

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Dianeal PD4 Dianeal PD101 In Viaflex Plastic Container

Peritoneal Dialysis Solution

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DIANEAL Peritoneal Dialysis Solution

**For Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis (IPD), Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD), or Automated Peritoneal Dialysis (APD)
For Intraperitoneal Administration Only**

DESCRIPTION

DIANEAL is a sterile, nonpyrogenic solution for intraperitoneal administration only. DIANEAL contains no bacteriostatic or antimicrobial agents or added buffers.

Composition, approximate osmolarity, approximate pH, and approximate ionic concentrations are shown in Table 1.

The osmolarities shown in Table 1 are calculated values. As an example, measured osmolarity by freezing point depression determination of DIANEAL with 1.5% dextrose is approximately 347 mOsmol/L, compared with measured values in normal human serum of 275 - 290 mOsmol/L.

The plastic container is fabricated from a specially formulated polyvinyl chloride (PL146 Plastic). Water can permeate from inside the container into the overpouch in amounts insufficient to affect the solution significantly. Solutions in contact with the plastic container can leach out certain of its chemical components in very small amounts within the expiration period, e.g., di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), up to 5 parts per million; however, the safety of the plastic has been confirmed in tests in animals according to USP biological tests for plastic containers as well as by tissue culture toxicity studies.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Peritoneal dialysis is a procedure for removing toxic substances and metabolites normally excreted by the kidneys, and for aiding in the regulation of fluid and electrolyte balance. The procedure is accomplished by instilling peritoneal dialysis fluid through a conduit into the peritoneal cavity. With the exception of lactate, which is present as a bicarbonate precursor, the ion concentration of electrolytes is similar to those in physiological extracellular fluid. Osmosis and diffusion occur across the peritoneal membrane between the plasma of the patient and the dialysis fluid. These processes result in plasma electrolyte concentrations which approach those found in the dialyzing fluid, and passage of toxic substances and metabolites, present in high concentrations in the blood, across the peritoneal membrane into the dialyzing fluid. Dextrose in the dialyzing fluid is used to produce a solution hyperosmolar to the plasma, creating an osmotic gradient which facilitates fluid removal from the patient's plasma into the peritoneal cavity. After a period of time (dwell time), the fluid is drained by gravity from the cavity.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Peritoneal dialysis is indicated for patients in acute or chronic renal failure when nondialytic medical therapy is judged to be inadequate (Vaamonde and Perez 1977). It may also be indicated in the treatment of certain fluid and electrolyte disturbances, and for patients intoxicated with certain poisons and drugs (Knepshield et al. 1977). However, for many substances other methods of detoxification have been reported to be more effective than peritoneal dialysis (Vaamonde and Perez 1977; Chang 1977).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

DIANEAL is contraindicated in patients with:

- Pre-existing severe lactic acidosis.
- Uncorrectable mechanical defects that prevent effective peritoneal dialysis or increase the risk of infection.
- Documented loss of peritoneal function or extensive adhesions that compromise peritoneal function.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Encapsulating Peritoneal Sclerosis (EPS) is considered to be a known, rare complication of peritoneal dialysis therapy. EPS has been reported in patients using peritoneal dialysis solutions including DIANEAL. Infrequently, fatal outcomes of EPS have been reported with DIANEAL.

If peritonitis occurs, the choice and dosage of antibiotics should be based upon the results of identification and sensitivity studies of the isolated organism(s) when possible. Prior to identification of the involved organism(s), broad-spectrum antibiotics may be indicated.

Solutions containing dextrose should be used with caution in patients with a known allergy to corn or corn products. Hypersensitivity reactions such as those due to a corn starch allergy, including anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions, may occur. Stop the infusion immediately and drain the solution from the peritoneal cavity if any signs or symptoms of a suspected hypersensitivity reaction develop. Appropriate therapeutic countermeasures must be instituted as clinically indicated.

