMACEUTSKI PODACI

6.1 Popis pomoćnih tvari

Natrijev metabisulfit (E 223)

Natrijev klorid

Kloridna kiselina

Voda za injekcije

6.2 Inkompatibilnosti

Dokazano je da su otopine dobutamina inkompatibilne s:

- alkalnim otopinama (primjerice, natrijevog hidrogenkarbonata),
- otopinama koje sadrže i natrijev metabisulfit i etanol,
- aciklovirom,
- alteplazom,
- aminofilinom,
- bretilijem,
- kalcijevim kloridom,
- kalcijevim glukonatom,

- cefamandolovim formijatom,
- cefalotinnatrijem,
- cefazolinnatrijem,
- diazepamom,
- digoksinom,
- etakriničnom kiselinom (natrijeva sol),
- furosemidom,
- heparinnatrijem,
- natrijevim hidorgenkortizonsukcinatom,
- inzulinom,
- kalijevim kloridom,
- magnezijevim sulfatom,
- penicilinom,
- fenitoinom,
- streptokinazom,
- verapamilom.

Daljnje poznate inkompatibilnosti za natrijev metabisulfit su:

- kloramfenikol,
- cisplatin.

Lijek se ne smije miješati s drugim lijekovima osim onih navedenih u dijelu 6.6.

6.3 Rok valjanosti

Neotvoreni spremnik:

3 godine.

Nakon razrjeđivanja:

Kemijska i fizikalna stabilnost u uporabi dokazana je tijekom 24 sata pri 25 °C.

S mikrobiološkog stajališta, osim ako metoda otvaranja/rekonstitucije/razrjeđivanja ne isključuje rizik od mikrobiološke kontaminacije, lijek treba odmah upotrijebiti. Ako se ne upotrijebi odmah, vrijeme i uvjeti čuvanja u uporabi odgovornost su korisnika.

6.4 Posebne mjere pri čuvanju lijeka

Lijek ne zahtijeva čuvanje na određenoj temperaturi. Ne zamrzavati.

Bočice čuvati u vanjskom pakiranju radi zaštite od svjetlosti.

Za uvjete čuvanja nakon razrjeđivanja lijeka vidjeti dio 6.3.

6.5 Vrsta i sadržaj spremnika

Dobutamin Hameln 5 mg/ml (250 mg u 50 ml) bočice načinjene od bezbojnog, neutralnog stakla tipa I Ph. Eur, s gumenim čepom, Ph. Eur. i aluminijski zatvarač.

1, 5 ili 10 bočica s 50 ml otopine za infuziju.

Na tržištu se ne moraju nalaziti sve veličine pakiranja.

6.6 Posebne mjere za zbrinjavanje i druga rukovanja lijekom

U slučaju razrjeđivanja otopinu za infuziju treba razrijediti neposredno prije uporabe.

Za razrjeđivanje treba koristiti kompatibilnu otopinu za infuziju. Kemijska i fizikalna kompatibilnost dokazana je s 5 %-tnom otopinom glukoze, 0,9 %-tnom otopinom natrijeva klorida i 0,45 %-tnom otopinom natrijeva klorida u 5 %-tnoj otopini glukoze.

Neiskorišteni lijek ili otpadni materijal valja zbrinuti sukladno nacionalnim propisima.

Napomena:

Neposredno nakon otvaranja bočice može se osjetiti miris sumpora koji traje kratko vrijeme. Međutim, kvaliteta lijeka nije narušena.

7. NOSITELJ ODOBRENJA ZA STAVLJANJE LIJEKA U PROMET

hameln pharma gmbh
Inselstraße 1
31787 Hameln
Njemačka

8. BROJ(EVI) ODOBRENJA ZA STAVLJANJE LIJEKA U PROMET

HR-H-076260263

9. DATUM PRVOG ODOBRENJA/OBNOVE ODOBRENJA

07. prosinca 2016./

10. DATUM REVIZIJE TEKSTA

24. veljača 2022.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each ampoule Dobutamine contains dobutamine hydrochloride corresponding to 250 mg dobutamine.

20 ml ampoule
1 ml contains 12.5 mg dobutamine.

Excipient with known effect:
This medicine contains less than 1mmol sodium (23 mg) per 1 ml, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Concentrate for solution for infusion

The product is a clear, colourless or almost colourless solution.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Dobutamine is indicated for patients who require a positive inotropic support in the treatment of cardiac decompensation due to depressed contractility.

In cardiogenic shock characterised by heart failure with severe hypotension and in case of septic shock Dobutamine may be useful if added to dopamine in case of disturbed ventricular function, raised filling pressure of the ventricles and raised systemic resistance.

Dobutamine may also be used for detection of myocardial ischaemia and of viable myocardium within the scope of an echocardiographic examination (dobutamine stress echocardiography), if patients cannot undergo a period of exercise or if the exercise yields no information of value.

Paediatric population

Dobutamine is indicated in all paediatric age groups (from neonates to 18 years of age) as inotropic support in low cardiac output hypoperfusion states resulting from decompensated heart failure, following cardiac surgery, cardiomyopathies and in cardiogenic or septic shock.”

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Dobutamine doses must be individually adjusted.

The required rate of infusion depends on the patient's response to therapy and the adverse reactions experienced.

Dosage in adults:

According to experience, the majority of patients respond to doses of 2.5-10 µg dobutamine/kg/min. In individual cases, doses up to 40 µg dobutamine/kg/min have been administered.

Dosage in paediatric patients:

For all paediatric age groups (neonates to 18 years) an initial dose of 5 micrograms/kg/minute, adjusted according to clinical response to 2–20 micrograms/kg/minute is recommended. Occasionally, a dose as low as 0.5-1.0 micrograms/kg/minute will produce a response.

There is reason to believe that the minimum effective dosage for children is higher than for adults. Caution should be taken in applying high doses, because there is also reason to believe that the maximum tolerated dosage for children is lower than the one for adults. Most adverse reactions (tachycardia in particular) are observed when dosage was higher than/equal to 7.5 micrograms/kg/minute but reducing or termination of the rate of dobutamine infusion is all that is required for rapid reversal of undesirable effects.

A great variability has been noted between paediatric patients in regard to both the plasma concentration necessary to initiate a hemodynamic response (threshold) and the rate of hemodynamic response to increasing plasma concentrations, which demonstrates that the required dose for children cannot be determined a priori and should be titrated in order to allow for the supposedly smaller "therapeutic width" in children.

Tables, showing infusion rates with different initial concentrations for various dosages:

Dosage for infusion delivery systems

One ampoule Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml (250 mg in 20 ml) diluted to a solution volume of 500 ml (final concentration 0.5 mg/ml)

Dosage range		Specifications in ml/h* (drops/min)		
		Patient's weight		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Low 2.5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (drops/min)	15 (5)	21 (7)	27 (9)
Medium 5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (drops/min)	30 (10)	42 (14)	54 (18)
High 10 µg/kg/min	ml/h (drops/min)	60 (20)	84 (28)	108 (36)

* For double concentration, i.e. 500 mg dobutamine added to 500 ml, or 250 mg added to 250 ml solution volume, infusion rates must be halved.

Dosage for syringe pumps

One ampoule Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml (250 mg in 20 ml) diluted to a solution volume of 50 ml (final concentration 5 mg/ml)

Dosage range		Specifications in ml/h (ml/min)		
		Patient's weight		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Low 2.5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (ml/min)	1.5 (0.025)	2.1 (0.035)	2.7 (0.045)
Medium 5 µg/kg/min	ml/h (ml/min)	3.0 (0.05)	4.2 (0.07)	5.4 (0.09)
High 10 µg/kg/min	ml/h (ml/min)	6.0 (0.10)	8.4 (0.14)	10.8 (0.18)

The chosen syringe pump must be suitable for the volume and rate of administration.

For detailed information about suitable solutions for dilution please see section 6.6.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Administration in stress echocardiography is undertaken by gradually increasing dobutamine infusion.

The most frequently applied dosage scheme starts with 5 µg/kg/min Dobutamine increased every 3 minutes to 10, 20, 30, 40 µg/kg/min until a diagnostic endpoint (see method and duration of application) is reached.

If no endpoint is reached atropine sulfate may be administered at 0.5 to 2 mg in divided doses of 0.25-0.5 mg at 1 minute intervals to increase the heart rate.

Alternatively the infusion rate of dobutamine may be increased to 50 µg/kg/min.

The experience in children and adolescents is limited to the treatment of patients requiring positive inotropic support.

Method and duration of administration

Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml (250 mg in 20 ml)

The infusion solution concentrate must be diluted before administration. Only for intravenous infusion.

