

# PACK INSERT

For the use of Registered Medical Practitioner or Hospital or Laboratory

## AXADEX D50

Glucose Intravenous Infusion BP 50% w/v

### 1. Composition

Each 100 ml contains:

Glucose Anhydrous BP .....50% w/v

Water for Injections BP .....q.s

### 2. Dosage form

Solution for Intravenous Infusion

### 3. Indications and Usage

Glucose 50% is hypertonic (*in vitro* tonicity, in a container) and provides a source of calories in a minimal volume of water. Glucose 50% is frequently used in both adults and children to restore blood glucose concentrations in the treatment of hypoglycaemia resulting from insulin excess or from other causes. Glucose 50% may be used to provide temporary relief from the symptoms of cerebral oedema and from hypoglycaemic coma. Hyperosmotic Glucose with or without insulin may correct hyperkalaemia in renal failure.

### 4. Clinical Pharmacology:

**Pharmacotherapeutic group:** Solutions for parenteral nutrition, Carbohydrates

**ATC code:** B05BA03

The metabolism of glucose is an energy source for the body.

### Pharmacokinetic properties

Glucose is rapidly metabolised into carbon dioxide and water.

### 5. Dosage and Administration

Fluid and acid base balance, serum glucose, serum sodium, and other electrolytes may need to be monitored before and during administration, especially in patients with increased non-osmotic vasopressin release (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion, SIADH) and in patients co-medicated with vasopressin agonists due to the risk of hyponatraemia.

Monitoring of serum sodium is particularly important for physiologically hypotonic fluids (*in vivo* tonicity). Glucose 50 % may become extremely hypotonic after administration due to glucose metabolism in the body.

Glucose 50% must be administered by the intravenous route; it must not be administered by subcutaneous or intramuscular route. Except in the emergency treatment of severe hypoglycaemia, Glucose 50% should be administered via a central vein after appropriate dilution. When used for the emergency treatment of hypoglycaemia, Glucose 50% may be administered slowly into a peripheral vein at a rate not greater than 3mls per minute.

### 6. Usage in Specific Population

Dosage of Glucose depends on the age, weight, clinical condition, the fluid, electrolyte and acid base balance of the patient. For the treatment of hypoglycaemia resulting from insulin excess or other causes in adults (including the elderly) and children, the usual dose is as follows:

20-50ml of Glucose 50% administered slowly intravenously. This represents 3mls per minute.

Repeated doses and supportive therapy may be required in some cases.

### 7. Contraindication

Glucose 50% is contraindicated in patients with:

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any excipients and known allergy to corn or corn products

The glucose – galactose malabsorption syndrome

Anuria or intraspinal or intracranial haemorrhage, or ischaemic stroke and in patients with delirium tremens if such patients are already dehydrated

With hyperglycaemic coma.

### 8. Warnings and Precautions

Hypertonic solutions of Glucose should be administered via a large central vein to minimise damage at the site of injection.

Glucose solutions should be used with caution in patients with overt or known sub-clinical diabetes mellitus, carbohydrate intolerance for any reason, severe under-nutrition, thiamine deficiency, hypophosphataemia, haemodilution, sepsis, trauma, shock, metabolic acidosis or severe dehydration.

Rapid administration of hypertonic glucose solutions may produce substantial hyperglycaemia and hyperosmolar syndrome; patients should be observed for signs of mental confusion and loss of consciousness, especially those patients with chronic uraemia or carbohydrate intolerance.

Prolonged use in parenteral nutrition may affect insulin production; blood and urine glucose should be monitored.

Glucose 50 % intravenous infusion is a hypertonic solution (*in vitro*, in a container). In the body, however, glucose containing fluids can become extremely physiologically hypotonic due to rapid glucose metabolism.

Depending on the tonicity of the solution, the volume and rate of infusion and depending on a patient's underlying clinical condition and capability to metabolize glucose, intravenous administration of glucose can cause electrolyte disturbances most importantly hypo- or hyperosmotic hyponatraemia.

### Hyponatraemia:

Patients with non-osmotic vasopressin release (e.g. in acute illness, pain, post-operative stress, infections, burns, and CNS disease), patients with heart-, liver- and kidney diseases and patients exposed to vasopressin agonists are at risk of

acute hyponatraemia upon infusion of hypotonic fluids.

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

Intravenous administration of Glucose 50% may result in other electrolyte disturbances such as: hypokalaemia, hypophosphataemia and hypomagnesaemia.

### 9. Adverse Reaction

Very common (≥ 1/10); Common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); Rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000); Very rare (< 1/10,000); Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

System Organ Class (SOC)	Adverse reaction (MedDRA term)	Frequency
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hospital acquired hyponatraemia * Hyperglycaemia** Hypokalaemia Hypophosphataemia Hypomagnesaemia Fluid and electrolyte imbalance.	Not known
Nervous system disorders	Hyponatraemic encephalopathy*	Not known
General disorders and administration site conditions	Pain at the injection site Vein irritation Venous thrombosis Phlebitis	Not known

\* Hospital acquired hyponatraemia may cause irreversible brain injury and death due to development of acute hyponatraemic encephalopathy.

\*\* Hyperglycaemia (possibly indicated by mental confusion or loss of consciousness) and glycosuria may occur as a result of the rate of administration or metabolic insufficiency. If undetected and untreated hyperglycaemia can lead to dehydration, hyperosmolar coma and death.

The administration of glucose without adequate levels of thiamine may precipitate overt deficiency states e.g. Wernicke's encephalopathy. Sodium retention, oedema, pulmonary oedema and congestive heart failure may be induced in patients with severe under-nutrition.

### 10. Drug Interaction

Drugs increasing vasopressin effect, listed below, lead to reduced renal electrolyte free water excretion and increase the risk of hospital acquired hyponatraemia following inappropriately balanced treatment with i.v. fluids. Drugs stimulating vasopressin release, e.g.: carbamazepine, vincristine, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methamphetamine, ifosfamide, antipsychotics, narcotics

Drugs potentiating vasopressin action, e.g.: NSAIDs, cyclophosphamide

Vasopressin analogues, e.g.: desmopressin, oxytocin, vasopressin, terlipressin.

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

### 11. Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation:

Intravenous glucose may result in foetal insulin production, with an associated risk of rebound hypoglycaemia in the neonate. Infusions of glucose administered during Caesarean section and labour should not exceed 5-10g glucose/hour.

Glucose 50% should be administered with special caution for pregnant women during labour particularly if administered in combination with oxytocin due to the risk of hyponatraemia

### 12. Overdosage

Overdose of Glucose 50% may lead to hyperglycaemia and glycosuria leading to dehydration, hyperosmolar coma and death.

In the event of overdose of Glucose 50% it may be necessary to administer appropriate doses of insulin.

**13. Description:** Clear colourless solution, may be not more than faintly yellow in colour.

**14. Storage:** Store below 30°C. Protect from light. Do not refrigerate or freeze

**15. Presentation:** 1 x 100 ml in LDPE bottle with dust cap/Euro head cap packed in a unit carton along with pack insert.



Manufactured in India by:  
**Axa Parenterals Ltd.**

Plot No. 936, 937 & 939, Vill.  
Kishanpur, Jamalpur, Roorkee-247667,  
Dist. Haridwar (Uttarakhand) INDIA

240mm

160mm

Product Name	Revision No	Date	SIZE mm		
Axadex D50	00	26.12.19	160x240mm		
App. by	Marketing	QC	Production	QA	