Patients with severe lactic acidosis should not be treated with lactate-based peritoneal dialysis solutions (See Contraindications). It is recommended that patients with conditions known to increase the risk of lactic acidosis [e.g., severe hypotension or sepsis that can be associated with acute renal failure, inborn errors of metabolism; treatment with drugs such as nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)] must be monitored for occurrence of lactic acidosis before the start of treatment and during treatment with lactate-based peritoneal dialysis solutions.

When prescribing the solution to be used for an individual patient, consideration should be given to the potential interaction between the dialysis treatment and therapy directed at other existing illnesses. Serum potassium, calcium and magnesium levels should be monitored carefully in patients treated with cardiac glycosides.

Diabetics require careful monitoring of blood-glucose levels during and following dialysis with dextrose (glucose)-containing solutions. Dosage of insulin or other treatments for hyperglycemia should be adjusted.

The use of 5 liters of dialysis solution is not indicated in a single exchange.

DIANEAL is intended for intraperitoneal administration only. Not for intravenous administration.

Do not administer if the solution is discoloured, cloudy, contains particulate matter or shows evidence of leakage or if seals are not intact.

The drainage fluid should be inspected for the presence of fibrin or cloudiness, which may indicate the presence of peritonitis.

Significant losses of protein, amino acids, water soluble vitamins, and other medicines may occur during peritoneal dialysis. Replacement therapy should be provided as necessary.

Peritoneal dialysis should be done with caution in patients with: 1) abdominal conditions, including disruption of the peritoneal membrane and diaphragm by surgery, from congenital anomalies or trauma until healing is complete, abdominal tumors, abdominal wall infection, hernias, fecal fistula, colostomy, large polycystic kidneys, or other conditions that compromise the integrity of the abdominal wall, abdominal surface, or intra-abdominal cavity; (Vaamonde and Perez 1977) and 2) other conditions including aortic graft placement (Misra et al. 1998) and severe pulmonary disease. When assessing peritoneal dialysis as the mode of therapy in these situations, the benefits to the patient must be weighed against the possible complications.

An accurate fluid balance record must be kept and the weight of the patient carefully monitored to avoid over or under hydration with severe consequences such as congestive heart failure, volume depletion, or shock.

Excessive use of DIANEAL with higher dextrose during a peritoneal dialysis treatment can result in significant removal of water from the patient.

Potassium is omitted from DIANEAL due to risk of hyperkalemia. In situations in which there is a normal serum potassium level or hypokalemia, the addition of potassium chloride (up to a concentration of 4 mEq/L) may be indicated to prevent severe hypokalemia and should be made after careful evaluation of serum and total body potassium, only under the direction of a physician.

Serum electrolyte concentrations (particularly bicarbonate, potassium, magnesium, calcium and phosphate), blood chemistry (including parathyroid hormone and lipid parameters) and hematological parameters should be evaluated periodically.

Low Calcium DIANEAL PD solution (i.e. DIANEAL PD4) should be considered for management of hypercalcemia. Patients receiving this solution should have their calcium levels monitored for the development of hypocalcemia or worsening of hypercalcemia. In these circumstances, adjustments to the dosage of the phosphate binders and/or vitamin D analogs, and/or calcimimetics should be considered by the physician.

Overinfusion of DIANEAL volume into the peritoneal cavity may be characterized by abdominal distension/abdominal pain and/or shortness of breath.

Treatment of DIANEAL overinfusion is to drain DIANEAL from the peritoneal cavity.

Use in Children: The safety and efficacy in children have not been established.

Improper clamping or priming sequence may result in infusion of air into the peritoneal cavity, which may result in abdominal pain and/or peritonitis.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Pregnancy Category C. Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with DIANEAL Peritoneal Dialysis solutions. It is also not known whether DIANEAL Peritoneal Dialysis solutions can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Therefore DIANEAL Peritoneal Dialysis solutions should not be used during pregnancy and lactation

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The adverse reactions within this section represent those adverse reactions that are thought to have an association with the use of DIANEAL or in conjunction with performing the peritoneal dialysis procedure.

