

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Dotavision 0.5 mmol/ml Solution for injection

Gadoteric acid

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or radiologist.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, radiologist or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Dotavision is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Dotavision
3. How to use Dotavision
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Dotavision
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Dotavision is and what it is used for

Dotavision is a contrast agent that contains gadoteric acid. It is for diagnostic use only.

Dotavision is used to enhance the contrast of the images obtained in examinations with Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). This contrast enhancement improves the visualisation and delineation in:

Adult and paediatric population (0-18 years)

- MRI of the Central Nervous System including defects (lesions) in brain, spinal cord and adjacent tissue;
- Whole body MRI including defects (lesions) in liver, kidneys, pancreas, pelvis, lungs, heart, breast and musculoskeletal system.

Adult population

- MR angiography including defects (lesions) and narrowing (stenosis) in arteries, except in coronary arteries.

2. What you need to know before you are given Dotavision

You should not be given Dotavision

- if you are allergic to the active substance gadoteric acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are allergic to medicines containing gadolinium (like other contrast agents used for magnetic resonance imaging).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or radiologist if the following applies to you:

- you have previously reacted to a contrast agent during an examination
- you have asthma
- you have a history of allergy (such as seafood allergy, urticaria, hay fever)
- you are being treated with a beta-blocker (medicine for heart and blood pressure disorders, such as

metoprolol)

- your kidneys do not work properly
- you have recently had, or soon expect to have, a liver transplant
- you have a disease affecting your heart or your blood vessels
- you have had convulsions or you are being treated for epilepsy.

In all these cases, your doctor or radiologist will assess the benefit-to-risk ratio and decide whether you should be given Dotavision. If you are given Dotavision, your doctor or radiologist will take the precautions necessary and the administration of Dotavision will be carefully monitored.

Your doctor or radiologist may decide to take a blood test to check how well your kidneys are working before making the decision to use Dotavision, especially if you are 65 years of age or older.

Neonates and infants

As kidney function is immature in babies up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age, Dotavision will only be used in these patients after careful consideration by the doctor.

Remove all metallic objects you may wear before the examination. Inform your doctor or radiologist if you have:

- a pacemaker
- a vascular clip
- an infusion pump
- a nerve stimulator
- a cochlear implant (implant in the inner ear)
- any suspected metallic foreign bodies, particularly in the eye.

This is important as these can result in serious problems, as magnetic resonance imaging devices use very strong magnetic fields.

Other medicines and Dotavision

Tell your doctor or radiologist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. In particular, please inform your doctor, radiologist or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken medicines for heart and blood pressure disorders such as beta-blocking agents, vasoactive substances, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists.

Dotavision with food and drink

There are no known interactions between Dotavision and food and drinks. However, please check with your doctor, radiologist or pharmacist if it is required not to eat or drink before the examination.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or radiologist for advice before taking this medicine.

Pregnancy

Gadoteric acid can cross the placenta. It is not known whether it affects the baby. Dotavision should not be used during pregnancy unless strictly necessary.

Breast-feeding

Your doctor or radiologist will discuss whether you should continue breast-feeding or interrupt breast-feeding for a period of 24 hours after you receive Dotavision.

Driving and using machines

No data are available on the effects of Dotavision on the ability to drive. If you feel unwell after the examination, you should not drive or use machines.

3. How Dotavision is used

Dotavision will be given to you by intravenous injection.

During the examination, you will be under the supervision of a doctor or radiologist. A needle will be left in your vein; this will allow the doctor or radiologist to inject you with appropriate emergency drugs if necessary. If you experience an allergic reaction, the administration of Dotavision will be stopped.

Dotavision can be administered by hand or by the mean of an automatic injector. In neonates and infants, the product will only be administered by hand.

The procedure will be carried out in a hospital, clinic or private practice. The attending staff know what precautions have to be taken for the examination. They are also aware of the possible complications that can occur.

Dosage

Your doctor or radiologist will determine the dose you will receive and supervise the injection.

Dosage in special patient groups

The use of Dotavision is not recommended in patients with severe kidney problems and patients who have recently had, or soon expect to have, a liver transplant. However if use is required you should only receive one dose of Dotavision during a scan and you should not receive a second injection for at least 7 days.

Neonates, infants, children and adolescents

As kidney function is immature in babies up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age, Dotavision will only be used in these patients after careful consideration by the doctor. Neonates and infants should only receive one dose of Dotavision during a scan and should not receive a second injection for at least 7 days. Use for angiography is not recommended in children less than 18 years of age.

Elderly

It is not necessary to adjust your dose if you are 65 years of age or older but you may have a blood test to check how well your kidneys are working.

If too much Dotavision has been administered to you

It is highly unlikely that you will be given an overdose. You will be given Dotavision in a medical setting by a trained person. In the real case of overdose, Dotavision can be removed from the body by haemodialysis (blood cleaning).

