

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. Name of the Medicinal Product

RIPOL 20MG/ML

2. Qualitative and Quantitative Composition

Each ml solution contains 20mg propofol.

Each 50ml vial contains 1000mg propofol.

Excipient(s) with known effect:

1 ml emulsion for injection/infusion contains 100mg refined soybean oil and Sodium hydroxide q.s to pH 7.5-8.5.

It contains no preservatives.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. Pharmaceutical Form

Emulsion for injection or infusion

RIPOL 20MG/ML is a white to almost white homogeneous emulsion, practically free of extraneous particulate contamination and of large oil droplets. Slightly creaming may be visible on prolonged standing.

4. Clinical Particulars

Therapeutic indications

RIPOL 20MG/ML is a short-acting intravenous general anaesthetic for

- induction and maintenance of general anaesthesia in adults and children > 3 years.
- sedation of ventilated patients >16 years of age in the intensive care unit.
- sedation for diagnostic and surgical procedures, alone or in combination with local or regional anaesthesia in adults and children > 3 years.

Posology and method of administration

General instructions

RIPOL 20MG/ML must only be given in hospitals or adequately equipped day therapy units by physicians trained in anaesthesia or in the care of patients in intensive care. Circulatory and respiratory functions should be constantly monitored (e.g. ECG, pulse-oxymeter) and facilities for maintenance of patent airways, artificial ventilation, and other resuscitation facilities should be immediately available at all times. For sedation during surgical or diagnostic procedures RIPOL 20MG/ML should not be given by the same person that carries out the surgical or diagnostic procedure.

Supplementary analgesic medicinal products are generally required in addition to RIPOL 20MG/ML

Posology

RIPOL 20MG/ML is given intravenously. The dosage is adjusted individually according to the patient's response.

- *General anaesthesia in adults*

Induction of anaesthesia:

Administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML by bolus injection is not recommended.

For induction of anaesthesia RIPOL 20MG/ML should be titrated (20 – 40 mg propofol every 10 seconds) against the patient's response until the clinical signs show the onset of anaesthesia. Most

adult patients younger than 55 years are likely to require 1.5 to 2.5 mg/kg body weight.

In patients over this age and in patients of ASA grades III and IV, especially those with impaired cardiac function, the dosage requirements will be less and the total dose of RIPOL 20MG/ML may be reduced to a minimum of 1 mg/kg body weight. In these patients lower rates of administration should be applied (approximately 1 ml corresponding to 20 mg every 10 seconds).

Maintenance of anaesthesia:

Anaesthesia is maintained by administering RIPOL 20MG/ML by continuous infusion. The dosage requirements usually are in the range of 4 – 12 mg/kg body weight/h.

Administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML by bolus injection is not recommended.

In elderly patients, in patients of poor general condition, in patients of ASA grades III and IV and in hypovolaemic patients the dosage may have to be reduced further depending on the severity of the patient's condition and on the performed anaesthetic technique.

Rapid bolus administration (single or repeated) should not be used in older people as this may lead to cardiorespiratory depression.

- *General anaesthesia in children over 3 years of age*

Induction of anaesthesia:

For induction of anaesthesia RIPOL 20MG/ML should be slowly titrated until the clinical signs show the onset of anaesthesia. The dosage should be adjusted according to age and/or body weight.

Most patients over 8 years of age require approximately 2.5 mg/kg body weight of propofol for induction of anaesthesia. In younger children, dose requirements may be higher (2.5 – 4 mg/kg body weight).

Maintenance of general anaesthesia:

Anaesthesia can be maintained by administering RIPOL 20MG/ML by infusion to maintain the depth of anaesthesia required. The required rate of administration varies considerably between patients but rates in the region of 9 – 15 mg/kg/h usually achieve satisfactory anaesthesia. In younger children, dose requirements may be higher.

For ASA III and IV patients lower doses are recommended (see also section 4.4).

- *Sedation of ventilated patients in the intensive care unit*

For sedation during intensive care, it is advised that RIPOL 20MG/ML should be administered by continuous infusion. The infusion rate should be determined by the desired depth of sedation. In most patients sufficient sedation can be obtained with a dosage of 0.3 – 4.0 mg of propofol per kg body weight per hour (see section 4.4).

