

Calcium Chloride Injection Minijet, 10% w/v, Solution for injection.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or nurse
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed on this leaflet, please tell your doctor
- In this leaflet, Calcium Chloride Injection Minijet, 10 % w/v will be called Calcium Chloride Injection.

In this leaflet:

1. What Calcium Chloride Injection is for
2. Before you are given Calcium Chloride Injection
3. How Calcium Chloride Injection will be given to you
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Calcium Chloride Injection
6. Further information.

1. What Calcium Chloride Injection is for

Calcium is a mineral that occurs naturally in your body. Your heart and other muscles need calcium to work properly.

Calcium chloride is a simple calcium salt which can be given by injection into a vein to increase levels of calcium in your blood.

Calcium Chloride Injection is used in the following emergency conditions:

- The level of calcium in your blood becomes too low. This can cause muscle spasm (tetany) or can cause the heart to stop beating.
- There is too much potassium or magnesium in your blood.

As calcium chloride is only used in medical emergencies, the injection will be given by a doctor or nurse in a hospital.

2. Before you are given Calcium Chloride Injection

Do not use Calcium Chloride Injection if:

- You are allergic to Calcium chloride
- You are allergic to any of the other ingredients of Calcium chloride Injection (see section 6)
- You have ventricular fibrillation (where the heart has stopped beating effectively)
- You have, or have ever had, kidney stones
- You have been told that you have high levels of calcium in your blood or in your urine
- You have been told that you have a condition where you have high levels of vitamin D (e.g. sarcoidosis)

If any of the above applies to you talk to your doctor or nurse.

If the patient is a baby less than 28 days old

and is being given Calcium Chloride Injection, they cannot be given Ceftriaxone. Calcium Chloride Injection will not be used to treat asystole (where there is no electrical activity in the heart) or electromechanical dissociation (where there is electrical activity in the heart but there is no pulse).

Check with your doctor before you are given Calcium Chloride Injection if:

- You have problems with your lungs or difficulty breathing
- You have problems with your kidneys

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Digitalis medicines used to treat heart problems (e.g. digoxin)
- Bisphosphates used to treat Paget's disease or osteoporosis
- Thiazide diuretics used to treat high blood pressure
- Ceftriaxone, an antibiotic used to treat infections such as pneumonia
- Calcium channel blockers used to treat problems related to the heart or blood vessels such as high blood pressure, angina or Raynaud's disease
- You are taking any other medicine, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, trying to become pregnant or breastfeeding.

Calcium Chloride Injection will only be given to you if your doctor considers the benefit of treatment outweighs the risk to the developing or new born baby.

Driving and using machines

Calcium Chloride Injection could affect your ability to drive or use machines. Do not drive or operate machinery if you are affected.

3. How Calcium Chloride Injection will be given to you

Important:

- **Calcium Chloride Injection will be given to you by a doctor or nurse in hospital. Your doctor will choose the dose that is right for you**
- The amount of Calcium chloride you are given depends on the condition you are being treated for and how you respond.

Adults and the elderly:

Low blood Calcium

- The usual dose is 500 mg to 1 g (5 to 10 ml).
- The dose can be repeated every 1 to 3 days

Too much blood magnesium

- The usual dose is 500 mg (5 ml) given promptly

Too much blood potassium

- The dose will be adjusted as required by constant monitoring of ECG changes

When the heart has stopped beating

- Calcium chloride will be injected directly into the chamber of the heart
- The usual dose is 200 to 400 mg (2 to 4 ml)

Children:

Low blood Calcium

- The usual dose is 0.2 ml per kg of body weight to a maximum of 1 to 10 ml per day

When the heart has stopped beating

- Calcium chloride will be injected directly into the chamber of the heart
- The usual dose is 0.2 ml per kg of body weight

If you think you have been given more Calcium Chloride Injection than you should

As this medicine will be given to you whilst you are in hospital, it is unlikely that you will be given too little or too much. However, if you think you have been given too much of this medicine, please tell your doctor or nurse.

The signs of an overdose may be reduced appetite, feeling sick, being sick, constipation, muscle weakness, feeling thirsty, urinate a lot, pain in your bones or kidney pain. In severe cases it could lead to your heart not beating properly and you could go into a coma.

If you have any further questions about the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines Calcium Chloride Injection can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If the calcium gets into the muscle or under the skin, you may get the following side effects at the point of injection:

- Pain
- skin may die and peel off
- Burning sensation at the point of injection.

Other side effects include:

- High blood pressure
- A blood clot in a vein where you have pain and swelling
- Blood tests may show that you have increased calcium levels in your blood
- Tingling or burning
- Hot flushes
- A chalky taste
- Faintness
- You may feel weighed down by worries
- Your blood pressure may fall as your blood vessels relax which may make you dizzy
- Your heart may beat more slowly or irregularly
- Hardening of soft tissue.

Severe and sometimes fatal side effects have been seen in newborn babies if they have been given Calcium and Ceftriaxone.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via:

Ireland

HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace,
IRL - Dublin 2;
Tel: +353 1 6764971;
Fax: +353 1 6762517.
Website: www.hpra.ie;
E-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie.

United Kingdom

Yellow Card Scheme
Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Calcium Chloride Injection

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date on the carton and vial label. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 25°C.

Your doctor or nurse will make sure your medicine is correctly stored and disposed of.

6. Further information

What Calcium Chloride Injection contains

The active substance is Calcium Chloride.

Each 10 ml vial contains 1000mg of Calcium Chloride Dihydrate. This product contains 68 mmol/ml of calcium ions.

The other ingredients are Calcium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, water for injections.

What Calcium Chloride Injection looks like
Calcium Chloride Injection is a sterile solution in a clear glass vial. It comes in 10 ml vials.

The container is specially designed for use with the IMS Minijet injector.

Each vial contains 100 mg Calcium Chloride in every ml of liquid. Each pack contains one glass vial and one IMS minjet injector.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

DLRC Pharma Services Limited, Chesterfield House, Clonmannon, ASHFORD, County Wicklow, A67WR29, Ireland

Manufacturer

Recipharma Limited, Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, OL7 9RR, UK
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If this leaflet is difficult to see or read or you would like it in a different format, please contact:

DLRC Pharma Services Limited,
Chesterfield House, Clonmannon,
ASHFORD, County Wicklow,
A67WR29, Ireland