



**Keep medicine out of reach of children**  
**Read the leaflet insert carefully before use**  
Only prescription medicine

**Composition**  
**Active ingredient:** Each ml contains 1.0 mmol gadobutrol (equivalent to 604.72 mg gadobutrol).

**Excipients:** Calcibutrol sodium, trometamol, hydrochloric acid (3.6%), water for injection.

**Description**  
Solution for injection.  
Clear, colorless to pale yellow solution.

Physico-chemical properties of the 1.0 mmol/ml solution for injection Gadovist listed below are:

Osmolality at 37 °C: 1117 mOsm/l solution  
pH of the solution: 6.6 – 8.0  
Viscosity at 37°C: 4.96 mPa · s

**Indication**  
This medicinal product is for diagnostic use only.

Gadovist is indicated in adults, and children of all ages (including term neonates) for:

- ▶ Contrast enhancement in cranial and spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- ▶ Contrast enhanced MRI of liver or kidneys in patients with high suspicion or evidence of having focal lesions to classify these lesions as benign or malignant.
- ▶ Contrast enhancement in Magnetic Resonance Angiography (CE-MRA)

Gadovist can also be used for MR imaging of pathologies of the whole body.

It facilitates visualisation of abnormal structures or lesions and helps in the differentiation between healthy and pathological tissue.

**Dosage and Method of Administration**  
**Gadovist should only be administered by healthcare professionals experienced in the field of clinical MRI practice.**

**Method of Administration**  
This medicinal product is for intravenous administration only.

For additional instructions see section 'Instructions for use/handling'.  
Contrast-enhanced MRI can commence immediately afterwards (shortly after the injection depending on the pulse sequences used and the protocol for the examination). Optimal signal enhancement is observed during arterial first pass for CE-MRA and within a period of about 15 minutes after injection of Gadovist for other indications (time depending on type of lesion/tissue).

There are no special requirements in handling the drug after being used.

**Dosage**  
▶ **Adults:**  
Dosage depends on indication. A single intravenous injection of 0.1 mmol Gadovist per kg body weight (equivalent to 0.1 ml Gadovist per kg body weight) is generally sufficient. A total amount of 0.3 mmol Gadovist per kg body weight (equivalent to 0.3 ml Gadovist per kg body weight) may be administered at maximum.

- CNS indications
- The recommended dose for adults is 0.1 mmol per kilogram body weight (mmol/kg BW). This is equivalent to 0.1 ml/kg BW of the 1.0 M solution if a strong clinical suspicion of a lesion persists despite an unremarkable MRI or when more accurate information might influence therapy of the patient, a further injection of up to 0.2 ml/kg BW within 30 minutes of the first injection may be performed.

- Whole Body MRI (except, MRA)

In general, the administration of 0.1 ml Gadovist per kg body weight is sufficient to answer the clinical question.

- CE-MRA

Imaging of one field of view:  
7.5 ml for body weight less than 75 kg  
10 ml for body weight of 75 kg or more  
(corresponding to 0.1-0.15 mmol per kg body weight)

Imaging of more than one field of view:  
15 ml for body weight less than 75 kg  
20 ml for body weight of 75 kg or more  
(corresponding to 0.2-0.3 mmol per kg body weight)

**Special patient populations**  
▶ **Pediatric patients:**  
For children of all ages including full-term newborns the recommended dose is 0.1 mmol gadobutrol per kg body weight (equivalent to 0.1 ml Gadovist per kg body weight) for all indications, see section 'Indication(s)'.  
**Neonates up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age**  
Due to immature renal function in neonates up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age, Gadovist should only be used in these patients after careful consideration at a dose not exceeding 0.1 mmol/kg body weight. More than one dose should not be used during a scan. Because of the lack of information on repeated administration, Gadovist injections should not be repeated unless the interval between injections is at least 7 days.

▶ **Geriatric patients**  
In clinical studies, no overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between elderly (aged 65 years and above) and younger patients, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. No dosage adjustment is considered necessary.

▶ **Patients with renal impairment**  
The elimination of gadobutrol is prolonged in patients with renal impairment. However, to ensure diagnostically useful images no dosage adjustment is recommended (see also section 'Special warnings and precautions for use').

**Contraindication**  
Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in the package insert.

**Special warnings and precautions for use**  
**Hypersensitivity**  
Particularly careful risk-benefit assessment is required in patients with known hypersensitivity to Gadovist.

