

Package leaflet: Information for the user

NUTRINEAL PD4 1.1% Amino Acids, Solution for Peritoneal Dialysis

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Nutrineal is and what it is used for

Nutrineal is a solution for peritoneal dialysis which does not contain glucose. It removes water and waste products from the blood and corrects different abnormal components of blood.

Nutrineal may be prescribed for you :

- if you have kidney failure which needs peritoneal dialysis
- in particular if you are malnourished.

2. What you need to know before you use Nutrineal

Your doctor will assess whether Nutrineal is a suitable solution for your peritoneal dialysis treatment. He will have taken into account any factors in your medical history which might exclude the use of peritoneal dialysis solutions.

Do not use Nutrineal

You must NOT use Nutrineal

- If you are allergic to any amino acids or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If your blood urea level is above 38 mmol/l.
- If you suffer from a disorder affecting amino acid metabolism.
- If your blood potassium level is too low.
- If you show uraemic symptoms such as loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting.
- If your blood bicarbonate levels are too low.
- If you suffer from liver insufficiency.
- If you already have severe lactic acidosis (too much acid in the blood)
- If you have a surgically uncorrectable problem affecting your abdominal wall or cavity or uncorrectable problem that increases risk of abdominal infections

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor:

- If you experience loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting. Your doctor may need to reduce the number of Nutrineal exchanges or stop Nutrineal treatment.
- If you experience abdominal pain or notice cloudiness, haziness or particles in the drained fluid. This may be a sign of peritonitis (inflamed peritoneum) or infection. You should contact your medical team urgently. Note the batch number and bring it along with the drained fluid bag to your medical team. They will decide if the treatment should be stopped or any corrective treatment started. For example if you have an infection your doctor may perform some tests to find out which antibiotic will be best for you. Until your doctor knows which infection you have, he may give you an antibiotic that is effective against a wide number of different bacteria. This is called a broadspectrum antibiotic.
- If you experience a hypersensitivity reaction (an allergic reaction) – see also section 4. Your doctor may need to stop Nutrineal treatment
- Since, during peritoneal dialysis your body may lose protein, amino acids, vitamins. Your doctor will know if these need to be replaced.
- If you have problems affecting your abdominal wall or cavity. For example if you have a hernia or a chronic infectious or inflammatory condition affecting your intestines.
- If you had aortic graft placement.
- If you have severe lung disease, e.g. emphysema.
- If you have breathing difficulties.
- If you use insulin or any other treatments for correcting hyperglycaemia. Your doctor may need to adjust their dose.
- If you are undergoing treatment for secondary hyperparathyroidism, your doctor will decide if you can use a dialysis solution with a low calcium content.
- You should also take into account that a disorder called encapsulating peritoneal sclerosis (EPS) is a known, rare complication of peritoneal dialysis therapy. You – possibly together with your doctor – should be aware of this possible complication. EPS causes:
 - inflammation in your abdomen (belly)
 - the growth of sheets of fibrous tissue that cover and bind your organs and affect their normal movement. Rarely this has been fatal.
- Your doctor will check your potassium levels regularly. If they fall too low he may give you some potassium chloride to compensate.
- Your doctor will advise you about particular precautions as it applies to you. He will monitor your blood parameters at regular intervals. He will ensure that they are adequate during your treatment.
- You – possibly together with your doctor - should keep a record of your dietary protein intake, your fluid balance and your body weight.

Other medicines and Nutrineal

- Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. If you use other medicines, your doctor may need to increase their dose. This is because peritoneal dialysis treatment increases the elimination of certain medicines.
- Take care if you use heart medicines known as cardiac glycosides (e.g. digoxin). Your heart medicine may not be so effective or its toxicity may be increased. You may:
 - need potassium and calcium supplements
 - develop an irregular heartbeat (an arrhythmia)Your doctor will monitor you closely during treatment, especially your potassium, calcium and magnesium levels.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Nutrinal is not recommended during pregnancy or while breast-feeding unless your doctor advises differently.

Driving and using machines

This treatment may cause weakness, malaise or reduction in body fluid volume (hypovolaemia). Do not drive or operate machines if you are affected.

3. How to use Nutrineal

Nutrinal 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.

Nutrinal 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.

In case of damage, you should discard the bag.

How much and how often

Your doctor will prescribe you the appropriate number of bags you must use. Usually, it varies from one bag of 2.0 litres to one bag of 2.5 litres every day.

Use in children and adolescents

If you are below 18 years, your doctor will assess carefully the prescription of Nutrinal.

Your doctor will re-evaluate your treatment after 3 months if there is no improvement in your nutritional status.

