

Iron Dextran Injection

BP 100 mg

Composition: Each 2 mL contains:
Elemental iron 100 mg
(as iron dextran)
Vehicle q.s. 2 mL

Indications: Reserved solely for cases of iron-deficiency anemia that cannot be treated orally (intolerable gastrointestinal effects; malabsorption; continuous and severe iron loss that cannot be compensated for orally; patients unable to self-medicate).

Dosage:

- (1) Deep I.M. injection into the gluteal muscle:
 - (a) Calculation of the total amount of iron to be injected: $(15 - \text{patient's Hb in g/dL}) \times \text{weight in kg} \times 3$;
 - (b) Administer an initial dose of 0.5 mL to rule out hypersensitivity reactions;
 - (c) Subsequently, administer a daily dose of 2 mL (100 mg) until the total calculated amount of iron has been administered.
 - (2) I.V. infusion: Dilute the total calculated amount of iron in normal saline at a ratio of 100 mL saline to 5 mL iron dextran; start the infusion at a rate of 20 drops/min for the first 5 minutes to rule out hypersensitivity reactions. Thereafter, 40–60 drops/min.
- Or as directed by the physician.

Side effects:

Brownish skin discoloration at the I.M. injection site and urine discoloration; transient nausea, vomiting, and flushing; palpitations; chest pain (especially via I.V. route); severe allergic reactions with circulatory collapse.

Contraindications:

Heart disease (ischemic disease, etc.); hepatic insufficiency; renal infections; I.V. infusion in asthmatic patients; I.M. injection in patients with coagulopathy. Situations involving a risk of iron overload (chronic hemolysis, heavily transfused patients, etc.)

Notes and Precautions:

- (1) A specialized drug, reserved solely for the specific situations indicated above. It must be administered under the strict supervision of a physician familiar with its use.
- (2) Provided intestinal absorption is adequate, anemia is corrected no faster with parenteral iron administration than with oral administration.
- (3) Intramuscular (I.M.) injections must be administered deep into the gluteal region, using a needle of appropriate gauge and the proper injection technique.
- (4) Use the intravenous (I.V.) route only in exceptional cases and under strict medical supervision (e.g., hemostatic disorders, severe malabsorption); this administration must always be preceded by a test dose to rule out hypersensitivity reactions.
- (5) Always have cardiopulmonary resuscitation equipment readily available.

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