

Octagam 10% 20g/200ml solution for infusion bottles | 1 bottle [PoM] £1,380.00 (Hospital only)

Octagam 10% 5g/50ml solution for infusion bottles | 1 bottle [PoM] £345.00 (Hospital only)

Octagam 10% 2g/20ml solution for infusion vials | 1 vial [PoM] £138.00 (Hospital only)

▶ **Panzylga** (Octapharma Ltd) ▼

**Normal immunoglobulin human 100 mg per 1 ml** Panzylga 10g/100ml solution for infusion bottles | 1 bottle [PoM] £586.50 (Hospital only)

Panzylga 20g/200ml solution for infusion bottles | 1 bottle [PoM] £1,173.00 (Hospital only)

Panzylga 5g/50ml solution for infusion bottles | 1 bottle [PoM] £293.25 (Hospital only)

▶ **Privigen** (CSL Behring UK Ltd)

**Normal immunoglobulin human 100 mg per 1 ml** Privigen 5g/50ml solution for infusion vials | 1 vial [PoM] £270.00

Privigen 20g/200ml solution for infusion vials | 1 vial [PoM] £1,080.00

Privigen 10g/100ml solution for infusion vials | 1 vial [PoM] £540.00

Privigen 2.5g/25ml solution for infusion vials | 1 vial [PoM] £135.00

## Rabies immunoglobulin

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

#### Post-exposure prophylaxis against rabies infection

- ▶ BY LOCAL INFILTRATION, OR BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION
- ▶ Child: 20 units/kg, dose administered by infiltration in and around the cleansed wound; if the wound not visible or healed or if infiltration of whole volume not possible, give remainder by intramuscular injection into anterolateral thigh (remote from vaccination site)

● **CAUTIONS** IgA deficiency · interference with live virus vaccines

● **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: immunoglobulins

#### ● SIDE-EFFECTS

- ▶ **Rare or very rare** Arthralgia · chills · fatigue · fever · headache · hypersensitivity · hypotension · influenza like illness · malaise · nausea · skin reactions · tachycardia · vomiting

● **PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING INFORMATION** The potency of individual batches of rabies immunoglobulin from the manufacturer may vary; potency may also be described differently by different manufacturers. It is therefore critical to know the potency of the batch to be used and the weight of the patient in order to calculate the specific volume required to provide the necessary dose.

Available from Specialist and Reference Microbiology Division, Public Health England (also from BPL).

● **HANDLING AND STORAGE** Care must be taken to store all immunological products under the conditions recommended in the product literature, otherwise the preparation may become ineffective. **Refrigerated storage** is usually necessary; many immunoglobulins need to be stored at 2–8°C and not allowed to freeze. Immunoglobulins should be protected from light. Opened multidose vials must be used within the period recommended in the product literature.

● **MEDICINAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

#### Solution for injection

##### ▶ Rabies immunoglobulin (Non-proprietary)

**Rabies immunoglobulin human 500 unit** Rabies immunoglobulin human 500unit solution for injection vials | 1 vial [PoM] £800.00

## Tetanus immunoglobulin

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

#### Post-exposure prophylaxis

##### ▶ BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

- ▶ Child: Initially 250 units, then increased to 500 units, dose is only increased if more than 24 hours have elapsed or there is risk of heavy contamination or following burns

#### Treatment of tetanus infection

##### ▶ BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

- ▶ Child: 150 units/kg, dose may be given over multiple sites

● **CAUTIONS** IgA deficiency · interference with live virus vaccines

● **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: immunoglobulins

#### ● SIDE-EFFECTS

- ▶ **Rare or very rare** Anaphylactic reaction · hypotension
- ▶ **Frequency not known** Arthralgia · chest pain · dizziness · dyspnoea · face oedema · oral disorders · tremor

● **HANDLING AND STORAGE** Care must be taken to store all immunological products under the conditions recommended in the product literature, otherwise the preparation may become ineffective. **Refrigerated storage** is usually necessary; many immunoglobulins need to be stored at 2–8°C and not allowed to freeze. Immunoglobulins should be protected from light. Opened multidose vials must be used within the period recommended in the product literature.

● **MEDICINAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

#### Solution for injection

##### ▶ Tetanus immunoglobulin (Non-proprietary)

**Tetanus immunoglobulin human 250 unit** Tetanus immunoglobulin human 250unit solution for injection vials | 1 vial [PoM] £170.00

## Varicella-zoster immunoglobulin

### (Antivaricella-zoster Immunoglobulin)

### ● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

#### Prophylaxis against varicella infection

##### ▶ BY DEEP INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

- ▶ Neonate: 250 mg, to be administered as soon as possible—not later than 10 days after exposure, second dose to be given if further exposure occurs more than 3 weeks after first dose, no evidence that effective in severe disease.
- ▶ Child 1 month–5 years: 250 mg, to be administered as soon as possible—not later than 10 days after exposure, second dose to be given if further exposure occurs more than 3 weeks after first dose, no evidence that effective in severe disease
- ▶ Child 6–10 years: 500 mg, to be administered as soon as possible—not later than 10 days after exposure, second dose to be given if further exposure occurs more than 3 weeks after first dose, no evidence that effective in severe disease
- ▶ Child 11–14 years: 750 mg, to be administered as soon as possible—not later than 10 days after exposure, second dose to be given if further exposure occurs more than 3 weeks after first dose, no evidence that effective in severe disease
- ▶ Child 15–17 years: 1 g, to be administered as soon as possible—not later than 10 days after exposure, second dose to be given if further exposure occurs more than 3 weeks after first dose, no evidence that effective in severe disease