Adverse Reactions from Clinical Trials

There are no data available on adverse reactions from controlled clinical trials conducted to evaluate the safety of DIANEAL.

Adverse Reactions: General

Adverse reactions to peritoneal dialysis include mechanical and solution related problems as well as the results of contamination of equipment or improper technique in catheter placement. Examples of peritoneal dialysis therapy related class effects include: ileus, bleeding.

Post-Marketing Adverse Reactions

The following adverse reactions have been reported in the post-marketing experience. These reactions are listed by MedDRA System Organ Class (SOC), then by Preferred Term in order of severity.

INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS: Fungal peritonitis, Peritonitis bacterial, Catheter related infection

METABOLISM AND NUTRITION DISORDERS: Hypovolemia, Hypervolemia, Fluid retention, Hypokalemia, Hyponatremia, Dehydration, Hypochloremia

VASCULAR DISORDERS: Hypotension, Hypertension

RESPIRATORY, THORACIC, AND MEDIASTINAL DISORDERS: Dyspnea

GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS: Sclerosing encapsulating peritonitis, Peritonitis, Peritoneal cloudy effluent, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Nausea, Constipation, Abdominal pain, Abdominal distension, Abdominal discomfort

SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS DISORDERS: Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Urticaria, Rash (including pruritic, erythematous and generalized), Pruritus

MUSCULOSKELETAL, CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISORDERS: Myalgia, Muscle spasms, Musculoskeletal pain

GENERAL DISORDERS AND ADMINISTRATION SITE CONDITIONS: Generalized edema, Pyrexia, Malaise, Infusion site pain, Catheter related complication

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

DIANEAL solutions are intended for intraperitoneal administration only. Not for intravenous administration.

DIANEAL should be administered at a rate that is comfortable for the patient. The volume administered is determined by the prescribing physician.

The mode of therapy (Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis [IPD], Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis [CAPD] or Automated Peritoneal Dialysis [APD]), the frequency of treatment, formulation, exchange volume, duration of dwell, and length of dialysis should be selected by the physician responsible for and supervising the treatment of the individual patient.

To avoid the risk of severe dehydration and hypovolemia and to minimize the loss of protein, it is advisable to select the peritoneal dialysis solution with the lowest level of osmolarity consistent with the fluid removal requirements for each exchange. Typically the majority of exchanges will utilize 1.5% and 2.5% dextrose containing peritoneal dialysis solutions, with 4.25% dextrose containing solutions being used when extra fluid removal is required. Patient

weight is used as the indicator of the need for fluid removal such that therapy can be individualized according to the patient's need for ultrafiltration (Popovich et al. 1978). As the patient's body weight becomes close to the ideal dry weight, lowering the dextrose (glucose) concentration of DIANEAL is recommended. DIANEAL 4.25% dextrose-containing solution is a high osmotic pressure fluid and using it for all exchanges may cause dehydration.

It has been reported in the literature that, the fill volume per exchange depends on body size, usually from 2.0 to 2.5 liters per 1.73 m^2 (Ronco et al. 2000; Keshaviah et al. 1994).

For pediatric patients > 2 years old, 800 to 1400 mL/ m^2 per cycle up to a maximum of 2000 mL, as tolerated, is recommended. (Potter et al. 1981; Irwin et al. 1981; Ronnholm and Holmberg, 2006)

Peritoneal dialysis solutions may be warmed in the overpouch to 37°C (98.6°F) to enhance patient comfort. However, only dry heat (for example heating pad, warming plate) should be used. Solutions should not be heated in water or in a microwave oven due to the potential for contamination, patient injury or discomfort.

It has been reported in the literature that, the addition of heparin to the dialysis solution may be indicated to aid in prevention of catheter blockage in patients with peritonitis, or when the solution drainage contains fibrinous or proteinaceous material. 500 to 1000 USP units of heparin per liter of solution has been recommended for adults. For children, 50 USP units per 100 mL of dialysis fluid has been recommended (Goel et al. 1998).