Additional information regarding the use and handling by the medical or healthcare professional is given at the end of this leaflet.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or radiologist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

After the administration, you will be kept under observation for at least half an hour. Most side effects occur immediately or sometimes delayed. Some effects can occur up to seven days after Dotavision injection.

There is a small risk that you may have an allergic reaction to Dotavision. Such reactions can be severe and result in shock (case of allergic reaction that could put your life in danger). The following symptoms may

be the first signs of a shock. Inform immediately your doctor, radiologist or health professional if you feel any of them:

- swelling of the face, mouth or throat which may cause you difficulties in swallowing or breathing
- swelling of hands or feet
- lightheadedness (low blood pressure)
- breathing difficulties
- whistling respiration
- coughing
- itching
- runny nose
- sneezing
- eye irritation
- hives
- skin rash

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- hypersensitivity (allergic reaction)
- headaches
- unusual taste in the mouth
- dizziness
- somnolence (sleepiness)
- sensation of tingling, warmth/burning, cold and/or pain
- low or high blood pressure
- nausea (feeling sick)
- stomach pain
- rash
- feeling hot, feeling cold
- asthenia (loss of energy; weakness)
- injection site discomfort, injection site reaction, injection site coldness, injection site swelling, diffusion of the product outside of blood vessels that can lead to inflammation (redness and local pain)

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- anxiety, faintness (dizziness and feeling of imminent loss of consciousness)
- eyelid swelling
- palpitations
- sneezing
- vomiting (being sick)
- diarrhoea
- increased saliva secretion
- hives, itching, sweating
- chest pain, chills

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- anaphylactic or anaphylactic-like reactions (a serious, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction)
- agitation
- coma, seizures, syncope (brief loss of consciousness), disorder of smell (perception of often unpleasant odours), tremor
- conjunctivitis, red eye, blurred vision, increased tear secretion
- cardiac arrest, accelerated or slow heart beat, irregular heart beat, vascular dilatation, pallor
- respiratory arrest, pulmonary oedema, breathing difficulties, wheezing, stuffy nose, cough, dry throat, throat constriction with feeling of suffocation, respiratory spasms, throat swelling
- eczema, redness of the skin, swelling of the lips and localized in the mouth
- muscle cramps, muscle weakness, back pain
- malaise, chest discomfort, fever, swelling of the face, diffusion of the product outside of blood vessels that can lead to tissue dying off at the injection site, inflammation of a vein

- decrease in oxygen level in blood

There have been reports of nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (which causes hardening of the skin and may affect also soft tissue and internal organs), most of which were in patients who received Dotavision together with other gadolinium-containing contrast agents. If, during the weeks following the MRI examination, you notice changes in the colour and/or thickness of your skin in any part of your body, inform the radiologist who performed the examination.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, radiologist, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via **the national reporting system listed in Appendix V**. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Dotavision

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

This medicinal product does not require any special precaution for storage.

Physico-chemical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 72 hours at room temperature. From a microbiological point of view, the duration and conditions of storage are the sole responsibility of the user and should not exceed 24 hours at room temperature.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial and on the carton, after the abbreviation "Exp". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Dotavision contains

- The active substance is gadoteric acid. One ml solution for injection contains: Gadoteric acid 279.32 mg (equivalent to Tetraxetan (DOTA) 202.46 mg and Gadolinium oxide 90.62 mg). Gadoteric acid is present as the meglumine salt. The contrast medium concentration is 0,5 mmol/ml.
- The other ingredients are meglumine and water for injections.

What Dotavision looks like and contents of the pack

Dotavision is a clear, colourless to slightly yellow solution for intravenous injection.

The Dotavision pack contains one or ten vials with 10, 15, 20, 60 or 100 ml.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

EXDRA GmbH
Schwarzbaeckstrasse 5
85567 Grafing bei Muenchen
Germany

Manufacturer

Sanochemia Pharmazeutika GmbH
Landegger Straße 7
2491 Neufeld an der Leitha
Austria

This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area under the following name:

France: ACIDE GADOTERIQUE EXDRA 0,5 mmol/ml, solution injectable

Sweden: Dotavision 0.5 mmol/ml, injektionsvätska, lösning

This leaflet was last revised in 10/2024.

The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:

Posology

The lowest dose that provides sufficient enhancement for diagnostic purposes should be used. The dose should be calculated based on the patient's body weight (BW), and should not exceed the recommended dose per kilogram of body weight detailed in this section.

