PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

- Do not use in children under 12 years of age.
- Do not use in children under 18 years of age for the treatment of pain after tonsil surgeries.
- Do not use in children aged 12-18 years who are overweight, obese, short-term breathing during sleep, children with lung problems; as the risk of unwanted effects is higher.
- If you are a breastfeeding mother, do not use or alternatively stop breastfeeding while on tramadol therapy as it may cause insomnia, restlessness, breastfeeding difficulties and breathing problems in your baby.

TRAMOSEL 100 mg / 2 mL I.V./I.M./S.C. ampoule containing solution for injection

Sterile
For intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous administration.

- ***Active Ingredient:*** Each ampoule (2 mL) contains 100 mg tramadol hydrochloride
- ***Excipients:*** Sodium acetate trihydrate, water for injection.

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 pharmacist.*
- *This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.*
- *Tell your doctor that you are taking this medicine when you go to the doctor or hospital during the use of this medicine.*
- *Follow exactly what is written in this instruction. Do not use **high or low doses** other than the recommended dosage.*

In this Information Leaflet:

Headings are included.

1. What TRAMOSEL is and what it is used for?

TRAMOSEL contains 5 ampoules of 2 mL in each box.

Tramadol, the active ingredient of TRAMOSEL, belongs to a class of drugs called opioids, which are pain relievers. TRAMOSEL is used in the treatment of moderate or severe pain.

Opioids can cause addiction, and if you stop taking them suddenly, you may experience withdrawal symptoms. The person who writes your prescription should explain how long to take the medicine and when it is appropriate to stop it, how to do it safely.

2.Things to consider before using the TRAMOSEL

DO NOT USE TRAMOSEL in the following situations

If;

- You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Tramadol or any of the other ingredients in TRAMOSEL;
- In case of acute poisoning with alcohol, sleeping pills, pain relievers or other psychotropic (drugs that affect the temperament and emotions);
- You are taking MAO inhibitors (some medicines used to treat depression) or if you have taken them within 14 days of TRAMOSEL treatment (see "Use with other medicines");
- You have epilepsy and your seizures are not adequately controlled by treatment;
- In drug withdrawal, instead of drugs.
- In children under 12 years of age,
- In children under the age of 18; for the purpose of treating pain after tonsil surgery.

USE TRAMOSEL CAREFULLY;

If;

- You are addicted to opioids, alcohol, prescription drugs, or illegal drugs, or if you think you are addicted;
- You have previously experienced withdrawal symptoms such as agitation, anxiety, tremors, or sweating when you stop taking alcohol or drugs;
- If you feel that you need to take more TRAMOSEL to get the same level of pain-relieving effect, this may mean that you have become tolerant to the effects of the drug or have become addicted to it. Talk to your prescribing doctor, who will discuss your treatment and may change your dose or switch you to an alternative pain reliever.
- You have a disorder related to impaired consciousness (if you feel like you are going to

faint);

- You are in a state of shock (cold sweating may be a symptom of this);
- You have increased intracranial pressure (possibly after a head injury or brain disease);
- You have difficulty breathing;
- You have epilepsy or a tendency to seizures, as the risk of seizures may increase;
- You have depression and are taking antidepressants because some of them may interact with tramadol (see the section "Use in combination with other medications")
- you have liver or kidney disease.
- Do not use in children aged 12-18 years as the risk of unwanted effects is higher; those who are overweight, obese, short breathing during sleep, children with lung problems;
- You are a breastfeeding mother, do not use or alternatively stop breastfeeding while on tramadol therapy as it may cause insomnia, restlessness, breastfeeding difficulties and breathing problems in your baby.
- Respiratory disorders associated with sleep
- TRAMOSEL contains an active substance belonging to the opioid group. Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders, for example, central sleep apnea (superficial breathing/pausing of breathing during sleep) and sleep-related hypoxemia (low oxygen level in the blood).
- The risk of experiencing central sleep apnea depends on the dose of opioids. If you are experiencing central sleep apnea, your doctor may consider reducing your total opioid dose.
- There is a risk that serotonin syndrome may occur after taking tramadol in combination with certain antidepressants or tramadol alone. If you have any of the symptoms associated with this serious syndrome, seek medical attention immediately (See section 4 "What are the possible side effects?").

Tramadol is metabolized by an enzyme in the liver. Some people have differences in this enzyme, which can affect people differently. In some people, a sufficient reduction in pain cannot be achieved, while in others, the likelihood of developing serious side effects is high. Discontinue the drug immediately and consult your doctor if any of the following side effects develop: confusion, drowsiness, slow or superficial breathing, shrunken pupils, feeling sick or sick, constipation and loss of appetite.

In these cases, consult your doctor before taking this medication.

