## **Sodium Chloride**

# 0.9% Solution for Intravenous Infusion Electrolyte

### Wound irrigation

The amount of solution to be used for wound irrigation or moistening 9.00 g depends on actual requirements

### Paediatric patients

154 mmol/L The dose has to be adjusted according to the individual need of water and 154 mmol/L electrolytes as well as the patient's age, weight and clinical condition. When administering this solution the total <u>daily</u> fluid intake should be taken into account.

### Method of administration

Intravenous use

When performing pressure infusion, using solution packed in a flexible container, all air must be expelled from the container and the giving set prior to starting the infusion.

### Contraindications

308 m0sm/L

4.5 - 7.0

0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution must not be administered to patients in states of

### hyperhydration.

### Special warnings and precautions for use

Special warnings

General

0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution should only be administered with caution in cases of

- hypokalaemia
- hypernatraemia
- hyperchloraemia
- disorders where restriction of sodium intake is indicated, such as cardiac insufficiency, generalized oedema, pulmonary oedema, hypertension, eclampsia, severe renal insufficiency.

### Precautions for use

Clinical monitoring should include checks of the serum ionogram, the water balance, and the acid-base status.

High infusion rates should be avoided in cases of hypertonic dehydration because of possible increases of plasma osmolarity and plasma sodium concentration.

Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

None known

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PH\_\_5 0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution 5/12627080/0319 GIF (EP) Production site: Penang



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## Up to 40 ml/kg body weight (BW) per day, corresponding to 6 mmol of sodium per kg $\mathsf{BW}$

Infusion rate:

electrolytes:

Daily dose:

Composition

Electrolvtes:

Sodium

Chloride

pН

Excipients:

Water for injections

Pharmaceutical form

Solution for infusion

Theoretical osmolarity

ATC-code: B05B B01

· Chloride losses,

ades and dressings.

Indications

ments,

Dosage

Adults

Sodium chloride

Each 1000 mL of solution contains

A clear, colourless aqueous solution

Solutions affecting the electrolyte balance, electrolytes

• Short-term intravascular volume substitution,

• Hypotonic dehydration or isotonic dehydration,

Dosage and Method of Administration

• Fluid and electrolyte substitution in hypochloraemic alkalosis,

· Vehicle solution for compatible electrolyte concentrates and medica-

• Externally for wound irrigation and for moistening of wound tampon-

The dose is adjusted according to the actual requirements of water and

Pharmacotherapeutic group:

Up to 5 ml/kg BW/h.

Pressure infusion

In the management of acute volume deficiency, i.e. imminent or manifest hypovolaemicshock, higher doses and infusion rates may be applied, e.g. by pressure infusion.

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### Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

## Pregnancy

There is a limited amount of data from the use of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indireproductive toxicity.

As the concentrations of sodium and chloride are similar to that in human body no harmful effects are to be expected if the product is used as indicated.

Therefore 0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution can be used as indicated.

Nevertheless, caution has to be exercised in the presence of eclampsia (see section"Special warnings and precautions for use").

Lactation

As the concentration of sodium and chloride are similar to that in human body no harmful effects are to be expected if the product is used as indicated

0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution can be used as indicated.

### Effects on ability to drive and use machines

0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution has no influence on the ability to drive and use machines

### Undesirable effects

Administration of large amounts may lead to hypernatraemia and hyperchloraemia (see section"Overdose").

### Overdose

### Symptoms

Overdose may result in hypernatraemia, hyperchloraemia, overhydration, hyperosmolarity of the serum, and metabolic acidosis.

### Treatment

Immediate cessation of administration, administration of diuretics with continuous monitoring of serum electrolytes, correction of electrolyte and acid-base imbalances.

### Incompatibilities

When mixing with other medicinal products, possible incompatibilities should be considered.

### Expiry date

The product must not be used beyond the expiry date stated on the labelling.

After dilution or admixture of additives

rect harmful effects of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution with respect to From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibilities of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 ° C, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

### Special precautions for storage

Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C.

For storage conditions of the diluted medicinal product, see section above.

### Availability

Plastic bottle 100mL, 500mL and 1L. (Ecoflac Plus Twin Port)

DR-XY46124

### Instructions for disposal and other handling

No special requirements for disposal. The containers are for single use only. After use discard container and any remaining contents.

Only to be used if solution is clear, colourless and the container and its closure are undamaged.

### Caution

Foods, Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics Act prohibits dispensing without prescription.

For suspected adverse drug reaction, report to the FDA: www.fda.gov.ph Seek medical attention immediately at the first sign of any adverse drug reaction

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