1. Furosemide Injection is what and what it is used for

Furosemide Injection is a powerful, quick-acting diuretic which causes the body to lose fluids and make more urine. It is used:
- to increase the production of urine in kidney failure
- to treat high blood pressure
- to reduce the accumulation of fluid in the tissues and lungs
- to treat oedema
- to treat hepatic (hepatic) oedema
- to remove large amounts of fluid that have accumulated in the tissues and lungs
- to treat high blood pressure in emergencies
- to treat high blood pressure in kidney function (renal) failure

2. What you should know before you are given Furosemide Injection

You should NOT be given Furosemide Injection if:
- You are allergic to furosemide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- You are allergic to a drug of groups called sulphonamides (Co-Trimoxazole, sulfadiazine) or sulphonamide derivatives and may therefore be allergic to this injection.
- You have had a kidney biopsy, your blood is low (you may feel dizzy, faint or have trouble breathing) or may be allergic to this injection.
- You are breast-feeding.
- You have raised levels of calcium in the blood.
- You have difficulty in passing water very often. It can also happen if you have lost a lot of water when given with Furosemide.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
- You have a raised level of calcium in the blood.
- You have hypertension (high blood pressure) that you should not.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have diabetes.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You are elderly, if you are on other medicines that cause the blood pressure to drop and if you have other medical conditions that are at risk for the drop of blood pressure.
- You have (or may have) diabetes.
- You have a weak heart.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
- You have a raised level of calcium in the blood.

3. How Furosemide Injection is given

Furosemide Injection contains a maximum of 50 mg/mL (50 mg in 1 mL of injection). Your doctor or nurse will give you the injection. See section 7 for more information.

4. Possible side effects

Furosemide Injection may have the following side effects:
- You feel dizzy or dehydrated. This can happen if you have lost a lot of water due to diarrhoea or passing water very often. It can also happen if you have lost a lot of water when given with Furosemide.
- You have diabetes.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You may be allergic to sulfonamides (e.g. Co-Trimoxazole, sulfadiazine) or sulphonamide derivatives and may therefore be allergic to this injection.
- You have difficulty in passing water very often. It can also happen if you have lost a lot of water when given with Furosemide.
- You feel dizzy or dehydrated. This may happen if you are having problems drinking or eating.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You are elderly, if you are on other medicines that cause the blood pressure to drop and if you have other medical conditions that are at risk for the drop of blood pressure.
- You have (or may have) diabetes.
- You have a weak heart.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
- You have a raised level of calcium in the blood.

5. How to store Furosemide Injection

Furosemide Injection is a powerful, quick-acting diuretic which causes the body to lose fluids and make more urine. It is used:
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- to treat high blood pressure
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- to treat hepatic (hepatic) oedema
- to remove large amounts of fluid that have accumulated in the tissues and lungs
- to treat high blood pressure in emergencies
- to treat high blood pressure in kidney function (renal) failure

6. Contents of the pack and other information

- You feel dizzy or dehydrated. This can happen if you are having problems drinking or eating.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You are elderly, if you are on other medicines that cause the blood pressure to drop and if you have other medical conditions that are at risk for the drop of blood pressure.
- You have (or may have) diabetes.
- You have a weak heart.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
- You have a raised level of calcium in the blood.

7. What is in this leaflet

- You feel dizzy or dehydrated. This can happen if you are having problems drinking or eating.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You are elderly, if you are on other medicines that cause the blood pressure to drop and if you have other medical conditions that are at risk for the drop of blood pressure.
- You have (or may have) diabetes.
- You have a weak heart.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
- You have a raised level of calcium in the blood.

8. What do I do if

- You feel dizzy or dehydrated. This can happen if you are having problems drinking or eating.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You are elderly, if you are on other medicines that cause the blood pressure to drop and if you have other medical conditions that are at risk for the drop of blood pressure.
- You have (or may have) diabetes.
- You have a weak heart.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
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9. How to inject Furosemide Injection

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- to treat high blood pressure in emergencies
- to treat high blood pressure in kidney function (renal) failure

10. What is this medicine used for

Furosemide Injection is a powerful, quick-acting diuretic which causes the body to lose fluids and make more urine. It is used:
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11. How do I store Furosemide Injection

Furosemide Injection is a powerful, quick-acting diuretic which causes the body to lose fluids and make more urine. It is used:
- to increase the production of urine in kidney failure
- to treat high blood pressure
- to reduce the accumulation of fluid in the tissues and lungs
- to treat oedema
- to treat hepatic (hepatic) oedema
- to remove large amounts of fluid that have accumulated in the tissues and lungs
- to treat high blood pressure in emergencies
- to treat high blood pressure in kidney function (renal) failure

12. Important information

Furosemide Injection contains a maximum of 50 mg/mL (50 mg in 1 mL of injection). Your doctor or nurse will give you the injection. See section 7 for more information.

