

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PrZOFRAN® (Tablets and Oral Solution)

**ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate tablets, and
ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate oral solution**

PrZOFRAN® ODT (Orally Disintegrating Tablets)

ondansetron orally disintegrating tablets

Read this carefully before you start taking **ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT** and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about **ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT**.

What is ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT used for?

Children (4 to 17 years of age):

ZOFRAN (ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate) and ZOFRAN ODT (ondansetron) are used to prevent nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy.

Adults (18 to 64 years of age):

ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT are used:

- to prevent nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and
- to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting after surgery.

Geriatrics (65 years of age and older):

ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT are used to prevent nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

How does ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT work?

ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT are medications known as antiemetics. Treatments such as cancer chemotherapy and radiotherapy are associated with the release of a natural substance (serotonin). The release of serotonin, can make you feel sick and vomit. The way that ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT work is not known, but it is thought to help stop the effects of serotonin to reduce the effects of nausea and vomiting.

What are the ingredients in ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT?

ZOFRAN (Tablets)

- Medicinal ingredient: ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate.
- Non-medicinal ingredients: lactose, magnesium stearate, methyl hydroxypropyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, Opaspray or Opadry yellow (containing titanium dioxide and iron oxide yellow), and pregelatinized starch.

ZOFRAN (Oral Solution)

- Medicinal ingredient: ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate.
- Non-medicinal ingredients: citric acid, sodium benzoate, sodium citrate dihydrate, sorbitol, and strawberry flavour (contains ethanol (alcohol)).

ZOFRAN ODT (Orally Disintegrating Tablets)

- Medicinal ingredient: ondansetron.
- Non-medicinal ingredients: aspartame, gelatine, mannitol, sodium methyl hydroxybenzoate, sodium propyl hydroxybenzoate, and strawberry flavour (contains ethanol (alcohol)).

ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT comes in the following dosage forms:

ZOFRAN:

- Tablets: 4 mg and 8 mg of ondansetron (as ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate).
- Oral Solution: 4 mg / 5 mL of ondansetron (as ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate).

ZOFRAN ODT:

- Orally disintegrating tablets: 4 mg and 8 mg of ondansetron.

Do not use ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT if:

- you are allergic to ondansetron or ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate, or to any other ingredients in ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT.
- you are taking a medicine called apomorphine (used to treat Parkinson's disease).

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have had an allergic reaction to medicines that are similar to ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT such as medicines containing granisetron or palonosetron.
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT are not recommended for use during pregnancy.
- are breast-feeding or planning to breastfeed. ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT can pass into your breast milk and affect your baby.
- have liver problems.

- have signs of intestinal obstruction or blockage.
- have or have had heart or blood vessel problems, including if you are at a higher risk for these problems. Risk factors include, but are not limited to, if you:
 - have family members who have or have had heart or blood vessel problems,
 - smoke,
 - have high blood pressure,
 - have high cholesterol levels,
 - have diabetes, or
 - are overweight.
- have a condition called phenylketonuria, as ZOFTRAN ODT contains aspartame.
- are taking medications that affect the serotonin in your body (e.g., serotonergic and neuroleptic medications). If you are unsure, ask your healthcare professional.
- have QT/QTc prolongation (a heart rhythm condition) or a family history of QT/QTc prolongation.
- are taking medications that may lead to QT/QTc prolongation or electrolyte imbalances. If you are unsure, ask your healthcare professional.
- have low blood levels of potassium, magnesium, or calcium.

Other warnings you should know about:

Serotonin syndrome: ZOFTRAN and ZOFTRAN ODT can cause serotonin syndrome, a rare but potentially life-threatening condition. It can cause serious changes in how your brain, muscles and digestive system work. You may develop serotonin syndrome if you take ZOFTRAN or ZOFTRAN ODT with certain anti-depressants or migraine medications.

