

ISOVUE® -200, -250, -300, -370 (Iopamidol Injection)

INDICATION:

ISOVUE® -200, -250, -300, -370 (Iopamidol Injection) is indicated for:

- angiography in adults throughout the cardiovascular system including cerebral and peripheral arteriography, coronary arteriography and ventriculography, selective visceral arteriography and aortography, and peripheral venography (phlebography),
- in pediatric patients for angiocardiology
- in adult and pediatric intravenous excretory urography and contrast enhancement of computed tomographic (CECT) head and body imaging
 - CT Head Imaging (to refine diagnostic precision in areas of the brain which may not have been satisfactorily visualized)
 - CT Body Imaging (enhancement of computed tomographic images for detection and evaluation of lesions in the liver, pancreas, kidneys, aorta, mediastinum, abdominal cavity, pelvis and retroperitoneal space).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Severe Adverse Events-Inadvertent Intrathecal Administration

Serious adverse reactions including: death, convulsions, cerebral hemorrhage, coma, paralysis, arachnoiditis, acute renal failure, cardiac arrest, seizures, rhabdomyolysis, hyperthermia, and brain edema have been reported due to the inadvertent intrathecal administration of iodinated contrast media that are not indicated for intrathecal use.

Special attention must be given to insure that this drug product is not inadvertently administered intrathecally.

Caution must be exercised in patients with severely impaired renal function, those with combined renal and hepatic disease, or anuria, particularly when larger or repeated doses are administered.

Clotting

Clotting has been reported when blood remains in contact with syringes containing nonionic contrast media.

Serious, rarely fatal, thromboembolic events causing myocardial infarction and stroke have been reported during angiographic procedures with both ionic and nonionic contrast media, therefore meticulous angiographic techniques are recommended in addition to minimizing the length of the procedure to help decrease in vitro clotting.

Patients with Multiple Myeloma or Paraproteinemia

Radiopaque diagnostic contrast agents are potentially hazardous in patients with multiple myeloma or other paraproteinemia, particularly in those with therapeutically resistant anuria. The risk in myelomatous patients is not a contraindication; however, special precautions are required.

Patients with Sickle Cell Disease

Contrast media may promote sickling in individuals who are homozygous for sickle cell disease when injected intravenously or intraarterially.

Patients with Pheochromocytoma

Administration of radiopaque materials to patients known or suspected of having pheochromocytoma should be performed with extreme caution. If the possible benefits of such procedures outweigh the considered risks, the procedures may be performed; however, the amount of radiopaque medium injected should be kept to an absolute minimum. The blood pressure should be assessed throughout the procedure and measures for treatment of a hypertensive crisis should be available. These patients should be monitored very closely during contrast enhanced procedures.

Thyroid Storm

The use of iodinated radiopaque diagnostic agents in patients with hyperthyroidism or with an autonomously functioning thyroid nodule suggest that this additional risk be evaluated in such patients before use of any contrast medium.

Thyroid Dysfunction in Pediatric Patients 0 to 3 Years of Age

Hypothyroidism or transient thyroid suppression has been reported after both single and multiple exposures to iodinated contrast media.

Younger age, very low birth weight, prematurity, underlying medical conditions affecting thyroid function, admission to neonatal or pediatric intensive care units, and congenital cardiac conditions are associated with an increased risk of hypothyroidism after ICM exposure. Pediatric patients with congenital cardiac conditions may be at greatest risk given that they often require high doses of contrast during invasive cardiac procedures. An underactive thyroid during early life may be harmful for cognitive and neurological development and may require thyroid hormone replacement therapy. After exposure to ICM, individualize thyroid function monitoring based on underlying risk factors, especially in term and preterm neonates.

Severe Cutaneous Adverse Reactions

Severe Cutaneous adverse reactions (SCAR) may develop 1 hour to several weeks after intravascular contrast agent administration. These reactions include Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis (SJS/TEN), acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS). Reaction severity may increase and time to onset may decrease with repeat

administration of contrast agent; prophylactic medications may not prevent or mitigate severe cutaneous adverse reactions.

Acute Renal Impairment / Failure

Diabetic nephropathy may predispose to acute renal impairment following intravascular contrast media administration. Acute renal impairment following contrast media administration may precipitate lactic acidosis in patients who are taking biguanides.

Preparatory dehydration is dangerous and may contribute to acute renal failure in patients with advanced vascular disease, diabetic patients, and in susceptible nondiabetic patients (often elderly with preexisting renal disease). Patients should be well hydrated prior to and following iopamidol administration.

Hypersensitivity /Anaphylaxis

Patients at increased risk include those with a history of a previous reaction to a contrast medium, with a known sensitivity to iodine, with a known clinical hypersensitivity (bronchial asthma, hay fever, and food allergies). A thorough medical history with emphasis on allergy and hypersensitivity, prior to the injection of any contrast medium, may be more accurate than pretesting in predicting potential adverse reactions.

Premedication with antihistamines or corticosteroids to avoid or minimize possible allergic reactions in such patients should be considered.

Patients with Congestive Heart Failure

The potential transitory increase in the circulatory osmotic load in patients with congestive heart failure requires caution during injection. These patients should be observed for several hours following the procedure to detect delayed hemodynamic disturbances.

DRUG INTERACTION

Renal toxicity has been reported with liver dysfunction who were given oral cholecystographic agents followed by intravascular contrast agents. Postpone administration of intravascular agents in any patient with known or suspected hepatic or biliary disorder who has recently received a cholecystographic contrast agent. Other drugs should not be administered with iopamidol.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most frequent adverse reactions are hot flashes, angina pectoris, flushing, bradycardia, hypotension, and hives.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please click [here](#) for full Prescribing Information for ISOVUE® products.

ISOVUE is currently manufactured for Bracco Diagnostics Inc. at three locations: BIPSO GmbH, Singen (Germany), Patheon Italia S.p.A., Ferentino (Italy), and S. M. Farmaceutici SRL, Tito (Italy).

ISOVUE is a registered trademark of Bracco Diagnostics Inc.

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