

GLAMIN®

Amino acid / Dipeptide 13.4% Solution

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Glamin. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist. All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you being given Glamin against the benefits this medicine is expected to have for you.

If you have any concerns about this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet.

You may need to read it again.

What Glamin is used for

Glamin is a 13.4% amino acid/dipeptide intravenous infusion, which is given as a part of intravenous nutritional therapy. When the intake of nutrients or food into the mouth or directly into the gut is not possible or it is not enough to supply the body's needs then intravenous nutrients or foods can be given. This is especially important for people whose bodies are under physical stress from illness or recent surgery. During illness or after surgery the body requires nutrition or food. Amino acids are the building blocks used by the body to make proteins. Glamin is usually given together with carbohydrates, fats, salts, trace elements and vitamins to provide a complete intravenous diet.

Your doctor may have prescribed Glamin for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why Glamin has been prescribed for you.

Before you are given Glamin

You should **NOT** be given Glamin if

- You have an allergy to Glamin or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.
- You have an inability to break down amino acids, for example an inherited condition known as phenylketonuria.
- You have severe liver failure.
- You have severe kidney failure (if dialysis facilities are not available).
- You are suffering from a very serious problem with your blood circulation.
- You have too much fluid in your body.
- You have too much acid in your blood, also called metabolic acidosis.
- There is not enough oxygen being supplied to your cells.
- You have low potassium levels in your body.
- You have too low sodium levels in your body.
- You have too much lactic acid in your body.
- Your blood is very concentrated
- You have a build up of fluid in your lungs
- You have certain untreated heart problems.

If you are not sure whether any of these apply to you, check with your doctor.

You must tell your doctor before being given Glamin;

- If you have any allergies to any other medicines or any other substances, such as foods, preservatives or dyes.
- If you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of using Glamin during pregnancy.
- If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of using Glamin when breastfeeding.
- If you are under 18 years old.

If you have not told your doctors about any of the above, tell them before you are given Glamin.

Taking other medicines.

Some medicines can interact or interfere with each other. There are currently no known medicines, which can interfere or be affected by Glamin.

Use in Children

There is currently not enough information to recommend the use of Glamin in patients less than 18 years of age.

How is Glamin given

Glamin is given as a continuous infusion into a central vein. An electronic pump may be used to control the speed of the infusion. Glamin is usually given as a mixture with glucose, fats, salts, trace elements and vitamins. Glamin must only be given by a doctor or nurse.

How much is given

Your doctor will decide what dose you will receive. This will depend on your condition, any other diseases you may have and your body weight. The usual dose is 7-14mL of Glamin for each kilogram of body weight each day. This is usually given as an infusion running at 0.6-0.7mL for each kilogram of body weight each hour.

Your doctor will also calculate your requirements for energy, salts, trace elements and vitamins.

How long it is given

The infusion will be continued for as long as your condition requires. At the moment there is no experience with the use of Glamin for more than 2 weeks.

Side Effects

Glamin, like all other nutrient solutions which are given intravenously, may cause side effects in some people. All the side effects associated with Glamin may not yet have been detected.

The common side effects of Glamin (this occurs in 1% to less than 10% of people who use it) are fever, chills or hot flushes

Other less common side effects (in less than 1% of people who use it) include nausea and vomiting; confusion, agitation or hallucination; hiccups; breathlessness; gastric reflux; dizziness; lung problems; headache or migraine.

Reports of other side effects caused by Glamin are extremely rare.

If you have these or any other side effects during treatment, tell your doctor.

If you are given too much (overdose)

This rarely happens as Glamin is administered under the care of a trained professional in a hospital or clinic setting.

However, if you are given Glamin too quickly or too much, you may experience the following side effects: feeling sick (nausea and vomiting) or become flushed and sweaty.

Your doctor has information on how to recognise and treat an overdose. Ask your doctor if you have any concerns.

Otherwise, immediately contact the Poisons Information Centre in your country.

Australia: 13 11 26

New Zealand: 0800 764 766

While you are using Glamin

Your doctor will order blood and urine tests while you are given Glamin to monitor your progress. From the results, your dose of Glamin may be adjusted.

Storage

Glamin will be stored in the pharmacy or on the ward. The infusion solution is kept in a cool dry place, where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Product Description

What it looks like

Glamin is a clear, colourless to slightly yellow solution, which is supplied in glass bottles.

It may be supplied from the pharmacy as a mixture of Glamin, glucose, fats and vitamins. In this case it would be a milky white mixture in a plastic bag.

Ingredients

Glamin contains the active ingredients alanine, arginine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, glycylglutamine monohydrate, glycyltyrosine dihydrate, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine acetate, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, tryptophan and valine.

Glamin also contains the inactive ingredients citric acid and water for injections.

1000mL of Glamin supplies 134g of amino acids and dipeptides, 22.4g of nitrogen and 2300kJ (550kcal) energy.

Glamin comes in three pack sizes and can be identified by

AUST R numbers:

250 mL: AUSTR 77749

500 mL: AUSTR 77750

1000 mL: AUSTR 77751

Glamin does not contain gluten, lactose, sucrose, tartrazine or any other azo dyes

Further Information

If you have any more questions or are not sure about anything, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Sponsor

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