As with other intravenous contrast agents, Gadovist can be associated with anaphylactoid/hypersensitivity or other idiosyncratic reactions, characterized by cardiovascular, respiratory or cutaneous manifestations, and ranging to severe reactions including shock.

The risk of hypersensitivity reactions is higher in case of:  
– previous reaction to contrast media  
– history of bronchial asthma  
– history of allergic disorders

In patients with an allergic disposition the decision to use Gadovist must be made after particularly careful evaluation of the risk-benefit ratio.

Most of these reactions occur within half an hour of administration. Therefore, post-procedure observation of the patient is recommended. Medication for the treatment of hypersensitivity reactions as well as preparedness for institution of emergency measures are necessary.

Delayed reactions (after hours up to several days) have been rarely observed (see section 'Undesirable effects').

**Impaired renal function**  
Prior to administration of Gadovist all patients should be screened for renal dysfunction by obtaining a history and laboratory tests.

In patients with severely impaired renal function the benefits must be weighed carefully against the risks, since contrast medium elimination is delayed in such cases

Because Gadobutrol is renally excreted sufficient period of time for elimination of the contrast agent from the body prior to any re-administration in patients with renal impairment should be ensured. Usually, complete recovery in the urine was seen in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment within 72 hours. In patients with severely impaired renal function at least 80 % of the administered dose was recovered in the urine within 5 days.

administration of Gadovist should be considered, in order to enhance the contrast agent's elimination.

There have been reports of nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF) associated with the use of gadolinium-containing contrast agents including Gadovist in patients with

- ▶ acute or chronic severe renal impairment (GFR < 30 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) or

▶ acute renal insufficiency of any severity due to the hepato-renal syndrome or in the perioperative liver transplantation period.

Therefore, Gadovist should only be used in these patients after careful risk/benefit assessment (see section 'Undesirable effects').

**Neonates and infants**  
Due to immature renal function in neonates up to 4 weeks of age and infants up to 1 year of age, Gadovist should only be used in these patients after careful consideration.

**Elderly**  
As the renal clearance of gadobutrol may be impaired in the elderly, it is particularly important to screen patients aged 65 years and older for renal dysfunction.

**Seizure disorders**  
As with other gadolinium-chelate-containing contrast media, special attention is necessary in patients with a low threshold for seizures.

**Interactions with other drugs and other forms of interactions**  
No interactions studies with other medicinal products have been conducted.

**Pregnancy and lactation**  
**Pregnancy**  
For gadobutrol no clinical study data on exposed pregnancies are available.

Animal studies at clinically relevant doses have not shown reproductive toxicity after repeated administration.

The potential risk for humans is unknown.

Gadovist should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary.

**Lactation**  
It is unknown whether gadobutrol is excreted in human milk.

There is evidence from non-clinical data that gadobutrol is excreted into breast milk in very small amounts (less than 0.1% of the dose intravenously administered) and the absorption via the gastrointestinal tract is poor (about 5% of the dose orally administered were excreted in the urine).

At clinical doses, no effects on the infant are anticipated and Gadovist can be used during breastfeeding.

**Effects on ability to drive or use machines**  
Have no data about effects on ability to drive or use machines

**Undesirable effects**  
The overall safety profile of Gadovist is based on data from more than 6300 patients in clinical trials, and from post-marketing surveillance.

The most frequently observed adverse drug reactions (≥ 0.5 %) in patients receiving Gadovist are headache, nausea and dizziness.

The most serious adverse drug reactions in patients receiving Gadovist are cardiac arrest and severe anaphylactoid reactions.

Delayed allergic reactions (hours later up to several days) have been rarely observed.

Most of the undesirable effects were of mild to moderate intensity.

**Tabulated list of adverse reactions**  
The adverse drug reactions observed with Gadovist are represented in the table below. They are classified according to System Organ Class. The most appropriate MedDRA term is used to describe a certain reaction and its synonyms and related conditions.