Serotonin syndrome symptoms include:

- fever, sweating, shivering, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting;
- muscle shakes, jerks, twitches or stiffness, overactive reflexes, loss of coordination;
- fast heartbeat, changes in blood pressure;
- confusion, agitation, restlessness, hallucinations, mood changes, unconsciousness, and coma.

Myocardial ischemia (lack of blood flow to the heart): Treatment with ZOFTRAN and ZOFTRAN ODT can cause myocardial ischemia which can lead to a heart attack. This may happen shortly after ZOFTRAN or ZOFTRAN ODT administration. Some symptoms of myocardial ischemia can include sudden chest pain, pressure or discomfort, feeling faint, feeling anxious, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, nausea, and sudden heavy sweating. Your healthcare professional will monitor your health during and after administration of ZOFTRAN or ZOFTRAN ODT. However, if you notice any symptoms of myocardial ischemia, tell your healthcare professional right away. They may reduce or stop your treatment, and may recommend another therapy.

QT/QTc prolongation: ZOFTRAN and ZOFTRAN ODT can affect the electrical activity of your heart known as QT/QTc prolongation. This effect can be measured with an electrocardiogram (ECG). In rare cases, QT/QTc prolongation can cause changes to the rhythm of your heart (e.g., fast,

slow or irregular heartbeats). This can lead to dizziness, palpitations (sensation of rapid, pounding, or irregular heart beat), fainting, or death. You are at a higher risk if you have a heart disease, are taking certain interacting medicines, are a female, or are over the age of 65 years. It is important to follow the instructions of your healthcare professional with regard to dosing or any special tests. If you experience any symptoms of a possible heart rhythm problem, you should seek immediate medical attention.

Severe allergic reactions: ZOFRAN and ZOFRAN ODT can cause allergic reactions in certain individuals. Symptoms of a severe allergic reaction can include wheezing, sudden chest pain, tightness of the chest, heart throbbing, swelling of eyelids, face or lips, or develop a skin rash, skin lumps or hives. If you notice any signs of a severe allergic reaction, **contact your healthcare professional immediately. Do not take any more medicine unless your healthcare professional tells you to do so.**

Pregnancy:

- If you are pregnant, there are specific risks for your unborn baby that you must discuss with your healthcare professional.
- If you are able to get pregnant, you may be asked to take a pregnancy test before starting your treatment with ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT.
- You should use effective birth control while you are taking ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT, and for at least 2 days after stopping ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT. Ask your healthcare professional about options of effective birth control.
- If you become pregnant while taking ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT, tell your healthcare professional right away.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT:

- medicines called CYP3A4 inducers (e.g., phenytoin, carbamazepine, and rifampicin);
- medicines used to treat heart rhythm disorders (e.g., quinidine, procainamide, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, ibutilide, dronedarone, flecainide, and propafenone);
- medicines used to treat vomiting and nausea called antiemetics (e.g., dolasetron, palonosetron, granisetron, droperidol, chlorpromazine, prochlorperazine, and domperidone);
- medicines called tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., vandetanib, sunitinib, nilotinib, and lapatinib);
- medicines used to manage psychosis or schizophrenia called antipsychotics (e.g., chlorpromazine, pimozide, haloperidol, and ziprasidone);
- medicines used to treat depression called antidepressants (e.g., citalopram, fluoxetine, venlafaxine, tricyclic/tetracyclic antidepressants, amitriptyline, imipramine, and maprotiline);
- medicines used to treat pain called opioids (e.g., methadone and tramadol);

- medicines used to treat bacterial infections called antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin, clarithromycin, telithromycin, tacrolimus, moxifloxacin, levofloxacin, and ciprofloxacin);
- medicines used to treat malaria called antimalarials (e.g., quinine and chloroquine);
- medicines used to treat fungal infections called azole antifungals (e.g., ketoconazole, fluconazole, and voriconazole);
- medicines used to treat cancer (e.g., vorinostat);
- medicines called beta-2 adrenoceptor agonists (e.g., salmeterol and formoterol);
- medicines that can affect electrolyte levels (e.g., diuretics, laxatives, enemas, amphotericin B, and high doses of corticosteroids);
- a medicine used to treat Parkinson’s Disease called apomorphine;
- medicines called serotonergic drugs that can affect the serotonin in the body (e.g., triptans, Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs), Serotonin Noradrenalin Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRIs), lithium, sibutramine, fentanyl and its analogues, dextromethorphan, tramadol, tapentadol, meperidine, methadone, pertazocine, St. John’s Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), linezolid, and methylene blue).