Propofol is not indicated for sedation of patients of 16 years or younger in intensive care (see section 4.3). Administration of propofol by Target Controlled Infusion (TCI) system is not advised for sedation in the intensive care unit.

Rapid bolus administration (single or repeated) should not be used in older people as this may lead to cardiorespiratory depression.

- *Sedation for diagnostic and surgical procedures in adults*

To provide sedation during surgical and diagnostic procedures, doses and administration rates should be adjusted according to the clinical response. Most patients will require 0.5 – 1 mg/kg body weight over 1 to 5 minutes for onset of sedation. Maintenance of sedation may be accomplished by titrating RIPOL 20MG/ML infusion to the desired level of sedation. Most patients will require 1.5 – 4.5 mg/kg body weight/h.

In patients older than 55 years and in patients of ASA grade III and IV lower doses of RIPOL 20MG/ML may be required and the rate of administration may need to be reduced.

Rapid bolus administration (single or repeated) should not be used in older people as this may lead to cardiorespiratory depression.

According to required dose, alternatively Propofol 1 % may be used.

- *Sedation for diagnostic and surgical procedures in children over 3 years of age*

Doses and administration rates should be adjusted according to the required depth of sedation and the clinical response. Most paediatric patients require 1 – 2 mg/kg body weight of propofol for onset of sedation. Maintenance of sedation may be accomplished by titrating of propofol infusion to the desired level of sedation. Most patients require 1.5 – 9 mg/kg/h of propofol.

In ASA III and IV patients lower doses may be required.

Method and duration of administration

Duration of administration

RIPOL 20MG/ML can be administered for a maximum period of 7 days.

Method of administration

Intravenous use

RIPOL 20MG/ML is administered undiluted intravenously. Vials should be shaken before use.

Before use, the surface of the rubber stopper of the vial should be cleaned with medicinal alcohol (spray or swabs). After use, tapped containers must be discarded.

RIPOL 20MG/ML contains no antimicrobial preservatives and promotes the growth of microorganisms. Therefore, RIPOL 20MG/ML (20 mg/ml) is to be drawn up aseptically into a sterile syringe or an infusion set immediately after breaking the vial seal. Administration must commence without delay. Asepsis must be maintained for both RIPOL 20MG/ML and the infusion equipment throughout the infusion period.

Any medicinal products or fluids added to a running RIPOL 20MG/ML infusion must be administered close to the cannula site. RIPOL 20MG/ML must not be administered via infusion sets with microbiological filters.

The contents of one vial of RIPOL 20MG/ML and any syringe containing RIPOL 20MG/ML are for **single use** in **one** patient. Any portion of the contents remaining after use must be discarded.

For administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML by continuous infusion, it is recommended that burettes, drop counters, syringe pumps or volumetric infusion pumps should always be used to control the infusion rates. As established for the parenteral administration of all kinds of fat emulsions, the duration of continuous infusion of RIPOL 20MG/ML from **one** infusion system must not exceed 12 hours. The infusion line and the reservoir of RIPOL 20MG/ML must be discarded and replaced after 12 hours at the latest. Any portion of RIPOL 20MG/ML remaining after the end of infusion or after replacement of the infusion system must be discarded.

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products but may be co-administered with those mentioned in section 6.6.

In order to reduce pain on initial injection of RIPOL 20MG/ML for induction of general anaesthesia, lidocaine may be injected immediately prior to the injection of RIPOL 20MG/ML.

Before administering the muscle relaxants atracurium or mivacurium subsequent to RIPOL 20MG/ML through the same intravenous line, the line should be rinsed prior to administration.

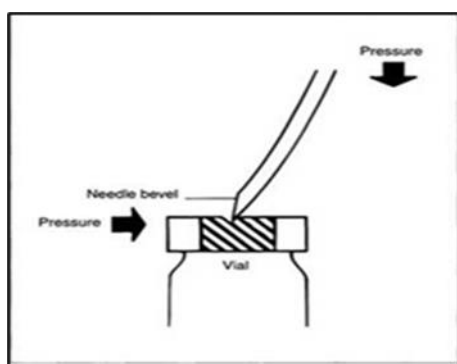
Propofol may also be used by Target Controlled Infusion. Due to the different algorithms available on the market for dosage recommendations please refer to the instructions for use leaflet of the device manufacturer.

