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

Heparin sodium 1,000 I.U./ml solution for injection or concentrate for solution for infusion

- 1,000 I.U./ml solution for injection or concentrate for solution for infusion
- 5,000 I.U./ml in 5ml)

2. What you need to know before you are given heparin injection

- You must remind your doctor that you are
  - about to be treated for pain and
  - suffering from severe liver problems which
  - have recently had an operation
  - have very high blood pressure
  - have drunk large amounts of alcohol
  - have had major trauma
  - have a bleeding problem

- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor

3. How to store heparin injection

- Keep this leaflet. You may
- May harm them, even if
- Ask your doctor for advice.

4. Contents of the pack and other information

- Packaging and labelling:
  - The name of your medicine is heparin sodium

- This medicine should not be used after

5. How to use heparin injection

- Loading Dose: 5,000 units intravenously
- Maintenance: 15-25 units/kg/hour by

- As the effects of heparin are short-lived,
  - Do not give to a patient who is
  - Not suitable for oral anticoagulation
  - Not suitable for oral anticoagulation

6. Side effects

- Do not use if you are allergic to

- If you are taking, have recently

- Certain antibiotics (e.g. streptomycin)
  - Certain medicines (e.g. amoxicillin)
  - Certain medicines (e.g. naproxen)

- Heparin resistance may require disproportionately

- Haemofiltration: Initially 1,000-5,000

- Cardiopulmonary bypass: Initially 300 units/kg

7. Warnings and precautions

- If a prescription, as some medicines may affect

- Daily laboratory monitoring (ideally at the same

- Inform your doctor if you smoke.

- Your doctor will take particular care if:

- The practitioner is an expert in

- We cannot accept responsibility for any errors in this proof after approval. Whilst we take extreme care at all times to

- IF YOU SIGN THIS PROOF YOU ARE SIGNIFYING
We cannot accept responsibility for any errors in this proof.

Abnormal/unusual bleeding.

Signs of developing paralysis include:

• signs of developing paralysis

If you are concerned about unusual:

• unusual nose bleeds
• unusual bleeding from your gums

Signs that you are bleeding more easily include:

• bruising more easily
• or any bleeding which is not normal or which stops more slowly

As such, your doctor may take a blood test in a few weeks to monitor you.

If thrombocytopenia develops, Heparin treatment should be stopped. However if you have more:

• severe bleeding you may need blood tests and heparin treatment.
• too much heparin can cause bleeding. Slight bleeding can be stopped by stopping your heparin treatment and drinking plenty of water. However, severe bleeding or severe bruising can be life-threatening. If you think you have been given too much heparin treatment, however if you have more:

• bleeding and bruising

The usual dose in adults is 5,000 units injected into a vein, 3 times each day, at 8 hour intervals, at least 4 hours before any operation.

Other ingredients include benzyl alcohol as a preservative, water for injections, sodium hydrochloride, and sodium chloride as a stabilizer.

Heparin injection contains:

• the active ingredient, sodium heparin, which is a unfractionated mixture of low and high molecular weight heparins
• water for injections
• sodium hydrochloride
• sodium chloride

Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original packaging in order to protect the product from light and the environment.

Your doctor or nurse will inject your dose of heparin into a vein either all at once or over a few minutes.

The other ingredients include Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) as a preservative and Water for injections as a diluent.

To listen to or request a copy of this leaflet in Braille, large print or audio please call, free of charge:

0800 198 5000 (UK Only)

Please call your local pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

For the full list of adverse reactions (including the less common reactions), please also see the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC).

After opening, heparin vials may be kept for a maximum of 28 days at 25°C. Other in use storage times and conditions have been demonstrated for 28 days at 25°C.

Information on the safety of this medicinal product can be found on the following websites:

IRL - Dublin 2
Earlsfort Terrace
HPRA Pharmacovigilance
Ireland
Website: www.hpra.ie
Fax: +353 1 6762517

Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or
Yellow Card Scheme
United Kingdom
reporting systems listed below.

You must get urgent medical help if you have any of these symptoms following an injection:

• high lipid levels on stopping heparin
• weakness of the bones (osteoporosis) if you have been taking heparin for a long time
• raised levels of potassium in the blood,
• severe allergic reactions

should not be given to patients with a known allergy to heparin or to the other ingredients.

The active ingredient in heparin is sodium heparin. Heparin is a mixture of low and high molecular weight heparins that have anti-coagulant activity.

The most common adverse reactions reported were:

• itching of skin
• rash
• fever, chills, swelling of the eyes and lips, and rapid breathing, a blue tinge to the lips, rash, eye irritation, runny nose, wheezing, etc.

The following drugs are incompatible with heparin:

• cisatracurium besilate, cytarabine, dacarbazine, dobutamine hydrochloride, pethidine hydrochloride, polymyxin B sulfate and vinorelbine tartrate.

If reteplase and heparin are to be given through the same line, as this causes precipitation. Heparin and Dobutamine hydrochloride should not be mixed.

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

Any person who has any concerns about the safety of a medicinal product should report it to the HPRA and/or the MHRA.

If you have any problems while taking this medicine, or think the medicine is not working for you, or the symptoms of your condition are getting worse, or the symptoms of your condition are getting better, you should talk to your doctor or pharmacist about it. They may need to change the medicine you are taking.

For the full list of adverse reactions (including the less common reactions), please also see the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC).

You must report possible side effects to your doctor or pharmacist or the HPRA, MHRA and/ or Yellow Card Scheme by using the contact information provided below.

Below is the last revised in 2018/06/23.

The following text was last revised in June 2018.

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