If you are unsure about any medications you are taking, ask your healthcare professional.

How to take ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT:

- The label on the container of your medicine should tell you how often to take your medicine and how many doses you should take each time. If not, or if you are not sure, consult your healthcare professional.
- **Do not** take more doses, or take them more often than your healthcare professional prescribes. If, however, you vomit within one hour of taking your medicine, you should take the same amount of medicine again. If vomiting persists, consult your healthcare professional.

For ZOFRAN tablets:

- ZOFRAN tablets should be swallowed whole with a liquid.

For ZOFRAN ODT orally disintegrating tablets:

- Do not try to push or force ZOFRAN ODT out through the foil package without first peeling the foil back. To take ZOFRAN ODT out of the foil package, tear along the perforations (dotted lines) to separate one tablet in its blister unit from the rest of the package. Just before you need to take it, with dry fingers, carefully peel back the foil at the place indicated by the arrow, and gently push the ZOFRAN ODT tablet out of the blister pocket.
- To take the ZOFRAN ODT, promptly place it on top of your tongue, let it dissolve, and then swallow. It will dissolve very quickly.

Usual dose:

Take ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT exactly as your healthcare professional has told you. Your healthcare professional will determine the right dose and length of ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT for you. Your dose will depend on your medical condition, age, current health, and if you take certain other medications. Your healthcare professional may monitor your health throughout your treatment and may interrupt, reduce or stop your dose.

Overdose:

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

If you miss a dose and do not feel sick, take the next dose when it is due.

If you forget to take your medicine and feel sick or vomit, take a dose as soon as possible.

If your healthcare professional decides to stop the treatment, do not keep any leftover medicine unless your healthcare professional tells you to.

What are possible side effects from using ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT?

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

Some side effects may include:

- feeling of flushing or warmth;
- hiccups.

There is no need to stop taking your medicine, but you should tell your healthcare professional about these symptoms at your next visit.

If you feel unwell or have any symptoms that you do not understand, you should contact your healthcare professional immediately.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
UNCOMMON			
Heart problems (disorders affecting your heart muscle, valves or rhythm): chest pain,			✓

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
chest discomfort, high blood pressure, irregular heart rhythm, shortness of breath, or fainting.			
Seizures: loss of consciousness with uncontrollable shaking, visual disturbances (e.g., blurred vision).			✓
Movement disorders (including dyskinesia): loss of coordination or balance, speech or limb movements, muscle spasms, difficulty walking, tremor, upward rolling of the eyes, or abnormal muscular stiffness.			✓
RARE			
Eye problems such as blurred vision		✓	
Immediate severe allergic reaction: swelling of the mouth, throat, difficulty in breathing, rash, hives, or increased heart rate.			✓
Serotonin syndrome: a reaction which may cause feelings of agitation or restlessness, flushing, muscle twitching, involuntary eye movements, heavy sweating, high body temperature (> 38°C), or rigid muscles.			✓
Liver problems: yellowing of your skin and eyes (jaundice), unusual dark urine and pale stools, pain or swelling in the right upper abdomen, unusual tiredness, nausea, or vomiting.			✓