Intravenous infusion of dobutamine is possible after dilution with compatible infusion solutions such as: 5% glucose solution, 0.9% sodium chloride or 0.45% sodium chloride in 5% glucose solution. (For detailed information for dilution please see section 6.6.) Infusion solutions should be prepared immediately before use. (For information on shelf life, see section 6.3.)

Due to its short half-life, dobutamine must be administered as a continuous intravenous infusion.

The dose of dobutamine should be gradually reduced when discontinuing therapy.

The duration of treatment depends on the clinical requirements and is to be determined by the physician and should be as short as possible.

If dobutamine is administered continuously for more than 72 hours, tolerance may occur, requiring an increase in the dose.

During the course of dobutamine administration, heart rate, heart rhythm, blood pressure, diuresis and infusion rate should be closely monitored. Cardiac output, central venous pressure (CVP) and pulmonary capillary pressure (PCP) should be monitored if possible.

Paediatric patients: For continuous intravenous infusion using an infusion pump, dilute to a concentration of 0.5 to 1 mg/mL (max 5mg/mL if fluid restricted) with Glucose 5% or Sodium Chloride 0.9%. Infuse higher concentration solutions through central venous catheter only. Dobutamine intravenous infusion is incompatible with bicarbonate and other strong alkaline solutions.

Neonatal intensive care: Dilute 30 mg/kg body weight to a final volume of 50 mL of infusion fluid. An intravenous infusion rate of 0.5 mL/hour provides a dose of 5 micrograms/kg/minute.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

For detection of myocardial ischaemia and of viable myocardium dobutamine may only be administered by a physician with sufficient experience in conducting cardiology stress tests. Continuous monitoring of all wall areas via echocardiography, and ECG as well as control of blood pressure is necessary.

Monitoring devices as well as emergency medicines must be available (e.g. defibrillator, I.V. beta-blockers, nitrates, etc.) and staff trained in the resuscitation procedure must be present.

4.3 Contraindications

Dobutamine must not be used in the case of:

- known hypersensitivity to dobutamine or to any of the excipients,
- mechanical obstruction of ventricular filling and/or of outflow, such as pericardial tamponade, constrictive pericarditis, hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, severe aortic stenosis,
- hypovolaemic conditions.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Dobutamine must not be used for detection of myocardial ischaemia and of viable myocardium in case of:

- recent myocardial infarction (within the last 30 days),
- unstable angina pectoris,
- stenosis of the main left coronary artery,
- haemodynamically significant outflow obstruction of the left ventricle including hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy,
- haemodynamically significant cardiac valvular defect,
- severe heart failure (NYHA III or IV),
- predisposition for or documented medical history of clinically significant or chronic arrhythmia, particularly recurrent persistent ventricular tachycardia,
- significant disturbance in conduction,
- acute pericarditis, myocarditis or endocarditis,
- aortic dissection,
- aortic aneurysm,
- poor sonographic imaging conditions,
- inadequately treated / controlled arterial hypertension,
- obstruction of ventricular filling (constrictive pericarditis, pericardial tamponade),
- hypovolaemia,
- previous experience of hypersensitivity to dobutamine.

Note:

If administering atropine, the respective contraindications have to be observed.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Dobutamine must not be used for the treatment of patients with bronchial asthma who are hypersensitive to sulfites.

A local increase or decrease of coronary blood flow, which may have an impact on the myocardial oxygen demand, has been observed with dobutamine therapy. The clinical characteristics of patients with severe coronary heart disease may deteriorate, in particular if dobutamine therapy is accompanied by a considerable increase in the heart rate and/or blood pressure. Therefore, as with all positive inotropes, the decision to use dobutamine to treat patients with cardiac ischaemia must be made for each case individually.

Due to the risk of arrhythmias and the uncertainty about long term effects on myocardial dysfunction, inotropic agents, such as dobutamine, should be used with caution in the treatment of Acute Heart Failure (AHF).

As alterations in serum potassium level may occur, the potassium level should be monitored.

If dobutamine is administered continuously for more than 72 hours, tolerance phenomena (tachyphylaxis) may occur, requiring dosage increase.

Precipitous decreases in blood pressure (hypotension) have occasionally been described in association with dobutamine therapy. Decreasing the dose or discontinuing the infusion, typically results in rapid return of blood pressure to baseline values, but rarely intervention may be required and reversibility may not be immediate.

Dobutamine may interfere with HPLC determination of chloramphenicol.

Paediatric population

Dobutamine has been administered to children with low-output hypoperfusion states resulting from decompensated heart failure, cardiac surgery, and cardiogenic and septic shock. Some of the haemodynamic effects of dobutamine hydrochloride may be quantitatively or qualitatively different in children as compared to adults. Increments in heart rate and blood pressure appear to be more frequent and intense in children. Pulmonary wedge pressure may not decrease in children, as it does in adults, or it may actually increase, especially in infants less than one year old. The neonate cardiovascular system has been reported to be less sensitive to dobutamine and hypotensive effect seems to be more often observed in adult patients than in small children.

Accordingly, the use of dobutamine in children should be monitored closely, bearing in mind these pharmacodynamic characteristics.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Because of possible life-threatening complications, the administration of dobutamine for stress echocardiography should only be undertaken by a physician with sufficient personal experience of the use of dobutamine for this indication.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography must be discontinued if one of the following diagnostic endpoints occurs:

- reaching the age-predicted maximal heart rate $[(220 - \text{age in years}) \times 0.85]$,
- systolic blood pressure decrease greater than 20 mmHg,
- blood pressure increase above 220/120 mmHg,
- progressive symptoms (angina pectoris, dyspnoea, dizziness, ataxia),
- progressive arrhythmia (e.g. coupling, ventricular salvos),
- progressive conduction disturbances,
- recently developed wall motility disorders in more than 1 wall segment (16-segment model),
- increase of endsystolic volume,
- development of repolarisation abnormality (due to ischaemia horizontal or down sloping ST segment depression more than 0.2 mV at an interval of 80 (60) ms after the J point compared to baseline, progressive or monophasic ST segment elevation above 0.1 mV in patients without a previous myocardial infarction,
- reaching peak dose.

In the event of serious complications (see section 4.8) dobutamine stress echocardiography must be stopped immediately.

Dobutamine contains **sodium metabisulfite** (E-223), which may rarely cause allergic reactions (hypersensitivity) and asthma-like symptoms (bronchospasm).

After termination of infusion, patients must be monitored until stabilised.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Via competitive receptor inhibition, the sympathomimetic effect of dobutamine can be reduced by simultaneous administration of a beta receptor blocker. In addition, the alpha agonistic effects may cause peripheral vasoconstriction with a consequent increase in blood pressure.

With simultaneous alpha-receptor blockade, the predominating beta-mimetic effects may cause tachycardia and peripheral vasodilatation.

Simultaneous administration of dobutamine and primarily venous acting vasodilators (e.g. nitrates, sodium nitroprusside) may cause a greater increase of cardiac output as well as a more pronounced decrease of peripheral resistance and ventricular filling pressure than administration of one of the individual substances alone.

Administering dobutamine to diabetic patients may cause increased insulin demand. In diabetic patients insulin levels should be checked when starting dobutamine therapy changing the rate of infusion and discontinuing the infusion. If necessary the insulin dose must be adjusted as required.

Simultaneous administration of high doses of dobutamine with ACE inhibitors (e.g. captopril) may cause an increase in cardiac output, accompanied by increased myocardial oxygen consumption. Chest pain and rhythm disturbances have been reported in this context.

Dobutamine combined with dopamine causes – depending on the dopamine dosage and in contrast to its sole administration – a more distinct increase of blood pressure as well as a decrease or no change of ventricular filling pressure.

Sodium metabisulfite is a very reactive compound. It must therefore be assumed that thiamine (vitamin B₁) co-administered with the preparation is catabolised.

Caution should be exercised when administering dobutamine with inhaled anaesthetics, since, concomitant use may increase the excitability of the myocardium and the risk of ventricular extrasystoles.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

In the case of anti-anginal therapy, in particular heart rate lowering agents like beta-blockers, the ischaemic reaction to stress is less pronounced or may be nonexistent. Therefore anti-anginal therapy may need to be withheld for 12 hours prior to dobutamine stress echocardiography.

When adding atropine at the highest titration level of dobutamine:

Due to the prolonged duration of the stress echocardiography protocol, the higher total dose of dobutamine and the simultaneous administration of atropine, there is an increased risk of adverse reactions.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

As there is no adequate data on the safety of dobutamine in human pregnancy and it is not known whether dobutamine crosses the placenta, dobutamine should not be used during pregnancy unless potential benefits outweigh the potential risks to the foetus and there are no safer therapeutic alternatives.

