2. Before you are given Adenoscan

If you are not sure why you are being given Adenoscan or have any questions about how much Adenoscan is going to be given to you, speak to your doctor, nurse.

Do not have this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, nurse before you are given Adenoscan.

• You have been told you have 'Long QT syndrome'. You have problems with your heart rhythm and do not have a pacemaker or other device to correct your rhythm.

• You have asthma or any other severe breathing problems.

• You have unstable angina which is not controlled by treatment with medicine.

• You have very low blood pressure (severe hypotension).

• You are allergic (hypersensitive) to adenosine or any other of the other ingredients of Adenoscan (listed in section 6 below).

• You are pregnant, might become pregnant, or think you may be pregnant.

• You are breast-feeding. You should not be given Adenoscan.

• You are pregnant or breast-feeding.

• You are below 18 years of age.

• You have any minor problem with your heart (first myocardial infarction).

• You have had a recent heart attack, severe heart failure where your heart is working very hard, heart valves (stenotic valvular heart disease) or heart valves that have been repaired or replaced.

• You have heart disease due to narrowing of your left main artery supplying blood to your heart (left main coronary stenosis).

• You have a left-right shunt in your heart. This will mean blood goes directly from the left side of your heart to the right side.

• You have heart disease due to narrowing of your left main artery supplying blood to your heart (left main coronary stenosis).

• You have a narrowing of the main arteries in the neck (carotid artery). This means that not enough blood is getting to the brain (cerebrovascular insufficiency).

• You have problems with a part of your nervous system (accessory conduction pathway).

• You have problems with your blood supply to your heart muscle (myocardial infarction).

• You have an unusual heart rhythm. For example, your heartbeat is very fast or uneven (atrial fibrillation or heart block).

• You have had a heart attack or other heart problems recently.

• You are taking any of the following medicines:

  - Aminophylline, theophylline or other xanthines (medicines used to help breathing). Your doctor may give you a much lower dose of Adenoscan.

  - Adenosine (medicines used to help open blood vessels). Your doctor may give you a much lower dose of Adenoscan.

  - Dipyridamole (medicine used to thin the blood). Make sure the person giving your Adenoscan is aware you are taking this medicine.

  - 'Accessory conduction pathway' (medicines used to help breathing). Your doctor may give you a much lower dose of Adenoscan.

  - Adenosine (radiopharmaceutical). This medicine is given as part of a test to look at your heart. Adenoscan works by opening up your heart's blood supply, allowing the "radiopharmaceutical" medicine to get into the heart. Adenoscan is used before a test called "myocardial perfusion imaging" to look at your heart. During this test, you are given a medicine called a "radiopharmaceutical." This medicine is called Adenoscan®.

  - If you are not sure why you are being given Adenoscan or have any questions about how much Adenoscan is going to be given to you, speak to your doctor, nurse.

How Adenoscan is given

It will be given to you by a doctor or nurse as an injection. The injection will be into one of your veins. The injection is given as an injection into a vein with a needle. You may feel a little pain in the vein this is going through. The injection will be given slowly and will take about a minute. You may feel some flushing (hot feeling) in your face and sometimes you may feel a little faint.

How Adenoscan works

Adenoscan works by opening up your heart's blood supply, allowing the "radiopharmaceutical" medicine to get into the heart. Adenoscan is used before a test called "myocardial perfusion imaging" to look at your heart. During this test, you are given a medicine called a "radiopharmaceutical." This medicine is called Adenoscan®.

"Radiopharmaceutical" is a term used to describe any medicine given for the purposes of a test that can be seen by special cameras. Adenoscan contains a "radiopharmaceutical" called "adenosine.

In this leaflet:

• if any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any other side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor, nurse.

• keep this leaflet. you may need to read it again.

• if you have any further questions after reading this leaflet, please ask your doctor, nurse.

If you have any problems during treatment or after treatment with Adenoscan, speak to your doctor, nurse.

If you are not sure why you are being given Adenoscan or have any questions about how much Adenoscan is going to be given to you, speak to your doctor, nurse.

If you have any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor, nurse.

In this leaflet:

If you have any further questions after reading this leaflet, please ask your doctor, nurse.

If you have any problems during treatment or after treatment with Adenoscan, speak to your doctor, nurse.

If you have any minor problem with your heart (first myocardial infarction).

• You have had a recent heart attack, severe heart failure where your heart is working very hard, heart valves (stenotic valvular heart disease) or heart valves that have been repaired or replaced.

• You have heart disease due to narrowing of your left main artery supplying blood to your heart (left main coronary stenosis).

• You have a left-right shunt in your heart. This will mean blood goes directly from the left side of your heart to the right side.

• You have heart disease due to narrowing of your heart valves (stenotic valvular heart disease)

• You have an unusual heart rhythm. For example, your heartbeat is very fast or uneven (atrial fibrillation or heart block).

• You have had a heart attack or other heart problems recently.

• You are taking any of the following medicines:

  - Aminophylline, theophylline or other xanthines (medicines used to help breathing). Your doctor may give you a much lower dose of Adenoscan.

