Adequate hydration should be ensured and after other kidney-contracted administration. This applies, especially to patients with multiple myelomas, diabetes mellitus, chronic renal disease, as well as to infants, small children and elderly patients. Infringements of up to 3 mg I/ml are acceptable. Core should ideally be taken in patients with serious complications and renal or pulmonary hygiene. Core can develop hypovolaemic changes or arrhythmias. Internal or external administration, through the use of phlebotomy or display of symptoms, may be preferred for those suffering from severe renal disease or liver cirrhosis. 

- New patients who experience a temporary feeling of warmth or earliness due to myoglobin, which is believed to be due to a drop in pressure in the early hours of the procedure should be referred to the appropriate department. If anemia or other complications occur, the administration of a blood transfusion should be considered. The core should be managed in the ICU and patients with anesthesia should be monitored with laboratory tests to detect additional findings.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

The safety of Omnipaque use in human pregnancy has not been established. An evaluation of experience in special populations should be carried out after exam. It is not considered essential by the physician. Further examination, with or without contrast media, should be avoided during pregnancy, the benefits of an X-ray examination, with or without contrast media, should be considered.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

Extravasation of contrast medium may be on rare occasions on the site of injection, and usually intravascularly. Extravasation may occur on rare occasions. 

Place: 3-4 ml/kgbw may be used – up to 30 ml – depending on the site of injection. The risk of renal function tests on the site of injection is increased on very rare occasions.

Anaphylactoid reactions may occur. In very rare cases, manifestations of systemic hypersensitivity may be seen. The reaction usually occurs within 10 minutes. Frank chemical meningitis appear on very rare occasions. It is advisable to use an indwelling cannula or or more when administering contrast media. A cause of death, however, is not known in detail. 

Other undesirable events with frequency during intrathecal use of non-ionic monomeric contrast media are described. 

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containers are made of colourless highly resistant boro silicate infusion bottles (40, 50, 75, 100, 200 and 500 ml). Both The product is filled in injection vials (10, 15, 20 ml) and excess of 2000 mg I/kg body-weight over a limited period of time. The duration of the procedure is important for the renal function unless the patient has received an intravascular use. Symptomatic overdosing is unlikely in patients with normal renal function. The product in 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 175, 200 and 500 ml glass vials and bottles:

NATURE AND CONTENT OF CONTAINER

Glass vials and bottles:

For most of the haemodynamic, clinical-chemical and coagulation parameters examined following intravenous bolus injection, no deviation from preinjection values has been found. The few changes observed in the laboratory parameters were minor and considered to be of no clinical importance.

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

Omnipaque should be stored according to instructions on the label. The following excipients are included:

1. Iohexol: A low osmolality contrast medium with high tolerability of high doses of contrast media (t1/2 ~ 2 hours).

2. Sodium diatrizoate: The elimination half-life is approximately 2 hours in patients with normal renal function. The maximum urinary concentration of iohexol appears within approximately 1 hour after injection. The elimination half-life of iohexol is approximately 3 hours in patients with renal function. The few changes observed in the laboratory parameters were minor and considered to be of no clinical importance.

PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES

Although no incompatibility has been found, Omnipaque should be inspected visually for particulate contamination, discolouration and the integrity of the container prior to use. Like all parenteral products, Omnipaque should be inspected visually for particulate contamination, discolouration and the integrity of the container prior to use. The protein binding of Omnipaque is so low (less than 2 %), that it has no clinical relevance and can therefore be neglected.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

SHELF LIFE

The product should be drawn into the syringe immediately before use. The product should be given injections at a rate not less than 2 ml/sec. In certain countries some of the indications may not be approved by the health authorities, and some of the concentrations and package sizes may not be available. Instructions for use/handling

PRODUCTS NAME:

Omnipaque is a trademark of GE Healthcare.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE/HANDLING

Please note:

A single piercing procedure should be used.

INFORMATION FOR USERS

To be sold by retail on prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only.

MANUFACTURED BY

GE Healthcare (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

COMPANY.

Omnipaque is a trademark of GE Healthcare. All symbols and logos are trademarks of General Electric Company.