

INJECTION OF CALCIUM GLUCONATE & CALCIUM LACTOBIONATE

CEMFONATE[®]

1. Product Identity

• Active ingredients:

Calcium gluconate 50 mg/mL and calcium lactobionate 87.5 mg/mL in sterile injectable solution. (Common composition in products such as Calcium Sandoz Injection in India.)

- Route of administration: Intravenous (IV) or intramuscular (IM) injection.

2. Pharmacology

• Mechanism: Provides bioavailable calcium to raise serum calcium levels for physiological functions including bone health, neuromuscular function, and cardiac conduction. Calcium gluconate and lactobionate salts act as calcium sources with relatively lower risk of local irritation compared to calcium chloride.

3. Indications

Calcium gluconate + lactobionate injections are indicated for:

- Hypocalcemia: Treatment of calcium deficiency and related neuromuscular symptoms (e.g., tetany).
- Calcium supplementation: In conditions of poor gastrointestinal absorption or increased requirements.
- Adjunctive use: Occasionally used in supportive roles such as hyperkalemia/fluoride toxicity (mainly with calcium gluconate alone; see individual product labeling for specific claims).

Note: Specific approved indications may vary by jurisdiction and product. Always refer to the actual product label.

4. Dosage & Administration

Adults

• Typical administered dose: 10 mL IV/IM once to three times daily, adjusted based on clinical response and serum calcium levels.

Children

- 5–10 mL IV once daily or as prescribed by clinician.

Administration Notes

- Administer slowly to avoid cardiovascular complications.
- For IV use, ensure secure IV line to avoid extravasation (can cause tissue necrosis).
- Monitor serum calcium and ECG during infusion in high-risk patients.

Dosing adjustments should be individualized (severity of hypocalcemia, renal function, comorbidities). Precise guidelines come from calcium gluconate official inserts; combination product labels may refer to those standards.

5. Contraindications

- Hypercalcemia.
- Hypersensitivity to calcium salts or formulation components.
- Neonates receiving ceftriaxone (when co-administered with calcium injections, precipitates can be fatal).

6. Warnings & Precautions

- **Extravasation risk:** Can cause tissue damage/necrosis if IV leaks outside vessel — stop infusion immediately.
- **Cardiovascular effects:** Rapid administration may cause bradycardia, arrhythmias, hypotension.
- **Ceftriaxone interaction:** Do not co-administer simultaneously with calcium containing injections due to risk of precipitates.
- **Monitor electrolytes:** Serum calcium, and in renal impairment due to risk of hypercalcemia.
- **Infusion rate:** Slow administration is recommended; see calcium gluconate guidelines for speed/monitoring.

7. Adverse Reactions

Common / expected:

- Local injection site reactions (pain, swelling, redness).

Serious (rare but important):

- Tissue necrosis from extravasation.
- Cardiac arrhythmias with rapid IV push.

8. Drug Interactions

- **Ceftriaxone** (contraindicated concurrently with IV calcium in neonates; flush line between uses in older patients).
- **Cardiac glycosides:** Concurrent calcium may potentiate digitalis toxicity/arrhythmias; monitor ECG.

9. Use in Special Populations

- **Pregnancy & lactation:** Use only if clearly needed; consult physician.
- **Renal impairment:** Monitor closely; risk of hypercalcemia.
- **Elderly:** Dose adjustments may be needed due to comorbidities.

10. Storage

- Store below 30°C, protected from light. Do not freeze. Keep out of reach of children.

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