1. Furosemide Injection is what and what it is used for

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- You have had a kidney biopsy, your blood is low (you may feel dizzy, faint or have trouble breathing) or may be allergic to this injection.
- You are breast-feeding.
- You have raised levels of calcium in the blood.
- You have difficulty in passing water very often. It can also happen if you have lost a lot of water when given with Furosemide.
- You have diabetes.
- You are an elderly patient with dementia and are dehydrated.
- You are elderly, if you are on other medicines that cause the blood pressure to drop and if you have other medical conditions that are at risk for the drop of blood pressure.
- You have (or may have) diabetes.
- You have a weak heart.
- You have (or have had) any problems with your liver or kidneys.
- You have difficulty in passing water, for example because of a large prostate gland.
- You have low blood protein level (hypoproteinaemia) as this may reduce the effect and increase the risk of damage.
- You have a raised level of calcium in the blood.

3. How Furosemide Injection is given

Furosemide Injection contains a maximum of 50 mg/mL (50 mg in 1 mL of injection). Your doctor or nurse will give you the injection. Your doctor will decide the correct dosage and the way in which your injection will be given.
Symptoms associated with sodium deficiency include dizziness, difficulty in breathing, muscle weakness, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

• Symptoms of potassium deficiency include: weakness, irritability, confusion, excitement, muscle cramps, convulsions, mood changes, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the side effects listed above become serious or last for more than 2 days. The following side effects are not listed in this leaflet - do not hesitate to talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any side effect not listed in this leaflet:

• People with breast and prostate cancer may notice pain when passing urine. This is due to an increase in the amount of water passing through your system.

• Loss of hearing (deafness) which can cause life-threatening forms of hearing and gout attacks may also appear.

Possible side effects:

Like all medicines, Furosemide Injection can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them.

Tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects - you may need urgent medical treatment:

• Allergic reactions: allergy to any medicine may be severe in nature and may involve (severe) itching, skin rash, coughing, wheezing (lighter), fever, difficulty in breathing, cold clammy pale skin, low blood pressure and a feeling that your heart rate is too slow to notice by yourself (tachycardia) can occur - signs or symptoms of anaphylaxis (see Glossary).

• Signs of potassium deficiency include: weakness, irritability, confusion, excitement, muscle cramps or weakness, cramps or spasms, stomach upset or uneasiness, no appetite, nausea and vomiting. These could be signs of dehydration or changes in your normal body fluid levels and may lead to blood clot disorders (especially in the elderly).

• Signs of metabolic acidosis such as: chest pain, cold sweat, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, weakness.

• You may notice a reduction in your skin or eye and your urine becomes darker in colour. These could be signs of ‘pancreatitis’ (inflammation of the pancreas).

• Signs of liver dysfunction include: passing urine more often than normal, fatigue.

• Signs of heart failure include: shortness of breath, chest pain, coughing up blood or sputum, swelling in the legs.

• Signs of kidney failure include: feeling thirsty, tired, having to go to the toilet more often than normal, feeling cold, clammy, fainting, or feeling sick (vomiting), or feeling dizzy, losing interest in food, feeling weak, listlessness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

• Signs of sodium deficiency include: dizziness, difficulty in breathing, muscle weakness, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

• Symptoms of potassium deficiency include: weakness, irritability, confusion, excitement, muscle cramps, convulsions, mood changes, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the side effects listed above become serious or last for more than 2 days. The following side effects are not listed in this leaflet - do not hesitate to talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any side effect not listed in this leaflet:

• Temporary loss of hearing and gout attacks may also appear.

• Severe upper abdominal pain shifting towards the back.

• Blistering or peeling of the skin around tiny spots from bleeding in the skin.

• Symptoms of liver irritation include: area around the eyes, mouth, nose and genitals, feelings of being unwell, dizziness, feeling that your heart rate is too fast to notice by yourself (tachycardia) can occur - signs or symptoms of anaphylaxis (see Glossary).

• Signs of liver failure include: feeling tired, feeling unwell, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

• Increased sweating, headache, feeling dizzy or light-headed, feeling faint, confusion, muscle cramps or weakness, cramps or spasms, stomach upset or uneasiness, no appetite, nausea and vomiting. These could be signs of dehydration or changes in your normal body fluid levels and may lead to blood clot disorders (especially in the elderly).

• Signs of metabolic acidosis such as: chest pain, cold sweat, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, weakness.

• You may notice a reduction in your skin or eye and your urine becomes darker in colour. These could be signs of ‘pancreatitis’ (inflammation of the pancreas).

• Signs of liver dysfunction include: passing urine more often than normal, fatigue.

• Signs of heart failure include: shortness of breath, chest pain, coughing up blood or sputum, swelling in the legs.

• Signs of kidney failure include: feeling thirsty, tired, having to go to the toilet more often than normal, feeling cold, clammy, fainting, or feeling sick (vomiting), or feeling dizzy, losing interest in food, feeling weak, listlessness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

• Signs of sodium deficiency include: dizziness, difficulty in breathing, muscle weakness, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

• Symptoms of potassium deficiency include: weakness, irritability, confusion, excitement, muscle cramps, convulsions, mood changes, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

If you have diabetes you should keep this medicine out of the sight of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the ampoules or carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. The injection is stored at less than 25°C and protected from light.

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You can also report side effects via the yellow card scheme - website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. By reporting side effects you can help to improve the safety of this medicine.

If you have problems with the packaging or when using this product you should contact the marketing Authorisation Holder: See marketing Authorisation Holder section.

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For any information about this medicine, please contact the marketing Authorisation Holder, this leaflet was last revised in 11.2021.

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