Needle Size - It is recommended to use a 21 G-type needle or above, please note that the use of a needle thicker than 0.8 mm and an incorrect piercing method can cause the fragmentation of a stopper and even the collapse of the stopper into the vial.

Angle and method of insertion -To prevent Coring (the formation of particles inside the solution), the needle should be inserted at a 45°–60° angle with the opening of the needle tip facing up (i.e., away from the stopper). A small amount of pressure is applied, and the angle is gradually increased as the needle enters the vial. The needle should be at a 90° angle just as the needle bevel passes through the stopper. Avoid puncturing the same stopper several times. If it is necessary, the stabbing will be done each time

in a new place in the center of the stopper by using a different needle.

Do not use the product if particles are observed in the solution.



Picture 1 -Instructions for correct insertion of a needle through a rubber stopper

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

RIPOL 20MG/ML contains soya oil and should not be used in patients who are hypersensitive to peanut or soya.

RIPOL 20MG/ML must not be used in patients of 16 years of age or younger for sedation in intensive care (see section 4.4).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

RIPOL 20MG/ML should be given by those trained in anaesthesia (or, where appropriate, doctors trained in the care of patients in Intensive Care).

Patients should be constantly monitored and facilities for maintenance of a patent airway, artificial ventilation and oxygen enrichment and other resuscitative facilities should be readily available at all times. RIPOL 20MG/ML should not be administered by the person conducting the diagnostic or surgical procedure.

Abuse of, and dependence on RIPOL 20MG/ML predominantly by health care professionals, have been reported. As with other general anaesthetics, the administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML without airway care may result in fatal respiratory complications.

When RIPOL 20MG/ML is administered for conscious sedation, for surgical and diagnostic procedures, patients should be continually monitored for early signs of hypotension, airway obstruction and oxygen desaturation.

During induction of anaesthesia, hypotension and transient apnoea may occur depending on the dose and use of premedicants and other agents.

Occasionally, hypotension may require use of intravenous fluids and reduction of the rate of administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML during the period of anaesthetic maintenance.

As with other sedative agents, when RIPOL 20MG/ML is used for sedation during operative procedures, involuntary patient movements may occur. During procedures requiring immobility these movements may be hazardous to the operative site.

An adequate period is needed prior to discharge of the patient to ensure full recovery after use of RIPOL 20MG/ML. Very rarely, the use of RIPOL 20MG/ML may be associated with the development of a period of post-operative unconsciousness, which may be accompanied by an increase in muscle tone. This may or may not be preceded by a period of wakefulness. Although recovery is spontaneous, appropriate care of an unconscious patient should be administered.

RIPOL 20MG/ML induced impairment is not generally detectable beyond 12 hours. The effects of RIPOL 20MG/ML the procedure, concomitant medications, the age and the condition of the patient should be considered when advising patients on:

- The advisability of being accompanied on leaving the place of administration.
- The timing of recommencement of skilled or hazardous tasks such as driving.
- The use of other agents that may sedate (Eg. benzodiazepines, opiates, alcohol).

As with other intravenous anaesthetic agents, caution should be applied in patients, with cardiac, respiratory, renal or hepatic impairment or in hypovolaemic or debilitated patients. RIPOL 20MG/ML clearance is blood flow dependent, therefore, concomitant medication that reduces cardiac output will also reduce RIPOL 20MG/ML clearance.

RIPOL 20MG/ML lacks vagolytic activity and has been associated with reports of bradycardia (occasionally profound) and also asystole. The intravenous administration of an anticholinergic agent before induction, or during maintenance of anaesthesia should be considered, especially in situations where vagal tone is likely to predominate or when RIPOL 20MG/ML is used in conjunction with other agents likely to cause a bradycardia.

When RIPOL 20MG/ML is administered to an epileptic patient, there may be a risk of convulsion.

Appropriate care should be applied in patients with disorders of fat metabolism and in other conditions where lipid emulsions must be used cautiously (see section 4.2).

