

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Isocare 1000 mg/g Inhalation Vapour, Liquid

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each g contains:

Isoflurane 1000 mg

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Inhalation vapour, liquid.

Clear, colourless, volatile, liquid.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Target Species

Horses, dogs, cats, ornamental birds, reptiles, rats, mice, hamsters, chinchillas, gerbils, guinea pigs and ferrets.

4.2 Indications for use, specifying the target species

Induction and maintenance of general anaesthesia.

4.3 Contraindications

Do not use in cases of known susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia.

Do not use in cases of known hypersensitivity to the active substance.

4.4 Special warnings for each target species

The metabolism of birds, and to an extent small mammals, is affected more profoundly by decreases in body temperature, due to high surface area to body weight ratio. Drug metabolism in reptiles is slow and highly dependent upon environmental temperature.

The ease and rapidity of alteration of the depth of anaesthesia with isoflurane and its low metabolism may be considered advantageous for its use in special groups of patients such as old or young, and those with impaired hepatic, renal or cardiac function.

4.5 Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

The use of the product in cardiopathic patients should be considered only after a benefit/risk assessment by the veterinarian.

It is important to monitor breathing and pulse. Respiratory arrest should be treated by assisted ventilation. It is important to maintain free airways and properly oxygenate tissues during the maintenance of anaesthesia. In the case of cardiac arrest, perform a complete cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals

- Do not breathe the vapour. Users should consult their National Authority for advice on Occupational Exposure Standards for isoflurane.
- Operating rooms and recovery areas should be provided with adequate ventilation or scavenging systems to prevent the accumulation of anaesthetic vapour. All scavenging/extraction systems must be adequately maintained.
- Pregnant and breast-feeding women should not have any contact with the product and should avoid operating rooms and animal recovery areas. Avoid using masking procedures for prolonged induction and maintenance of general anaesthesia.
- Use cuffed endotracheal intubation when possible for the administration of the veterinary medicinal product during maintenance of general anaesthesia.
- To protect the environment, it is considered good practice to use charcoal filters with scavenging equipment.
- Care should be taken when dispensing isoflurane, with any spillage removed immediately using an inert and absorbent material e.g. sawdust. Wash any splashes from skin and eyes, and avoid contact with the mouth. If severe accidental exposure occurs, remove the operator from the source of exposure, seek urgent medical assistance and show this label.
- Halogenated anaesthetic agents may induce liver damage. In case of isoflurane this is an idiosyncratic response very rarely seen after repeated exposure.
- Advice to Doctors: Ensure a patent airway and give symptomatic and supportive treatment. Note that adrenaline and catecholamines may cause cardiac dysrhythmias.

4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness)

Isoflurane produces hypotension and respiratory depression in a dose-related manner. Cardiac arrhythmias and transient bradycardia have been reported only rarely.

Malignant hyperthermia has been reported very rarely in susceptible animals

When using isoflurane to anaesthetise an animal with a head injury, consideration should be given as to whether artificial ventilation is appropriate to maintain normal CO₂ levels, so that cerebral blood flow does not increase.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined using the following convention:

- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals displaying adverse reaction(s) during the course of one treatment)
- common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals)
- uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals)
- rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals)
- very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals, including isolated reports)

4.7 Use during pregnancy, lactation or layPregnancy:

Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

Isoflurane has been safely used for anaesthesia during caesarean section in the dog and cat.

Lactation:

Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions

The action of muscle relaxants in man, especially those of the nondepolarising (competitive) type such as atracurium, pancuronium or vecuronium, is enhanced by isoflurane. Similar potentiation might be expected to occur in the target species, although there is little direct evidence to this effect. Concurrent inhalation of nitrous oxide enhances the effect of isoflurane in man and similar potentiation might be expected in animals.

The concurrent use of sedative or analgesic drugs is likely to reduce the level of isoflurane required to produce and maintain anaesthesia.

Some examples are given in 4.9.

Isoflurane has a weaker sensitising action on the myocardium, to the effects of circulating dysrhythmogenic catecholamines, than halothane.

Isoflurane may be degraded to carbon monoxide by dried carbon dioxide absorbents.

4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route

Isoflurane should be administered using an accurately calibrated vaporiser in an appropriate anaesthetic circuit, since levels of anaesthesia may be altered rapidly and easily.

Isoflurane may be administered in oxygen or oxygen/nitrous oxide mixtures.

The MAC (minimal alveolar concentration in oxygen) or effective dose ED₅₀ values and suggested concentrations given below for the target species should be used as a guide or starting point only. The actual concentrations required in practice will depend on many variables, including the concomitant use of other drugs during the anaesthetic procedure and the clinical status of the patient.

