What Persantin Ampoule is used for

Persantin is a heart medicine. It is used as a tool in detecting potential problems on how the heart functions in times of stress. It is therefore useful in predicting the likelihood of the risks of heart disease.

Persantin increases blood flow to the heart by causing the blood-supplying arteries to widen.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine is being given to you.

Before you are given Persantin Ampoule

When you should not be given it

Do not have treatment with Persantin if you have an allergy to:
- Persantin or other medicines containing dipyridamole
- Any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:
- shortness of breath
- wheezing or difficulty breathing
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin.

If you are uncertain as to whether you have such an allergy you should raise this concern with your doctor.

Persantin Ampoules should not be given in states of shock or collapse.

Do not have this medicine if you are pregnant.

It may affect your developing baby if you have it during pregnancy.

Do not breastfeed if you are given this medicine.

The active ingredient in Persantin Ampoule passes into breast milk.

Do not give this medicine to a child.

There is limited information about the use of Persantin Ampoule in children.

Do not take this medicine after the expiry date printed on the pack or ampoule or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

Before you are given Persantin

Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

Tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:
- any heart condition such as angina
- heart disease
- heart attack or failure
- heart valve problems
- inflammation of the heart muscle (myocarditis), inner lining of the heart (endocarditis), or membrane enclosing the heart (pericarditis)
- abnormal changes in rhythm or rate of the heart beat (irregular, fast or slow)
- blockage of the lung artery
- asthma
- high or low blood pressure
- unexplained fainting or mini-stroke
- severe muscle disease (myasthenia gravis).

If you are uncertain as to whether you have, or have had, any of these
conditions you should tell your doctor.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding. Your doctor can discuss with you the risks and benefits involved.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

In particular tell your doctor if you are taking:

- aspirin
- any medicine containing dipyridamole (e.g. Persantin® tablets, Persantin® SR or Asasantin® SR capsules)
- medicines used to thin your blood such as warfarin
- medicines used to treat asthma, bronchitis and emphysema such as theophylline
- medicines used to treat high blood pressure
- neostigmine, distigmine and related medicines (used, for example, in the treatment of myasthenia gravis)

These medicines may be affected by Persantin or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicines, or you may need to take different medicines.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while being given this medicine.

Avoid drinks such as tea, coffee and cola (which contain caffeine) for 24 hours before treatment with Persantin Ampoule.

This is because the caffeine in these drinks can decrease the effects of the medicine.

How Persantin Ampoule is given

How much is given

Your doctor will decide what dose you will receive, based on your body weight.

How it is given

Persantin is given as an infusion (drip) into your veins, over several minutes.

Perfusion imaging:
The recommended dose is 0.14 mg/kg/min (0.56 mg/kg total) infused over 4 minutes.

Stress echo testing:
The recommended dose is 0.56 mg/kg over a 4 minute period, followed by 4 minutes of no dose, and if echo monitoring shows no changes, by an additional 0.28 mg/kg over 2 minutes. The cumulative dosage is 0.84 mg/kg over 10 minutes. The protocol may also be given in 6 minutes.

Overdose

As Persantin Ampoule is given to you under the supervision of your doctor, it is very unlikely that you will receive too much.

If you do receive too much Persantin signs may include feeling warm, flushing, sweating, restlessness, weakness and dizziness. There may be effects on the heart and circulation causing chest pain, an increase in pulse rate and a drop in blood pressure.

Tell your doctor or medical attendant immediately if you experience any signs of overdose.

Side effects

You should be aware that all prescription medicines carry some risks and that all possible risks may not be known at this stage despite thorough testing. Your doctor has weighed the risks of using Persantin Ampoule against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are given Persantin Ampoule.

Some of the side effects of Persantin are related to the way the medicine works on the heart and circulation. Persantin causes widening of the arteries and if these widen too much there may be a fall in blood pressure which may cause problems with the blood circulation. These side effects include:

- Angina
- Heart attack
- Heart failure
- Stroke or mini-stroke
- Changes in heart beat (faster, slower or irregular).

The following side effects have also been reported with Persantin:

- Headache

Things to be careful of

Be careful driving or operating machinery while you are having Persantin until you know how it affects you.

Persantin may cause dizziness and light-headedness in some people.

Make sure you know how you react to Persantin before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are dizzy or light-headed.

If this occurs do not drive.

Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who treat you that you have been given this medicine.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding. Your doctor can discuss with you the risks and benefits involved.
• Vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea
• Muscle aches and pains
• Dizziness
• Stomach pains
• Tingling or numbness of the hands or feet
• Hot flushes
• Allergic reactions (such as rash, hives, difficulty in breathing, and swelling of the face, lips, mouth etc)
• Fits/convulsions.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you experience any side effects during or after treatment with Persantin Ampoule, so that these may be properly treated.

In addition, unexpected effects, not listed above, can occur with any medicine.

You should tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything unusual, during or after treatment with Persantin Ampoule.

After using Persantin Ampoule

Persantin Ampoules are stored by a health professional below 25°C. Each ampoule can be used only once and unused contents of opened ampoules must be discarded.

Product Description

What it looks like

Persantin glass ampoules contain a clear, yellow solution.
Persantin Ampoule is sold to pharmacists and hospitals in packs of 5 ampoules.

Ingredients

Each Persantin ampoule contains 10mg of dipyridamole in 2mL of solution.

The ampoules also contain tartaric acid, macrogol 600, nitrogen, hydrochloric acid and water for Injection.

Manufacturer

Persantin Ampoule is made in Spain and supplied in Australia by:
Boehringer Ingelheim Pty Limited
(ABN 52 000 452 308)
78 Waterloo Road
NORTH RYDE NSW 2113

AUST R 17934
This leaflet was updated in August 2011.

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