Use is not recommended with electroconvulsive treatment.

As with other anaesthetics sexual disinhibition may occur during recovery.

The benefits and risks of the proposed procedure should be considered prior to proceeding with repeated or prolonged use (>3 hours) of propofol in young children (< 3 years) and in pregnant women as there have been reports of neurotoxicity in preclinical studies, see Section 5.3.

Paediatric population

The use of Propofol is not recommended in newborn infants as this patient population has not been fully investigated. Pharmacokinetic data (see section 5.2) indicate that clearance is considerably reduced in neonates and has a very high inter-individual variability. Relative overdose could occur on administering doses recommended for older children and result in severe cardiovascular depression.

RIPOL 20MG/ML is not recommended for use in children < 3 years of age due to difficulty in titrating small volumes.

Propofol must not be used in patients of 16 years of age or younger for sedation for intensive care as the safety and efficacy of propofol for sedation in this age group have not been demonstrated (see section 4.3).

Advisory statements concerning Intensive Care Unit management

Use of propofol emulsion infusions for ICU sedation has been associated with a constellation of metabolic derangements and organ system failures that may result in death. Reports have been received of combinations of the following: Metabolic acidosis, Rhabdomyolysis, Hyperkalaemia, Hepatomegaly, Renal failure, Hyperlipidaemia, Cardiac arrhythmia, Brugada-type ECG (elevated ST-segment and coved T-wave) and rapidly progressive Cardiac failure usually unresponsive to inotropic supportive treatment. Combinations of these events have been referred to as the Propofol Infusion Syndrome. These events were mostly seen in patients with serious head injuries and children with respiratory tract infections who received dosages in excess of those advised in adults for sedation in the intensive care unit.

The following appear to be the major risk factors for the development of these events: decreased oxygen delivery to tissues; serious neurological injury and/or sepsis; high dosages of one or more of the following pharmacological agents - vasoconstrictors, steroids, inotropes and/or RIPOL 20MG/ML (usually at dose rates greater than 4 mg/kg/h for more than 48 hours).

Prescribers should be alert to these events in patients with the above risk factors and immediately discontinue propofol when the above signs develop. All sedative and therapeutic agents used in the intensive care unit (ICU), should be titrated to maintain optimal oxygen delivery and haemodynamic parameters. Patients with raised intra-cranial pressure (ICP) should be given appropriate treatment to support the cerebral perfusion pressure during these treatment modifications.

Treating physicians are reminded if possible not to exceed the dosage of 4 mg/kg/h.

Appropriate care should be applied in patients with disorders of fat metabolism and in other conditions where lipid emulsions must be used cautiously.

It is recommended that blood lipid levels should be monitored if propofol is administered to patients thought to be at particular risk of fat overload. Administration of propofol should be adjusted appropriately if the monitoring indicates that fat is being inadequately cleared from the body. If the patient is receiving other intravenous lipid concurrently, a reduction in quantity should be made in order to take account of the amount of lipid infused as part of the propofol formulation; 1.0 ml of RIPOL 20MG/ML contains approximately 0.1 g of fat.

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol (23 mg) sodium in 100 ml, i.e. essentially 'sodium free'.

Additional Precautions

Caution should be taken when treating patients with mitochondrial disease. These patients may be susceptible to exacerbations of their disorder when undergoing anaesthesia, surgery and ICU care. Maintenance of normothermia, provision of carbohydrates and good hydration are recommended for such patients. The early presentations of mitochondrial disease exacerbation and of the 'propofol infusion syndrome' may be similar.

RIPOL 20MG/ML contains no antimicrobial preservatives and supports growth of micro-organisms. When RIPOL 20MG/ML is to be aspirated, it must be drawn aseptically into a sterile syringe or giving set immediately after breaking the vial seal. Administration must commence without delay. Asepsis must be maintained for both RIPOL 20MG/ML and infusion equipment throughout the infusion period. Any infusion fluids added to the RIPOL 20MG/ML line must be administered close to the cannula site. RIPOL 20MG/ML must not be administered via a microbiological filter.

