FLEBOGAMMA® 10% DIF Intravenous Immunoglobulin

FLEBOGAMMA® 10% DIF is a human intravenous (IV) immunoglobulin (IVIg) solution for infusion. It is available in Australia as 5 g (50 mL), 10 g (100 mL) & 20 g (200 mL) vials. Always read the Product Information (PI) in the box carefully before commencing.

**WARNING!** DO NOT administer FLEBOGAMMA® 10% DIF using infusion protocols for FLEBOGAMMA® 5% DIF or ANY other brands of IVIg (including PRIVIGEN® 10% & INTRAGAM® P 6%).

**STORAGE**
- FLEBOGAMMA® 10% DIF must be stored below 30°C or refrigerated in a monitored blood fridge (in transfusion service where available).
- It must not be stored in domestic/ward refrigerator.
- Do not freeze.
- Removal from storage must be documented in the register or electronic system for the purposes of tracking as per health service procedures / transfusion service provider requirements.
- Do not use after the expiry date.
- Store protected from light.
- FLEBOGAMMA® 10% contains no antimicrobial preservative. Use in 1 patient, on 1 occasion only.
- Contact transfusion service provider/product provider for advice re handling/return of any unused bottles (unopened).
- Used bottles MUST be discarded in medical waste & are not suitable for recycling.

**VISUALLY INSPECT PRODUCT**
- FLEBOGAMMA® 10% DIF should be a clear or slightly opalescent, colourless to pale yellow liquid.
- Do not use solutions that are cloudy or have deposits (any sediment or particles) - contact the transfusion service provider.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS & PRECAUTIONS**
- Always refer to the full PI.
- Patients with rare total IgA deficiency should have the IVIg product with the lowest IgA content - INTRAGAM® P 6% is the preferred product.
- Contraindicated in those with known hypersensitivity to this product.
- Product contains 50 mg/mL of sorbitol as excipient.
- **WARNING!** Contraindicated in patients with rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance.
  - Babies and young children should NOT receive this product as hereditary fructose intolerance may not yet be diagnosed & may be fatal.
  - SA Immunoglobulin Therapy Advisory Group has determined that this product will NOT be issued to children under 5 years old.
- Interferences with determination of blood glucose levels are not expected.

**PRIOR TO ADMINISTRATION**
- Correct reversible risk factors for adverse reactions (such as dehydration) before infusion is given.
- Ensure prescription is complete including the BRAND & CONCENTRATION of IVIg prescribed.
- Check informed consent is documented as per health service policy.
- Explain procedure to patient including symptoms of possible reactions.
- Ensure IV access patent.
- Record baseline observations (TPR & BP) & general patient status including pre-existing rashes.
- Ensure circumstances/situation appropriate to proceed.
- Check resuscitation equipment, including oxygen & adrenaline are available & in working order.
- Read the PI contained in the box.
- Allow the product to reach room temperature

**ENSURE RIGHT PATIENT - RIGHT PRODUCT**
- **WARNING!** Verify correct patient, product (including brand & concentration) & prescription.
- The patient’s identify MUST always be confirmed prior to administration.
- Check as per IV medication/health service policy.

**DOCUMENTATION OF BATCH NUMBER**
- All product batch numbers must be documented in the patient’s medical record – the vials have a peel off label with the batch number.
- The transfusion service provider may also attach peel off label(s).

**IV LINE/PUMPS**
- The use of a pump is recommended to ensure constant delivery of accurate rates.
- A new standard IV line or blood administration set (170 - 200 micron filter) may be used.
- Administration from a glass bottle requires a vented system.

**MEDICATION/OTHER IV FLUIDS**
- **CAUTION!** Do not mix or piggy back this product with other medications or IV fluids.
- Administered via a separate IV line.
- Premedication may be prescribed (e.g. for a history of reaction as per treating doctor).
- Consider clearing the line with 0.9% Sodium Chloride solution (Normal Saline) on completion of infusion.

**CAUTION!** Do not mix or piggy back this product with other medications or IV fluids.
- Administered via a separate IV line.
- Premedication may be prescribed (e.g. for a history of reaction as per treating doctor).
- Consider clearing the line with 0.9% Sodium Chloride solution (Normal Saline) on completion of infusion.