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Hypokalemia (low level of potassium in the blood): muscle weakness, muscle spasms, cramping, constipation, feeling of skipped heart beats or palpitations, fatigue, tingling, or numbness			✓
Prolongation of QT interval (a heart rhythm condition): irregular heartbeat, palpitations, dizziness, fainting, loss of consciousness, or seizures.			✓
Hypotension (low blood pressure): dizziness, fainting, light-headedness, blurred vision, nausea, or vomiting.			✓
Myocardial ischemia (lack of blood flow to the heart which can lead to heart attack): sudden chest pain, pressure or discomfort, feeling faint, feeling anxious, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, nausea, or sudden heavy sweating.			✓
VERY RARE			
Eye problems such as temporary blindness		✓	
Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) (severe skin reactions): redness, blistering or peeling of the skin and/or inside of the lips, eyes, mouth, nasal passages or genitals, fever, chills, headache, cough, body aches, or swollen glands.			✓

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada/adverse-reaction-reporting.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your healthcare professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

ZOFRAN tablets should be stored below 30°C.

ZOFRAN oral solution should be stored in its bottle, upright, between 15°C and 30°C. Do not refrigerate.

ZOFRAN ODT orally disintegrating tablets should be stored below 30°C.

Keep your medicine in a safe place out of reach and sight of children. Your medicine may harm them.

If you want more information about ZOFRAN or ZOFRAN ODT:

- Talk to your healthcare professional.
- Find the full Product Monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); the manufacturer's website <http://www.novartis.ca>, or by calling 1-800-363-8883.

This leaflet was prepared by Novartis Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc.

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PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PrZOFRAN® (Solution for Injection)

ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate solution for injection

Read this carefully before you start taking **ZOFRAN** and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about **ZOFRAN**.

What is ZOFRAN used for?

Children (4 to 17 years of age):

ZOFRAN (ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate) is used to prevent nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy.

Adults (18 to 64 years of age):

ZOFRAN is used:

- to prevent nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and
- to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting after surgery.

Geriatrics (65 years of age and older):

ZOFRAN is used to prevent nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

How does ZOFRAN work?

ZOFRAN is a medicine known as an antiemetic. Treatments such as cancer chemotherapy and radiotherapy are associated with the release of a natural substance (serotonin). The release of serotonin, can make you feel sick and vomit. The way that ZOFRAN works is not known, but it is thought to help stop the effects of serotonin to reduce the effects of nausea and vomiting.

What are the ingredients in ZOFRAN?

Medicinal ingredient: ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate

Non-medicinal ingredients: citric acid monohydrate, sodium chloride, and sodium citrate.

ZOFRAN comes in the following dosage forms:

Solution for Injection: 2 mg/mL of ondansetron (as ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate).

Do not use ZOFRAN, if:

- you are allergic to ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate, or to any other ingredients in ZOFRAN.
- you are taking a medicine called apomorphine (used to treat Parkinson’s disease).

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take ZOFRAN. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have had an allergic reaction to medicines that are similar to ZOFRAN, such as medicines containing granisetron or palonosetron.
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. ZOFRAN is not recommended for use during pregnancy.
- are breast-feeding or planning to breastfeed. ZOFRAN can pass into your breast milk and affect your baby.
- have liver problems.
- have signs of intestinal obstruction or blockage.
- have or have had heart or blood vessel problems, including if you are at a higher risk for these problems. Risk factors include, but are not limited to, if you:
 - have family members who have or have had heart or blood vessel problems,
 - smoke,
 - have high blood pressure,
 - have high cholesterol levels,
 - have diabetes, or
 - are overweight.
- are taking medicines that affect the serotonin in your body (e.g., serotonergic and neuroleptic medications). If you are unsure, ask your healthcare professional.
- have QT/QTc prolongation (a heart rhythm condition) or a family history of QT/QTc prolongation.
- are taking medications that may lead to QT/QTc prolongation or electrolyte imbalances. If you are unsure, ask your healthcare professional.
- have low blood levels of potassium, magnesium, or calcium.

