

Immunoglobulin (Flebogamma DIF 5%) Intravenous for Adults



Who can administer

May be administered by registered competent doctor or nurse/midwife

Important information

- Use [Online Dosage Calculator and Order Form](#)
- Please ensure you are using correct monograph- separate monographs for **both** Flebogamma DIF **5% and 10%** are available
- **Use 10% Flebogamma DIF** unless instructed by Dr V Tormey and supply of the 5% can be arranged by pharmacy
- **Contraindicated** in individuals with known **class specific antibody to Immunoglobulin A**
- **Thromboembolism:** Use caution with IVIg in **obese patients** and in patients with **pre-existing risk factors for thrombotic events**. In patients at risk for thromboembolic adverse reactions, IVIg products should be administered at the **minimum rate of infusion and dose practicable**
- See overleaf for **monitoring** requirements
- This is a **blood product**, therefore batch and expiry information should be recorded in the patient's notes. This is facilitated by putting the dispensing label from each vial into the patient's notes.
- Licensed doses vary with the brand of immunoglobulin employed. Discuss with your consultant or pharmacy if further information required.
- **Glass bottle precautions** as follows:
- Precautions need to be taken during administration to prevent possible air embolism - particularly in central line administration. Bottles must be vented in one of two ways:
 - Directly by means of a filter needle into the bottle which goes through the rubber stopper and opens into the air,
 - or Direct air vent on the air inlet of the administration set, located between the drip chamber and piercing pin, it is covered with a bacterial retentive filter to reduce the chance of contamination

Available preparations

Flebogamma DIF Human normal immunoglobulin 5% 2.5g in 50ml

Flebogamma DIF Human normal immunoglobulin 5% 5g in 100ml

Flebogamma DIF Human normal immunoglobulin 5% 10g in 200ml

Flebogamma DIF Human normal immunoglobulin 5% 20g in 400ml

Reconstitution

Already in solution

Infusion fluids

Not required (product ready for infusion)

Methods of intravenous administration

Intermittent intravenous infusion (administer using an electronically controlled infusion device)

- First 30 minutes: 0.6 to 1.2ml/kg/hour
- If well tolerated, the rate may then be gradually increased to a maximum of 6ml/kg/hour for the remainder of the infusion. For example, if started at 0.6ml/kg/hour for first 30 minutes, then increase after 30 minutes to 1.2ml/kg/hour, then increase after a further 30 minutes to 2.4ml/kg/hour, and so on, to a maximum rate of 6ml/kg/hour
- If reaction occurs during infusion, see 'Further information' for guidance
- When prescribed as a daily dose for several days, the rate will need to be titrated again on each day. However, if it was well tolerated the previous day, the rate may be increased more quickly on subsequent days. (ref 1)
- If prescribed as a daily dose, and on day one it is first administered late in the day, on subsequent days the starting time for administration may be brought back to earlier in the day if required. Gradual titration of the rate will be needed on each day, as before.

Infusion rates for FLEBOGAMMA 5%- sample calculations. See above for exceptions to rate increases

If a patient's weight falls between two values below, use the lower infusion rate- e.g. patient weight 59kg- use rates for 55kg rather than for 60kg

Increase rate as per table below, every 30 minutes as tolerated - until the full dose has been administered

Maintain low rate of infusion throughout if patient has acute renal disease, or thromboembolic disorders

Weight (kg)	First 30 minutes (ml/hour)	Second 30 minutes (ml/hour)	Third 30 minutes (ml/hour)	Fourth 30 minutes (ml/hour)	Fifth 30 minutes (ml/hour)	Maximum rate (ml/hour)
Â	0.6ml/kg/hour	1.2ml/kg/hour	2.4ml/kg/hour	3.6ml/kg/hour	4.8ml/kg/hour	6ml/kg/hour
50	30	60	120	180	240	300
55	33	66	132	198	264	330
60	36	72	144	216	288	360
65	39	78	156	234	312	390
70	42	84	168	252	336	420
75	45	90	180	270	360	450
80	48	96	192	288	384	480
85	51	102	204	306	408	510
90	54	108	216	324	432	540
95	57	114	228	342	456	570
100 (max weight to use for RATE calculations*)	60	120	240	360	480	600

* max 100kg used to calculate dose RATE - based on requirement not to overload heavy patients with

high rate of large volume infusions

Dose in adults

Important points (ref 2)

- Use [Online Dosage Calculator and Order Form](#)
- Using this adjusted weight dose may contribute to minimisation of side-effects and will also save significant quantities of immunoglobulin.

Replacement therapy in primary immunodeficiency

- 0.4g to 0.8g/kg initially, followed by 0.2g to 0.8g/kg every three to four weeks thereafter, depending on the clinical response and on the IgG trough level.
- Desired trough levels (taken before the next infusion) are at least 6g/L
- Three to six months are required after initiation of therapy for equilibration to occur

Replacement therapy in secondary immunodeficiency

- 0.2g to 0.4g/kg every three to four weeks thereafter, depending on the clinical response
- IgG trough levels should be measured and assessed in conjunction with the incidence of infection. Dose should be adjusted as necessary to achieve optimal protection against infections, an increase may be necessary in patients with persisting infection; a dose decrease can be considered when the patient remains infection free.

Idiopathic thrombocytopenia (ITP)

- 0.4g/kg daily for two to five days
- Alternative regimen: 0.8g/kg to 1g/kg on day 1, which may be repeated once within three days if relapse occurs

Guillain Barre syndrome

- 0.4g/kg daily for 5 days

It is common practice for neurology patients to be prescribed enoxaparin 40mg od subcutaneously due to the increased risk of thromboembolism. Consider prescribing but check dose etc with Registrar first. See also under Important information re thromboembolism

See SPC for other indications

Monitoring

- Patients must be **closely monitored** and carefully observed for any adverse reactions throughout the infusion period and for at least twenty minutes after administration
- Monitoring should be **extended to one hour** for immunoglobulin naive patients, those switched from another product, or when there has been a long interval since previous infusion.
- If adverse reactions occur, slow or stop the infusion - see under 'Further information'. Please also consult Medication Protocol: Management of Infusion Related patient reactions in nurse led infusion settings in GUH -available on Q pulse ([CLN-NM-0118](#))

Further information

- **Management of infusion related reactions:** depending on the severity of the reactions, the infusion rate may either be **slowed or stopped**
- Some cases of **acute renal failure** have been reported in patients receiving IVIG (particularly those

containing sucrose as an excipient).

- Contains 50mg/ml **sorbitol** as an excipient. Should not be administered to patients with rare hereditary problems of **fructose** intolerance
- Adequate hydration prior to infusion of IVIG is essential, urinary output and creatinine must be monitored, and the concomitant use of loop diuretics should be avoided where possible.
- IVIG may interfere with responses to **live vaccines** - serological testing may be necessary- see SPC for details
- IgA content is less than or equal to 50 microgam per ml
- IgG content is at least 97%

Storage

Store below 25°C

References

Flebogamma Dif 50mg/ml SPC 24/4/2017

(1) Communication with Dr Tormey, Immunologist, email March 2011

(2) Department of Health UK 2011 [Clinical guidelines for the use of intravenous immunoglobulins 2nd edition](#)

Therapeutic classification

Intravenous immunoglobulin