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PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

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## Glucose Intravenous Infusion BP 10%, as Steriflex<sup>®</sup> No. 7 or freeflex<sup>®</sup> or freeflex<sup>®</sup>+

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**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- *Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.*
- *If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.*
- *This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.*
- *If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.*

The name of this medicinal product is Glucose Intravenous Infusion BP 5%, as Steriflex<sup>®</sup> No. 6 or freeflex<sup>®</sup> or freeflex<sup>®</sup>+ or freeflex ProDapt but will be referred to as Glucose Intravenous Infusion throughout this leaflet.

**What is in this leaflet**

1. What Glucose Intravenous Infusion is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Glucose Intravenous Infusion
3. How you are given Glucose Intravenous Infusion
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Glucose Intravenous Infusion
6. Contents of the pack and other information



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## 1. WHAT GLUCOSE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Glucose intravenous infusion is a clear solution of glucose BP in water for injections.

Glucose Intravenous infusion is used where there has been excessive water loss from the body (dehydration), where there is low blood sugar, or where there is loss of consciousness caused by an extremely low blood sugar level. This infusion may also be used to temporarily increase the blood volume in haemorrhage (blood loss) or shock.

## 2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU ARE GIVEN GLUCOSE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION

### Warnings and precautions

**You should not receive glucose intravenous infusion if you have:**

- Diabetes (except as a treatment for hypoglycaemia-low blood sugar)
- Liver or kidney disorders

Your doctor will check these.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before being given Glucose Intravenous Infusion if you have:

- Heart, Liver or kidney disorders
- Acute illness, pain, post-operative stress, infections, burns and CNS diseases
- Patients at higher risk of developing hyponatraemia and brain oedema.

### Take special care with glucose intravenous infusion

Your doctor or nurse will ensure the solution is clear and free from particles before use.

### Other medicines and Glucose intravenous infusion

Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are taking or have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

The following items should not be combined with Glucose Intravenous Infusion:

- blood
- frusemide (a diuretic-causes water loss)
- hydralazine (used to reduce high blood pressure)
- cyanocobalamin (used to treat anaemia)
- kanamycin, novobiocin (antibiotics)
- warfarin (a blood thinner)

### Medicines leading to increased vasopressin effect e.g.:

- Medicines stimulating vasopressin release (e.g. chlorpropamide, clofibrate, carbamazepine, vincristine, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methamphetamine, ifosfamide, antipsychotics, narcotics.

- Medicines potentiating vasopressin action (e.g. non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs, chlorpropamide, cyclophosphamide)
- Medicines acting as vasopressin, so called vasopressin analogues e.g.: Desmopressin, oxytocin, vasopressin, terlipressin
- Other medicinal products increasing the risk of hyponatraemia including diuretics in general and antiepileptics (medicines to treat epilepsy) such as oxcarbazepine.

### Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

The doctor will decide whether you should receive Glucose Intravenous Infusion.

### Driving and using machines

Glucose intravenous infusion has no effect on driving or using machines.

## 3. HOW YOU ARE GIVEN GLUCOSE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION

Glucose intravenous infusion will be given to you in hospital.

You will receive your medicine by infusion (IV drip). The amount and rate at which the infusion is given depends on your requirements. Your doctor will decide on the correct dose for you to receive. If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or nurse.

### If you receive more medicine than you should

It is very unlikely that you will receive more solution than you should as this medicine will be given to you in a hospital and you will be closely monitored during treatment. If an overdose occurs, your doctor or nurse will be able to help you.

### Posology

#### General advice

Fluid balance, glucose and salts along with other electrolytes found within your blood may need to be monitored before and during administration, especially if you are at risk of high blood pressure or kidney problems.

Monitoring of your salt levels is important for this type of infusion solution (hypotonic fluid), as it may become very hypotonic after administration due to glucose utilization in the body.

## 4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, glucose intravenous infusion can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

- Large volumes of these solutions given too quickly may lead to fluid overload (too much fluid in your body)
- Infusion over a long period can cause dehydration (water loss)

• Thrombosis (the formation of a clot) may occur in the vein where the infusion is given

• Hyponatraemia (lowered blood sodium levels)

• Hyponatraemic encephalopathy (swelling of the brain) identified by headache, nausea, seizures, lethargy and vomiting.

You will be monitored by your doctor during treatment.

If any of the side effects gets serious doctor or nurse will be able to help you.

If the side effects worry you talk to the doctor or nurse.

### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or nurse.

This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

## 5. HOW TO STORE GLUCOSE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION

**Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.**

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label. The expiry date refers to the last day of the month.

Glucose Intravenous Infusion should be stored between 2°C and 25°C.

Your doctor and hospital pharmacist are responsible for the correct storage, use and disposal of Glucose Intravenous Infusion.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

## 6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

**What glucose intravenous infusion contains:**

Glucose Intravenous Infusion is a solution of glucose in water for injections. The solution also contains small amounts of hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.

The concentration is 11 % w/v of glucose monohydrate which is equivalent to 10 % w/v.

**What glucose intravenous infusion looks like and contents of the pack.**

Glucose intravenous infusion is a clear solution contained in a sealed plastic container known as a Steriflex® bag or a freeflex® bag.

The solutions are available in 500 ml and 1000 ml bags.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.