

OCTAGAM 5% infusion rate chart for patients with primary immunodeficiency (PI)¹

The OCTAGAM 5% infusion rate chart below will help you calculate the appropriate infusion rate for a patient with PI¹

For patients with PI: 300 to 600 mg/kg every 3-4 weeks

Patient Weight		Infusion Rate (mL/hr)			
In kg	In lb	First 30 minutes (0.01 mL/kg/min)	Next 30 minutes (if previous rate tolerated) (0.02 mL/kg/min)	Next 30 minutes (if previous rate tolerated) (0.04 mL/kg/min)	Maximum (if previous rate tolerated) (<0.07 mL/kg/min)
5	11	3	6	12	<21
10	22	6	12	24	<42
15	33	9	18	36	<63
20	44	12	24	48	<84
25	55	15	30	60	<105
30	66	18	36	72	<126
35	77	21	42	84	<147
40	88	24	48	96	<168
45	99	27	54	108	<189
50	110	30	60	120	<210
55	121	33	66	132	<231
60	132	36	72	144	<252
65	143	39	78	156	<273
70	154	42	84	168	<294
75	165	45	90	180	<315
80	176	48	96	192	<336
85	187	51	102	204	<357
90	198	54	108	216	<378
95	209	57	114	228	<399
100	220	60	120	240	<420
105	231	63	126	252	<441
110	242	66	132	264	<462
115	253	69	138	276	<483
120	264	72	144	288	<504
125	275	75	150	300	<525

octagam® 5%

Immune Globulin
Intravenous (Human) 5%
Liquid Preparation

For patients at risk for developing renal dysfunction or thromboembolic events, administer OCTAGAM 5% at the minimum infusion rate practicable, not to exceed 0.07 mL/kg/min (3.3 mg/kg/min)—equal to 2.0 mL/kg/hr (200 mg/kg/hr)¹

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

OCTAGAM® 5% [Immune Globulin Intravenous (Human)] liquid is indicated for the treatment of primary humoral immunodeficiency (PI).

Please [click here](#) for Full Prescribing Information, including BOXED WARNING.

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OCTAGAM 5% Indication and Usage and Important Safety Information

octagam® 5%

Immune Globulin
Intravenous (Human) 5%
Liquid Preparation

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING: THROMBOSIS, RENAL DYSFUNCTION, AND ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

- Thrombosis may occur with immune globulin intravenous (IgIV) products, including OCTAGAM 5% liquid. Risk factors may include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulable conditions, history of venous or arterial thrombosis, use of estrogens, indwelling central vascular catheters, hyperviscosity, and cardiovascular risk factors. Thrombosis may occur in the absence of known risk factors.
- Renal dysfunction, acute renal failure, osmotic nephrosis, and death may occur in predisposed patients who receive IgIV products, including OCTAGAM 5% liquid. Patients predisposed to renal dysfunction include those with a degree of pre-existing renal insufficiency, diabetes mellitus, age greater than 65, volume depletion, sepsis, paraproteinemia, or patients receiving known nephrotoxic drugs. Renal dysfunction and acute renal failure occur more commonly in patients receiving IgIV products containing sucrose. OCTAGAM 5% liquid does not contain sucrose.
- For patients at risk of thrombosis, renal dysfunction, or acute renal failure, administer OCTAGAM 5% liquid at the minimum dose and infusion rate practicable. Ensure adequate hydration in patients before administration. Monitor for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and assess blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity.

OCTAGAM 5% liquid is contraindicated in patients who have a history of severe systemic hypersensitivity reactions, such as anaphylaxis, to human immunoglobulin and in IgA-deficient patients with antibodies against IgA and history of hypersensitivity.

OCTAGAM 5% liquid is contraindicated in patients with acute hypersensitivity reaction to corn. OCTAGAM 5% liquid contains maltose, a disaccharide sugar, which is derived from corn. Patients known to have corn allergies should avoid using OCTAGAM 5% liquid.

Monitor renal function, including blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine, and urine output in patients at risk of developing acute renal failure. Falsely elevated blood glucose readings may occur during and after the infusion of OCTAGAM 5% liquid with testing by some glucometers and test strip systems.

Hyperproteinemia, increased serum osmolarity, and hyponatremia may occur in patients receiving OCTAGAM 5% liquid.

Aseptic meningitis syndrome may occur in patients receiving OCTAGAM 5% liquid, especially with high doses or rapid infusion.

Hemolysis that is either intravascular or due to enhanced red blood cell sequestration can develop subsequent to treatment with OCTAGAM 5% liquid. Risk factors for hemolysis include high doses and non-O-blood group. Closely monitor patients for hemolysis and hemolytic anemia.

Monitor patients for pulmonary adverse reactions (transfusion-related acute lung injury [TRALI]).

OCTAGAM 5% liquid is made from human plasma and may contain infectious agents, eg, viruses and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease agent. The most common adverse reactions reported in >5% of subjects during a clinical trial were headache and nausea. The most serious adverse reactions in treatment with OCTAGAM 5% liquid have been immediate anaphylactic reactions, aseptic meningitis, and hemolytic anemia.

Reference: 1. OCTAGAM 5% [prescribing information]. Paramus, NJ: Octapharma USA Inc.; 2022.

To report suspected adverse reactions, contact Octapharma USA, Inc. at 1-866-766-4860 or the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

OCTAGAM® is a registered trademark of Octapharma AG.

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