It is not known, whether dobutamine is excreted in breast milk, so caution should be exercised. If treatment with dobutamine is required for the mother during lactation, breast feeding should be discontinued for the duration of treatment.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Evaluation of undesirable effects is based on the following frequency scale:

Very common: $\geq 1/10$

Common: $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$

Uncommon: $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$

Rare: $\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$

Very rare: $< 1/10,000$

Not known: cannot be estimated from the data available

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Common: Eosinophilia, inhibition of thrombocyte aggregation (only when continuing infusion over a number of days).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Very rare: Hypokalaemia.

Nervous system disorders

Common: Headache.

Cardiac disorders / vascular disorders

Very common: Increase of the heart rate by ≥ 30 beats/min.

Common: Blood pressure increase of ≥ 50 mmHg. Patients suffering from arterial hypertension are more likely to have a higher blood pressure increase.
Blood pressure decrease, ventricular dysrhythmia, dose-dependent ventricular extrasystoles.
Increased ventricular frequency in patients with atrial fibrillation. These patients should be digitalised prior to dobutamine infusion.
Vasoconstriction in particular in patients who have previously been treated with beta blockers.
Anginal pain, palpitations.

Uncommon: Ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation.
Very rare: Bradycardia, myocardial ischaemia, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest.
Not known: Decrease in pulmonary capillary pressure.

Paediatric population

The undesirable effects include elevation of systolic blood pressure, systemic hypertension or hypotension, tachycardia, headache, and elevation of pulmonary wedge pressure leading to pulmonary congestion and edema, and symptomatic complaints.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Cardiac disorders / vascular disorders

Very common: Pectoral anginal discomfort, ventricular extra-systoles with a frequency of > 6/min.
Common: Supraventricular extrasystoles, ventricular tachycardia.
Uncommon: Ventricular fibrillation, myocardial infarction.
Very rare: Occurrence of second degree atrioventricular block, coronary vasospasms.
Hypertensive/hypotensive blood pressure decompensation, occurrence of intracavitary pressure gradients, palpitations.
Not known: Stress cardiomyopathy.

Respiratory system, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Common: Bronchospasm, shortness of breath.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: Nausea.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Common: Exanthema.
Very rare: Petechial bleeding.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Common: Chest pain.

Renal and urinary disorders

Common: Increased urgency at high dosages of infusion.

General disorders and administration site conditions

Common: Fever, phlebitis at the injection site.
In case of accidental paravenous infiltration, local inflammation may develop.
Very rare: Cutaneous necrosis.

Further undesirable effects

Restlessness, nausea, headache, paraesthesia, tremor, urinary urgency, feeling of heat and anxiety, myoclonic spasm.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#)*

4.9 Overdose

Symptoms of overdose

Symptoms are generally caused by excessive stimulation of beta-receptors. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, anorexia, tremor, anxiety, palpitations, headache, anginal pain and unspecific chest pain. The positive inotropic and chronotropic cardiac effects may cause hypertension, supraventricular/ventricular arrhythmia and even ventricular fibrillation as well as myocardial ischaemia. Hypotension may occur due to peripheral vasodilatation.

Treatment of overdose

Dobutamine is metabolised rapidly and has a short duration of effect (half-life 2 - 3 minutes).

In case of overdose, administration of dobutamine should be terminated. If necessary, resuscitation procedures must be carried out immediately. Under conditions of intensive care, vital parameters must be monitored and corrected if necessary. Balanced levels of blood gases and serum electrolytes must be maintained.

Severe ventricular arrhythmias can be treated with administration of lidocaine or a beta blocker (e. g. propranolol).

Angina pectoris should be treated with a sublingually administered nitrate or possibly a short-acting, I.V. beta blocker (e.g. esmolol).

In case of a hypertensive reaction, dose reduction or termination of the infusion is usually sufficient.

With oral administration, the quantity absorbed from the mouth or gastrointestinal tract is unpredictable. In case of accidental oral administration, resorption may be reduced by administration of activated charcoal, which is often more effective than administration of emetics or performing gastric lavage.

The benefit of forced diuresis, peritoneal dialysis, haemodialysis or haemoperfusion via activated charcoal has not been demonstrated for cases of dobutamine overdosage.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

If applying one of the common dosage schemes, toxic doses are not reached, not even cumulatively. In case of severe complications during diagnostic administration of dobutamine, the infusion must be terminated at once and sufficient oxygen supply and ventilation must be guaranteed. Treatment of angina pectoris should be performed with an intravenous beta-blocker with a very short-acting effect. Angina pectoris may also be treated with a sublingually administered nitrate, if necessary. Class I and III antiarrhythmics must not be administered.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents
ATC Code: C01CA07

Dobutamine is a synthetic, sympathomimetic amine, structurally related to isoproterenol and dopamine, and is administered as racemate. The positive inotropic effect is primarily based on the agonistic effect on cardiac β_1 -receptors but also on cardiac α_1 -receptors; which leads to increased contractility with an increase in stroke volume and cardiac output. Dobutamine also has an agonistic effect on peripheral β_2 -receptors and to a smaller extent on peripheral α_2 -receptors. In accordance with the pharmacological profile, positive chronotropic effects occur as well as effects on the peripheral vascular system. These however, are less pronounced than the effects of other catecholamines. The haemodynamic effects are dose-dependent. The cardiac output increases primarily due to an increase in the stroke volume; an increase in the heart rate is observed particularly with higher dosages. There is a reduction in left ventricular filling pressure and systemic vascular resistance. With higher doses, there is also a reduction in the pulmonary resistance. Occasionally an insignificant increase of the systemic vascular resistance can be observed. The volume increase due to an increase of the cardiac output is thought to be the reason for the blood pressure elevation. Dobutamine acts directly, independent from synaptic catecholamine concentrations, does not act at the dopamine receptor site, and – unlike dopamine – has no impact on the release of endogenous noradrenaline (norepinephrine).

There is a decrease of recovery time of sinus node and the A-V conduction time. Dobutamine may cause a tendency towards arrhythmia. When administered non-stop for more than 72 hours, tolerance phenomena were observed. Dobutamine impacts the functions of thrombocytes. Like all other inotropic substances, dobutamine increases myocardial oxygen demand. Via reduction of the pulmonary vascular resistance and the hyperperfusion even of hypoventilated alveolar areas (formation of a pulmonary “Shunt”) a relatively reduced oxygen supply may occur in some cases. The increase in cardiac output and the resulting increase in coronary blood flow usually compensate these effects and cause – compared with other positive inotropic substances – a favourable oxygen supply/demand ratio.

Dobutamine is indicated for patients who require positive inotropic support in the treatment of cardiac decompensation due to depressed contractility resulting either from organic heart disease or from cardiac surgical procedures, especially when a low cardiac output is associated with raised pulmonary capillary pressure.

In cases of heart failure accompanied by acute or chronic myocardial ischaemia, administration should be performed in a manner to prevent considerable increase in heart rate or blood pressure; otherwise, particularly in patients with a relatively good ventricular function, increase of ischaemia cannot be excluded.

There are only limited data with regard to clinical outcome including long-term morbidity and mortality. So far, no data exists to support a beneficial long-term effect on morbidity and mortality.

Dobutamine has no direct dopaminergic effect on renal perfusion.

Paediatric population

Dobutamine also exhibits inotropic effects in children, but the haemodynamic response is somewhat different than that in adults. Although cardiac output increases in children, there is a tendency for systemic vascular resistance and ventricular filling pressure to decrease less and for the heart rate and arterial blood pressure to increase more in children than in adults. Pulmonary wedge pressure may increase during infusion of dobutamine in children 12 months of age or younger.

Increases in cardiac output seems to begin at iv infusion rates as low as 1.0 micrograms/kg/minute, increases in systolic blood pressure at 2.5 micrograms/kg/minute, and heart rate changes at 5.5 micrograms/kg/minute.

The increase of dobutamine infusion rates from 10 to 20 micrograms/kg/minute usually results in further increases in cardiac output.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography

Ischaemic diagnostic: Due to the positive inotropic testing and in particular due to the positive chronotropic effects under dobutamine stress, the myocardial oxygen (and substrate) demand increases. With a pre-existing coronary artery stenosis, an insufficient increase of coronary blood flow leads to local hypoperfusion, which can be demonstrated on the echocardiogram in the form of a newly developed myocardial wall motility disorder in the respective segment.