- *Adult population:* The recommended dose is 0.1 mmol/kg BW or 0.2 mL/kg BW in adults. In angiography, when the results of the examination in progress make it necessary, a second injection during the same session is possible. In a few exceptional cases, such as confirming the uniqueness of a metastasis or detecting leptomeningeal tumours, a second injection of 0.2 mmol/kg BW may be administered.
- *Patients with impaired renal function:* The adult dose applies to patients with mild to moderate renal impairment ($\text{GFR} \geq 30 \text{ ml/min/1.73m}^2$). Dotavision should only be used in patients with severe renal impairment ($\text{GFR} < 30 \text{ ml/min/1.73m}^2$) and in patients in the perioperative liver transplantation period after careful risk/benefit assessment and if the diagnostic information is essential and not available with non-contrast enhanced MRI. If it is necessary to use Dotavision, the dose should not exceed 0.1 mmol/kg body weight. More than one dose should not be used during a scan. Because of the lack of information on repeated administration, Dotavision injections should not be repeated unless the interval between injections is at least 7 days.
- *Patients with impaired hepatic function:* The adult dose applies to these patients. Caution is recommended, especially in the case of perioperative liver transplantation period.
- *Elderly patients (aged 65 years and above):* No dosage adjustment is considered necessary. Caution should be exercised in elderly patients.
- *Paediatric population:* The 0.1 mmol/kg BW dose applies to all indications except angiography.. More than one dose should not be used during an MRI scan. Due to immature renal function in neonates up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age, Dotavision should only be used in these patients after careful consideration at a dose not exceeding 0.1 mmol/kg body weight. More than one dose should not be used during an MRI scan. Because of the lack of information on repeated administration, Dotavision injections should not be repeated unless the interval between injections is at least 7 days. Dotavision is not recommended for angiography in children under 18 years of age due to insufficient data on efficacy and safety in this indication.

Method of administration

Dotavision is indicated for intravenous administration only. The solution for injection should be inspected visually prior to use. Only clear solutions should be used.

Infusion rate: 3-5 ml/min (higher infusion rates up to 120 ml/min, i.e. 2 ml/sec, may be used for angiographic procedures)

Optimal imaging: within 45 minutes after injection

Optimal image sequence: T1-weighted

Intravascular administration of contrast media should, if possible, be done with the patient lying down. After the administration, the patient should be kept under observation for at least half an hour, since experience shows that the majority of undesirable effects occur within this time.

Instructions for manual single-dose use

The solution should be drawn up through the stopper using a sterile single-use syringe and needle. Take the quantity of product required for the examination and inject it immediately. Any residual unused contrast product must be discarded after the examination.

Instructions for multi-patient use using containers of 60 mL or more

The contrast medium must be administered using an automatic injector approved for multiple use. The cap of the vial must be pierced only once. The connection between the injector and the patient (patient line) must be changed after each patient. Connection tubing and all disposable components of the injection system should be replaced in accordance with the injection system manufacturer's instructions,

The device manufacturer's instructions must be followed.

24 hours after first opening, any unused contrast media contained in the vial must be disposed of.

The solution for injection should be inspected visually prior to use. Only clear solutions should be used.

Paediatric population (0-18 years)

Depending on the amount of Dotavision to be given to the child, it is preferable to use Dotavision vials with a single use syringe of a volume adapted to this amount in order to have a better precision of the injected volume. In neonates and infants the required dose should be administered by hand.

Impaired renal function

Prior to administration of Dotavision, it is recommended that all patients are screened for renal dysfunction by obtaining laboratory tests.

There have been reports of nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF) associated with use of some gadolinium-containing contrast agents in patients with acute or chronic severe renal impairment ($GFR < 30\text{ml/min/1.73m}^2$). Patients undergoing liver transplantation are at particular risk since the incidence of acute renal failure is high in this group. As there is a possibility that NSF may occur with Dotavision, it should therefore only be used in patients with severe renal impairment and in patients in the perioperative liver transplantation period after careful risk/benefit assessment and if the diagnostic information is essential and not available with non-contrast enhanced MRI.

Haemodialysis shortly after Dotavision administration may be useful at removing Dotavision from the body. There is no evidence to support the initiation of haemodialysis for prevention or treatment of NSF in patients not already undergoing haemodialysis.

Elderly

As the renal clearance of gadoteric acid may be impaired in the elderly, it is particularly important to screen patients aged 65 years and older for renal dysfunction.

Neonates and infants

Due to immature renal function in neonates up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age, gadoteric acid should only be used in these patients after careful consideration.

Cardiovascular disease

In patients with severe cardiovascular disease gadoteric acid should only be administered after careful risk benefit assessment because only limited data are available so far.

CNS disorders

Like with other gadolinium containing contrast agents special precaution is necessary in patients with a low threshold for seizures. Precautionary measures should be taken, e.g. close monitoring. All equipment and drugs necessary to counter any convulsions which may occur must be made ready for use beforehand.

Pregnancy and lactation

Dotavision should not be used during pregnancy unless the clinical condition of the woman requires use of gadoteric acid.

Continuing or discontinuing breast-feeding for a period of 24 hours after administration of gadoteric acid, should be at the discretion of the doctor and lactating mother.

Instructions on handling

The peel-off tracking label on the vials should be stuck onto the patient record to enable accurate recording of the gadolinium contrast agent used. The dose used should also be recorded. If electronic patient records are used, the name of the product, the batch number and the dose should be entered into the patient record.