

1.17.2 Patient information leaflet (For All Products not subject to Medical Prescription)

葡萄糖注射液塑料瓶通用说明书尺寸: 130*190mm 英语

Glucose Injection

Please read this instruction manual carefully and under the guidance of the physician to use.

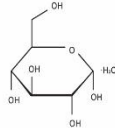
Warnings

- (1) The product detailed inspection before use, don't use when abnormal such as turbid solution, foreign material, lose seal, leakage, bottle or bottleneck cracks.
(2) By using this product to be used once.

[Drug name] Glucose Injection

[Ingredients] Glucose, whose chemical name is D-(+)-glucopyranosyl-hydrate.

Chemical structural formula:



Molecular formula: $C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot H_2O$

Molecular weight: 198.17

Excipients: hydrochloric acid

[Description] This product is colorless or almost colorless clear liquid with a sweet taste.

[Indication] (1) Energy and fluid Supplement: hypoalbumentation or massive fluid loss (such as vomiting ,diarrhea etc.) due to miscellaneous causes, total parenteral nutrition, hunger of ketosis; (2) Hypoglycemia; (3) Hyperkalemia; (4) Hypertonic solution used as the dehydration agent; (5) Preparation of peritoneal dialysis solution; (6) Drug diluent; (7) Intravenous glucose tolerance test; (8) Used for preparation of GLK.

[Specifications] 100ml:5g; 100ml:10g; 250ml:12.5g; 250ml:25g; 500ml:25g; 500ml:50g

[Dosage and Administration] (1) Energy supplement; in general patients who eat less or cannot eat because of some reason, can be infused 25% Glucose Injection, while rehydration. Glucose consumption calculated according to required heat. (2) Total parenteral nutrition therapy Glucose is the most important energy supply material of this therapy, in the non-protein energy, calorie supply of glucose and fat ratio was 2:1. Specific energy consumption based on clinical need. According to the need of fluid volume, glucose can prepare 25% to 50% different concentrations, if necessary, per 5-10g of glucose by adding regular insulin 1unit. As hypertonic glucose solution was normally applied, which more irritable to vein, and fat emulsion was also needed, so generally was infused into systemic veins. (3) Intravenous injection 20-40ml 50% glucose injection in severe cases of hypoglycemia. (4) Hunger of ketosis In severe cases, patient can intravenous drip with 5-25% glucose injection ,100g glucose per day can basically control the disease. (5) Dehydration Isotonic dehydration was intravenously given 5% glucose injection. (6) Hyperkalemia infusing 10-25% of the injection, every 2-4g glucose plus 1 unit of regular insulin, can reduce serum potassium concentration However, this treatment only make extracellular potassium ions into the cell, the total potassium content unchanged. if measures are not taken to excrete potassium, there again is the possibility of hyperkalemia. (7) Tissue dehydration 20-50ml hypertonic solution (generally use 50% glucose injection) was rapidly infused but the lasting time is short. Please take attention to preparation to preventing hyperglycemia, currently less. when used to regulate the osmotic pressure of peritoneal dialysis solution. 20ml 50% glucose injection namely 10g glucose, can make the osmotic pressure of 1L peritoneal dialysis solution increase 55 mOsm/kg H_2O .

[Adverse Reactions] (1) Phlebitis occur when hypertonic glucose injection is use if infused into systemic veins, the incidence of phlebitis will decrease. (2) High concentration of glucose injection exudate can cause local swelling and pain. (3) Reactive hypoglycemia: combined use of overdose

insulin, the original tendency of hypoglycemia, and suddenly stop total parenteral nutrition therapy are prone to takeplace. (4) HHNC: more common in diabetes, stress state. using a large number of glucocorticoid, uremic peritoneal dialysis patients given hypertonic glucose solution and the total nutritional therapies. (5) Electrolyte disorders: long-term supply of glucose alone is prone to cause hypokalemia and hyponatremia. and hypophosphatemia. (6) Intrinsic cardiac insufficiency. (7) Hyperkalemia: occasionally occur in Patients with type I diabetes when high concentration of glucose was applied.

[Contraindication] (1) Patients whose diabetic ketoacidosis were not controlled; (2) Non-ketotic hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state.

[Precautions] (1) In the straw, excessive infusion of glucose injection could stimulate fetal to secrete insulin, thus cause postpartum infant hypoglycemia. (2) Used prudence in following circumstances: (1) With regards to oral glucose tolerance test, dumping symptoms and hypoglycemic reaction are prone to occur and should be replaced by intravenous glucose tolerance test in subtotal gastrectomy patients; (2) Periodic paralysis and hypokalemia patients; (3) On the occasion of stress state and using glucocorticoid, are vulnerable to induce hyperglycemia; (4) Edema and severe heart. renal insufficiency, liver cirrhosis ascites, prone to cause water-sodium retention, should control infusion capacity; cardiac dysfunction, in particular, should control the dropping speed.

[Usage during the pregnancy and sucking period] In the straw, excessive infusion of glucose injection could stimulate fetal to secrete insulin, thus cause postpartum infant hypoglycemia.

[Usage for children] Infusing too fast, can cause palpitations, arrhythmia, and even acute left ventricular failure.

[Usage for elderly] Infusing too fast, can cause palpitations, arrhythmia, and even acute left ventricular failure.

[Drug interaction] Did not conduct the experiment and no reliable reference.

[Overdose] Did not conduct the experiment and no reliable reference.

[Pharmacology and toxicology] Glucose is one of the body's main heat source, every gram of glucose can produce 4 kcal (16.7kJ) heat, therefore, used to supplement energy and cure hypoglycemia. Decrease serum potassium concentration, when glucose is intravenously infused together with insulin, because potassium ions are required to participate in glycogen synthesis, so potassium ions enter into cells. Consequently it is used to treat hyperkalemia. Rapid intravenous drip of hypertonic glucose injection can cause tissue dehydration, thus used as the dehydration agent. In addition, glucose is the main material to maintain and regulate the osmotic pressure of peritoneal dialysis solution.

[Pharmacokinetics] Glucose which was infused can directly into blood stream. In the body, complete oxidation of glucose can generate CO_2 and water, exerted by lungs and kidneys, and produce energy as well. In addition, glucose can be converted into glycogen and fat for storage. In general, normal human can make use of 6mg/kg glucose every minute.

[Storage] Store in a tightly sealed container.

[Package] Plastic bottle, 100ml/bottle, 250ml/bottle, 500ml/bottle.

[Shelf-life] 36 months

[Manufacturer]

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