

**i** PACKAGE LEAFLET:  
Information for the patient

**Glukoze – Solution for injection – 4000 mg / 10 ml (40 %)**  
**Glukoze – Solution for infusion – 5%**  
*(Glucose)*

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

**What is in this leaflet**

1. What Glukoze is and what it is used for
2. Before you take Glukoze
3. How to take Glukoze
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Glukoze
6. Other information

**1. WHAT GLUKOZE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR**

Glucose is a monosaccharide, which by mouth, but mainly parenterally, is used as a source of energy; it takes part in the metabolism of lipids and prevents acidosis increasing the hepatic nitrogen content. The latter function has been used to prevent and to treat intoxications from medicines which are hepatotoxic. In absence of a sufficient quantity of glucose, lipids are highly oxidized and the intermediate products, such as: hydroxybutyric acid and acetoacetic acid are accumulated in blood becoming a potential cause for ketoacidosis. It is indicated for fluid replacement and to provide the necessary energy, as a parenteral nutrition of severely-ill patients, in hypoglycaemia; in intoxications with different substances (barbiturates, morphine, salicylates, mercuric compounds).

**2. BEFORE YOU TAKE GLUKOZE**

**Do not take Glukoze:**

- if you have diabetes mellitus;
  - if you have severe renal failure.
- Hypertonic solutions of glucose (e.g. 40 %) are contraindicated in:
- anuria;
  - intracranial or intraspinal haemorrhagia;
  - delirium tremens when dehydration is present.

**Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor before taking Glukoze. Glucose should be administered very cautiously to patients with intolerance of any nature to glucose. Special caution is required in patients with heart failure and in clinical conditions associated with edemas and hydrosaline retention. Special caution is required when administering glucose to patients receiving corticosteroids or corticotropine. The concentrated solutions of glucose (40 %) should be used with special caution in advanced cerebral sclerosis. Glucose solutions should not be given through the same infusion equipment as whole blood as haemolysis and clumping can occur.

**3. HOW TO TAKE GLUKOZE**

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. If you feel that the effects of glucose are too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. The dose will be decided based on the patient characteristics (age, weight, clinical conditions, hydro-electrolyte balance and acid – base balance).

**If you take more Glukoze than you should**

If you take more Glukoze than you should, or if the children take it accidentally, please contact your doctor, the hospital or any medical care site to seek advice on the risk and the appropriate measures. Prolonged or rapid infusion of large volumes of iso-osmotic solutions (5%) may cause oedema or water intoxication; conversely, prolonged or rapid use of hyperosmotic solutions may result in dehydration as a consequence of the induced hyperglycaemia.

**If you forget to take Glukoze**

If you forget a dose (or more), take the next dose in its usual time. Do not take a double dose (or higher) to make up for a forgotten dose(s).

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

**4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS**

Like all medicines, glucose can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Most of the side effects are dose-related and disappear when the dose is reduced or the treatment is stopped. Some of them may occur in the beginning of the treatment and then disappear spontaneously during the treatment. Intravenous glucose solutions, particularly hyperosmotic solutions (e.g. 40%), may cause local pain, vein irritation, thrombophlebitis, and tissue necrosis if extravasation occurs. Some of these reactions may be due to degradation products present after autoclaving or to poor technique in giving the solution. Intravenous infusion (5% solution) can lead to fluid and electrolyte disturbances including hypokalaemia, hypomagnesaemia, and hypophosphataemia. If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

**5. HOW TO STORE GLUKOZE**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the packaging. Do not store above 25°C!

**6. OTHER INFORMATION**

**What Glukoze contains**

The active substance is Glucose monohydrate or glucose anhydrous. **Glukoze – Solution for injection 40%** Each 10 ml ampoule contains glucose monohydrate equivalent to 4000

mg anhydrous glucose.

**The other excipients** are: sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid and water for injections.

**Glukoze – Solution for infusion 5%**

1 ml solution for infusion contains glucose monohydrate equivalent to 50 mg glucose anhydrous.

**The other excipient** is water for injections.

**Content of the pack**

**Solution for injection 40%:** box with 10 ampoules and box with 100 ampoules (hospital use).

**Solution for infusion 5%:** graduated glass bottles or plastic bags with 250 ml or 500 ml.

**Explanatory of the illustration icons on the packaging:**



Prescription only medicine.



Content.



Warning.



Ampoules.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:**



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