Disclaimer: This is a guide only and the information contained herein is general in nature and does not correspond to or reflect any particular patient’s circumstances or condition(s). It is not a substitute for expert opinion and/or clinical advice. Each of the parties involved in developing this document expressly disclaims and accepts no responsibility for any undesirable consequences arising from relying on the information, products, procedures or services referred to herein.

Produced by SA BloodSafe Program, in conjunction with the SA Immunoglobulin Therapy Advisory Group, based on Australian Product information.

BloodSafe Guide to Administration, Public - I2 - A1

TP-L3-418 v1.1 5/11/2015
**FLEBOGAMMA® 10% DIF INFUSION RATES**

- Infusion rates should be calculated & prescribed by the treating doctor. Use ideal body weight to calculate infusion rates in obese patients.
- Start slowly, increase rate gradually only if tolerated.
- If the line is not primed with IVIg, consider this volume in the timing of rate increases.

**NOTE: INFUSION RATES**

0.5 mL/kg/hr for 30 minutes
1.0 mL/kg/hr for 30 minutes
2.0 mL/kg/hr for 30 minutes
3.0 mL/kg/hr with a max. rate of 400 mL/hr Routine use of higher rates is not recommended.

**Lower max. rate of up to 2 mL/kg/hr (max. 200 mL/hr)** is recommended in high risk patients e.g.
- > 65 years; diabetics; obese;
- those with pre-existing or risk factors for: cardiac disease, renal failure or arterial or venous thromboembolism;
- those with hyperviscosity; paraprotein or dehydration
  (for more info see PI & consult treating doctor).

- In septic patients or those with multiple risk factors, discuss timing of IVIg administration with an expert.
- During an infusion, subsequent vials may commence at same rate that the preceding vial finished.
- Each bottle should be completed within 4 hours.
- It is recommended that subsequent infusions are given according to the same protocol (consult treating doctor if there has been a change in health status or reaction to a previous infusion).

**REACTIONS**

- Tend to be related to the rate of the infusion & are more common in certain patient groups - refer to PI.
- **Symptoms/signs** may include: dyspnoea, wheezing, chest tightness, coughing, changes in blood pressure, tachycardia, flushing, fever, rigors, skin rash/urticaria, headache, vomiting, nausea & abdominal & back pain.

**REACTIONS (continued)**

- **If a reaction does occur:**
  - stop administration immediately
  - assess vital signs
  - notify the medical officer
  - provide emergency care as required.
- For minor reactions (headache is most common) the infusion can often be restarted cautiously at a slower rate after patient has improved clinically.
- Follow your institutional procedure for reporting adverse events to IVIg. Inform your transfusion service/product provider.

**OBSERVATIONS**

Refer to health service policies/procedures for IVIg infusions & PI for any specific recommendations as well as considering individual patient factors & consulting with the treating doctor.

**General recommendations:**

- Close observation is required & patient’s general status should be monitored regularly throughout the infusion.
- A common approach is to take a TPR & BP:
  - as a baseline prior to commencing
  - each rate increase
  - hourly once maximum rate is achieved
  - on completion
  - if the patient experiences new or increased symptoms.

**OBSERVATION POST INFUSION**

The following patients should be monitored for 1 hour after completion of the infusion:

- those who have not had IVIg before
- those who have switched from another product
- where there has been a long interval since last infusion
- where there has been a significant deterioration in health
- those who have had a reaction to the current or previous infusion.

Other patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes. See PI, health service procedure & consult treating doctor.

---

Disclaimer: This is a guide only and the information contained herein is general in nature and does not correspond to or reflect any particular patient's circumstances or condition(s). It is not a substitute for expert opinion and/or clinical advice. Each of the parties involved in developing this document expressly disclaims and accepts no responsibility for any undesirable consequences arising from relying on the information, products, procedures or services referred to herein.

Produced by SA BloodSafe Program, in conjunction with the SA Immunoglobulin Therapy Advisory Group, based on Australian Product information.