Aseptic technique must be employed throughout the peritoneal dialysis procedure.

Do not administer if the solution is discoloured, cloudy, contains particulate matter or shows evidence of leakage, or if seals are not intact.

The drained fluid should be inspected for the presence of fibrin or cloudiness, which may indicate the presence of peritonitis.

Discard any unused remaining solution.

For single use only.

It is recommended that adult patients being placed on peritoneal dialysis or, in the case of pediatric patients, the selected caretaker, (as well as the patient, when suitable), should be appropriately trained in a program which is under the supervision of a physician.

Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis (IPD)

For dialysis of acute renal failure patients and maintenance dialysis of chronic renal failure patients, the cycle of instillation, dwell and removal of dialysis fluid is repeated sequentially over a period of hours (8 to 36 hours) as many times per week as indicated by the condition of

the patient. For chronic renal failure patients who have residual renal function, maintenance dialysis is often accomplished by periodic dialysis (3 to 5 times weekly) for shorter time periods (8 to 14 hours per session) (Mattocks and El-Bassiouni, 1971).

Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) and Automated Peritoneal Dialysis (APD)

For maintenance of chronic renal failure patients

Patients on CAPD typically perform 4 cycles per day (24 hours). In CAPD, the solution remains in the cavity for dwell times of 4 to 6 hours during the day and approximately 8 hours overnight. At the conclusion of each dwell period, the access device is opened, the solution drained and fresh solution instilled (Ronco et al. 2000; Keshaviah et al. 1994).

Patients on APD typically perform 3-5 cycles at night and up to 2 cycles during the day. After the last outflow during the night, the equipment is then disconnected from the patient and the dialysate remains in the peritoneum until the next cycle. Additional exchanges can be infused by the cyclor machine into the peritoneum during the daytime (Blake et al. 1996; Blake et al. 2011).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

No interaction studies have been conducted with DIANEAL. The blood concentration of the dialyzable drugs may be reduced by peritoneal dialysis.

OVERDOSE

There is a potential for overdose resulting in hypervolemia, hypovolemia, electrolyte disturbances or hyperglycemia. Excessive use of DIANEAL peritoneal dialysis solution with 4.25% dextrose during a peritoneal dialysis treatment can result in significant removal of water from the patient.

Management of Overdose

Hypervolemia may be managed by using hypertonic peritoneal dialysis solutions and fluid restriction. Hypovolemia may be managed by fluid replacement either orally or intravenously, depending on the degree of dehydration.

Electrolyte disturbances may be managed according to the specific electrolyte disturbance verified by blood testing. The most probable disturbance, hypokalemia, may be managed by the oral ingestion of potassium or by the addition of potassium chloride in the peritoneal dialysis solution prescribed by the treating physician (see Incompatibilities section).

Hyperglycemia in diabetic patients may be managed by adjusting the insulin dose or adjusting other treatments for hyperglycemia.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre.

INCOMPATIBILITIES

Consult with physician. If, in the informed judgment of the physician, it is deemed advisable to introduce additives, use aseptic technique. Mix thoroughly when additives have been introduced. Do not store solutions containing additives.

Refer to directions for use accompanying drugs to obtain full information on additives.

If the resealable rubber plug on the medication port is missing or partially removed, do not use product if medication is to be added.

Some drug additives may be incompatible with DIANEAL.

➤ **Addition of Potassium**

Potassium is omitted from DIANEAL solutions because dialysis may be performed to correct hyperkalemia. In situations where there is a normal serum potassium level or hypokalemia, the addition of potassium chloride (up to a concentration of 4 mEq/L) may be indicated to prevent severe hypokalemia. The decision to add potassium chloride should be made by the physician after careful evaluation of serum potassium.