Method of administration

Before use,

- Warm the bag to 37°C. Use the warming plate specially designed for this purpose. Never immerse in water to warm the bag. Never use a microwave oven to warm the bag.
- Remove the overpouch and administer immediately.
- Use only if the solution is clear and the container undamaged.
- Use each bag only once.
- Discard any unused remaining solution.

Use aseptic technique throughout the administration of the solution as you have been trained.

Compatibility with other drugs

Your doctor may prescribe you other injectable drugs to be added directly into the Nutrinal bag. In that situation, add the drug through the medication site. Use the product immediately after addition of the drug. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.

If you use more than one bag of Nutrinal in 24 hours

If you infuse too much Nutrinal you may get:

- abdominal distension
- a feeling of fullness

Contact your doctor immediately. He will advise what to do.

If you stop taking Nutrinal

Do not stop peritoneal dialysis without the agreement of your doctor. If you stop the treatment it may have life-threatening consequences.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

If any of the following happen, tell your doctor or your peritoneal dialysis center immediately:

- Abdominal pain
- Bleeding disorder

Very common side effects (occurs in more than 1 in 10 patients treated with Nutrineal):

- Nausea, vomiting
- Anorexia (prolonged disorder of eating due to loss of appetite)
- Gastritis (inflamed stomach)
- Feeling of weakness
- increase in body fluid volume (hypervolaemia)
- High level of acidic substances in the body (acidosis)

Common side effects (occurs in more than 1 in 100 patients treated with Nutrineal):

- Anaemia
- Depression
- Shortness of breath
- Abdominal pain
- Reduction in body fluid volume (hypovolaemia)
- Decrease in potassium salt blood level (hypokalaemia).
- Infection

Side effects that have been reported (occurs in an unknown number of patients treated with Nutrineal):

- Peritonitis
- Peritoneal Cloudy effluent
- Abdominal discomfort
- Fever
- Malaise
- Itching
- Hypersensitivity reaction (an allergic reaction)
- Serious allergic reaction which causes swelling of the face or throat (angioedema)

Other side effects related to the peritoneal procedure:

- Infection around the exit site of your catheter,
- Catheter related complication
- Decrease in calcium blood level (hypocalcaemia)

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or your peritoneal dialysis centre. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Republic of Ireland

Via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2;

Tel: +353 1 6764971;

Fax: +353 1 6762517;

Website: www.hpra.ie;

E-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie.

Malta

ADR Reporting

www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt/adrportal

United Kingdom

5. How to store Nutrineal

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.
- Do not store above 30°C.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date. The date is stated on the carton and on the bag after the abbreviation *Exp.* and the symbol ⌘. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Dispose Nutrineal as you have been trained .

6. Contents of the pack and other information

This leaflet does not contain all the information about this medicine. If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor.

What Nutrineal PD4 1.1% AMINO ACIDS contains

The formula is

Nutrineal PD4 1.1% Amino Acids	
Formula	in mg/l
Blend of Amino Acids:	
Alanine	951
Arginine	1071
Glycine	510
Histidine	714
Isoleucine	850
Leucine	1020
Lysine, HCl	955
Methionine	850
Phenylalanine	570
Proline	595
Serine	510
Threonine	646
Tryptophan	270
Tyrosine	300
Valine	1393
Sodium chloride	5380
Calcium chloride dihydrate	184
Magnesium chloride hexahydrate	51
Sodium S-lactate	4480
Composition in mmol/l	
Amino Acids	87.16
Sodium	132
Calcium	1.25
Magnesium	0.25
Lactate	40
Chloride	105

The other ingredients are:

- Water for Injections
- Hydrochloric acid, concentrated.

What Nutrineal looks like and contents of the pack

- Nutrineal is a clear, colourless to pale yellow, sterile solution for peritoneal dialysis.
- Nutrineal is packed in a PVC plastic bag of 1.5 litres, 2.0 litres or 2.5 litres capacity.
- Each bag is over-wrapped in an overpouch and supplied in carton boxes.

Volume	Product configuration
1.5 L	Single bag
1.5 L	Twin bag
2.0 L	Single bag
2.0 L	Twin bag
2.5 L	Single bag
2.5 L	Twin bag

Not all configurations may be marketed.

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

Marketing Authorisation Holder Ireland and Malta

Baxter Holding B.V.
Kobaltweg 49, 3542CE Utrecht,
Netherlands

United Kingdom

Baxter Healthcare Ltd
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United Kingdom

Manufacturers

Vantive Manufacturing Limited
Moneen Road
Castlebar
County Mayo - Ireland

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For information about NUTRINEAL or to request this leaflet in formats such as audio or large print please contact the Marketing Authorisation Holder: Tel: +44 (0) 1635 206345.

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