Viability diagnostic: Viable myocardium, which is hypokinetic or akinetic (due to stunning, hibernation) on the echocardiogram, has a contractile functional reserve. This contractile functional reserve is particularly stimulated by the positive inotropic effects during dobutamine stress testing at lower doses (5-20 µg/kg/min). An improvement of the systolic contractility, i.e. increase of wall motility in the respective segment, can be shown on the echocardiogram.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Onset of action is 1 - 2 minutes after the start of infusion; during continuing infusion, steady-state plasma levels are only reached after 10 - 12 minutes. Steady-state plasma levels increase dose-dependently linearly to the infusion rate. Half-life is 2 - 3 minutes, distribution volume is 0.2 l/kg, plasma clearance is not dependent on cardiac output and is 2.4 l/min/m². Dobutamine is mainly metabolised in the tissue and liver. It is mainly metabolised to conjugated glucuronides as well as the pharmacologically inactive 3-O-methyldobutamine. The metabolites are mainly excreted in urine (more than 2/3 of the dose), and to a lesser extent in bile.

Paediatric population

In most paediatric patients, there is a log-linear relationship between plasma dobutamine concentration and hemodynamic response that is consistent with a threshold model.

Dobutamine clearance is consistent with first-order kinetics over the dosage range of 0.5 to 20 micrograms/kg/minute. Plasma dobutamine concentration can vary as much as two-fold between paediatric patients at the same infusion rate and there is a wide variability in both the plasma dobutamine concentration necessary to initiate a

hemodynamic response and the rate of hemodynamic response to increasing plasma concentrations. Therefore, in clinical situations dobutamine infusion rates must be individually titrated.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology and repeated dose toxicity. There are no studies concerning the mutagenic and carcinogenic potential of dobutamine. In view of the vital indications and the short duration of treatment these studies appear of minor relevance. Studies in rats and rabbits revealed no evidence of a teratogenic effect. An impairment of implantation and pre- and postnatal growth retardations were observed in rats at doses toxic to mothers. No influence on fertility was seen in rats.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium metabisulfite (E 223)
Hydrochloric acid
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

Dobutamine solutions have proven to be incompatible with:

- alkaline solutions (e. g. sodium hydrogen carbonate),
- solutions containing both sodium metabisulfite and ethanol,
- aciclovir,
- alteplase,
- aminophylline,
- bretylium,
- calcium chloride,
- calcium gluconate,
- cefamandol formiate,
- cephalotine sodium,
- cephazolin sodium,
- diazepam,
- digoxin,
- etacrynic acid (sodium salt),
- furosemide,
- heparin sodium,
- hydrogen cortisone sodium succinate,
- insulin,
- potassium chloride,
- magnesium sulfate,
- penicillin,
- phenytoin,
- streptokinase,
- verapamil.

Furthermore known incompatibilities for sodium metabisulfite are:

- chloramphenicol,
- cisplatin.

This medicinal product should not be mixed with other medicinal products except with those for which compatibility is proven.

6.3 Shelf life

In an un-opened container:

3 years.

Once opened or following dilution:

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 25°C.

From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C to 8°C unless preparation has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Keep the ampoules in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

This medicine does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

Do not ~~refrigerate or~~ freeze.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml (250 mg in 20 ml)

1, 5 and 50 ampoules made of colourless, neutral glass, type I Ph.Eur, with 20 ml concentrate for solution for infusion.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Prior to administration the concentrate for solution for infusion must be diluted to a volume of 50 ml or more. For full preparation instructions please see section 4.2.

For dilution, a compatible infusion solution should be used. Chemical and physical compatibility have been demonstrated with 5% glucose solution, 0.9% sodium chloride solution and 0.45% sodium chloride in 5% glucose solution.

Any unused solution should be discarded.

Note:

Solutions containing Dobutamine may have a pink colouration, which may become darker over time. This is due to a slight oxidation of the active substance. If storage instructions are observed (see also section 6.4 for Special storage instructions), there will not be a considerable loss in activity.

Immediately after opening the ampoule, there may be a sulfuric odour lasting for a short period. The quality of the medicinal product however is not impaired.

- 7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

- 8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

- 9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE
AUTHORISATION**

- 10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**

| ~~0815/1108~~/20~~21~~18

SAMENVATTING VAN DE PRODUCTKENMERKEN

1. NAAM VAN HET GENEESMIDDEL

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml steriel concentraat, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

2. KWALITATIEVE EN KWANTITATIEVE SAMENSTELLING

1 ampul Dobutamine-hameln bevat dobutamine hydrochloride, overeenkomend met 250 mg dobutamine.

20 ml ampul

1 ml bevat 12,5 mg dobutamine.

Hulpstof met bekend effect:

Dit middel bevat minder dan 1 mmol natrium (23 mg) per 1 ml, dat wil zeggen dat het in wezen 'natriumvrij' is.

Voor een volledige lijst van hulpstoffen zie rubriek 6.1.

3. FARMACEUTISCHE VORM

Concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie

Het product is een heldere, kleurloze of bijna kleurloze oplossing.

4. KLINISCHE GEGEVENS

4.1 Therapeutische indicaties

Dobutamine is geïndiceerd bij patiënten, bij wie een positieve inotrope ondersteuning vereist is voor de behandeling van decompensatio cordis door een verminderde contractiekracht.

Bij cardiogene shock, gekenmerkt door hartfalen met ernstige hypotensie en bij septische shock kan dobutamine van nut zijn, wanneer het aan dopamine worden toegevoegd, indien er sprake is van gestoorde ventrikelfunctie, verhoogde vullingsdruk van de ventrikels en toegenomen systeemweerstand.

Dobutamine kan ook worden gebruikt voor het diagnostiseren van de ischemie en vitaliteit van het myocardium binnen het kader van een echocardiografisch onderzoek (dobutamine stressecardiografie), als de patiënt geen lichamelijke belasting kan ondergaan of indien deze lichamelijke belasting geen waardevolle informatie oplevert.

Pediatriische patiënten

Dobutamine is geïndiceerd voor gebruik bij alle pediatriische leeftijdsgroepen (van neonaten tot jongeren tot 18 jaar) als inotropische ondersteuning bij hypoperfusie door laag hartminuutvolume ten gevolge van gedecompenseerd hartfalen, na hartchirurgie, cardiomyopathie en bij cardiogene of septische shock.

4.2 Dosering en wijze van toediening

De dobutaminedoseringen moeten individueel worden aangepast.

De vereiste infuussnelheid is afhankelijk van de respons van de patiënt op de therapie en de bijwerkingen.

Bij volwassenen:

Uit ervaring blijkt, dat het merendeel van de patiënten reageert op doseringen van 2,5 –10 µg dobutamine / kg / min. In enkele gevallen werden doseringen tot 40 µg dobutamine / kg / min. toegediend.

Bij pediatriische patiënten:

Voor alle pediatriische leeftijdsgroepen (neonaat tot jongeren tot 18 jaar) wordt een aanvangsdosering van 5 microgram/kg/minuut aanbevolen, aangepast naar gelang de klinische respons van 2 tot 20 microgram/kg/minuut .

Soms leidt een dosering van 0,5 tot 1,0 microgram/kg/minuut al tot een respons.

Er is reden te veronderstellen, dat de minimale effectieve dosering bij kinderen hoger ligt dan bij volwassenen. Voorzichtigheid is geboden bij het geven van hoge doseringen, omdat er ook reden is om aan te nemen dat de maximaal te verdragen dosering bij kinderen lager ligt dan bij volwassenen. De meeste bijwerkingen (vooral tachycardie) worden waargenomen als de dosering hoger lag dan / gelijk was aan 7,5 microgram / kg / min, maar eventuele bijwerkingen verdwijnen snel na verlaging van de infusiesnelheid of beëindiging van het infuus met dobutamine.

Er is een grote variabiliteit waargenomen tussen pediatriische patiënten wat betreft zowel de plasmaconcentratie die nodig is om een hemodynamische respons te initiëren (drempel) en de snelheid van de hemodynamische respons op stijgende plasmaconcentraties, waaruit blijkt dat de vereiste dosering voor kinderen niet apriori kan worden vastgesteld en dient te worden getitreerd om rekening te houden met de veronderstelde kleinere 'therapeutische breedte' bij kinderen.

Tabellen voor infusiesnelheden bij verschillende startconcentraties voor verschillende doseringen

Dosering voor continue infusen

Één ampul Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml (250 mg/20 ml) verdund tot 500 ml eindvolume (eindconcentratie 0,5 mg/ml).

Doseringsgebied		Specificatie in ml/uur* (druppels/min)		
		Gewicht van de patiënt		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Laag 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (druppels/min)	15 (5)	21 (7)	27 (9)
Midden 5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (druppels /min)	30 (10)	42 (14)	54 (18)
Hoog 10 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (druppels /min)	60 (20)	84 (28)	108 (36)

* Voor een dubbele concentratie d.w.z. bij 500 mg dobutamine in 500 ml resp. 250 mg in 250 ml eindvolume moet de snelheid van het infuus worden gehalveerd.

Dosering voor infuuspompen

Één ampul Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml (250 mg/20 ml) verdund tot 50 ml eindvolume (eindconcentratie 5 mg/ml).