Epileptic seizures have been reported in patients using tramadol at the recommended dose level.

The risk may increase when tramadol doses exceed the recommended daily upper limit (400 mg).

Using this medication regularly, especially for a long time, can lead to addiction. Your doctor should explain how long to take the medicine and when it is appropriate to stop it, how to do it safely.

Rarely, increasing the dose of this medication can make you more sensitive to pain. In such a situation, you need to talk with your doctor about your treatment.

When you stop taking this medication, addiction can cause withdrawal symptoms. Withdrawal symptoms restlessness, difficulty sleeping, irritability, agitation, anxiety, feeling your heart beating (palpitations), blood pressure, feeling sick or being sick, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, shaking, trembling, or sweating may also include. Your doctor will discuss with you how to gradually reduce your dose before stopping the medication. It is important not to stop taking the medication suddenly, as you will be more likely to experience withdrawal symptoms.

Opioids should only be used by people for whom they have been prescribed. Do not give your medicines to anyone else. Taking opioids in higher doses or more frequent doses can increase the risk of addiction.

Overuse and misuse may result in overdose and/or death.

Talk to your doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms while using TRAMOSEL: Excessive fatigue, loss of appetite, severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or low blood pressure. This may indicate that you have adrenal insufficiency (low cortisol levels). If you have these symptoms, contact your doctor, who will decide whether you need to take hormone supplements.

If these warnings are valid for you, even at any time in the past, please consult your doctor.

Use of TRAMOSEL with food and drink

Do not drink alcohol during TRAMOSEL therapy, as the effect may be exacerbated. It has no interaction with food and drink.

Pregnancy

Consult your doctor or pharmacist before using this medication.

There is very little information about the safety of tramadol during pregnancy in humans. For this reason, do not use TRAMOSEL if you are pregnant.

If you use TRAMOSEL during pregnancy, your baby may become addicted and experience withdrawal symptoms that may need to be treated after birth.

Studies conducted in humans show that tramadol does not affect male and female fertility.

If you notice that you are pregnant during treatment, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

Breast-feeding

Consult your doctor or pharmacist before using this medication.

The use of TRAMOSEL during breastfeeding is not recommended. Tramadol is excreted in small amounts with milk. Therefore, tramadol should not be used during lactation or alternatively, breastfeeding should be discontinued during tramadol therapy. There is a risk that it may cause insomnia, restlessness, breastfeeding difficulties and respiratory problems in breastfed babies.

Driving and using machines

TRAMOSEL may cause drowsiness, drowsiness, dizziness and blurred vision and thus impair your reactions. If you think your reactions are affected, do not drive cars or other vehicles, do not use electrical devices or do not operate machinery.

Important information about some of the excipients in TRAMOSEL

TRAMOSEL contains less than 23 mg sodium per dose; that is, essentially "sodium-free."

Using other medicines

TRAMOSEL should not be used in combination with MAO inhibitors (some drugs used in the treatment of depression).

If you use medicines containing the following substances, the pain relieving effect of TRAMOSEL may decrease and the duration of action may be shortened:

- Carbamazepine (for epileptic seizures);
- Ondansetron (anti-nausea).

Your doctor will tell you whether to take TRAMOSEL and what dose to take.

The risk of side effects increases in the following cases:

- If you are taking other painkillers such as morphine and codeine (also a cough suppressant) and alcohol while using TRAMOSEL. You may feel lethargic or fainting. Tell your doctor if this happens.
- With TRAMOSEL, it is recommended that tranquilizers (sedatives) or sleeping pills (eg. benzodiazepines), drowsiness, difficulty breathing (respiratory depression), increases the

risk of coma and can be life-threatening. Therefore, concomitant use should be considered only in cases where other treatment options are not possible. However, if your doctor prescribes TRAMOSEL together with sedative medications, the dose and duration of concomitant treatment should be limited by your doctor. Please tell your doctor about all the sedative medications you are taking and follow your doctor's dosage recommendation closely. It may be helpful to inform your friends or relatives about the above-mentioned symptoms. Tell your doctor if you experience such symptoms.

- If you are taking medicines that can cause convulsions (seizures) such as some antidepressants. At the same time, if you are using TRAMOSEL, your risk of having a seizure may increase. Your doctor will tell you whether TRAMOSEL is suitable for you.
- If you are using some antidepressants, TRAMOSEL may interact with these drugs and you may experience serotonin syndrome (see section "4. What are the possible side effects?").
- If you are using coumarin group anticoagulants (medicines used to thin the blood), eg warfarin, together with TRAMOSEL. The effects of these drugs on blood clotting may be affected and bleeding may occur.

If you are currently using any prescription or non-prescription medicine or have used it recently, please inform your doctor or pharmacist about them.

