

<b>MODULE-1</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND PRODUCT INFORMATION</b>
<b>NAME OF THE PRODUCT</b>	<b>NS (SODIUM CHLORIDE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION BP)</b>

**1.6 Product Information**
**1.6.1 Prescribing Information (Summary of Product Characteristics)**

**1. Name of the Medicinal Product:**  
NS (Sodium Chloride Intravenous Infusion BP)

**1.1 Strength**  
0.9% w/v

**1.2 Pharmaceutical form**  
Intravenous Infusion

**2. Qualitative and Quantitative Composition:**
**2.1 Qualitative declaration**

**Product Name:** NS  
**Generic Name:** Sodium Chloride Intravenous Infusion BP  
**Label Claim:** Each 100 ml contains:  
Sodium Chloride BP.....0.9% w/v  
Water for Injections BP..... q.s.

**2.2 Quantitative declaration**

S. No.	Name of Ingredient	Reference	Qty./ 100 ml	Function of Ingredient
1.	Sodium Chloride	BP	900.00mg	Active Ingredient
2.	Water for Injections	BP	q.s to make 100 ml	Vehicle

**2.3 Salts and hydrates**  
Not Applicable

**3. Pharmaceutical Form**  
Intravenous Infusion

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#### **4. Clinical Particulars**

##### **4.1 Therapeutic indications**

Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous infusion is indicated for:

- Treatment of isotonic extracellular dehydration
- Treatment of sodium depletion
- Vehicle or diluent of compatible drugs for parenteral administration.

##### **4.2 Posology and method of administration**

###### **Posology**

###### **Adults, older people and children:**

Doses may be expressed in terms of mEq or mmol of sodium, mass of sodium, or mass of sodium salt (1 g NaCl = 394 mg, 17.1 mEq or 17.1 mmol of Na and Cl).

Fluid balance, serum electrolytes and acid-base balance should be monitored before and during administration, with particular attention to serum sodium in patients with increased non-osmotic vasopressin release (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion, SIADH) and in patients co-medicated with vasopressin agonist drugs, due to the risk of hospital acquired hyponatraemia. Monitoring of serum sodium is particularly important for hypotonic fluids.

Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous infusion has a tonicity of 308 mOsm/l (approx.)

The infusion rate and volume depend on age, weight, clinical condition (e.g. burns, surgery, head-injury, infections), and concomitant therapy should be determined by the consulting physician experienced in intravenous fluid therapy. Recommended dosage

The recommended dosage for treatment of isotonic extracellular dehydration and sodium depletion is:

- For adults : 500 ml to 3 litres/24h
- For babies and children: 20 to 100 ml per 24h and per kg of body weight, depending of the age and the total body mass.

The recommended dosage when used as a vehicle or diluent ranges from 50 to 250 ml per dose of medicinal product to be administered.

When Sodium Chloride 0.9 % is used as a diluent for injectable preparations of other drugs, the dosage and the infusion rate will also be dictated by the nature and the dose regimen of the prescribed drug.

##### **4.3 Method of Administration**

The solution is for administration by intravenous infusion through a sterile and non-pyrogenic administration set, using aseptic technique. The equipment should be primed with the solution in order to prevent air entering the system.

The product should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Do not administer unless solution is clear, free from visible particles and the seal is intact

Do not remove unit from overwrap until ready for use. The inner bag maintains the sterility of the solution. Administer immediately following the insertion of infusion set.

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Do not connect flexible plastic containers in series in order to avoid air embolism due to possible residual air contained in the primary container. Pressurizing intravenous solutions contained in flexible plastic containers to increase flow rates can result in air embolism if the residual air in the container is not fully evacuated prior to administration. Use of a vented intravenous administration set with the vent in the open position could result in air embolism. Vented intravenous administration sets with the vent in the open position should not be used with flexible plastic containers. Additives may be introduced before infusion or during infusion through the injection site.

**4.4 Contraindications**

The solution is contra-indicated in patient presenting hypernatraemia or hyperchloraemia.

The contra-indications related to the added medicinal product should be considered.