Adverse drug reactions from clinical trials are classified according to their frequency. Frequency groupings are defined according to the following convention: Common: ≥ 1/100 to < 1/10; uncommon: ≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100; rare: ≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000. The adverse drug reactions identified only during post-marketing surveillance, and for which a frequency could not be estimated, are listed under 'not known'. Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

**Table 1: Adverse drug reactions reported in clinical trials or during post-marketing surveillance in patients treated with Gadovist**

System Organ Class	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Not known
<b>Immune system disorders</b>	Hypersensitivity/ anaphylactoid reaction (e.g. anaphylactoid shock*, circulatory collapse*, respiratory arrest*, pulmonary edema, bronchospasm*, cyanosis*, oropharyngeal swelling*)			
<b>Nervous system disorders</b>	Headache	Dizziness Dysgeusia Paresthesia	Loss of consciousness* Convulsion Parosmia	Cardiac arrest*
<b>Cardiac disorders</b>			Tachycardia Palpitations	
<b>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</b>	Dyspnea			
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>	Nausea	Vomiting	Dry mouth	
<b>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</b>		Erythema Pruritus (including generalized pruritus) Rash (including generalized, macular, papular, pruritic rash)		Nephrogenic Systemic Fibrosis (NSF)
<b>General disorders and administration site conditions</b>		Injection site reaction* Feeling hot	Malaise Feeling cold	

\* There have been reports of life-threatening and/or fatal outcomes from this ADR

None of the individual symptoms ADRs listed under hypersensitivity/anaphylactoid reaction identified in clinical trials reached a frequency greater than rate (except for urticaria)

Hypersensitivity/anaphylactoid reactions identified only during post-marketing surveillance (frequency not known)

Injection site reactions (various kinds) comprise the following terms: Injection site extravasation, injection site burning, injection site coliness, injection site warmth, injection site erythema or rash, injection site pain, injection site hematoma

**Side effects may occur during administration should be reported to Doctor.**

**Overdose**  
Single doses of gadobutrol, as high as ± 5 mmol gadobutrol/kg body weight were tolerated well.

No signs of intoxication from an overdose have so far been reported during clinical use.

In case of inadvertent overdose, cardiovascular monitoring (including ECG) and control of renal function are recommended as a measure of precaution.

In case of overdose in patients with renal insufficiency, Gadovist can be removed by haemodialysis. After 3 haemodialysis sessions an average 98 % of the agent are removed from the body. However, there is no evidence that haemodialysis is suitable for prevention of nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF).

**Pharmacodynamic Properties**  
Pharmacotherapeutic group: Paramagnetic contrast media  
ATC Code: V08C A09

**Mechanism of action**  
Gadovist is a paramagnetic contrast agent for magnetic resonance imaging. The contrast-enhancing effect is mediated by gadobutrol, a neutral (non-ionic) complex consisting of gadolinium (III) and the macrocyclic ligand dihydroxy-hydroxymethylpropyl-tetraazacyclodecane-triacetic acid (butrol).

When T<sub>1</sub>-weighted scanning sequences are used in proton magnetic resonance imaging, the gadolinium ion-induced shortening of the spin-lattice relaxation time of excited nuclei leads to an increase of the signal intensity and, hence, to an increase of the image contrast of certain tissues. In T<sub>1</sub>-weighted sequences, however, the induction of local magnetic field inhomogeneities by the large magnetic moment of gadolinium and at high concentrations (during bolus injection) leads to a signal decrease.

relaxation time (T<sub>1</sub>) of protons in plasma – is about 5.6 (mmol·sec) and the relaxation time (T<sub>1</sub>) – determined from the influence on the spin-spin

slight dependency on the strength of the magnetic field.

The macrocyclic ligand forms a stable complex with the paramagnetic gadolinium ion with extremely high in-vivo and in-vitro stability (thermodynamic stability constant: log K = 21.2). Gadobutrol is a highly water-soluble, extremely hygrophilic compound with a partition coefficient does not display any inhibitory interaction with enzymes.

**Clinical efficacy and safety**  
In a study designed as an intra-individual, crossover comparison, Gadovist was compared to gadoterate meglumine (both at 0.1 mmol/kg) in the visualization of cerebral neoplastic enhancing lesions in 132 patients.

The primary efficacy endpoint was the overall preference for either Gadovist or gadoterate meglumine by the median blinded reader. Superiority of Gadovist was demonstrated by a p-value of 0.0004. In detail, a preference of Gadovist was given for 42 patients (32%) compared to an overall preference for gadoterate meglumine for 16 patients (12%). For 74 patients (56%) no preference for one or the other contrast agent was given.

For the secondary variables lesion-to-brain ratio was found to be statistically significantly higher for Gadovist (p<0.0003). Percent of enhancement was higher with Gadovist compared to gadoterate meglumine, with a statistically significant difference for the blinded reader (p<0.0003).