3. How to use TRAMOSEL

Instructions for use and dose/administration frequency:

Take TRAMOSEL exactly as your doctor told you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist again.

The dosage should be adjusted according to the severity of your pain and your sensitivity to pain. In general, the lowest dose that will relieve pain should be chosen. Normally, up to daily doses of 8 mL TRAMOSEL solution for injection (equivalent to 400 mg tramadol hydrochloride) will be sufficient. Exceptionally, if clinically necessary, your doctor may direct you to use a higher daily dose.

Unless otherwise prescribed by your doctor, the usual dose is:

Adults and adolescents over 12 years of age: Depending on the pain, 1-2 mL of TRAMOSEL Injectable Solution should be taken(equivalent to 50-100 mg of tramadol hydrochloride). Depending on the severity of the pain, the effect lasts between 4-8 hours.

You should not use TRAMOSEL for longer than necessary. If you need longer-term treatment, your doctor will check whether you should continue to use TRAMOSEL at regular short intervals (by discontinuing treatment when necessary) and at what dose.

Method of administration:

IV administration is carried out by slow injection or diluted infusion. The ampoules are also suitable for intramuscular or subcutaneous administration.

Various age groups:

Use in children: It is not used in children under 12 years of age.

Use in elderly: Excretion of tramadol from the body may be delayed in patients over 75 years of age. If you have such a condition, your doctor may extend the dose interval.

Special cases of use:

Renal/ Hepatic failure: Patients with severe hepatic and / or renal impairment should not take TRAMOSEL. If you have mild or moderate impairment, your doctor may recommend that you extend the dose interval.

If you have an impression that the effect of TRAMOSEL is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you use more TRAMOSEL than you should

If you have accidentally taken an additional dose, this usually does not have negative effects. You should take the next dose as directed.

After taking very high doses, a pinhead-sized pupil, vomiting, decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, disturbances in consciousness up to coma (deep unconsciousness), epileptic seizures, breathing difficulties to varying degrees may occur. In these cases, the doctor should be contacted immediately.

Talk to a physician or pharmacist if you have used more TRAMOSEL than you should use.

If you forget to use TRAMOSEL

If you forget to administer TRAMOSEL, the pain will probably return. Do not take a double dose to replace forgotten doses, just continue taking the drug as before.

Do not take double doses to make up for forgotten doses.

Effects that may occur when treatment with TRAMOSEL is terminated

Do not stop TRAMOSEL treatment suddenly. If you want to stop taking this medication, discuss this with your prescribing doctor first. They will tell you how to do this, usually by gradually reducing the dose so that any unwanted drug withdrawal effects are kept to a minimum. Withdrawal symptoms such as restlessness, difficulty sleeping, irritability, agitation, anxiety, feeling your heartbeat (palpitations), increased blood pressure, feeling sick or sick, diarrhea, shaking, trembling, or sweating may occur if you stop using this medication suddenly.

If any of these complaints occur after stopping TRAMOSEL, please consult your doctor.

4. What are the Possible side effects

As with all medicines, there may be side effects in people who are sensitive to the ingredients of TRAMOSEL.

If you notice any of the following, stop using TRAMOSEL and inform your doctor IMMEDIATELY, or apply to the emergency service of the nearest hospital:

- Swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips or swelling of the mouth or throat that makes it difficult to swallow or breathe.
- Rash, itching
- Fainting

These are all very serious side effects.

If you have one of these, it means you have a serious allergy to TRAMOSEL. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalization.

All of these very serious side effects are very rare.

Other side effects are classified as shown in the following categories.

Very common : It can be seen in at least one of 10 patients.

Common : It can be seen less than one in 10 patients, but more than one in 100 patients.

Uncommon : It can be seen less than one in 100 patients, but more than one in 1,000 patients.

Rare : It can be seen less than one in 1,000 patients, but more than one in 10,000 patients.

Very rare : It can be seen may be seen less than one in 10,000 patients.

Unknown frequency : Cannot be estimated from the available data.

Very common:

- Dizziness
- Nausea

Common:

- Headache, drowsiness
- Vomiting, constipation, dry mouth
- Excessive sweating
- Tiredness

Uncommon:

- Effects on the heart and circulatory system (heartbeat, rapid heartbeat, fainting or collapse). This is especially observed when standing and during physical fatigue.
- Nausea (retching), stomach upset (e.g. feeling of pressure in the stomach, bloating), diarrhea
- Skin reactions (eg itching, rash)

Drug withdrawal

When you stop taking TRAMOSEL, you may experience drug withdrawal symptoms such as restlessness, difficulty sleeping, irritability, agitation, anxiety, feeling your heartbeat (palpitations), increased blood pressure, feeling sick or feeling sick, diarrhea, shaking, trembling, or sweating.

