

For the use of Registered Medical Practitioner or Hospital use or Laboratory use only

Sensorcaine® Injection

Composition

Each ml of 0.25% Injection contains:

Bupivacaine hydrochloride I.P. (anhydrous) 2.5 mg

Each ml of 0.5% Injection contains:

Bupivacaine hydrochloride I.P. (anhydrous) 5.0 mg.

Description: Bupivacaine (Sensorcaine®) is (1-n-butyl-dl-piperidine-2-carboxylic acid-2,6-dimethyl-anilide hydrochloride) a long acting local anaesthetic agent. It stabilizes the neuronal membranes and prevents initiation and transmission of nerve impulses thereby effecting local anaesthetic action. Local anesthetics including bupivacaine, reversibly prevent generation and conduction of electrical impulses in neurons by decreasing the transient increase in permeability to sodium. Sensory pain fibers are usually blocked first, followed by fibers that transmit sensations of temperature, touch, and deep pressure. Higher concentrations block sympathetic, somatic sensory and somatic motor fibers. The spread of anaesthesia depends upon the distribution of the solution. Bupivacaine is a long-acting local anaesthetic. The onset of anesthesia generally occurs within 4 to 10 minutes; the duration is approximately 3.5 to 8.5 hours. Bupivacaine is highly protein bound, is metabolized in the liver, and excreted in small amounts in the urine.

Indications : Production of local analgesia for surgery for oral surgery procedures, for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and for obstetrical procedures. The routes of administration and indicated Sensorcaine® concentrations are:

Local infiltration 0.25%

Peripheral nerve block 0.25%, 0.5%

Sympathetic block 0.25%

Adverse Effects: Reactions to bupivacaine are characteristic of those associated with other amide-type local anaesthetics. A major cause of adverse reactions to this group of drugs may be associated with its excessive plasma levels, which may be due to overdose, unintentional intravascular injection or slow metabolic degradation.

Precautions : The safety and effectiveness of local anaesthetics depend on proper dosage, correct technique, adequate precautions and readiness for emergencies. Resuscitative equipment, oxygen and other resuscitative drugs should be available for immediate use. During major regional nerve blocks, the patient should have I.V. fluids running via an indwelling catheter to assure a functioning intravenous pathway. The lowest dosage of local anaesthetic that results in effective anaesthesia should be used to avoid high plasma levels and serious adverse effects. The rapid injection of a large volume of local anaesthetic solution be avoided and fractional (incremental) doses should be used when feasible.

Presentation: Sensorcaine® Injection 0.25% & 0.5%, 20 ml vials.

For further information please contact:

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