Contrast-to-noise ratio, showed a higher mean value following Gadovist 129.165 compared to gadoterate meglumine. The difference was not statistically significant.

**Pharmacokinetic Properties**  
**General Introduction**  
Gadobutrol behaves in the organism like other highly hydrophilic biologically inert, renally excreted compounds (e.g. mannitol or inulin).

**Absorption and Distribution**  
Gadobutrol is rapidly distributed in the extracellular space. Protein binding is negligible. After a dose of 0.1 mmol gadobutrol/kg body weight, an average of 0.59 mmol gadobutrol/l plasma was measured 2 minutes after the injection and 0.3 mmol gadobutrol/l plasma 60 minutes p.i..

Investigations in animals:  
In rats, it has been demonstrated that gadobutrol does not penetrate the intact blood-brain barrier

In rabbits, the placental transfer was insignificant, 0.01 % of the administered dose being detected in the fetuses.

In lactating rats, less than 0.1% of the total administered dose was excreted into the breast milk. In rats, absorption after oral administration was found to be very small and amounted to about 5 % based on the fraction of the dose excreted in urine.

Enterohepatic circulation has not been observed.

**Metabolism**  
Gadobutrol is not metabolized.

**Elimination**  
Gadobutrol is eliminated from plasma with a mean terminal half-life of 1.81 hours (range 1.33 - 2.13 hours).

Gadobutrol is excreted in an unchanged form via the kidneys. The extrarenal elimination is negligible. Renal clearance of gadobutrol is 1.1 to 1.7 ml/min/kg in healthy subjects and, thus, comparable to the renal clearance of inulin, pointing to the fact that gadobutrol is eliminated by glomerular filtration. More than 50 % of the given dose were excreted within two hours after intravenous administration via the urine. Gadobutrol was completely excreted within 24 hours. Less than 0.1 % was eliminated via the feces.

**Linearity/non-linearity**  
The pharmacokinetics of gadobutrol in humans were dose proportional (e.g. C<sub>max</sub>, AUC) and dose independent (e.g. V<sub>d</sub>, t<sub>1/2</sub>), respectively

Additional information on special populations

• **Geriatric patients**  
Due to physiological changes in renal function with age, in elderly healthy volunteers (aged 65 years and above) systemic exposure was increased by approximately 33% (men) and 54% (women) and terminal half-life by approximately 33% (men) and 58% (women). The plasma clearance is reduced by approximately 25% (men) and 35% (women), respectively. The recovery of the administered dose in urine was complete after 24 h in all volunteers and there was no difference between elderly and non-elderly healthy volunteers.

**System Organ Class**

**Immune system disorders**

**Nervous system disorders**

**Cardiac disorders**

**Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders**

**Gastrointestinal disorders**

**Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders**

**General disorders and administration site conditions**

light, moderate, severe reactions should be reported to the manufacturer after medication parameters administration.

**Safety pharmacology**  
In preclinical cardiovascular safety pharmacology studies, depending on the dose administered, transient increases in blood pressure and myocardial contractility were observed. These effects have not been observed in humans.

**Incompatibilities**  
In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

**Shelf life**  
3 years  
After the vial/bottle has been opened or the prefilled syringe or prefilled cartridge has been prepared for use, Gadovist remains stable for 24 hours at 20 to 25°C and must be discarded thereafter.

**Instructions for use/handling**  
**Visual inspection**  
This medicinal product should be visually inspected before use. Gadovist should not be used in case of severe discoloration, the occurrence of particulate matter or a defective container.

**Prefilled syringes**  
The prefilled syringe must be taken from the pack and prepared for the injection immediately before the administration.

The tip cap should be removed from the prefilled syringe immediately before use.

Any contrast medium solution not used in one examination must be discarded.

**Glass syringe only:**

1. Open the package

2. Break the protective cover

3. Remove the rubber stopper

4. Remove the protective cover

5. Remove the air in the syringe

6. Remove the air in the syringe

**Plastic syringe only:**

**HAND INJECTION**

1. Open the package

2. Take syringe and plunger rod out of the package

3. Turn clock-wise the plunger rod into the syringe

4. Open the cap with a twist

5. Remove the air in the syringe

6. Remove the air in the syringe

7. Connect the tip of the syringe o the tubing system clock-wise and go on according to the instructions of the device manufacturer

8. Remove the cap with a twist

9. Remove the air in the syringe

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