Rare:

- In very rare cases, allergic reactions (eg difficulty in breathing, wheezing, skin swelling) and shock (sudden circulatory failure) occur.
- Abnormal sensations (eg, itching, tingling, numbness), tremor, epileptic seizures, muscle twitches, uncoordinated movements, temporary loss of consciousness (syncope), speech disorders
- Epileptic seizures have mainly occurred when high doses of tramadol were taken or when tramadol was taken at the same time as other drugs that can cause seizures.
- Weakness in muscles
- Excessive constriction (miosis) or enlargement of the pupil (mydriasis), blurred vision
- Slowing of the heart rate
- Slow breathing, shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- Asthma has been reported to worsen, but it has not been determined whether this is due to

tramadol. Breathing may slow down if the recommended doses are exceeded or other drugs that suppress brain function are taken at the same time.

- Urinating with difficulty or pain, urinating less than usual (dysuria)
- Changes in appetite
- Increase in blood pressure
- Hallucinations, impaired consciousness, sleep disorders, delirium, anxiety, nightmares
- Psychological complaints may appear after treatment with TRAMOSEL. The intensity and nature of these complaints can vary (depending on the patient's personality and the length of therapy). These include a change in mood (mostly high mood, occasional irritable mood), changes in activity (usually suppression, occasional increase), and a decrease in cognitive and sensory perception (less awareness and ability to make decisions, which in turn which may cause errors).

Very Rare:

- Increase in liver enzymes

Unknown:

- Decrease in blood sugar levels
- Hiccup
- Serotonin syndrome, which may present with changes in mental status (e.g. agitation, hallucinations, coma) and other effects such as fever, increased heart rate, unstable blood pressure, involuntary twitching, muscle stiffness, lack of coordination, and/or gastrointestinal symptoms(e.g. nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) (see section "2. Before you use TRAMOSEL").

Adherence and addiction (see the section " How do I know if I'm addicted")

How do I know if I'm addicted

If you notice any of the following symptoms while using TRAMOSEL, this may be a sign that you are addicted.

- If you need to take the medicine for longer than prescribed by your prescribing doctor.
- If you feel that you need to use more than the recommended dose.
- If you are using the medication for a purpose other than the prescribed one.
- If you feel unwell when you stop taking the medication and you feel better when you take the medication again.

If you notice any of these symptoms, it's important to talk to your doctor.

If you experience any side effect not mentioned in this patient information leaflet, inform your doctor or your pharmacist.

HAVER FARMA İLAÇ A.S.
www.haver.com.tr info@haver.com.tr
Sermaye: 10.000.000 TL

Reporting of the side effects:

If you get any side effects listed or not listed in this leaflet, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. Also, report the side effects you encounter to the Turkish Pharmacovigilance Center (TÜFAM) by clicking on the "Drug Side Effects Reporting" icon on www.titck.gov.tr or by calling the side effect reporting line at 0 800 314 00 08. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5.Storage of TRAMOSEL

Keep TRAMOSEL out of the reach and sight of children and within its packaging.

Store at room temperature below 25 ° C.

Use in compliance with the expiry date.

Do not use TRAMOSEL after the expiry date which is stated on the packaging.

Do not throw away expired or unused medicines! Give it to the collection system determined by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Marketing Authorization Holder:

HAVER FARMA İlaç A.Ş.

Akbaba Mah. Maraş Cad. No:52/2/1

Beykoz / İSTANBUL

Manufacturer:

Osel İlaç Sanayi ve Tic A.Ş.

Akbaba Mah. Maraş Cad. No: 52 34820

Beykoz / İSTANBUL

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Incompatibilities

TRAMOSEL 100 mg/2 mL solution for injection is incompatible with diclofenac, indomethacin, phenylbutazone, diazepam, flunitrazepam, midazolam, glyceryltrinitrate injectable solutions.

Other instructions for use:

For moderate pain, half of TRAMOSEL 100 mg/2 mL solution for injection is administered as 1 mL (equivalent to 50 mg tramadol hydrochloride). If pain relief does not occur within 30-60 minutes, the other half is applied.

If more needs are needed in severe pain, TRAMOSEL 100 mg/2 mL of solution for injection (2

mL) is administered as a whole.
In severe post-surgical pain, higher doses may also be needed. The 24-hour need is usually no higher than the standard dose.

TRAMOSEL 100 mg/2 mL solution for injection is injected intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously.

Intravenous administration is performed in such a way that 1 mL of TRAMOSEL is given in 1 minute.

Alternatively, TRAMOSEL 100 mg/2 mL solution for injection can also be given diluted with appropriate solutions (0.9% NaCl or 5% glucose solution).