Doseringsgebied		Specificatie in ml/uur (ml/min)		
		Gewicht van de patiënt		
		50 kg	70 kg	90 kg
Laag 2,5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (ml/min)	1,5 (0,025)	2,1 (0,035)	2,7 (0,045)
Midden 5 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (ml/min)	3,0 (0,05)	4,2 (0,07)	5,4 (0,09)
Hoog 10 µg/kg/min	ml/uur (ml/min)	6,0 (0,10)	8,4 (0,14)	10,8 (0,18)

Voor meer informatie over geschikte infusie-oplossingen voor verdunning zie rubriek 6.6.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

De toediening voor de stressechocardiografie wordt uitgevoerd door een geleidelijk verhogen van de dobutamine- infusie.

Het doseringsschema, dat op dit ogenblik het meest wordt toegepast, begint met een farmacologische belasting van 5 µg / kg / min. dobutamine. De dobutamine dosering wordt elke 3 minuten verhoogd tot 10, 20, 30, 40 µg / kg / min. tot een diagnostisch eindpunt wordt bereikt (zie dosering en wijze van toediening). Als geen eindpunt wordt bereikt, kan 0,5 tot 2 mg atropine sulfaat worden toegediend in doseringen van 0,25 - 0,5 mg telkens met een interval van 1 minuut om de hartslag te verhogen. Als alternatief kan de infusiesnelheid van dobutamine worden verhoogd tot 50 µg / kg / minuut.

De ervaring in kinderen en jongeren is beperkt tot de behandeling van patiënten, die positieve inotrope hulp vereisen.

Dosering en wijze van toediening

Dobutamine-hameln 12,5 mg/ml (250 mg/20 ml)

Vóór toediening moet het concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie worden verdund. Alleen voor intraveneuze infusie.

Intraveneuze infusie van Dobutamine-hameln is ook mogelijk na verdunnen met geschikte infuusoplossingen zoals: 5 % glucose- oplossing, 0,9% natriumchloride of 0,45% natriumchloride in 5% glucose- oplossing. (Voor meer informatie over verdunnen zie rubriek 6.6.) De infuusoplossing moet onmiddellijk voor het gebruik ervan worden verdund. (Voor informatie over houdbaarheid zie rubriek 6.3 houdbaarheid.)

Wegens de korte halfwaardetijd moet Dobutamine-hameln als continue intraveneus infuus worden toegediend.

Voordat de toediening van Dobutamine-hameln wordt beëindigd, wordt aanbevolen de dosering geleidelijk te verlagen.

De duur van de behandeling met het infuus hangt af van de klinische vereisten. Deze dient door de arts te worden bepaald en zo kort mogelijk te zijn.

Bij een continue toediening gedurende meer dan 72 uur kunnen zich gewenningsverschijnselen voordoen, welke een verhoging van de dosering vereisen.

Tijdens de toediening van Dobutamine-hameln dienen hartslag, hartritme, bloeddruk, urine-uitscheiding en infuussnelheid nauwlettend te worden gecontroleerd. Het hartminuutvolume, de centrale veneuze druk (CVD) en de pulmonale-capillaire druk (PCP) moeten, indien mogelijk, tijdens de dobutamine-toediening worden gemeten.

Pediatrische patiënten:

voor een continue intraveneuze infusie met behulp van een infuuspomp, verdunnen tot een concentratie van 0,5 tot 1 mg/ml (max 5 mg/ml bij vloeistoffbeperking) met glucose 5% en natriumchloride 0,9%. Infundeer oplossingen met hogere concentratie uitsluitend via centraalveneuze katheter. Een intraveneus infuus met dobutamine is onverenigbaar met bicarbonaat en andere sterke alkalische oplossingen.

Neonatale intensive care:

verdund 30 mg/kg lichaamsgewicht op tot een eindvolume van 50 ml infusievloeistof. Een intraveneuze infusie snelheid van 0,5 ml/uur levert een dosering op van 5 microgram/kg/minuut.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

In het kader van de diagnose van ischemie en vitaliteit mag dobutamine slechts worden toegediend door een arts, die over voldoende persoonlijke ervaring beschikt met cardiologische stresstesten. Alle wandgebieden moeten voortdurend worden gemonitord via echocardiografie en ECG en tevens moet de bloeddruk worden gecontroleerd. De monitors evenals medicatie voor noodgevallen moeten klaar staan (b.v. defibrillator, intraveneus te gebruiken bèta-blokker, nitraten, enz.) en personeel, geschoold op het gebied van reanimatie, moet aanwezig zijn.

4.3 Contra-indicaties

Dobutamine mag niet worden toegediend bij:

- bekende overgevoeligheid voor dobutamine of één van de hulpstoffen,
- bij mechanische verstopping van de ventriculaire vulling en/of van de output, zoals b.v. pericardium tamponade, pericarditis constrictiva, hypertrofische obstructieve cardiomyopathie, ernstige aortastenose,
- hypovolemie.


Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

Dobutamine mag niet voor de diagnostiek van ischemie en vitaliteit van het myocardium worden gebruikt bij:

- recent myocardinfarct (binnen de laatste 30 dagen),
- instabiele angina pectoris,
- stenose van de linker hoofdslagader,
- hemodynamisch significante verstopping van de outflow van het linkerventrikel inclusief hypertrofische obstructieve cardiomyopathie,
- hemodynamische significante hartklepafwijking,
- ernstig hartfalen (NYHA klasse III of IV),
- predispositie voor of gedocumenteerde medische voorgeschiedenis van klinisch significante of chronische aritmie, vooral recidiverende persistente ventriculaire tachycardie,
- significante geleidingsstoornissen,
- acute pericarditis, myocarditis en endocarditis,
- aorta dissectie,
- aorta aneurysma,
- onvoldoende mogelijkheid tot echocardiografie,
- onvoldoende behandelde/aangepaste arteriële hypertensie,
- obstructie van de ventriculaire vulling (constrictieve pericarditis, pericard tamponade),
- hypovolemie,
- voorgaande ervaring met overgevoeligheid voor dobutamine.

Opmerking:

Bij het toedienen van atropine moet op de contra-indicaties ervan worden gelet.

	Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
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Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 6
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Module 1.3.1	Summary of Product Characteristics - NL
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4.4 Bijzondere waarschuwingen en voorzorgen bij gebruik

Dobutamine mag niet worden gebruikt voor de behandeling van patiënten met bronchiale astma, die overgevoelig zijn voor sulfiet.

Tijdens de dobutamine-therapie werd een lokale stijging of daling van de coronaire bloedstroom waargenomen, die invloed kan hebben op de myocardiale zuurstofbehoefte. Het klinisch beeld van patiënten met een ernstige coronaire hartaandoening kan verslechteren, vooral als de dobutamine therapie gepaard gaat met een aanzienlijke stijging van de hartslag en/of de bloeddruk. Zoals bij alle positieve inotrope stoffen dient de toediening van dobutamine voor de behandeling van een ischemische hartaandoening voor elke patiënt afzonderlijk te worden afgewogen.

Wegens het risico van aritmieën en de onzekerheid van de effecten op de verstoring van de normale werking van het myocardium op langere termijn moeten inotropo werkende verbindingen, zoals dobutamine, met enige voorzichtigheid worden gebruikt bij de behandeling van acuut hartfalen.

Omdat veranderingen van de serumkaliumspiegel kunnen optreden, dient de kaliumspiegel te worden gecontroleerd.

Bij een continue toediening van dobutamine gedurende meer dan 72 uur kunnen gewenningsverschijnselen (tachyfyaxie) optreden, wat een verhoging van de dosering vereist.

Scherpe daling van de bloeddruk (hypotensie) is in enkele gevallen beschreven in samenhang met een behandeling met dobutamine. Het verlagen van de dosering of stoppen met het infuus resulteerde normaal gesproken in een snelle terugkeer van de bloeddruk naar basiswaarden, maar zelden is ingrijpen vereist en het terugkeren naar de oude situatie treedt mogelijk niet onmiddellijk op.

Dobutamine kan met de HPLC- bepaling van chlooramfenicol interfereren.

Pediatrische patiënten

Dobutamine dient te worden toegediend aan kinderen met hypoperfusie door laag minuutvolume ten gevolge van gedecompenseerd hartfalen, hartchirurgie en cardiogene en septische shock. Sommige van de hemodynamische effecten van dobutaminehydrochloride zijn mogelijk bij kinderen in vergelijking met volwassenen kwantitatief of kwalitatief verschillend. Toenames van de hartslag en bloeddruk lijken vaker en in grotere mate op te treden bij kinderen. De pulmonale capillaire wiggedruk daalt mogelijk niet bij kinderen, zoals dat wel gebeurt bij volwassenen, of deze stijgt mogelijk juist, vooral bij zuigelingen van jonger dan één jaar. Het cardiovasculaire systeem van een neonaat zou minder gevoelig zijn voor dobutamine en een hypotensief effect (daling van bloeddruk) lijkt vaker te worden waargenomen bij volwassen patiënten dan bij kleine kinderen.

