The name of your medicine is Heparin 5000. It is a blood thinning medicine that may be required in severe pulmonary permeability. It must not be used if you have any of the following conditions:

- Known hypersensitivity to heparin or any of the other ingredients.
- Purulent infection at the site of injection
- Bleeding tendency

Loading dose: 50 units/kg intravenously

Adults:
- Loading Dose: 5,000 units intravenously (10,000 units by continuous intravenous infusion in 5% glucose or 0.9% sodium chloride or by intermittent intravenous injection.

Elderly:
- Loading Dose: 3,500 units intravenously (7,000 units by continuous intravenous infusion in 5% glucose or 0.9% sodium chloride or by intermittent intravenous injection.

Route of administration
- Solution for injection or concentrate for solution for infusion.

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Contains:
- Heparin sodium
- Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218)
- Benzyl alcohol
- Sodium hydroxide solution
- Hydrochloric acid

3. HOW HEPARIN INJECTION SHOULD BE GIVEN

- Loading dose: 50 units/kg intravenously
- Loading Dose: 5,000 units intravenously (10,000 units by continuous intravenous infusion in 5% glucose or 0.9% sodium chloride or by intermittent intravenous injection.

Daily laboratory monitoring (ideally at the same time each day, starting and adjusted thereafter to maintain the desired activated partial prothrombin time (aPTT) ratio: 1.5-2.0 x normal rate of activity unless otherwise directed by the prescriber.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

- It is also used during heart and lung operations and during heart artery procedures.
- It is therefore used to treat:
  - Blood clots in leg veins (deep vein thrombosis), heart arteries (unstable angina pectoris) and as well as for:
  - ACLS.

Heparin belongs to a group of drugs that are called anticoagulants, epoprostenol, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, streptokinase, heparin, anticoagulants, epoprostenol, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, streptokinase.

5. REACTIONS WITH OTHER DRUGS OR OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT

- May be necessary. The risk of bleeding is increased with severe renal failure, pre-existing metabolic acidosis, a raised plasma potassium level, high blood pressure, heart failure, severe liver disease, and when more than one anticoagulant is used together.
- May cause toxic effects.

6. OVERDOSE

- Haemorrhage may be a problem during pregnancy or after delivery.
- The benzyl alcohol in heparin injection may cause toxic effects, erosions of the base of the skull, vitamin deficiency, haemorrhagic disease, and effects of the central nervous system. CNS toxicity has been observed in newborn babies.

7. INTERACTIONS WITH FOOD, DRINKS, NUTRITION OR HERBAL MEDICINES

- The presence of heparin in the blood can affect the results of some blood tests such as the levels of arterial or venous blood gases and the levels of arterial or venous blood gases and the levels of arterial or venous blood gases and the levels of arterial or venous blood gases.

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

PA 1339/9/6

PL 29831/0109

Wockhardt UK Ltd, Ash Road North, Wrexham, LL13 9UF, UK.

Store in the original package,

36 months

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

It is important that only the latest edition of this leaflet is used. Your doctor or nurse will inject your dose of heparin into a vein or under your skin. If you are given heparin sodium injection may be given first.

10. PACKAGING AND STORAGE

- Clearly mark any amendments on one proof and return to MPS at all times to ensure accuracy to our client's brief, the final responsibility must be taken by our client.
Heparin injection contains 1,000 international units of the active ingredient.

What it is used for
Heparin injection is used to:

- Prevent blood clots from forming in the veins: Deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, unstable angina

- Treat blood clots that have already formed: Deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, unstable angina

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in people who are at an increased risk of clots

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in patients undergoing cardiac surgery

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in patients undergoing extracorporeal circulation and haemodialysis

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in patients with diabetes

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in patients with kidney failure

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in patients with cancer

- Reduce the risk of blood clots in patients with oral contraceptive use

How to use it
- Initial dose: 1,000-5,000 units. This will be

For treatment of deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, unstable angina

- Maintenance: 1,000-2,000 units/hour by intravenous injection

Recommended dosage
- The intravenous injection volume of heparin injection should not exceed 15ml.

Side effects

- Serious allergic reactions (anaphylaxis), hypotension, bradycardia, and death may occur.

- Heparin resistance may occur in patients treated with heparin for longer than 7 days.

- Bleeding may occur in patients treated with heparin.

- Priapism has been reported.

- Increased serum transaminase values may be noted.

- Local irritation and skin necrosis may occur but are rare.

- Adrenal insufficiency secondary to adrenal haemorrhage has been reported.

For more information, please refer to section 4.4, Special warnings and precautions for use.

Storage

- Keep the medicine in the original container.

- Keep the medicine in a cool place.

- Keep the medicine out of the reach of children.

- Do not store above 25°C.

- Do not refrigerate.

- Do not freeze.

- Do not use after the expiry date.

What to do if you think you are allergic to heparin

If you think you are allergic to heparin, talk to your doctor.

What to do if you experience any side effects

If you experience any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

What to do if you have problems

If you have problems with your treatment, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

What to do if you miss a dose

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the usual times.

What to do if you forget to take a dose

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the usual times.

What to do if you take too much

If you take too much, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

What happens if you take it after the expiry date

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

How to dispose of it

Do not flush down the toilet or pour it down the drain.

How to store it

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What to do if you are pregnant or breastfeeding

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

What other medicines may affect this medicine

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines.

How to take it

Intravenous injection

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