Other warnings you should know about:

Serotonin syndrome: ZOFRAN can cause serotonin syndrome, a rare but potentially life-threatening condition. It can cause serious changes in how your brain, muscles and digestive system work. You may develop serotonin syndrome if you take ZOFRAN with certain anti-depressants or migraine medications.

Serotonin syndrome symptoms include:

- fever, sweating, shivering, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting;
- muscle shakes, jerks, twitches or stiffness, overactive reflexes, loss of coordination;
- fast heartbeat, changes in blood pressure;
- confusion, agitation, restlessness, hallucinations, mood changes, unconsciousness, and coma.

Myocardial ischemia (lack of blood flow to the heart): Treatment with ZOFRAN can cause myocardial ischemia which can lead to a heart attack. This may happen shortly after ZOFRAN administration. Some symptoms of myocardial ischemia can include sudden chest pain, pressure or discomfort, feeling faint, feeling anxious, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, nausea, and sudden heavy sweating. Your healthcare professional will monitor your health during and after administration of ZOFRAN. However, if you notice any symptoms of myocardial ischemia, tell your healthcare professional right away. They may reduce or stop your treatment, and may recommend another therapy.

QT/QTc prolongation: ZOFRAN can affect the electrical activity of your heart known as QT/QTc prolongation. This effect can be measured with an electrocardiogram (ECG). In rare cases, QT/QTc prolongation can cause changes to the rhythm of your heart (e.g., fast, slow or irregular heartbeats). This can lead to dizziness, palpitations (sensation of rapid, pounding, or irregular heart beat), fainting, or death. You are at a higher risk if you have a heart disease, are taking certain interacting medicines, are a female, or are over the age of 65 years. It is important to follow the instructions of your healthcare professional with regard to dosing or any special tests. If you experience any symptoms of a possible heart rhythm problem, you should seek immediate medical attention.

Severe allergic reactions: ZOFRAN can cause allergic reactions in certain individuals. Symptoms of a severe allergic reaction can include wheezing, sudden chest pain, tightness of the chest, heart throbbing, swelling of eyelids, face or lips, or develop a skin rash, skin lumps or hives. If you notice any signs of a severe allergic reaction, **contact your healthcare professional immediately. Do not take any more medicine unless your healthcare professional tells you to do so.**

Pregnancy:

- If you are pregnant, there are specific risks for your unborn baby that you must discuss with your healthcare professional.
- If you are able to get pregnant, you may be asked to take a pregnancy test before starting your treatment with ZOFRAN.
- You should use effective birth control while you are taking ZOFRAN, and for at least 2 days after stopping ZOFRAN. Ask your healthcare professional about options of effective birth control.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with ZOFRAN:

- medicines called CYP3A4 inducers (e.g., phenytoin, carbamazepine, and rifampicin);
- medicines used to treat heart rhythm disorders (e.g., quinidine, procainamide, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, ibutilide, dronedarone, flecainide, and propafenone);
- medicines used to treat vomiting and nausea called antiemetics (e.g., dolasetron, palonosetron, granisetron, droperidol, chlorpromazine, prochlorperazine, and domperidone);
- medicines called tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., vandetanib, sunitinib, nilotinib, and lapatinib);
- medicines used to manage psychosis or schizophrenia called antipsychotics (e.g., chlorpromazine, pimozide, haloperidol, and ziprasidone);
- medicines used to treat depression called antidepressants (e.g., citalopram, fluoxetine, venlafaxine, tricyclic/tetracyclic antidepressants, amitriptyline, imipramine, and maprotiline);
- medicines used to treat pain called opioids (e.g., methadone and tramadol);
- medicines used to treat bacterial infections called antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin, clarithromycin, telithromycin, tacrolimus, moxifloxacin, levofloxacin, and ciprofloxacin);
- medicines used to treat malaria called antimalarials (e.g., quinine and chloroquine);
- medicines used to treat fungal infections called azole antifungals (e.g., ketoconazole, fluconazole, and voriconazole);
- medicines used to treat cancer (e.g., vorinostat);
- medicines called beta-2 adrenoceptor agonists (e.g., salmeterol and formoterol);
- medicines that can affect electrolyte levels (e.g., diuretics, laxatives, enemas, amphotericin B, and high doses of corticosteroids);
- a medicine used to treat Parkinson's Disease called apomorphine;
- medicines called serotonergic drugs that can affect the serotonin in the body (e.g., triptans, Selective Serotonin-Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs), Serotonin Noradrenalin Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRIs), lithium, sibutramine, fentanyl and its analogues, dextromethorphan, tramadol, tapentadol, meperidine, methadone, pertazocine, St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), linezolid, and methylene blue).