Het gebruik van dobutamine bij kinderen moet dan ook nauwgezet in de gaten worden gehouden, waarbij deze farmacodynamische eigenschappen in gedachten worden gehouden.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

Wegens mogelijke levensbedreigende complicaties in het kader van de diagnose van de ischemie en vitaliteit mag het geneesmiddel slechts worden toegediend door een arts, die over voldoende persoonlijke ervaring beschikt met cardiologische stresstesten.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie moet worden gestopt ingeval een van de volgende diagnostische eindpunten optreedt:

- het bereiken van de maximale bij de leeftijd behorende hartslag ($220 - \text{leeftijd in jaren}$) x 0,85,
- bloeddrukverhoging groter dan 220/120 mm Hg,
- progressieve symptomen als angina pectoris, dyspnoe, duizeligheid, ataxie,
- progressieve arythmie,
- progressieve geleidingsstoornissen,
- recent ontwikkelde verstoringen in de beweging van de wand in meer dan 1 wandsegment (16 segment model),
- toename van het eindsystolisch volume,
- ontwikkeling van een afwijking van de repolarisatie (ten gevolge van ischemie horizontale of aflopende ST-segment depressie groter dan 0,2 mV bij een interval van 80 (60) ms na het J punt, vergeleken met de normale, progressieve of monofasische ST segment verhoging groter dan 0,1 mV in patiënten zonder een voorgaand myocardinfarct,
- het bereiken van de hoogste dosering.

Een dobutamine stressechocardiografie dient ook onmiddellijk te worden beëindigd in geval van ernstige complicaties (zie ook rubriek 4.8).

Na het beëindigen van de infusie moet de patiënt worden gecontroleerd tot zijn/haar toestand zich heeft gestabiliseerd.

Dobutamine-hameln bevat natriummetabisulfiet (E223), dat zelden allergische reacties (overgevoeligheid) en op astma gelijkende symptomen (bronchospasme) kan veroorzaken.

4.5 Interacties met andere geneesmiddelen en andere vormen van interactie

Door de competitieve remming van de receptor kan het sympathicomimetische effect van dobutamine verminderd zijn als gelijktijdig een bètablokker wordt toegediend. Bovendien kunnen de alfa-agonistische effecten een perifere vasoconstrictie veroorzaken met een daaruitvolgende verhoging van de bloeddruk.

Bij een gelijktijdige alfa-receptorblokkade kunnen de overheersende bèta-mimetische effecten vervolgens tachycardie en perifere vasodilatatie veroorzaken.

Een gelijktijdige toediening van dobutamine met vasodilatoren, die primair op de aderen werken (b.v. nitraten, nitroprusside natrium) kan een grotere stijging van het hartminuutvolume veroorzaken evenals een meer uitgesproken daling van de perifere weerstand en de ventriculaire vullingsdruk dan de toediening van één van de verbindingen afzonderlijk.

De toediening van dobutamine aan diabetici kan een verhoogde insulinebehoefte veroorzaken. Daarom moet bij diabetici de insulinespiegel worden gecontroleerd, als de therapie met dobutamine wordt gestart, bij verandering van de infusiesnelheid en bij beëindiging van de infusie. Indien nodig dient de insulinedosering te worden aangepast.

Een gelijktijdige toediening van hoge doseringen dobutamine met ACE-inhibitoren (b.v. captopril) kan een stijging van het hartminuutvolume veroorzaken, gepaard gaande met een verhoogd myocardiaal zuurstofverbruik. In dit verband is melding gemaakt van pijn op de borst en hartritme stoornissen.

Dobutamine, gecombineerd met dopamine, veroorzaakt – afhankelijk van de dopamine-dosering en in tegenstelling tot toediening van dobutamine alleen - een duidelijkere stijging van de bloeddruk evenals een daling van of een ongewijzigde ventriculaire vullingsdruk.

Natriummetabisulfiet is een zeer reactieve verbinding. Daarom dient ervan uit te worden gegaan, dat thiamine (vitamine B₁), die samen met het geneesmiddel wordt toegediend, wordt afgebroken.

Voorzichtigheid moet worden betracht als dobutamine samen met inhalatie-anesthetica wordt toegediend, omdat gelijktijdig gebruik de prikkelbaarheid van het myocardium en het risico van ventriculaire extrasystole kan verhogen.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

In geval van een behandeling tegen angina, in het bijzonder met hartslagverlagende verbindingen, zoals bètablokkers, is de ischemische reactie op stress minder uitgesproken of kan helemaal ontbreken.

Daarom moet deze behandeling mogelijk 12 uur voor de dobutamine stressechocardiografie worden gestopt.

Bij het toevoegen van atropine aan de hoogste dosering dobutamine kan het volgende worden waargenomen:

Wegens de langere duur van de stressechocardiografie, de hogere totale dosering van dobutamine en de gelijktijdige toediening van atropine, bestaat er een toegenomen kans op bijwerkingen.

4.6 Vruchtbaarheid, zwangerschap en borstvoeding

Er zijn onvoldoende gegevens betreffende de veiligheid van dobutamine tijdens de zwangerschap bij de mens beschikbaar en het is niet bekend of dobutamine de placenta passeert. Dobutamine dient daarom niet tijdens de zwangerschap te worden gebruikt, tenzij de mogelijke voordelen opwegen tegen de mogelijke risico's voor de foetus en er geen veiligere therapeutische alternatieven bestaan.

Het is niet bekend of dobutamine in de moedermelk wordt uitgescheiden; dus voorzichtigheid is geboden. Mocht de behandeling van de moeder met dobutamine tijdens de lactatie nodig zijn, dan dient de borstvoeding te worden gestaakt voor de duur van de behandeling.

4.7 Beïnvloeding van de rijvaardigheid en het vermogen om machines te bedienen

Niet van toepassing.

4.8 Bijwerkingen

De evaluatie van bijwerkingen is gebaseerd op de volgende frequentieschaal:

Zeer vaak: $\geq 1/10$

Vaak: $\geq 1/100, < 1/10$

Soms: $\geq 1/1.000, < 1/100$

Zelden: $\geq 1/10.000, < 1/1.000$

Zeer zelden: $< 1/10.000$

Niet bekend: kan met de beschikbare gegevens niet worden bepaald

Aandoeningen van het bloed en het lymfatisch systeem

Vaak: Eosinofilie, remming van trombocytenaggregatie (slechts bij continu infuus gedurende dagen).

Voedings- en stofwisselingsstoornissen

Zeer zelden: Hypokaliëmie.

Aandoeningen van het zenuwstelsel

Vaak: Hoofdpijn.

Aandoeningen van het hart- en de bloedvaten

Zeer vaak: Stijging van de hartslag met ≥ 30 slagen/min.

Vaak : Stijging van de bloeddruk ≥ 50 mmHg. Patiënten met arteriële hypertensie neigen eerder tot een sterkere stijging van de bloeddruk. Verlaging van de bloeddruk, ventriculaire ritmestoornis, dosisafhankelijke ventriculaire extrasystolen.

Stijging van de ventrikelfrequentie bij patiënten met atriumfibrillatie. Bij deze patiënten wordt een digitalisering voor het dobutamine- infuus aanbevolen. Vasoconstrictie, vooral bij patiënten, die vooraf met bètablokkers werden behandeld.

Soms:	Pijn ten gevolge van angina; hartkloppingen. Ventriculaire tachycardie, ventrikelfibrillatie.
Zeer zelden:	Bradycardie, myocardischeemie, myocardinfarct, hartstilstand.
Niet bekend:	Vermindering van de pulmonaire, capillaire druk.

Pediatrische patiënten

Tot de ongewenste effecten behoren onder meer verhoging van systolische bloeddruk, systemische hypertensie of hypotensie, tachycardie, hoofdpijn en verhoging van pulmonale capillaire wiggedruk leidend tot pulmonale congestie en oedeem en symptomatische klachten.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

Aandoeningen van het hart en bloedvaten

Zeer vaak:	Klachten ten gevolge van angina pectoris, ventriculaire extrasystolen met een frequentie van > 6/min.
Vaak:	Supraventriculaire extrasystolen, ventriculaire tachycardie.
Soms:	Ventrikelfibrillatie, myocardinfarct.
Zeer zelden:	Optreden van AV-block II°, coronaire vasospasmen. Hyper- en hypotensieve bloeddrukdecompensatie, voorkomen van intracavitare drukgradiënten, hartkloppingen.
Niet bekend:	Cardiomyopathie ten gevolge van stress.