➤ **Addition of Insulin**

Addition of insulin to DIANEAL was evaluated in 6 insulin-dependent diabetic patients undergoing CAPD for ESRD. No interference of DIANEAL with insulin absorption from the peritoneal cavity or with insulin's ability to control blood glucose was observed. Appropriate monitoring of blood glucose should be performed when initiating DIANEAL in diabetic patients and insulin dosage adjusted if needed.

➤ **Addition of Heparin**

No human drug interaction studies with heparin were conducted. *In vitro* studies demonstrated no evidence of incompatibility of heparin with DIANEAL (Voges et al. 2004).

➤ **Addition of Antibiotics**

No formal clinical drug interaction studies have been performed. It has been reported in the literature that, *in vitro* studies of the following anti-infectives have demonstrated stability with several different peritoneal dialysis formulations: amphotericin B, ampicillin, azlocillin, cefapirin, cefazolin, cefepime, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, cotrimoxazole, deferoxamine, erythromycin, gentamicin, linezolid, mezlocillin, miconazole, moxifloxacin, nafcillin, ofloxacin, penicillin G, piperacillin, teicoplanin, ticarcillin, tobramycin, and vancomycin. However, aminoglycosides should not be mixed with penicillins due to chemical incompatibility (de Vin et al. 2009; Henderson et al. 1981, Novarro et al. 1986).

HOW SUPPLIED

DIANEAL solutions are available in nominal size containers with fill volumes and dextrose concentrations as indicated in Table 1.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use aseptic technique.

For complete system preparation, see directions accompanying ancillary equipment.

Warming the DIANEAL solution, if desired, should be done in the overpouch using dry heat only. For patient comfort, the solution container should be at body temperature (37°C, 98.6°F). The solution should be comfortably warm to the touch. Store at 15°C to 25°C.

To Open

Tear overpouch down side at slit and remove solution container. If supplemental medication is desired, follow the directions below before preparing for administration. Check for minute leaks by squeezing container firmly.

To Add Medication

Additives may be incompatible.

If the resealable rubber plug on the medication port is missing or partially removed, do not use product if medication is to be added.

1. Prepare medication site.
2. Using a syringe with a 1 inch long 19 to 25 gauge needle, puncture resealable medication port and inject.
3. Position container with ports up and evacuate the medication port by squeezing and tapping it.
4. Mix solution and medication thoroughly.

TABLE 1

	Fill Volume (mL)	Bag Size (mL)	COMPOSITION/100 mL					Approx mOsmol	Approx pH	APPROX mEq/L				
			Dex	Sod Chl	Sod Lact	Cal Chl	Mag Chl			Na	Ca	Mg	Cl	Lact
APD – Automated Peritoneal Dialysis														
PD101 w/ 0.5% Dex JB4821L	2000	2000	0.5 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	296	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
PD101 w/ 1.5% Dex JB5618L	2500	3000	1.5 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	347	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
JB5619L	5000	5000												
PD101 w/ 2.5% Dex JB5658L	2500	3000	2.5 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	397	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
JB5659L	5000	5000												
PD101 w/ 4.25% Dex JB5669L	5000	5000	4.25 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	485	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
PD4 w/ 1.5% Dex and 2.5 mEq Cal JB4769L	3000	3000	1.5 g	538 mg	448 mg	18.3 mg	5.08 mg	345	5.2	132	2.5	0.5	95	40
JB9719L	5000	5000												
PD4 w/ 2.5% Dex and 2.5 mEq Cal JB4770L	3000	3000	2.5 g	538 mg	448 mg	18.3 mg	5.08 mg	395	5.2	132	2.5	0.5	95	40
JB9729L	5000	5000												
PD4 w/ 4.25% Dex and 2.5 mEq Cal JB4771L	3000	3000	4.25 g	538 mg	448 mg	18.3 mg	5.08 mg	484	5.2	132	2.5	0.5	95	40
JB9749L	5000	5000												
CAPD – Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis														
PD101 w/ 0.5% Dex JB9806	2000	2000	0.5 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	299	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
PD101 w/ 1.5% Dex JB9816	2000	2000	1.5 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	347	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
JB9818	2500	3000												
PD101 w/ 2.5% Dex JB9826	2000	2500	2.5 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	397	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35
JB9828	2500	3000												
PD101 w/ 4.25% Dex JB9836	2000	2000	4.25 g	567 mg	392 mg	23.9 mg	15.2 mg	485	5.2	132	3.25	1.5	101.75	35