If you are unsure about any medications you are taking, ask your healthcare professional.

How to take ZOFRAN:

ZOFRAN injection will be prepared and administered by a healthcare professional or under the supervision of a healthcare professional.

Usual dose:

Your healthcare professional will determine the right dose and length of ZOFRAN for you. Your dose will depend on your medical condition, age, current health, and if you take certain other medications. Your healthcare professional may monitor your health throughout your treatment and may interrupt, reduce or stop your dose.

Overdose:

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much ZOFRAN, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

What are possible side effects from using ZOFRAN?

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking ZOFRAN. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

Some side effects may include:

- feeling of flushing or warmth;
- pain, redness, and burning at the site of injection;
- hiccups.

If you feel unwell or have any symptoms that you do not understand, tell your healthcare professional immediately.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
UNCOMMON			
Heart problems (disorders affecting your heart muscle, valves or rhythm): chest pain, chest discomfort, high blood pressure, irregular heart rhythm, shortness of breath, or fainting.			✓
Seizures: loss of consciousness with uncontrollable shaking visual disturbances (e.g., blurred vision).			✓

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Movement disorders (including dyskinesia): loss of coordination or balance, speech or limb movements, muscle spasms, difficulty walking, tremor, upward rolling of the eyes, or abnormal muscular stiffness.			✓
RARE			
Eye problems such as blurred vision		✓	
Immediate severe allergic reaction: swelling of the mouth, throat, difficulty in breathing, rash, hives, or increased heart rate.			✓
Serotonin syndrome: a reaction which may cause feelings of agitation or restlessness, flushing, muscle twitching, involuntary eye movements, heavy sweating, high body temperature (> 38°C), or rigid muscles.			✓
Liver problems: yellowing of your skin and eyes (jaundice), unusual dark urine and pale stools, pain or swelling in the right upper abdomen, unusual tiredness, nausea, or vomiting.			✓
Hypokalemia (low level of potassium in the blood): muscle weakness, muscle spasms, cramping, constipation, feeling of skipped heart beats or palpitations, fatigue, tingling, or numbness			✓
Prolongation of QT interval (a heart rhythm condition):			✓

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
irregular heartbeat, palpitations, dizziness, fainting, loss of consciousness, or seizures.			
Hypotension (low blood pressure): dizziness, fainting, light-headedness, blurred vision, nausea, or vomiting.			✓
Myocardial ischemia (lack of blood flow to the heart which can lead to heart attack): sudden chest pain, pressure or discomfort, feeling faint, feeling anxious, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, nausea, or sudden heavy sweating.			✓
VERY RARE			
Eye problems such as temporary blindness		✓	
Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) (severe skin reactions): redness, blistering or peeling of the skin and/or inside of the lips, eyes, mouth, nasal passages or genitals, fever, chills, headache, cough, body aches, or swollen glands.			✓

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada/adverse-reaction-reporting.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your healthcare professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

ZOFRAN injection (unopened ampoule) should be stored below 30°C. Do not freeze or autoclave. Protect from light.

Keep your medicine in a safe place out of reach and sight of children. Your medicine may harm them.

If you want more information about ZOFRAN:

- Talk to your healthcare professional.
- Find the full Product Monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); the manufacturer's website <http://www.novartis.ca>, or by calling 1-800-363-8883.

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