

There is no specific antidote for overdose. Emergency procedures should be general supportive measures, with particular attention to respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Close biochemical monitoring would be essential and specific abnormalities treated appropriately.

#### Undesirable effects

None known when correctly administered.

Those that occur during overdose (see below) are usually reversible and regress when therapy is discontinued. Infusion via peripheral veins in general can cause irritation of the vein wall and thrombophlebitis.

No other adverse events have been reported than these that can be seen in connection with parenteral nutrition in general.

#### Remarks

Keep container in the outer carton. Do not store above 25°C. Do not freeze.

**Aminoven 10%** should be used with sterile transfer equipment immediately after opening. Any unused solution should be discarded.

For single use only.

Do not use **Aminoven 10%** after expiry date.

Use only clear, particle-free solutions and undamaged containers.

**Aminoven 10%** may be aseptically admixed with other nutrients such as fat emulsions, carbohydrates and electrolytes. Chemical and physical stability data for a number of admixtures stored at 4°C for up to 9 days are available from the manufacturer upon request.

From a microbiological point of view, TPN admixtures compounded in uncontrolled or unvalidated conditions should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and should normally be no longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8°C, unless mixing has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

#### Packsizes

Bottles of 500 ml and 1000 ml

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## Aminoven 10%

### Solution for infusion

#### QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1000 ml contain:

#### Active constituents:

Isoleucine	5.00 g
Leucine	7.40 g
Lysine acetate	9.31 g
= Lysine	6.60 g
Methionine	4.30 g
Phenylalanine	5.10 g
Threonine	4.40 g
Tryptophan	2.00 g
Valine	6.20 g
Arginine	12.00 g
Histidine	3.00 g
Alanine	14.00 g
Glycine	11.00 g
Proline	11.20 g
Serine	6.50 g
Tyrosine	0.40 g
Taurine	1.00 g

#### Other constituents:

Glacial acetic acid	
Water for injections	
Total amino acids:	100.0 g/l
Total nitrogen:	16.2 g/l
Total energy:	1680 kJ/l (= 400 kcal/l)
pH-value:	5.5 - 6.3
Titration acidity:	22 mmol NaOH/l
Theoretical osmolarity:	990 mosm/l

Solution for intravenous infusion

#### Manufacturer

Fresenius Kabi Austria GmbH, Graz, Austria

#### Therapeutic indications

For supply of amino acids as part of a parenteral nutrition regimen.



Amino acid solutions should be administered generally in combination with adequate amount of energy supplements.

#### **Contraindications**

As for all amino acid solutions the administration of **Aminoven 10%** is contraindicated in the following conditions:

Disturbances of amino acid metabolism, metabolic acidosis, renal insufficiency without haemodialysis or haemofiltration treatment, advanced liver insufficiency, fluid overload, shock, hypoxia, decompensated heart failure.

The administration of **Aminoven 10%** is contraindicated in neonates.

For parenteral nutrition of infants and children paediatric amino acid preparations should be used, which are formulated to meet the different metabolic needs of children.

No clinical studies have been conducted with **Aminoven 10%** solution in newborns, infants or children.

#### **Special warnings and precautions for use**

Serum electrolytes, fluid balance and renal function should be monitored.

In cases of hypokalemia and/or hyponatremia adequate amounts of potassium and/or sodium should be supplied simultaneously.

Amino acid solutions may precipitate acute folate deficiency, folic acid should therefore be given daily.

Care should be exercised in the administration of large volume infusion fluids to patients with cardiac insufficiency.

No specific studies have been performed to assess the safety of **Aminoven 10%** in pregnancy or lactation. However, clinical experiences with similar parenteral amino acid solutions have shown no evidence of risk during pregnancy or breastfeeding. The risk/benefit relationship should be considered before administering **Aminoven 10%** during pregnancy or breast-feeding.

Infusion via peripheral veins in general can cause irritation of the vein wall and thrombophlebitis. Therefore, daily inspections of the insertion site are recommended.

If adjunction of lipid emulsions is indicated it should be administered when possible as a mixture with **Aminoven 10%** in order to minimise the risk of vein irritation.

The choice of a peripheral or central vein depends on the final osmolarity of the mixture. The general accepted limit for peripheral infusion is about 800 mosm/l, but it varies considerably with the age and the general condition of the patient and the characteristics of the peripheral veins.

Strict asepsis should be maintained, particularly when inserting a central vein catheter.

**Aminoven 10%** is applicable as part of total parenteral nutrition regimen in combination with adequate amounts of energy supplements (carbohydrate solutions, fat emulsions), electrolytes, vitamins and trace elements.

#### **Interactions with other medications**

No interactions are known to date.

Due to the increased risk of microbiological contamination and incompatibilities, amino acid solutions should not be mixed with other drugs. When admixed with other nutrients like carbohydrates, lipid emulsions, electrolytes, vitamins and trace elements attention should be given to compatibility. Aseptic technique and thorough mixing should be used.

Compatibility data are available from the manufacturer for a number of mixtures.

#### **Posology and method of administration**

For administration via a central vein as a continuous infusion.

Dosage depends on the severity of the catabolic state and on the amino acid requirement. A maximum daily dosage of 2 g amino acids/kg body weight should not be exceeded in parenteral nutrition.

#### **Daily dose:**

10 - 20 ml of **Aminoven 10%** per kg body weight (equivalent to 1.0 - 2.0 g amino acids per kg body weight) corresponding to 700 - 1400 ml **Aminoven 10%** at 70 kg body weight.

#### **Maximum infusion rate:**

1.0 ml of **Aminoven 10%** per kg body weight per hour (equivalent to 0.1 g amino acids per kg body weight and hour).

#### **Maximum daily dose:**

20 ml of **Aminoven 10%** per kg body weight (equivalent to 2.0 g amino acids per kg body weight) corresponding to 1400 ml **Aminoven 10%** or 140 g amino acids at 70 kg body weight.

The solution is administered as long as a parenteral nutrition is required.

#### **Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedure, antidotes)**

As with other amino acid solutions shivering, vomiting, nausea, and increased renal amino acid losses can occur when **Aminoven 10%** is given in overdose or the infusion rate is exceeded. Infusion should be stopped immediately in this case. It may be possible to continue with a reduced dosage.

A too rapid infusion can cause fluid overload and electrolyte disturbances.