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1. What Suxamethonium Chloride Injection is and what it is used for

The active ingredient Suxamethonium Chloride is a medicine that relaxes the muscles of the body.

Suxamethonium Chloride Injection is used to help your muscles relax during surgery or medical procedures. It is also used to reduce the strength of muscle contractions associated with drug-induced convulsions treated with electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

2. Before having Suxamethonium Chloride Injection

You should not be given Suxamethonium Chloride injection:
- if you are allergic to Suxamethonium Chloride or any of the other ingredients listed in section 4 of this leaflet
- if you are pregnant, trying to become pregnant or breast-feeding
- if your doctor has told you that you suffer from any other muscle disorders
- if you have a family history of abnormally high body temperature
- if you are recovering from major trauma or severe burns
- if you have suffered a spinal cord injury
- if you have suffered muscle wasting
- if you have abnormally high levels of creatine kinase
- if you have a history of seizures
- if you have glaucoma
- if you have a history of muscle weakness of the limbs (e.g. myasthenia gravis, myotonia congenita, dystrophy myotonica or ophthalmo-myotonia congenita)
- if you have muscle weakness and wasting of muscle tissue (Duchenne muscular dystrophy, DM1D)
- if you are unable to walk for a long period of time.

Take special care with Suxamethonium Chloride injection:
- if you are suffering from an infection that causes muscle stiffness (tetanus)
- if you are suffering from submaximal

3. How Suxamethonium Chloride Injection is used

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you use Suxamethonium Chloride Injection.

Suxamethonium Chloride Injection, as a slow intravenous injection, is used for:
- general anaesthesia
- to paralyse the muscles of the body
- to paralyse the muscles of the diaphragm

This medicine is given as a slow intravenous injection into a vein. Do not directly inject the drug into a muscle. If any of the side effects get serious, or if you think the medicine is not working for you, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Some of the side effects may cause some of these symptoms:

- you may have a fever
- you may have a decrease in your sense of smell
- you may have vision problems
- you have suffered a spinal cord injury
- you have suffered muscle wasting
- if you have abnormally high levels of creatine kinase
- if you have a history of seizures
- if you have glaucoma
- if you have a history of muscle weakness of the limbs (e.g. myasthenia gravis, myotonia congenita, dystrophy myotonica or ophthalmo-myotonia congenita)
- if you have muscle weakness and wasting of muscle tissue (Duchenne muscular dystrophy, DM1D)
- if you are unable to walk for a long period of time.

Take special care with Suxamethonium Chloride injection:
- if you are suffering from an infection that causes muscle stiffness (tetanus)
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5. Storing Suxamethonium Chloride Injection

6. Further information
By A maximum of 500mg/hour will be given.

Supplementary doses of around 50% to 100% of the initial dose given at 5 to 10 minute intervals will maintain muscle relaxation.

If you have any doubts about whether this medicine should be administered to you, consult your doctor or nurse.

Chloride Injection after the expiry date which has not been stored properly should not be used.

If you already have or have had difficulty breathing, angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, mouth, nose or throat) or laryngeal oedema (swelling of the throat), you should not be given Chloride Injection.

The effects of suxamethonium can be reversed using anticholinesterases, such as neostigmine, which enhance effect of suxamethonium, and fentanyl citrate—midazolam (Imovane) or propofol—(Innovar) enhances the effects of suxamethonium. A dose of suxamethonium to induce anaesthesia normally would be administered minutes before suxamethonium is given.

Suxamethonium can cause increased production of saliva and mucus, which can block the airway in a patient who is already intubated and ventilated. Suxamethonium is a depolarising muscle relaxant. It works by depolarising muscle end-plates at motor nerve terminals, establishing a voltage gradient and this causes flaccid paralysis of muscle (phase I), which is followed by a return to motor nerve terminals, established a voltage gradient and this causes flaccid paralysis of muscle (phase II).

There are case reports of hyperkalaemia—suxamethonium when used intramuscularly, and Sultan, in 1966, found that the effect of suxamethonium was appreciably reduced even in the presence of small amounts of potassium.

Offspring Pfizer, prolonged muscle paralysis with respiratory depression are manifestations of suxamethonium overdosage. Where overdose support is required.

Pharmacological properties Carboxylated bradycardia, tachycardia, palpitations, hypertension, arrhythmias, respiratory depression, prolonged respiratory depression and apnoea.

If you already have or have had angioedema (swelling of the face, lips, mouth, nose or throat), you should not be given Chloride Injection.

Suxamethonium is a depolarising muscle relaxant. It works by depolarising muscle end-plates at motor nerve terminals, establishing a voltage gradient and this causes flaccid paralysis of muscle (phase I), which is followed by a return to motor nerve terminals, established a voltage gradient and this causes flaccid paralysis of muscle (phase II).

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