**4.5 Special warnings and precautions for use**

**Fluid balance/renal function**

Use in patients with (severe) renal impairment

Sodium Chloride 0.9% should be administered with particular caution to patients with or at risk of severe renal impairment. In such patients, administration of Sodium Chloride 0.9% may result in sodium retention. (See “Use in patients at risk for sodium retention, fluid overload and oedema” below; for additional considerations.)

Risk of fluid and/or solute overload and electrolyte disturbances

Depending on the volume and rate of infusion, intravenous administration of Sodium Chloride 0.9% can cause:

- Fluid and/or solute overload resulting in overhydration/hypervolemia and, for example, congested states, including central and peripheral oedema.
- Clinically relevant electrolyte disturbances and acid-base imbalance.

In general, the risk of dilutional states (retention of water relative to sodium) is inversely proportional to the electrolyte concentrations of Sodium Chloride 0.9% and its additions. Conversely, the risk of solute overload causing congested states (retention of solute relative to water) is directly proportional to the electrolyte concentrations of Sodium Chloride 0.9% and its additions.

Special clinical monitoring is required at the beginning of any intravenous infusion. Clinical evaluation and periodic laboratory determinations may be necessary to monitor changes in fluid balance, electrolyte concentrations, and acid-base balance during prolonged parenteral therapy or whenever the condition of the patient or the rate of administration warrants such evaluation.

High volume infusion must be used under specific monitoring in patients with cardiac or pulmonary failure and in patients with non-osmotic vasopressin release (including SIADH), due to the risk of hospital-acquired hyponatraemia

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### **Hyponatraemia**

Patients with non-osmotic vasopressin release (e.g. in acute illness, pain, post-operative stress, infections, burns, and CNS diseases), patients with heart-, liver- and kidney diseases and patients exposed to vasopressin agonists (see section 4.5) are at particular risk of acute hyponatraemia upon infusion of hypotonic fluids.

Acute hyponatraemia can lead to acute hyponatraemic encephalopathy (cerebral oedema) characterized by headache, nausea, seizures, lethargy and vomiting. Patients with cerebral oedema are at particular risk of severe, irreversible and life-threatening brain injury.

Children, women in the fertile age and patients with reduced cerebral compliance (e.g. meningitis, intracranial bleeding, cerebral contusion and brain oedema) are at particular risk of the severe and life-threatening brain swelling caused by acute hyponatraemia.

Use in patients at risk for sodium retention, fluid overload and oedema

Sodium Chloride 0.9% should be used with particular caution, if at all, in patients with or at risk for:

- Hyponatraemia. Rapidly correcting hyponatraemia once adaptation has occurred may lead to cerebral oedema, potentially resulting in seizures, permanent brain damage, or death.
- Hyperchloraemia
- Metabolic acidosis, which may be worsened by prolonged use of this product, especially in patients with renal impairment.
- Hypervolaemia such as congestive heart failure and pulmonary oedema may be precipitated, particularly in patients with cardiovascular disease.
- Iatrogenic hyperchloraemic metabolic acidosis (e.g., during intravenous volume resuscitation)
- Conditions that may cause sodium retention, fluid overload and oedema (central and peripheral), such as patients with
  - primary hyperaldosteronism,
  - secondary hyperaldosteronism, associated with, for example,
    - hypertension,
    - congestive heart failure,
    - liver disease (including cirrhosis),
    - renal disease (including renal artery stenosis, nephrosclerosis) or pre-eclampsia.

Medications that may increase the risk of sodium and fluid retention, such as corticosteroids.

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### **Infusion reactions**

Symptoms of unknown aetiology which can appear to be hypersensitivity reactions have been reported very rarely in association with infusion of Sodium Chloride 0.9 %. These have been characterized as hypotension, pyrexia, tremor, chills, urticaria, rash and pruritus. Stop the infusion immediately if signs or symptoms of these reactions develop. Appropriate therapeutic countermeasures should be instituted as clinically indicated.

### **Specific patient groups**

The consulting physician should be experienced in this product's use and safety in these special populations that are especially sensitive to rapid changes in serum sodium levels.

Rapid correction of hyponatraemia and hypernatraemia is potentially dangerous (risk of serious neurologic complications). See section "Hyponatraemia/hypernatraemia" above.

### **Paediatric population**

Plasma electrolyte concentrations should be closely monitored in the paediatric population as this population may have impaired ability to regulate fluids and electrolytes. Repeated infusions of sodium chloride should therefore only be given after determination of the serum sodium level.