RIPOL 20MG/ML and any syringe containing RIPOL 20MG/ML are for single use in an individual patient. In accordance with established guidelines for other lipid emulsions, a single infusion of propofol must not exceed 12 hours. At the end of the procedure or at 12 hours, whichever is the sooner, both the reservoir of propofol and the infusion line must be discarded and replaced as appropriate.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

RIPOL 20MG/ML has been used in association with spinal and epidural anaesthesia and with commonly used premedicants, neuromuscular blocking drugs, inhalational agents and analgesic agents; no pharmacological incompatibility has been encountered. Lower doses of RIPOL 20MG/ML may be required where general anaesthesia is used as an adjunct to regional anaesthetic techniques. Profound hypotension has been reported following anaesthesia with propofol in patients treated with rifampicin. The concurrent administration of other CNS depressants such as pre-medication drugs, inhalation agents, analgesic agents may add to the sedative, anaesthetic and cardiorespiratory depressant effects of RIPOL 20MG/ML (see Section 4.4).

A need for lower propofol doses has been observed in patients taking valproate. When used concomitantly, a dose reduction of propofol may be considered.

A need for lower propofol doses has been observed in patients taking midazolam. The coadministration of propofol with midazolam is likely to result in enhanced sedation and respiratory depression. When used concomitantly, a dose reduction of propofol should be considered.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Teratology studies in rats and rabbits showed no teratogenic effects.

The safety of RIPOL 20MG/ML during pregnancy has not been established. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). RIPOL 20MG/ML should not be given to pregnant women except when absolutely necessary. RIPOL 20MG/ML crosses the placenta and can cause neonatal depression. RIPOL 20MG/ML can, however, be used during an induced abortion.

Obstetrics

RIPOL 20MG/ML crosses the placenta and can cause neonatal depression. It should not be used for obstetric anaesthesia.

Breast-feeding

Studies of breast-feeding mothers showed that small quantities of RIPOL 20MG/ML are excreted in human milk. Women should therefore not breast-feed for 24 hours after administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML. Milk produced during this period should be discarded.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and to use machines

RIPOL 20MG/ML has moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Patients should be advised that performance at skilled tasks, such as driving and operating machinery, may be impaired for some time after general anaesthesia.

RIPOL 20MG/ML induced impairment is not generally detectable beyond 12 hours (Section 4.4).

4.8 Undesirable effects

General

Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia or sedation is generally smooth with minimal evidence of excitation.

Side effects during induction, maintenance and recovery occur uncommonly.

The most commonly reported ADRs are pharmacologically predictable side effects of an anaesthetic/sedative agent, such as hypotension. The nature, severity and incidence of adverse events observed in patients receiving RIPOL 20MG/ML may be related to the condition of the recipients and the operative or therapeutic procedures being undertaken.

The following definitions of frequencies are used:

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 ($< 1/10,000$) and not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Table of Adverse Drug Reactions

System Organ Class	Frequency	Undesirable Effects
Immune system disorders	Very rare	Anaphylaxis – may include angioedema, bronchospasm, erythema and hypotension
Metabolism and Nutritional disorder	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Metabolic acidosis ⁽⁵⁾ , hyperkalaemia ⁽⁵⁾ , hyperlipidaemia ⁽⁵⁾
Psychiatric disorders	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Euphoric mood. Drug abuse and drug dependence ⁽⁸⁾
Nervous system disorders	Common	Headache during recovery phase
	Rare	Epileptiform movements, including convulsions and opisthotonus during induction, maintenance and recovery
	Very rare	Postoperative unconsciousness
	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Involuntary movements
Cardiac disorders	Common	Bradycardia ⁽¹⁾
	Very rare	Pulmonary oedema
	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Cardiac arrhythmia ⁽⁵⁾ , cardiac failure ^{(5), (7)}
Vascular disorders	Common	Hypotension ⁽²⁾
	Uncommon	Thrombosis and phlebitis
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Common	Transient apnoea during induction
	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Respiratory depression (dose-dependent)

Gastrointestinal disorders	Common	Nausea and vomiting during recovery phase
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Very rare	Pancreatitis
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Investigations		
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		
Hepatobiliary disorders	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Hepatomegaly ⁽⁵⁾ , Hepatitis, acute hepatic failure ⁽¹¹⁾
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Rhabdomyolysis ^{(3), (5)}
Renal and urinary disorders	Very rare	Discolouration of urine following prolonged administration
	Not known ⁽⁹⁾	Renal failure ⁽⁵⁾

