DESCRIPTION FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM is prepared from the plasma of rabbits immunised with the venom of the male funnel web spider (Atrax robustus). Each vial of the product contains 125 units of antivenom which has been

Product Information

APPROVED NAME

standardised to neutralise 1.25 mg of lunnel web spidor venom. The product also contains olygine and other rabbit plasma proteins. It is presented as a freeze dried powder for reconstitution. FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM is a purified

FUNNEL WEB SPICER ANTIVENOM - AUST B 31847

Pharmacology

immunopiobulin (mainly immunopiobulin Gi), derived from rabbit plasma, which contains specific ambedies against the twin exhetances in the vanors of the funnal walsolder. Altay robustus. There is evidence to show that the antiverom is effective

in the treatment of patients bitten by some other tunnel web spidors of the Hadronyche genus (formerly Atrax). INDICATIONS

For the treatment of patients who exhibit manifestations of systemic envenoming following a bite by a funnel web spider.

CONTRAINDICATIONS There are no absolute contraindications, but the product should not be used unless there is clear evidence of

systemic envenoming with the potential for serious toxic effects. (See PRECAUTIONS for use of FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM in patients with a known alterox.) PRECAUTIONS

When medicinal products prepared from animal plasma are administered, infectious diseases due to the transmission of infective agents cannot be totally excluded. This applies to pathogens of hithorto unknown origin. This possibility must always be

considered and should be conveyed, whenever possible, to patients who may receive the product, Historically there have been no known recorded cases of transmission of viruses by this product.

If the patient has received effective first aid ffirm bandaging and a splint), symptoms and signs of envenoming may not become apparent until removal of the bandage but may then develop rapidly.

A proportion of people bitten by funnel web spiders have symptoms that are so mild that antivenors is not Decessory The patient should be observed for signs of envenoming for at least four hours after being bitten or after removing the pressure bandage before a decision is made not to administer the antivenom.

Removal of the bandage and splint may precipitate the systemic offects of the venom in patients who

These twoically consist of severe local pain, nausea.

vomiting, abdominal pain, profuse sweating, salivation,

lactrymation and severe dysonnes. Mental confirming

leading to come may occur as well as hypertension and

pulmonary pedisma. Local and general fasciculation of

have been bilten.

muscles is usually present.

As systemic effects of the venom can occur rapidly it may be necessary to give symptomatic treatment with drugs such as atropine and muscle relaxants until the antivocom is offective As this product is prepared from animal serum, severe alleroic reactions may follow, including

anaphylactic shock, though this is uncommon. A syringe already loaded with 1:1000 adrenaline must be available during antivenom therapy. Anaphylaptoid reactions are more likely to occur in those who are atopic or who have previously received rabbit serum. Premedication with adrenaline and intravenous anithistamine may be of help, particularly in those who are known to be at risk. The routine use of such

premedication is convoversial. The results of skin testing to determine patients who may have an alleroic reaction are not satisfactory and should not be undertaken. Symptoms and signs of anaphylaxis include pallor, tachycardia, unicaria, angioedema, cough and dyspnosa due to Jarynosal pademo or bronchospasm. Nausea. vomiting and abdominal pain are less common. Tvolcal signs of shock may develop in 1 to 2 minutes and the patient may consulse, become unresponsive and dis-Should anaphylaxis occur, the administration of antivenom should be stopped and 0.3 to 0.5 ml, of 1:1000 advensions

should be injected subcutaneously (0.01 ml./kg in children). This can be repeated after 2 to 3 minutes if necessary. In severe cases, intravenous artificiamine may be of help, together with intravenous conficosteroids to avoid late reactions. Further administration of antivecom should be considered in the light of the relative problems of enveromation and anaphylaxis. Severe cases of systemic envenoming should be

managed in an intensive care unit.

Delayed serum sickness can occur following the use of animal derived antivenous. The most common manifestations include fever, cutaneous eruptions, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy and albuminuria. Less commonly, arthritis, nechritis, neuropathy and vascultis can occur. The condition usually appears 8-13 days after the use of antivenom but can occur as soon as 12 hours after a second injection of a similar animal protein.

Use in pregnancy There is no information of the use of this product in pregnant women.

Hee In Jactation

No information is available on the use of the product during factation.

ADVERSE REACTIONS As the product is of animal origin, severe allergic

reactions are possible (see PRECAUTIONS). There has been a single spontaneous report to the manufacturer of a severe anaphylacioid reaction following administration

of this product. The patient responded to standard medical management of severe anaphylactoid reaction.

it should be borne in mind that although the antivenom has been available for a number of years, there are crobably less than 1500 cases where it has been used

and it is unlikely that anyone would have received a close of rabbit serum on more than one occasion.

As the recording of adverse events is principally by means of report forms which are, in most cases, returned

within 24 hours of administration of the antivenom, the incidence of serum sidengss is unknown.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION The dose of FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM is dependent on the extent of envenoming. The

recommended initial dose is 2 yiels of FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM reconstituted with the volume of Water for Injections BP indicated on the label (up to 10.5 mL) and should be administered by slow

intravenous injection. The dose is the same for both adults and children.

After reconstitution the product must be used immediately

Before giving the injection of antivenom, a separate swings should be loaded with 1:1000 adrenaling,

as anaphylactic reactions can occur rapidly (see PRECAUTIONS). If a severe reaction occurs, 0.3-0.5 mL of 1:1000 advengine (0.01 mL/kg in children) should be injected

subcutaneously and repeated as necessary.

Δικέναξο

Parkville Victoria 3052 Date of TGA Approval:

It may occasionally be necessary to treat both

If the effects of the venom have not been completely

reversed, the dose of antivanom may be receated in 15

minutes, providing it is sale to do so. In a few cases,

A proportion of people bitten by funnel web spiders

have symptoms that are so mild that antivenom is not necessary. It is estimated that the proportion of those

bitten by furnel web spiders who become seriously ill

is between 1 in 5 and 1 in 10. First aid with pressure

handaging and immobilisation tends to delay the great of

the illness and may allow local detectioation. Removal of

the bandage may precipitate the onset of symptoms and signs of envenoming.

The patient should be observed for signs of envenoming

for at least four hours after being bitten or after removing

the pressure bandage before a decision is made not to

FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM contains no antimicrobial preservative. Use once only and discard

FLINNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM is available as

a freeze dried preparation containing 125 units of antivenom as approximately 100 ms immunorinhulin

FUNNEL WEB SPIDER ANTIVENOM should be protected from light and stored below 8°C (Refricerate).

The reconstituted product must be used immediately.

No information is available on overdosago.

dispensed in 20 mL glass containers.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SPONSOR

envenoming and anaphylaxis simultaneously.

buther doses may be needed.

ariminister the antivenom.

any residue.

PRESENTATION

STORAGE

CSI United

45 Proter Boad

Date of Most Recent Amendment: 14 February 2005

9 December 1996

05040000