

SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

Catalogue Number	CS-ED-00986
Product Name	Metamizole
CAS No.	50567-35-6
Category	API
Synonyms	Pyridone; Methamizole; Noramidopyrine methanesulfonic acid
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email sales@clearsynth.com for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Not available

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Not available

Not available

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
Not available	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
Not available	Not available

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Metamizole
 CAS Number : 50567-35-6
 Molecular Formula : C13H17N3O4S
 Molecular Weight : 311.36
 Parent Chemical : Metamizole
 Synonyms : Pyridone; Methamizole; Noramidopyrine methanesulfonic acid
 Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available

Property	Value
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: Cases of liver injury from metamizole were rarely reported before 2019 when two case series of liver injury from its use including fatalities were reported from Germany. Reassessments were conducted by the European Medicines Agency based upon accumulation of more than 40 cases. Within a year or two, reviews of more than 50 cases of clinically apparent liver injury due to metamizole were described. The clinical features of metamizole-associated liver injury have varied greatly, some being hyper-acute with rapid onset of fever, rash, and jaundice after the initial or first several doses. These cases may represent hypersensitivity reactions such as hepatic involvement in DRESS syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, or Stevens-Johnson syndrome. In other instances, metamizole induced liver injury arose during more prolonged therapy after a latency of 2 to 16 weeks, manifested by the gradual onset of fatigue, nausea, anorexia, and right upper quadrant discomfort followed by dark urine and jaundice. Serum enzyme elevations were typically hepatocellular and, less commonly, mixed and even cholestatic. Recovery was usually rapid once metamizole was stopped and rarely required immunosuppressive therapy. In a

proportion of patients, however, serum aminotransferase levels can be quite high at onset with minimal increases in alkaline phosphatase and with continued rises serum bilirubin levels, rapid onset of liver failure, and need for emergency liver transplantation or death. Many of these cases are “autoimmune hepatitis-like” and autoantibodies including ANA and AMA are frequently detected. A distinctive immune marker known as liver kidney microsomal antibody (anti-LKM) has been found in a high proportion of cases, at least when tested by immunofluorescence. Serum IgG levels are usually normal or only mildly elevated, and liver histology does not resemble typical spontaneous autoimmune hepatitis. As might be expected, the fatality rate appears to be at least 10% in cases with hepatocellular injury and jaundice. There have been multiple reports of fatalities and need for liver transplants due to liver injury caused by metamizole. Recurrence upon re-exposure is usually abrupt in onset and more severe in course than the initial episode. The incidence of clinically apparent liver injury from metamizole is not known but be as high as 1 per 1000 persons. Likelihood score: A (well described although rare cause of clinically apparent liver injury).

- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: No data available.
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: No data available.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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