- ¹ Serious bradycardias are rare. There have been isolated reports of progression to asystole.
- ² Occasionally, hypotension may require use of intravenous fluids and reduction of the administration rate of Propofol.
- ³ Very rare reports of rhabdomyolysis have been received where Propofol has been given at doses greater than 4 mg/kg/hr for ICU sedation.
- ⁴ May be minimised by using the larger veins of the forearm and antecubital fossa. With RIPOL 20MG/ML local pain can also be minimised by the co-administration of lidocaine.
- ⁵ Combinations of these events, reported as “Propofol infusion syndrome”, may be seen in seriously ill patients who often have multiple risk factors for the development of the events, see section 4.4.
- ⁶ Brugada-type ECG - elevated ST-segment and coved T-wave in ECG.
- ⁷ Rapidly progressive cardiac failure (in some cases with fatal outcome) in adults. The cardiac failure in such cases was usually unresponsive to inotropic supportive treatment.
- ⁸ Abuse of and drug dependence on propofol, predominantly by health care professionals.
- ⁹ Not known as it cannot be estimated from the available clinical trial data.
- ¹⁰ Necrosis has been reported where tissue viability has been impaired.
- ¹¹ After both long- and short-term treatment and in patients without underlying risk factors.

Dystonia/dyskinesia have been reported.

Local

The local pain which may occur during the induction phase can be minimised by the use of the larger veins of the forearm and antecubital fossa. Thrombosis and phlebitis are rare. Accidental clinical extravasation and animal studies showed minimal tissue reaction. Intra-arterial injection in animals did not induce local tissue effects.

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.

Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National

Regulation by using an online form (<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>).

4.9 Overdose

Accidental overdosage is likely to cause cardiorespiratory depression.

Respiratory depression should be treated by artificial ventilation with oxygen.

Cardiovascular depression would require lowering the patient's head and, if severe, use of plasma expanders and pressor agents.

Pharmacological Properties

Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Other general anaesthetics

ATC code N01AX10

Mechanism of action

Propofol (2,6-diisopropylphenol) is a short-acting general anaesthetic agent with a rapid onset of action of approximately 30 seconds. Recovery from anaesthesia is usually rapid. The mechanism of action, like all general anaesthetics, is poorly understood. However, propofol is thought to produce its sedative/anaesthetic effects by the positive modulation of the inhibitory function of the neurotransmitter GABA through the ligand-gated GABA_A receptors.

Pharmacodynamic effects

In general, falls in mean arterial blood pressure and slight changes in heart rate are observed when RIPOL 20MG/ML is administered for induction and maintenance of anaesthesia. However, the haemodynamic parameters normally remain relatively stable during maintenance and the incidence of untoward haemodynamic changes is low.

Although ventilatory depression can occur following administration of RIPOL 20MG/ML any effects are qualitatively similar to those of other intravenous anaesthetic agents and are readily manageable in clinical practice.

RIPOL 20MG/ML reduces cerebral blood flow, intracranial pressure and cerebral metabolism. The reduction in intracranial pressure is greater in patients with an elevated baseline intracranial pressure.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Recovery from anaesthesia is usually rapid and clear headed with a low incidence of headache and post-operative nausea and vomiting.

In general, there is less post-operative nausea and vomiting following anaesthesia with RIPOL 20MG/ML than following anaesthesia with inhalational agents. There is evidence that this may be related to a reduced emetic potential of propofol.

RIPOL 20MG/ML at the concentrations likely to occur clinically, does not inhibit the synthesis of adrenocortical hormones.

Paediatric population

Limited studies on the duration of propofol based anaesthesia in children indicate safety and efficacy is unchanged up to duration of 4 hours. Literature evidence of use in children documents use for prolonged procedures without changes in safety or efficacy.

Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

When RIPOL 20MG/ML is used to maintain anaesthesia, blood concentrations asymptotically approach the steady-state value for the given administration rate.

Distribution

Propofol is extensively distributed and rapidly cleared from the body (total body clearance 1.5-2 litres/minute).