	Fill Volume (mL)	Bag Size (mL)	COMPOSITION/100 mL					Approx mOsmol	Approx pH	APPROX mEq/L				
			Dex	Sod Chl	Sod Lact	Cal Chl	Mag Chl			Na	Ca	Mg	Cl	Lact
PD4 w/ 1.5% Dex and 2.5 mEq Cal														
JB9413	3000	3000	1.5 g	538 mg	448 mg	18.3 mg	5.08 mg	345	5.2	132	2.5	0.5	95	40
JB9415	1500	2000												
JB9416	2000	2000												
JB9418	2500	3000												
PD4 w/ 2.5% Dex and 2.5 mEq Cal														
JB9423	3000	3000	2.5 g	538 mg	448 mg	18.3 mg	5.08 mg	395	5.2	132	2.5	0.5	95	40
JB9425	1500	2000												
JB9426	2000	2000												
JB9428	2500	3000												
PD4 w/ 4.25% Dex and 2.5 mEq Cal														
JB9435	1500	2000	4.25 g	538 mg	448 mg	18.3 mg	5.08 mg	484	5.2	132	2.5	0.5	95	40
JB9436	2000	2000												
JB9438	2500	3000												

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PART III: CONSUMER INFORMATION**DIANEAL**

(glucose, sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium lactate solution for peritoneal dialysis)

Read this carefully before you start using DIANEAL and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about DIANEAL. Talk to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about DIANEAL.

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION**What the medication is used for:**

DIANEAL is a sterile peritoneal dialysis solution used in patients whose kidneys are not working properly. It removes waste products and water from the blood.

DIANEAL can also be used in some cases of drug intoxication and to correct fluid and electrolyte imbalances.

DIANEAL has not been studied for use in children (younger than 18 years old).

What it does:

DIANEAL contains glucose which draws fluid and wastes from your blood stream into your peritoneal cavity (the space inside your abdomen). The fluids and wastes are removed from your body when the DIANEAL solution is drained.

When it should not be used:**Do not use DIANEAL if you:**

- have a problem involving your abdominal wall or cavity that cannot be corrected by surgery (e.g. hernia, ileus, adhesions, imperfections in the muscle that separate the abdomen from the chest, or tumours)
- have a problem that increases your risk of an abdominal infection (e.g., skin infections, burns, bowel perforations or recent abdominal surgery)
- have severe peritoneal scarring
- have high levels of lactic acid in your blood (lactic acidosis)

What the medicinal ingredients are:

Glucose
Sodium chloride
Calcium chloride
Magnesium chloride
Sodium lactate

What the nonmedicinal ingredients are:

Water for injection

What dosage forms it comes in:

DIANEAL PD4 and PD101 solutions for peritoneal dialysis are available in 1.5L, 2L, 2.5L, 3L and 5L Viaflex plastic containers.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

BEFORE you use DIANEAL talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you:

- have an aortic graft placement.
- have breathing problems.
- have elevated lactate levels or have a condition known to increase the risk of lactic acidosis (severe low blood pressure, sepsis, liver or kidney failure, inborn errors of metabolism, taking drugs such as metformin and nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)).
- have diabetes. Blood glucose levels should be monitored and your dosage of insulin or other treatment for hyperglycemia should be adjusted by your doctor.
- Have high or low levels of calcium in your blood.
- are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.
- are breastfeeding.