  - Adenosine (medicines used to help open blood vessels). Your doctor may give you a much lower dose of Adenoscan.

  - Dipyridamole (medicine used to thin the blood). Make sure the person giving your Adenoscan is aware you are taking this medicine.

  - 'Accessory conduction pathway' (medicines used to help breathing). Your doctor may give you a much lower dose of Adenoscan.

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In this leaflet:

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• You have heart disease due to narrowing of your left main artery supplying blood to your heart (left main coronary stenosis).

• You have a left-right shunt in your heart. This will mean blood goes directly from the left side of your heart to the right side.

• You have heart disease due to narrowing of your heart valves (stenotic valvular heart disease)
1. Side effects

If you have more Adenoscan than you should, the side effects may be more frequent or more severe than usual. Your doctor will be monitoring your heart throughout the procedure.

Very rare side effects:

- Fainting
- Chest pain or pressure on the chest
- Slow heartbeat (bradycardia)
- A heart problem called an AtrioVentricular block
- Abnormal heart rhythm (disorders of cardiac rhythm)
- A heart problem (asystole)
- Fainting

Uncommon side effects:

- Discomfort in throat, jaw or neck
- Feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting)
- Feeling nervous
- Fast or irregular heartbeat (disorders of cardiac rhythm)
- Abdominal discomfort
- Feeling drowsy
- Rigid or stiff muscles
- Blockage of part of the intestine
- Headache
- May occur:

- Blurred vision
- Feeling nervous
- Sweating
- Feeling drowsy
- Feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting)
- Feeling drowsy
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed
- Chest pain or pressure on the chest
- Difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm)
- Headache
- Shortness of breath or the urge to breathe deeply
- Reddening of skin with a feeling of heat (flushing)
- Metallic taste in your mouth
- Abdominal discomfort
- Feeling nervous
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed
- Chest pain or pressure on the chest
- Difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm)
- Headache
- Shortness of breath or the urge to breathe deeply
- Reddening of skin with a feeling of heat (flushing)
- Metallic taste in your mouth
- Abdominal discomfort
- Feeling nervous
- Sweating
- Feeling drowsy
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed
- Chest pain or pressure on the chest
- Difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm)
- Headache
- Shortness of breath or the urge to breathe deeply
- Reddening of skin with a feeling of heat (flushing)
- Metallic taste in your mouth
- Abdominal discomfort
- Feeling nervous
- Reasons why Adenoscan has been prescribed

If any of the following side effects get worse, tell your doctor or nurse and they will decide if you should continue the infusion:

- Reduced ability to breathe properly
- Reduced ability to feel or hear
- Reduced ability to speak
- Problems with the brain
- Problems with the body
- Problems with the skin
- Problems with the vision

Some other side effects are very uncommon. These may happen at any time during your treatment.

- Redness, pain or swelling at the site of injection
- Tremors
- Nipple discomfort
- Blurred vision
- Feeling drowsy
- Blocked nose
- Unusual skin sensations such as numbness, tingling, prickling, burning or creeping on the skin
- Feeling nervous
- Discomfort in leg, arm or back
- Sweating
- Feeling nervous
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed
- Chest pain or pressure on the chest
- Difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm)
- Headache
- Shortness of breath or the urge to breathe deeply
- Reddening of skin with a feeling of heat (flushing)
- Metallic taste in your mouth
- Abdominal discomfort
- Feeling nervous
- Sweating
- Feeling drowsy
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed
- Chest pain or pressure on the chest
- Difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm)
- Headache
- Shortness of breath or the urge to breathe deeply
- Reddening of skin with a feeling of heat (flushing)
- Metallic taste in your mouth
- Abdominal discomfort
- Feeling nervous
- Reasons why Adenoscan has been prescribed

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

2. How to store Adenoscan

- Keep the medicine in the vials until you are ready to use it.
- Keep the medicine in a cool, dry place.
- Keep the medicine away from children.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date shown on the packaging.
- Do not freeze the medicine.
- Do not store the medicine in a place where the temperature is too high or too low.

3. Further information

- How to make sure you or a loved one will be safe if you use Adenoscan:

- Get your doctor or nurse to give you a set of directions for use.
- Always read the directions carefully before using Adenoscan.
- Always use Adenoscan under the supervision of a qualified medical professional.
- Always take the medicine exactly as directed.
- Always do not take this medicine if you have had a reaction to it in the past.
- Always do not use this medicine if you are allergic to adenosine.
- Always report any side effects to your doctor or nurse.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have had a reaction to any of the ingredients.
- Always do not use this medicine if you are pregnant or breast feeding.
- Always do not use this medicine if you are under the age of 18.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have liver or kidney problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have heart problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have breathing problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have blood pressure problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of drug or alcohol addiction.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of suicide attempts.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of mental health problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of seizures.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of blood clots.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of cancer.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of severe allergic reactions.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of kidney stones.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of liver disease.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of lung problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of mental illness.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of seizures.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of severe allergic reactions.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of kidney stones.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of liver disease.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of lung problems.
- Always do not use this medicine if you have a history of mental illness.