The decline in propofol concentrations following the termination of an infusion can be described by a three compartment open model with very rapid distribution (half-life 2–4 minutes), rapid elimination (half-life 30-60 minutes), and a slower final phase, representative of redistribution of propofol from poorly perfused tissue.

Clearance occurs by metabolic processes, mainly in the liver where it is blood flow dependent, to form inactive conjugates of propofol and its corresponding quinol, which are excreted in urine.

After a single dose of 3 mg/kg intravenously, propofol clearance/kg body weight increased with age as follows: Median clearance was considerably lower in neonates < 1 month old (n = 25) (20 ml/kg/min) compared to older children (n = 36, age range 4 months – 7 years). Additionally inter-individual variability was considerable in neonates (range 3.7 – 78 ml/kg/min). Due to this limited trial data that indicates a large variability, no dose recommendations can be given for this age group.

Median propofol clearance in older aged children after a single 3 mg/kg bolus was 37.5 ml/min/kg (4 – 24 months) (n = 8), 38.7 mL/min/kg (11 – 43 months) (n = 6), 48 ml/min/kg (1 – 3 years) (n = 12), 28.2 ml/min/kg (4 – 7 years) (n = 10) as compared with 23.6 ml/min/kg in adults (n = 6).

Linearity

The pharmacokinetics are linear over the recommended range of infusion rates of RIPOL 20MG/ML.

Preclinical safety data

Published studies in animals (including primates) at doses resulting in light to moderate anaesthesia demonstrate that the use of anaesthetic agents during the period of rapid brain growth or synaptogenesis results in cell loss in the developing brain that can be associated with prolonged cognitive deficiencies.

Based on comparisons across species, the window of vulnerability to these changes is believed to correlate with exposures in the third trimester through the first several months of life but may extend out to approximately 3 years of age in humans. In neonatal primates, exposure to 3 hours of an anaesthetic regimen that produced a light surgical plane of anaesthesia did not increase neuronal cell loss, however, treatment regimens of 5 hours or longer increased neuronal cell loss. The clinical significance of these nonclinical findings is not known, and healthcare providers should balance the benefits of appropriate anaesthesia in young children less than 3 years of age and pregnant women who require procedures against the potential risks suggested by the preclinical data.

6. Pharmaceutical Particulars

6.1 List of excipients:

Soybean oil, glycerol, egg phospholipids, sodium hydroxide and water for injection.

6.2 Incompatibilities

RIPOL 20MG/ML should not be mixed prior to administration with injections or infusion fluid

However, RIPOL 20 MG/ML may be co-administered via a Y-piece connector close to the injection site into infusions of the following:

- Dextrose 5% Intravenous Infusion
- Sodium Chloride 0.9% Intravenous Infusion
- Dextrose 4% with Sodium Chloride 0.18% Intravenous Infusion B.P.

The neuromuscular blocking agents, atracurium and mivacurium should not be given through the same intravenous line as RIPOL 20MG/ML without prior flushing.

6.3 Shelf life

The expiry date of the product is indicated on the packaging materials.

Shelf life after first opening

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.

Shelf life after dilution

RIPOL 20MG/ML should not be diluted.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25 °C.

Do not freeze.

Keep the vial in the outer carton to protect from light.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Glass vials of 50 ml with a bromobutyl rubber stopper.

Cardboard box containing 1 glass vial.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

In-use precautions:

The vials must be shaken before use.

For single use only. Any portion of the contents remaining after use should be discarded.

If two layers can be seen after shaking or if it is not milky-white the medicinal product should not be used.

RIPOL 20MG/ML must not be mixed with other solutions for injection or infusion. However, co-administration of RIPOL 20 MG/ML together with glucose 50 mg/ml (5% w/v) solution or sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9 % w/v) solution, or sodium chloride 1.8 mg/ml (0.18% w/v) and glucose 40 mg/ml (4 % w/v) solution via a Y-connector close to the injection site is possible.

7. License Holder and Importer

RAZ PHARMACEUTICS LTD., 31 GESHER HAETZ ST., INDUSTRIAL PARK, EMEK HEFER, 3877701, Israel.

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER:

159-43-34442-00

Revised in November 2024