Isoflurane may be used in conjunction with other drugs commonly used in veterinary anaesthetic regimen for premedication, induction and analgesia. Some specific examples are given in the individual species information. The use of analgesia for painful procedures is consistent with good veterinary practice.

Recovery from isoflurane anaesthesia is usually smooth and rapid. The analgesic requirements of the patient should be considered before the termination of general anaesthesia.

Although anaesthetics have a low potential for damage to the atmosphere, it is good practice to use charcoal filters with scavenging equipment, rather than to discharge them into the air.

HORSE

The MAC for isoflurane in the horse is approximately 1.31 %.

Premedication

Isoflurane may be used with other drugs commonly used in veterinary anaesthetic regimen. The following drugs have been found to be compatible with isoflurane: acepromazine, alfentanil, atracurium, butorphanol, detomidine, diazepam, dobutamine, dopamine, guaiphenesin, ketamine, morphine, pentazocine, pethidine, thiamylal, thiopentone and xylazine. Drugs used for premedication should be selected for the individual patient. However, the potential interactions below should be noted.

Interactions:

Detomidine and xylazine have been reported to reduce the MAC for isoflurane in horses.

Induction

As it is not normally practicable to induce anaesthesia in adult horses using isoflurane, induction should be by the use of a short acting barbiturate such as thiopentone sodium, ketamine or guaiphenesin. Concentrations of 3 to 5 % isoflurane may then be used to achieve the desired depth of anaesthesia in 5 to 10 minutes.

Isoflurane at a concentration of 3 to 5 % in a high flow oxygen may be used for induction in foals.

Maintenance

Anaesthesia may be maintained using 1.5 % to 2.5 % isoflurane.

Recovery

Recovery is usually smooth and rapid.

DOG

The MAC for isoflurane in the dog is approximately 1.28 %.

Premedication

Isoflurane may be used with other drugs commonly used in veterinary anaesthetic regimen. The following drugs have been found to be compatible with isoflurane: acepromazine, atropine, butorphanol, buprenorphine, bupivacaine, diazepam, dobutamine, ephedrine, epinephrine, etomidate, glycopyrrolate, ketamine, medetomidine, midazolam, methoxamine, oxymorphone, propofol, thiamylal, thiopentone and xylazine. Drugs used for premedication should be selected for the individual patient. However, the potential interactions below should be noted.

Interactions:

Morphine, oxymorphone, acepromazine, medetomidine, medetomidine/ midazolam have been reported to reduce the MAC for isoflurane in dogs.

The concomitant administration of midazolam/ketamine during isoflurane anaesthesia may result in marked cardiovascular effects, particularly arterial hypotension.

The depressant effects of propranolol on myocardial contractility are reduced during isoflurane anaesthesia, indicating a moderate degree of β -receptor activity.

Induction

Induction is possible by face mask using up to 5 % isoflurane, with or without premedication.

Maintenance

Anaesthesia may be maintained using 1.5 % to 2.5 % isoflurane.

Recovery

Recovery is usually smooth and rapid.

CAT

The MAC for isoflurane in the cat is approximately 1.63 %.

Premedication

Isoflurane may be used with other drugs commonly used in veterinary anaesthetic regimen. The following drugs have been found to be compatible with isoflurane: acepromazine, atracurium, atropine, diazepam, ketamine, and oxymorphone. Drugs used for premedication should be selected for the individual patient. However, the potential interactions below should be noted.

Interactions:

Intravenous administration of midazolam- butorphanol has been reported to alter several cardio-respiratory parameters in isoflurane- induced cats as has epidural fentanyl and medetomidine. Isoflurane has been shown to reduce the sensitivity of the heart to adrenaline (epinephrine).

Induction

Induction is possible by face mask using up to 4 % isoflurane, with or without premedication.

Maintenance

Anaesthesia may be maintained using 1.5 % to 3 % isoflurane.

Recovery

Recovery is usually smooth and rapid.

ORNAMENTAL BIRDS

Few MAC/ED₅₀ values have been recorded. Examples are 1.34 % for the Sandhill crane, 1.45% for the racing pigeon, reduced to 0.89 % by the administration of midazolam, and 1.44 % for cockatoos, reduced to 1.08 % by the administration of butorphanol analgesic.

The use of isoflurane anaesthesia has been reported for many species, from small birds such as zebra finches, to large birds such as vultures, eagles and swans.