### **Geriatric population**

When selecting the type of infusion solution and the volume/rate of infusion for a geriatric patient, consider that geriatric patients are generally more likely to have cardiac, renal, hepatic, and other diseases or concomitant drug therapy.

## **4.6 Paediatric population**

The recommended dosage for treatment of isotonic extracellular dehydration and sodium depletion is:

- For babies and children: 20 to 100 ml per 24h and per kg of body weight, depending of the age and the total body mass.

Plasma electrolyte concentrations should be closely monitored in the paediatric population as this population may have impaired ability to regulate fluids and electrolytes. Repeated infusions of sodium chloride should therefore only be given after determination of the serum sodium level.

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**4.7 Interaction with other medicinal product and other forms of interaction**  
**Drugs leading to an increased vasopressin effect**

The below listed drugs increase the vasopressin effect, leading to reduced renal electrolyte free water excretion and may increase the risk of hospital acquired hyponatraemia following inappropriately balanced treatment with i.v. fluids.

- Drugs stimulating vasopressin release include: Chlorpropamide, clofibrate, carbamazepine, vincristine, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methamphetamine, ifosfamide, antipsychotics, narcotics
- Drugs potentiating vasopressin action include: Chlorpropamide, NSAIDs, cyclophosphamide
- Vasopressin analogues include: Desmopressin, oxytocin, terlipressin

Other medicinal products increasing the risk of hyponatraemia also include diuretics in general and antiepileptics such as oxcarbazepine.

Caution is advised in patients treated with lithium. Renal sodium and lithium clearance may be increased during administration of Sodium Chloride 0.9%. Administration of Sodium Chloride 0.9% may result in decreased lithium levels.

Corticoids/Steroids and carbenoxolone, are associated with the retention of sodium and water (with oedema and hypertension).

**4.8 Additional information on special populations**  
**Specific patient groups**

The consulting physician should be experienced in this product's use and safety in these special populations that are especially sensitive to rapid changes in serum sodium levels.

Rapid correction of hyponatraemia and hypernatraemia is potentially dangerous (risk of serious neurologic complications).

**Paediatric population**

Plasma electrolyte concentrations should be closely monitored in the paediatric population as this population may have impaired ability to regulate fluids and electrolytes. Repeated infusions of sodium chloride should therefore only be given after determination of the serum sodium level.

**Geriatric population**

When selecting the type of infusion solution and the volume/rate of infusion for a geriatric patient, consider that geriatric patients are generally more likely to have cardiac, renal, hepatic, and other diseases or concomitant drug therapy.

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#### 4.9 Paediatric population

The recommended dosage for treatment of isotonic extracellular dehydration and sodium depletion is:

- For babies and children: 20 to 100 ml per 24h and per kg of body weight, depending of the age and the total body mass.

Plasma electrolyte concentrations should be closely monitored in the paediatric population as this population may have impaired ability to regulate fluids and electrolytes. Repeated infusions of sodium chloride should therefore only be given after determination of the serum sodium level.

#### 4.10 Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation

There are no adequate data from the use of Sodium Chloride 0.9% in pregnant or lactating women. The physician should carefully consider the potential risks and benefits for each specific patient before administering Sodium Chloride 0.9%.

Sodium Chloride 0.9% should be administered with special caution for pregnant women during labour particularly as to serum-sodium if administered in combination with oxytocin.

Caution is advised with patients with pre-eclampsia.

When a medicinal product is added, the nature of the drug and its use during pregnancy and lactation has to be considered separately.

#### 4.11 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies have been conducted on the influence of Sodium Chloride 0.9% on the ability to operate an automobile or other heavy machinery.

#### 4.12 Undesirable effects

The following adverse reactions have been reported in post-marketing experience. The frequency of the adverse drug reactions listed in this section cannot be estimated from the available data.

