The Radiology Clinic

MEDICATION GUIDE
PROHANCE® *(prō-ˈhan(t)s)*
(Gadoteridol Injection) for intravenous use

What is PROHANCE?
- PROHANCE is a prescription medicine called a gadolinium-based contrast agent (GBCA). PROHANCE, like other GBCAs, is used with a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner to see problems in your body.
- An MRI exam with a GBCA, including PROHANCE, helps your doctor to see problems better than an MRI exam without a GBCA.
- Your doctor has reviewed your medical records and has determined that you would benefit from using a GBCA with your MRI exam

What is the most important information I should know about PROHANCE?
- PROHANCE is a medicine that will be given to you for your magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) procedure.
- PROHANCE contains a "heavy metal" called gadolinium. Small amounts of gadolinium can stay in your body, including the brain, bones, skin, and other parts of your body, for a long time (several months to years).
- There are no known harmful effects from gadolinium staying in the body in patients with normal kidneys. More studies on the safety of gadolinium are underway.
- Rarely, patients have reported pains, tiredness, and skin, muscle or bone ailments for a long time, but these symptoms have not been directly linked to gadolinium.
- There are different GBCAs that can be used for your MRI exam. The amount of gadolinium that stays in the body is different for different gadolinium medicines. Gadolinium stays in the body more after Omniscan or Optimark than after Eovist, Magnevist, or MultiHance. Gadolinium stays in the body the least after Dotarem, Gadavist, or ProHance.
- People who get many doses of gadolinium medicines, women who are pregnant and young children may be at increased risk from gadolinium staying in the body.
- Some people with kidney problems who get gadolinium medicines can develop a condition with severe thickening of the skin, muscles and other organs in the body (nephrogenic systemic fibrosis). Your healthcare provider should screen you to see how well your kidneys are working before you receive PROHANCE.

Do not receive PROHANCE if you have had a severe allergic reaction to GBCAs, including gadoteridol, or any of the ingredients in PROHANCE.

Before receiving PROHANCE, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:
- have had any MRI procedures in the past where you received a GBCA. Your healthcare provider may ask you for more information including the dates of these MRI procedures.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if PROHANCE can harm your unborn baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the possible risks to an unborn baby if a GBCA such as PROHANCE is received during pregnancy
- have kidney problems, diabetes, or high blood pressure
- have had an allergic reaction to dyes (contrast agents) including GBCAs

What are the possible side effects of PROHANCE?
- **See "What is the most important information I should know about PROHANCE?"**
- **Allergic reactions. PROHANCE can cause allergic reactions that can sometimes be serious. Your healthcare provider will monitor you closely for symptoms of an allergic reaction.**

The most common side effects of PROHANCE include: nausea, distortion of the sense of taste, and headache.
These are not all the possible side effects of PROHANCE.
Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about the safe and effective use of PROHANCE.
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. You can ask your healthcare provider for information about PROHANCE that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in PROHANCE?
Active ingredient: gadoteridol
Inactive ingredients: calteridol calcium, tromethamine
Manufactured by: BIPSO GmbH-78224 Singen (Germany)
Manufactured for: Bracco Diagnostics Inc., Monroe Township, NJ 08831
For more information, go to www.imaging.bracco.com or call 1-800-257-5181

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration COEB505

Patient Signature:_____ Date: _____

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