If you are allergic to corn or corn products, undesirable allergic reactions, including development of rash, hives, throat and/or facial swelling, wheezing, shortness of breath, low blood pressure, and other anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions, may occur. Stop the infusion immediately and drain the solution from the peritoneal cavity if any signs or symptoms of a suspected allergic reaction develop and seek immediate medical help.

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist about any other conditions you have that may affect the inside, outside or the wall of your abdomen.

Patients on DIANEAL may experience high or low levels of potassium, calcium, or magnesium in their blood. Your doctor will monitor your blood test results.

Keep a written note of your weight, a record of the volume liquids added to your body including peritoneal dialysis solutions infused and liquids drunk and the volume of liquids removed from your body including the volume of the peritoneal dialysis solution drained and urine volume, together with any other measurements which your doctor has asked you to record. Contact your

doctor, nurse or pharmacist if your drained volume is more than expected.

Protein, amino acids, water soluble vitamins and other medicines may be removed during peritoneal dialysis.

Your doctor may recommend supplementation to your diet and other changes.

Improper clamping or priming sequence may result in infusion of air into the peritoneal cavity, which may result in abdominal pain and/or peritonitis (inflamed peritoneum) or infection.

Driving and using machines: Before doing tasks which require special attention, wait until you know how you respond to DIANEAL. Do not drive or operate machinery if you experience weakness, blurred vision or dizziness.

INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION

As with most medicines, interactions with other drugs are possible. Tell your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about all the medicines you take, including drugs prescribed by other doctors, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements, or alternative medicines.

The blood concentration of drugs that can be removed from the body using dialysis may be reduced by peritoneal dialysis.

If you are taking heart medicines known as cardiac glycosides (such as digoxin), or insulin your doctor will monitor you closely during treatment.

PROPER USE OF THIS MEDICATION

DIANEAL is to be administered into your peritoneal cavity. This is the cavity in your abdomen (belly) between your skin and the peritoneum. The peritoneum is the membrane surrounding your internal organs such as your intestines and liver. This solution is only for intraperitoneal usage, and will be administered via a catheter directly to the peritoneal cavity. It is not for intravenous use.

Always use this medicine exactly as instructed by the medical team specialised in peritoneal dialysis. Check with them if you are not sure.

Usual adult dose:

- The kind of treatment (Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis [IPD], Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis [CAPD] or Automated Peritoneal Dialysis

[APD]), frequency of treatment, exchange volume, the time that the dialysis solution remains in the abdominal cavity and length of dialysis will be selected by your doctor. Infuse DIANEAL at a rate that is comfortable for you.

- Patients on intermittent peritoneal dialysis (IPD) typically perform 3 to 5 cycles in a week.
- Patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) typically perform 4 cycles per day (24 hours).
- Patients on automated peritoneal dialysis (APD) typically perform 3-5 cycles at night and up to 2 cycles during the day.
- The fill volume depends on body size, usually from 2.0 to 2.5 liters per 1.73 m². To reduce the risk of dehydration, it is important to use the solution(s) your doctor has chosen for you.

Directions for use:

- Detailed instructions and training on the peritoneal dialysis exchange procedure will be given to you, in a specialized training centre, before you use DIANEAL at home.
- You should practice infection free technique throughout the bag change procedure.
- Examine the bag before use and discard the package if it is broken, damaged, or the solution is discoloured, cloudy or any solids are floating in the solution.
- To make using DIANEAL more comfortable, you can warm it to 37°C (98.6°F) before use. This should only be done using dry heat, such as a heating pad or cycler warming plate. To avoid increased risk of infection, do not place DIANEAL in water to heat the bags. Do not microwave.
- Tear the overpouch down the side at the slit and remove the solution container. The container should be squeezed firmly to check for leaks. **If leaks are found, discard the bag.**
- When draining the fluid after the dwell, always check your drained fluid for cloudiness or fibrin. Fibrin looks like clumps or stringy material in the drained solution. Cloudy drained fluid or fibrin may mean you have an infection. Call your doctor if your drained fluid is cloudy or contains fibrin.
- Your doctor may prescribe other injectable drugs to be added directly into the DIANEAL bag. In that situation, add the drug through the medication port. **If the resealable rubber plug on the medication port is missing or partially removed do not use the DIANEAL bag if medication is to be added.**
 - You must use infection free technique when adding any medications to DIANEAL.
 - Prepare the medication site.