<b>System Organ Class (SOC)</b>	<b>Adverse reactions (Preferred Term)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Nervous system disorders	Tremor Acute hyponatraemic encephalopathy*	Not known
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hospital acquired hyponatraemia*	Not known
Vascular disorders	Hypotension	Not known
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Urticaria Rash Pruritus	Not known
General disorders and administration site conditions:	Infusion site reactions, such as • Infusion site erythema, • Vein irritation, Injection site streaking, burning sensation, • Local pain or reaction , Infusion site urticaria	Not known

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infection at the site of injection,</li> <li>• Venous thrombosis or phlebitis extending from the site of injection, extravasation and hypervolemia</li> <li>• Pyrexia</li> <li>• Chills</li> </ul>	
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\*Hospital acquired hyponatraemia may cause irreversible brain injury and death, due to development of acute hyponatraemic encephalopathy, frequency unknown.

The following adverse reactions have not been reported with this product but may occur:

- Hyponatraemia (eg. when administered to patients with nephrogenic diabetes insipidus or high nasogastric output)
- Hyperchloraemic metabolic acidosis
- Hyponatraemia, which may be symptomatic. Hyponatraemia may occur when normal free water excretion is impaired. (eg SIADH or postoperative)

**Additives**

When Sodium Chloride 0.9% is used as a diluent for injectable preparations of other drugs, the nature of additives will determine the likelihood of any other undesirable effect.

If an adverse event occurs the patient should be evaluated and appropriate counter measures be started, if needed the infusion should be stopped. The remaining part of the solution should be kept for investigation if deemed necessary.

**4.13 Overdose**

General adverse effects of sodium excess in the body include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, thirst, reduced salivation and lacrimation, sweating, fever, tachycardia, hypertension, renal failure, peripheral and pulmonary oedema, respiratory arrest, headache, dizziness, restlessness, irritability, weakness, muscular twitching and rigidity, convulsions, coma, and death.

An excessive volume of Sodium Chloride 0.9% may lead to hypernatraemia (which can lead to CNS manifestations, including seizures, coma, cerebral oedema and death) and sodium overload (which can lead to central and/or peripheral oedema) and should be treated by an attending specialised physician.

Excess chloride in the body may cause a loss of bicarbonate with an acidifying effect. When Sodium Chloride 0.9% is used as a diluent for injectable preparations of other drugs, the signs and symptoms of over infusion will be related to the nature of the additives being used. In the event of accidental over infusion, treatment should be discontinued and the patient should be observed for the appropriate signs and symptoms related to the drug administered. The relevant and supportive measures should be provided as necessary.



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**5. Pharmacological properties**

**5.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: “Other IV Solution Additives”

ATC code: B05XX

Sodium Chloride 0.9% intravenous infusion is an isotonic solution, with an approximate osmolarity of 308 mOsm/l.

The pharmacodynamic properties of the solution are those of the sodium and chloride ions in maintaining the fluid and electrolyte balance. Ions, such as sodium, circulate through the cell membrane, using various mechanisms of transport, among which is the sodium pump (Na-K-ATPase). Sodium plays an important role in neurotransmission and cardiac electrophysiology, and also in its renal metabolism.

**5.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties**

Sodium is predominantly excreted by the kidney, but there is extensive renal reabsorption.

Small amounts of sodium are lost in the faeces and sweat.

**5.3 Preclinical safety data**

The safety of sodium chloride in animals is not relevant in view of its presence as a normal component in animal and human plasma.

**6.0 Pharmaceutical particulars**

**6.1 List of Excipients**

Water for Injections BP

**6.2 Incompatibilities**

As with all parenteral solutions compatibility of the additives with the solution must be assessed before addition. In the absence of compatibility studies, this solution must not be mixed with other medicinal products. Those additives known to be incompatible should not be used.

**6.3 Shelf life**

36 months from the date of manufacturing.

**6.4 Special precautions for storage**

Store below 30°C. Protect from light. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

**6.5 Nature and contents of container**

1x500ml LDPE Bottle with helmet cap/eurohead cap, with pre-printed label, wrapped in a transparent BOPP film.

**6.6 Special precautions for disposal of a used medicinal product or waste materials derived from such medicinal product and other handling of the product**

Additives may be incompatible. Discard any unused portion. Must not be used in series connections. Hold the bottle in vertical position & insert I.V. set.

Keep medicines out of reach of children.

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- 7. Marketing Authorization Holder**  
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- 8. Marketing Authorization Number(s)**  
NA
- 9. Date of first authorization/renewal of the authorization**  
NA
- 10. Date of revision of the text**  
NA