Drug interactions/compatibilities

Propofol has been demonstrated in the literature to be compatible with isoflurane anaesthesia in swans.

Interactions:

Butorphanol has been reported to reduce the MAC for isoflurane in cockatoos. Midazolam has been reported to reduce the MAC for isoflurane in pigeons.

Induction

Induction with 3 to 5 % isoflurane is normally rapid. Induction of anaesthesia with propofol, followed by isoflurane maintenance, has been reported for swans.

Maintenance

The maintenance dose depends on the species and individual. Generally, 2 to 3 % is suitable and safe.

Only 0.6 to 1 % may be needed for some stork and heron species.

Up to 4 to 5 % may be needed for some vultures and eagles.

3.5 to 4 % may be needed for some ducks and geese.

Generally, birds respond very rapidly to changes in concentration of isoflurane.

Recovery

Recovery is usually smooth and rapid.

REPTILES

Isoflurane is considered by several authors to be the anaesthetic of choice for many species. The literature records its use on a wide variety of reptiles (eg. various species of lizard, tortoise, iguanas, chameleon and snakes).

The ED₅₀ was determined in the desert iguana to be 3.14 % at 35 °C and 2.83 % at 20 °C.

Drug interactions/ compatibilities

No specific publications on reptiles have reviewed compatibilities or interactions of other drugs with isoflurane anaesthesia.

Induction

Induction is usually rapid at 2 to 4 % isoflurane.

Maintenance

1 to 3 % is a useful concentration.

Recovery

Recovery is usually smooth and rapid.

RATS, MICE, HAMSTERS, CHINCHILLAS, GERBILS, GUINEA PIGS AND FERRETS

Isoflurane has been recommended for anaesthesia of a wide variety of small mammals.

The MAC for mice has been cited as 1.34 %, and for the rat as 1.38 %, 1.46 % and 2.4 %.

Drug interactions/ compatibilities

No specific publications on small mammals have reviewed compatibilities or interactions of other drugs with isoflurane anaesthesia.

Induction

Isoflurane concentration 2 to 3 %.

Maintenance

Isoflurane concentration 0.25 to 2 %.

Recovery

Recovery is usually smooth and rapid.

4.10 Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary

Isoflurane overdose may result in profound respiratory depression.

Therefore, respiration must be monitored closely and supported when necessary with supplementary oxygen and/or assisted ventilation. In cases of severe cardiopulmonary depression, administration of isoflurane should be discontinued, the breathing circuit should be flushed with oxygen, the existence of a patent airway ensured, and assisted or controlled ventilation with pure

oxygen initiated. Cardiovascular depression should be treated with plasma expanders, pressor agents, antiarrhythmic agents or other appropriate techniques.

4.11 Withdrawal period(s)

Horses:

Meat and offal: 2 days

Milk: Not authorised for use in mares producing milk for human consumption.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL or IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Anaesthetic, general - halogenated hydrocarbons

ATCvet code: QN01AB06

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Isoflurane produces unconsciousness by its action on the central nervous system. It has little or no analgesic properties. Like other inhalation anaesthetics of this type, isoflurane depresses the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Isoflurane is absorbed on inhalation and is rapidly distributed via the bloodstream to other tissues, including the brain. Its blood/gas partition coefficient at 37°C is 1.4. The absorption and distribution of isoflurane and the elimination of non-metabolised isoflurane by the lungs are all rapid, with the clinical consequences of rapid induction and recovery and easy and rapid control of the depth of anaesthesia.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic particulars

Metabolism of isoflurane is minimal (about 0.2 %, mainly to inorganic fluoride) and almost all of the administered isoflurane is excreted unchanged by the lungs.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

None.

6.2 Major incompatibilities

Isoflurane has been reported to interact with dry carbon dioxide absorbents to form carbon monoxide. In order to minimise the risk of formation of carbon monoxide in rebreathing circuits and the possibility of elevated carboxyhaemoglobin levels, carbon dioxide absorbents should not be allowed to dry out.

6.3 Shelf-life

Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the original bottle.

Keep the bottle tightly closed.

Protect from direct sunlight and heat.

6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging

Amber coloured glass bottle (Type III) containing 250 ml isoflurane. The bottle has an aluminium roll-on pilfer-proof cap with polyethylene liner and a low-density polyethylene neck collar with wing ("keyed" collar), which is fitted over the cap and bottle neck.

6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials derived from the use of such products

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Ecuphar NV
Legeweg 157-I
8020 Oostkamp
Belgium

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

VPA10491/008/001

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 1 July 2016

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

March 2019