- Using a syringe with a 1 inch long 19 to 25 gauge needle, puncture the resealable medication port and inject.
- Position the container with ports up and evacuate the medication port by squeezing and tapping it.
- Mix the solution and medication thoroughly.
- Use the product immediately after addition of the drug.
- DIAEAL is for single use only. **Discard any unused remaining solution.**

Overdose:

If you think you have taken too much DIANEAL, contact your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

If you have missed an exchange, continue with the next scheduled treatment.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Side effects may include:

- Rash, itching
- Vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, constipation
- Abdominal pain, distention and/or discomfort
- Muscle pain/cramps

If any of these affects you severely, tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

Sometimes, too much DIANEAL can get into your peritoneal cavity. If you experience abdominal distention, feeling of fullness and, or shortness of breath, contact your doctor, nurse, pharmacist or peritoneal dialysis unit.

Encapsulating Peritonitis Sclerosis (EPS) is a rare but serious side effect that happens to patients taking DIANEAL. In EPS the bowels become blocked due to the growth of a thick layer of fibrin within the peritoneum. Symptoms include fever, abdominal discomfort, constipation, nausea, vomiting or lack of appetite, lack or decreased bowel movements or of passing gas. If this happens to you seek immediate medical help.

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect	Talk with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist		Seek immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Allergic Reaction: rash, hives, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat, difficulty swallowing or breathing			√
Dehydration: dizziness, weakness, fainting, thirst, dry mouth, constipation, muscle cramps	√		
Catheter Blockage/ Infection: Redness, pus, swelling or pain around exit site of your catheter			√
Peritonitis (infection in the peritoneal cavity): cloudy or bloody drained fluid, abdominal pain, fever, redness, nausea, upset stomach, vomiting, lack of appetite, weight loss, constipation		√	
Edema: Swollen ankles or legs, swelling of the eyes or face	√		
Steven-Johnson Syndrome: painful red or purple rash, blisters on your skin, mouth, nose, eyes and genitals			√
High Blood Pressure: headaches, vision problems, dizziness, shortness of breath	√		
Shortness of breath or chest pain		√	
Abnormal Bleeding		√	
Increased Blood Sugar: frequent urination, thirst, and hunger	√		
Electrolyte Imbalance: weakness, drowsiness, muscle pain or cramps, irregular heartbeat		√	

This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected effects while taking DIANEAL, contact your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

HOW TO STORE IT

Store in the original package. Store at 15°C to 30°C. **Do not freeze.** Do not use DIANEAL after the expiry date on the label.

Keep DIANEAL out of reach and sight of children.

Do not use DIANEAL unless the solution is clear and the container undamaged. Any unused portion should be discarded.

REPORTING SUSPECTED SIDE EFFECTS

You can report any suspected adverse reactions associated with the use of health products to the Canada Vigilance Program by one of the following 3 ways:

- Report online at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect
- Call toll-free at 1-866-234-2345
- Complete a Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and:
 - Fax toll-free to 1-866-678-6789, or
 - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program
Health Canada
Postal Locator 0701E
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Postage paid labels, Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and the adverse reaction reporting guidelines are available on the MedEffect™ Canada Web site at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect.

NOTE: Should you require information related to the management of side effects, contact your health professional. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

MORE INFORMATION

This document plus the full product monograph, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.baxter.ca>

or by contacting the sponsor, Baxter Corporation, at:
1-800-387-8399

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