Aandoeningen van het ademhalingsstelsel, borstkas en mediastinum

Vaak:	Bronchospasmen, kortademigheid.
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Aandoeningen van het maag-darmstelsel

Vaak:	Misselijkheid.
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Aandoeningen van de huid- en onderhuid

Vaak:	Huiduitslag.
Zeer zelden:	Petechiale bloedingen.

Aandoeningen van het skeletspierstelsel, bindweefsel en botten

Vaak:	Pijn op de borst.
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Aandoeningen van de nieren en urinewegen

Vaak:	Bij hoge doseringen verhoogde urine-aandrang.
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Algemene aandoeningen en stoornissen op de plaats van toediening

Vaak: Koorts, flebitis op de toedieningsplaats.
Bij onbedoelde paraveneuze infiltratie kunnen lokaal ontstekingen ontstaan.

zeer zelden: Huidnecroses.

Verdere bijwerkingen

Rusteloosheid, misselijkheid, hoofdpijn, paresthesieën, tremor, urine-aandrang, hitte- en angstgevoel, spierkrampen.

Melding van vermoedelijke bijwerkingen

Het is belangrijk om na toelating van het geneesmiddel vermoedelijke bijwerkingen te melden. Op deze wijze kan de verhouding tussen voordelen en risico's van het geneesmiddel voortdurend worden gevolgd. Beroepsbeoefenaren in de gezondheidszorg wordt verzocht alle vermoedelijke bijwerkingen te melden via Nederlands Bijwerkingen Centrum Lareb
Website: www.lareb.nl

4.9 Overdosering

Symptomen van een overdosering

Over het algemeen worden de symptomen veroorzaakt door een overmatige stimulatie van de bèta-receptoren. De symptomen kunnen zijn misselijkheid, braken, anorexia, tremor, angst, hartkloppingen, hoofdpijn, pijn veroorzaakt door angina en atypische pijn op de borst. De positieve inotrope en chronotrope cardiale werking kan leiden tot hypertensie, supraventriculaire en ventriculaire aritmieën en zelfs ventriculaire fibrillatie en myocardiale ischemie. Wegens de perifere vasodilatatie kan zich hypotensie voordoen.

Behandeling van de overdosering

Dobutamine wordt snel gemetaboliseerd en is slechts kort werkzaam (halfwaardetijd 2 – 3 minuten).

Bij overdosering moet allereerst de toediening van Dobutamine-hameln worden gestaakt. Indien nodig onmiddellijk met de reanimatie beginnen. Onder intensive care omstandigheden moeten de belangrijkste parameters worden gecontroleerd en zonodig worden gecorrigeerd, spiegels van de bloedgassen en de serumelectrolyten moeten in evenwicht zijn of worden gebracht.

Ernstige ventriculaire aritmie behandelen door toediening van lidocaïne of een bètablokker (b.v. propranolol).

Angina pectoris moet worden behandeld met sublinguaal toegediend nitraat of een mogelijk kortwerkende intraveneus toegediende bètablokker (b.v. esmolol).

Bij een hypertensieve bloeddrukreactie is het gewoonlijk voldoende de dosis te verlagen of de infusie te staken.

Bij orale toediening is de hoeveelheid, die via de mond of het maag-darmstelsel wordt opgenomen, niet voorspelbaar. Bij onbedoelde orale toediening kan de resorptie worden verminderd door toediening van actieve kool, wat vaker doeltreffender is dan het toedienen van braakmiddelen of het uitvoeren van een maagspoeling.

Het nut van een geforceerde diurese, peritoneale dialyse, hemodialyse of hemoperfusie met actieve kool is bij overdoses met dobutamine niet aangetoond.

Dobutamine stressechocardiografie

Bij het toepassen van de gebruikelijke doseringsschema's worden zelfs cumulatief geen toxische doseringen bereikt. Indien zich ernstige complicaties voordoen tijdens de diagnostische toepassing van dobutamine, moet de infusie onmiddellijk worden beëindigd en voor voldoende zuurstoftoevoer en ventilatie worden gezorgd. Angina pectoris moet worden behandeld met een kortwerkend intraveneus toegediende bètablokker. Indien nodig kan angina pectoris ook met sublinguaal toegediende nitraat worden behandeld. Geen anti-aritmica van klasse I en III moeten worden toegediend.

5. FARMACOLOGISCHE EIGENSCHAPPEN

5.1 Farmacodynamische eigenschappen

Farmacotherapeutische groep: Sympathicomimetica en dopaminergica
ATC-Code: C01CA07

Dobutamine is een synthetisch sympathicomimetisch amine, structureel verwant met isoproterenol en dopamine en wordt als racemaat toegediend. Het positief inotrope effect is hoofdzakelijk gebaseerd op het agonistisch effect op cardiale bèta₁-receptoren, maar ook op cardiale alfa₁-receptoren. Het leidt tot een verhoogde samentrekking van het myocardium met een toename van het slag- en het hartminuutvolume. Dobutamine heeft eveneens een agonistisch effect op perifere bèta₂-receptoren en in mindere mate op alfa₂-receptoren. Overeenkomstig het farmacologische werkingsprofiel doen zich positief chronotrope effecten voor, evenals effecten op het perifere vasculaire systeem. Deze zijn echter minder uitgesproken dan bij andere catecholaminen. De hemodynamische effecten zijn dosisafhankelijk. Het hartminuutvolume stijgt hoofdzakelijk door een stijging van het slagvolume; een verhoging van de hartslag wordt voornamelijk bij hogere doses gezien. Er is een daling van de vullingsdruk van de linker ventrikel en de systemische vasculaire weerstand; bij hogere doses is er ook een daling van de pulmonaire weerstand. Nu en dan kan een niet-significante stijging van de systemische vasculaire weerstand worden waargenomen. Een stijging van de bloeddruk vindt zijn oorzaak waarschijnlijk in de stijging van het volume als gevolg van de stijging van het hartminuutvolume. Dobutamine werkt rechtstreeks, onafhankelijk van de synaptische catecholamine-concentraties, het werkt niet op de dopamine receptorplaats, en – anders als dopamine – heeft het geen invloed op de afgifte van endogene noradrenaline.

Er is een daling van de hersteltijd van de sinusknoop en de AV-geleidingstijd. Dobutamine kan neiging tot aritmie veroorzaken. Als het continu gedurende meer dan 72 uur wordt toegediend, werden tolerantieverschijnselen waargenomen. Dobutamine heeft invloed op de functie van de trombocyten. Zoals alle positief inotrope stoffen verhoogt dobutamine de zuurstofbehoefte van het myocard. Via een verlaging van de pulmonaire vasculaire weerstand en de hyperperfusie zelfs van hypogeventileerde alveolaire gebieden (vorming van een pulmonaire "shunt") kan het in enkele gevallen tot een relatief verminderd zuurstofaanbod komen. De stijging van het hartminuutvolume en de resulterende verhoging van de coronaire bloedstroom compenseert gewoonlijk deze effecten en leidt – vergeleken met andere positief inotrope stoffen - tot een gunstige verhouding tussen vraag en aanbod van zuurstof.

Dobutamine is geïndiceerd bij patiënten, die een positief inotrope steun nodig hebben bij de behandeling van cardiale decompensatie tengevolge van verminderde samentrekking, die het resultaat is van of een organische hartaandoening of van een hartoperatie, vooral wanneer een laag hartminuutvolume is geassocieerd met verhoogde pulmonaire capillaire druk.

Bij hartfalen gepaard gaande met acute of chronische myocardischemie moet de toediening dusdanig worden uitgevoerd, dat een aanzienlijke stijging van de hartslag of bloeddruk wordt voorkomen, anders is vooral bij relatief goede ventrikelfunctie een verhoging van de ischemie niet uit te sluiten.

Er zijn slechts beperkte gegevens beschikbaar met betrekking tot de klinische uitkomsten, inclusief de morbiditeit en mortaliteit op lange termijn.
Tot dusver bestaan er geen gegevens, die een gunstig lange termijn effect op morbiditeit en mortaliteit ondersteunen.

Dobutamine heeft geen direct dopaminerg effect op de nierdoorbloeding.

Pediatrische patiënten

Dobutamine veroorzaakt ook inotropische effecten bij kinderen, maar de hemodynamischerespons verschilt soms wat van die bij volwassenen. Hoewel het hartminuutvolume bij kinderen toeneemt, dalen de systemische vaatweerstand en ventriculaire vuldruk vaak minder en stijgen de hartslag en arteriële bloeddruk vaak meer bij kinderen dan bij volwassenen. De pulmonale capillaire wiggedruk neemt mogelijk toe tijdens infusie van dobutamine bij kinderen van 12 maanden oud of jonger.

