

NEW

Suprane
desflurane

Precise Control.
Predictable Recovery.



SUPRANE IN AN ALUMINIUM BOTTLE –
AN EVOLUTION IN PACKAGING

Baxter

NEW

Suprane
desflurane

Precise Control.
Predictable Recovery.



SUPRANE IN AN ALUMINIUM BOTTLE –
AN EVOLUTION IN PACKAGING

Baxter



VIRTUALLY UNBREAKABLE*

- Reduces the safety hazards of cracked or broken glass bottles, including the risk of anaesthetic leaks and/or exposure

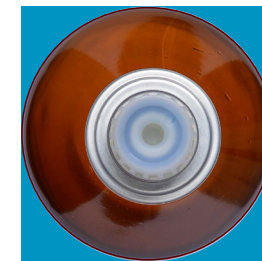
EASY TO HANDLE, EASY TO USE

- Designed to allow an easier grip for small hands**
- Smaller, lighter bottle facilitates easier handling for the filling of vaporisers**



LIGHTWEIGHT & SPACE-EFFICIENT

- About 200g lighter than the glass bottle for easier transport
- Compact design requires 28% less storage space



RECYCLABLE / ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

- The new Suprane (desflurane) aluminium bottle is recyclable***
- Lighter bottle may require less fuel for transport**

MAY REDUCE COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Lighter weight bottle may result in lower waste management costs**



*In normal use conditions.
**Compared to glass bottle.

Suprane
desflurane

Precise Control.
Predictable Recovery.



Suprane (desflurane) is developed by Baxter – the single provider of all 3 potent, modern, inhaled anaesthetics

SUPRANE (desflurane) PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

This prescribing information is based on the UK summary of product characteristics (SPC) and is intended for international use only. Please always consult your full country-specific SPC as licenses and licensing conditions may vary from country to country.

Name and composition: Desflurane, supplied as a volatile liquid, pure drug substance. **Indications:** Inhalation agent for induction and/or maintenance of anaesthesia in adults, maintenance of anaesthesia in paediatrics. **Dosage and Route:** See SPC for full details. Administration by inhalation using vapouriser specifically designed for use with desflurane and dose individualised based on patient's response. MAC decreases with increasing age. **Induction:** Inspired concentrations of 4-11% usually produces surgical anaesthesia in 2-4 minutes. Not for induction in paediatrics. **Maintenance:** 2-6% with concomitant nitrous oxide or 2.5-8.5% in oxygen or enriched air. 5.2-10% with or without nitrous oxide in paediatrics. Not for use in non-intubated children under 6 years old. Concentrations of 1-4% have been used successfully in chronic renal/hepatic impairment and renal transplant. **Side effects:** May cause dose dependant cardio-respiratory depression. Nausea and vomiting has been reported postoperatively – may be due to a range of factors and common following surgery under general anaesthesia. Common ($\geq 1/100$ - $< 1/10$) Pharyngitis, breath holding, headache, conjunctivitis, nodal arrhythmia, bradycardia, tachycardia, hypertension, apnea, cough, laryngospasm, salivary hypersecretion, increased creatinine phosphokinase, ECG abnormal. **Precautions:** Only to be administered by people trained in administration of general anaesthesia with appropriate emergency measures available. Monitor blood pressure and heart rate as part of evaluation of the depth of anaesthesia. Caution in use with LMA or face mask in children under 6 years. May trigger malignant hyperthermia. Inhaled anaesthetics have been associated with increases in serum potassium. Prompt and vigorous treatment for hyperkalaemia and arrhythmias recommended. Disruption of hepatic function, icterus and fatal liver necrosis have been reported with halogenated anaesthetics. May increase CSF pressure but attention to maintain CPP. Rapid increase in end-tidal concentration may increase heart rate and blood pressure. Hypotension and respiratory depression increases as anaesthesia deepens. Use in hypovolaemia, hypotension and debilitated patients has not been investigated, a lower concentration is recommended. Carbon dioxide absorbers should not dry out. Appropriate analgesia should be administered at the end of surgery or early in PACU. Caution with repeated anaesthesia in a short period of time. Desflurane has been associated with some glucose elevation intra-operatively. Safety of desflurane has not been established in obstetric procedures. **Contra-indications:** Not to be used if general anaesthesia is contra-indicated, known hypersensitivity to halogenated agents or known susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia. Not for induction in patients at risk of coronary artery disease or where increases in heart rate or blood pressure are undesirable. Patients with coronary artery disease, maintain normal haemodynamics to avoid myocardial ischaemia. Desflurane is not indicated for use during pregnancy and lactation. **Interactions:** MAC reduced by concomitant N_2O administration. Concomitant administration of opioids or benzodiazepines show a marked reduction in MAC. Neuromuscular blocks are potentiated by desflurane. **Overdose:** Discontinue desflurane, establish clear airway and initiate assisted/controlled ventilation with pure oxygen. Support and maintain adequate haemodynamics. **Legal category:** POM **Date of Preparation:** March 2012.

For posology, incompatibilities and interactions, please refer to the full SPC.

Baxter and Suprane are trademarks of Baxter International Inc.
Baxter Healthcare SA • Postfach, 8010 Zürich • www.baxter.com/baxter_worldwide.html

MD-AN-317 November 2012

Baxter

VIRTUALLY UNBREAKABLE –
AN EVOLUTION IN PACKAGING