Do not give heparin sodium 25,000 I.U./ml solution for injection or concentrate for solution for infusion to premature babies, newborns, or patients under 1 year old, unless recommended by your doctor.

What is in this leaflet

1. What heparin injection is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given heparin injection
3. How heparin injection is given
4. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What heparin injection is and what it is used for

Heparin injection 5,000 I.U./ml or 25,000 I.U./ml is an anticoagulant. These help to stop blood clotting. They are used to treat and prevent:

- blood clots in leg veins (deep vein thrombosis)
- blood clots causing arterial occlusion:
  - during kidney dialysis.
  - for arterial embolism:
  - to intermittent intravenous injections.
  - by continuous intravenous infusion in 5% glucose or 0.9% sodium chloride injection, or
  - to intravenous infusion.

Heparin injection is sometimes used during and after surgery to prevent:

- blood clots in leg veins (deep vein thrombosis)
- and prevent:
  - blocked by blood clots. It is therefore used to treat
  - block, or some other procedure where bleeding

If you are given heparin injection:

- you will be given heparin injection as an injection under your skin or into a vein.
- your doctor or nurse will inject your dose of heparin injection.
- after an epidural or an anaesthetic goes into your back, your doctor or nurse will inject your dose of heparin injection into your spine. After an epidural or an anaesthetic is given into your back, you will be asked to take small steps to check on the effects of your heparin treatment.
- you may be given heparin injection by injection under your skin or into a vein.
- the patient is fully ambulant.
- 8-12 hours, for 7-10 days or until
- you are fully able to move about.
- maintenance: 1,000-2,000 units/hour by
- arterial occlusion:
- Loading dose: 5,000 units intravenously (10,000
- Loading dose: 50 units/kg intravenously
- Elderly:
- During pregnancy: 5,000 - 10,000 units every
- prolonged.
- as the activated
- anti-Xa assays should be used as the activated
- desirable, anti-Xa assays should be used as the activated
- to intermittent intravenous injections.
- to intermittent intravenous injections.
- To prevent bleeding into the oesophagus (gullet)
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We cannot accept responsibility for any errors in this Black Warning!

**IF YOU SIGN THIS PROOF YOU ARE SIGNIFYING**

the final responsibility must be taken by our client.

Your doctor or nurse.

of a medicine called protamine sulfate. If you think treatment. However if you have more severe heparin injection

This will be changed according to the results of your effects of your heparin

or

body weight injected into a vein followed by:

Lower doses may be used in the elderly

• 5,000-10,000 units 4 hourly injected all at once

• 1,000-2,000 units/hour injected slowly into a vein. This is followed by:

The usual dose in adults is 5,000 units injected into a

• 250 units/kg body weight 12 hourly injected

Small adults and children will be given 50 units/kg

• signs of developing paralysis

• unusual bleeding from your gums

• unusual bruising or purple spots on your skin

your doctor may take a blood test in that time. This is

Thrombocytopenia can occur up to several week

of consciousness. If thrombocytopenia develops,

dangerous blood clots causing chest pains, shortness

help your blood clot (thrombocytopenia) and so can

You should inform your doctor or nurse immediately

on the effects of your heparin treatment.

Elderly

Children

Pregnancy

• abnormal liver tests

• fractures of the spine and ribs if heparin is given

sodium injection is given over many months

or diabetes. If affected you may feel tired and

blood, particularly in patients with kidney failure

treatment, where injections

heparin to achieve the desired effect. Also refer to section

Cardiopulmonary bypass: Initially 300 units/kg

In extracorporeal circulation and haemodialysis

Elderly: Dosage reduction may be

Prophylaxis of mural thrombosis following myocardial

Hydrophilic PAAm-co-PEG-graft-acrylamide hydrogel

PAAm: polyacrylamide; PEG: polyethylene glycol

* n: number of repeat units

• incontinence of urine or incontinence from

• tingling, weakness or numbness in your legs or

time (ACT) in the range 400-500

to maintain the activated clotting

For the duration of heparin therapy, including

If you think you are having a severe allergic

incompatible with heparin; e.g. some antibiotics, opioid analgesics and antihistamines.

Incompatibilities

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218)

Benzyl alcohol (E104)

Notifor®

ECA

This leaflet was last revised in June 2018.