Toename van het hartminuutvolume lijkt al te beginnen bij intraveneuze-infusiesnelheden van 1,0 microgram/kg/minuut, toename van de systolische bloeddruk bij 2,5 microgram/kg/minuut en hartslagveranderingen bij 5,5 microgram/kg/minuut.

De toename van de snelheid van infusie van dobutamine van 10 tot 20 microgram/kg/minuut leidt gewoonlijk tot verdere toename van het hartminuutvolume.

Dobutamine stressehocardiografie

Ischemiediagnostiek:

Dankzij de positief inotrope effecten en vooral dankzij de positief chronotrope effecten tijdens de belasting met dobutamine stijgt de zuurstof- en substraatbehoefte van het myocardium. Bij een al bestaande coronaire stenose leidt een onvoldoende toename van de coronaire bloedstroom tot een plaatselijke hypoperfusie. Dit kan op het echocardiogram worden aangetoond in de vorm van een nieuw ontwikkelde bewegingsstoornis van de myocardwand in het respectievelijke segment.

Vitaliteitsdiagnostiek: Een "vitaal" myocardium, dat hypokinetisch of akinetisch is (vanwege stunning, hibernatie) op een echocardiogram, heeft een contractiële functionele reserve. Deze contractiële functionele reserve wordt vooral gestimuleerd door positief inotrope effecten bij dobutamine-belasting met lagere doses (5-20 µg / kg / min.). Een verbetering van de systolische samentrekking, d.w.z. een verhoging van de wandbewegingen in het respectievelijke segment kan in het echocardiogram worden aangetoond.

5.2 Farmacokinetische eigenschappen

De werking begint 1 – 2 minuten na de start van de infusie, in geval van een continue infuus worden steady-state bloedspiegels echter eerst na 10 -12 minuten bereikt. De steady-state bloedspiegels nemen dosisafhankelijk lineair met de infuussnelheid toe. De halfwaardetijd bedraagt 2 – 3 minuten, het distributievolume 0,2 l / kg, de plasmaklaring hangt niet af van het hartminuutvolume en bedraagt 2,4 l / min. / m². Dobutamine wordt hoofdzakelijk in het weefsel en in de lever gemetaboliseerd. Het wordt hoofdzakelijk omgezet in geconjugeerde glucuroniden evenals in het farmacologisch inactieve 3-O-methyl-dobutamine. De metabolieten worden hoofdzakelijk uitgescheiden in de urine (meer dan 2/3 van de dosis) en in geringere mate in de gal.

Pediatrische patiënten

Bij de meeste pediatrie patiënten is er een loglineaire relatie tussen de dobutamineconcentratie in plasma en de hemodynamische respons die past bij een drempelmodel.

Dobutamineklaring is consistent met 1e orde kinetiek over het doseringsbereik van 0,5 tot 20 microgram/kg/minuut. Tussen pediatrie patiënten kan de plasmaconcentratie van dobutamine bij eenzelfde infuussnelheid wel een factor twee verschillen en er is een grote variabiliteit in zowel de plasmaconcentratie van dobutamine die nodig is om een hemodynamische respons te initiëren (drempel) als de snelheid van de hemodynamische respons op stijgende plasmaconcentraties. Daarom dient de infuussnelheid van dobutamine in klinische situaties individueel te worden getitreerd.

5.3 Gegevens uit het preklinisch veiligheidsonderzoek

Preklinische gegevens duiden niet op een speciaal risico voor mensen, gebaseerd op conventionele studies op het gebied van veiligheidsfarmacologie en toxiciteit bij herhaalde

dosering. Er zijn geen studies betreffende het mutageen en carcinogeen vermogen van dobutamine. Met betrekking tot de indicaties en de korte duur van de behandeling lijken deze studies weinig relevant. Onderzoeken bij ratten en konijnen leverden geen aanwijzingen voor een teratogeen effect.

Bij ratten werden een vermindering van de implantatie en pre- en postnatale groeistoornissen waargenomen bij doseringen, die voor de moederdieren toxisch waren. Bij ratten werd geen invloed op de vruchtbaarheid vastgesteld.

6. FARMACEUTISCHE GEGEVENS

6.1 Lijst van hulpstoffen

Natriummetabisulfaat (E223)

Zoutzuur

Water voor injecties

6.2 Gevallen van onverenigbaarheid

Dobutamine oplossingen blijken onverenigbaar met:

- alkalische oplossingen (b.v. natriumwaterstofcarbonaat),
- oplossingen, die zowel natriummetabisulfaat als ethanol bevatten,
- aciclovir,
- alteplase,
- aminophilline,
- bretylium,
- calciumchloride,
- calciumgluconaat,
- cefamandolformiaat,
- cefalotine-natrium,
- cefazoline-natrium,
- diazepam,
- digoxine,
- etacrynezuur (Na-zout),
- furosemide,
- heparine-natrium,
- hydrocortisonnatriumsuccinaat,
- insuline,
- kaliumchloride,
- magnesiumsulfaat,
- penicilline,
- fenytoïne,
- streptokinase,
- verapamil.

Verder bekende onverenigbaarheden voor natriummetabisulfiet:

- chloramphenicol
- cisplatine.

Het geneesmiddel moet niet worden gemengd met andere geneesmiddelen, behalve als hiervoor de verenigbaarheid is aangetoond.

6.3 Houdbaarheid

Houdbaarheid in ongeopende verpakking:

3 jaar

Houdbaarheid na openen van de verpakking of na verdunning:

De chemische en fysische stabiliteit is aangetoond gedurende 24 uur bij 25°C.

Vanuit microbiologisch oogpunt beschouwd dient het product onmiddellijk na verdunnen te worden gebruikt. Indien dit niet gebeurt, is de gebruiker verantwoordelijk voor de aan te houden gebruikstermijn en – omstandigheden. Deze dient normalerwijze niet langer te zijn dan 24 uur bij 2 tot 8°C, tenzij de bereiding plaatsvindt onder gecontroleerde en gevalideerde aseptische omstandigheden.

6.4 Speciale voorzorgsmaatregelen bij bewaren

Niet in de koelkast of de vriezer bewaren.

De ampul in de buitenverpakking bewaren ter bescherming tegen licht.

6.5 Aard en inhoud van de verpakking

Dobutamin-hameln 12,5 mg/ml (250 mg/20 ml)

1, 5 and 50 ampullen, gemaakt van kleurloos, neutraal glas, type I Ph.Eur., met 20 ml concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie.

Het kan voorkomen dat niet alle verpakkingsvormen in de handel worden gebracht.


6.6 Speciale voorzorgsmaatregelen voor het verwijderen en andere instructies

Voor toediening moet het concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie worden verdund tot een volume van 50 ml of meer. Voor de volledige gebruiksinstructie zie rubriek 4.2.

In geval van verdunnen moet de oplossing voor infusie onmiddellijk voor gebruik worden verdund.

Voor verdunnen moet een geschikte oplossing voor infusie worden gebruikt. Chemische en fysische verenigbaarheid is aangetoond voor 5% glucose- oplossing, 0,9% natriumchloride oplossing en 0,45% natriumchloride in 5% glucose- oplossing.

Alle ongebruikte resten dienen te worden vernietigd.

	Dobutamine 12.5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	April 2020
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Module 1	Summary of the Dossier	Page 17
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Module 1.3.1	Summary of Product Characteristics - NL
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Opmerking:

Oplossingen, die Dobutamine-hameln bevatten, kunnen roze van kleur zijn, wat na verloop van tijd intenser kan worden. Dit komt door een lichte oxidatie van het werkzame bestanddeel. Als de bewaaromstandigheden in acht worden genomen, treedt geen verlies in werkzaamheid op. (Zie ook rubriek 6.4 speciale voorzorgsmaatregelen bij bewaren.)

Het is mogelijk, dat er onmiddellijk na het openen van de ampul gedurende korte tijd een zwavelgeur waarneembaar is. Dit heeft geen invloed op de kwaliteit van het geneesmiddel.

7. HOUDER VAN DE VERGUNNING VOOR HET IN DE HANDEL BRENGEN

hameln pharma gmbh
Inselstraße 1
31787 Hameln, Duitsland

8. NUMMER VAN DE VERGUNNING VOOR HET IN DE HANDEL BRENGEN

RVG 32409

9. DATUM VAN EERSTE VERLENING VAN DE VERGUNNING / HERNIEUWING VAN DE VERGUNNING

Datum van de eerste verlening van de vergunning: 27 februari 2006
Datum van de laatste vernieuwing van de vergunning: 22 april 2009

10. DATUM VAN DE HERZIENING VAN DE TEKST

Laatste gedeeltelijke wijziging betreft rubriek 7: 1 april 2020