This medicinal product contains 0.6 mmol sodium per dose (40 mg). If you are on a controlled sodium diet, make sure the doctor or pharmacist is informed.

The ability to drive or operate machinery can be reduced because of treatment with Furosemide, especially at the start of therapy, which is why patients are recommended not to drive or operate machinery until their full effects are known.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

- Drugs that alter your heart rate such as amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide, as their effect may be increased by furosemide.

- Methotrexate – used in some cancers and for severe arthritis, as it may reduce the effects of furosemide.

- Probenecid – used with some other medicines to protect the kidney, as it may reduce the effects of furosemide.

- Medicines which may affect your kidneys such as antibiotics (cephalosporins, aminoglycoside, polymyxins, quinolones), theophylline – for asthma, as its effect may be increased by furosemide.

- Chloral hydrate (for sleeping problems) – giving furosemide injection at the same time as chloral hydrate is not recommended since this may cause blood clots.

- Corticosteroids (such as glucocorticoids), carbenoxolone (for stomach ulcers) or laxatives, in combination with furosemide will affect the kidney if they are taken at the same time.

- Medicines for diabetes such as metformin and insulin, as your sugar levels may be increased.

- Heart medicines, such as digoxin; your doctor may need to change your dose.

- You are allergic to sulphonamide antibiotics.

- You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Furosemide, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see Section 6).

If any of above points apply to you, your doctor may want to change your treatment or give you special advice.

• You are an athlete; this medicine might give a positive result in doping tests.

• Your skin has an increased sensitivity to sunlight (photosensitivity).

• You have porphyria (disease where the production of the oxygen binding molecule of the red blood cells is disrupted and urine is purple/purplish).

• You have hearing problems.

• You have gout (painful or inflamed joints) due to high levels of uric acid (by-product of metabolism) in your blood.

• You are dehydrated (you have lost body fluids by suffering from severe diarrhoea or being sick), this might lead to collapse or blood clots.

• You have liver disease (such as cirrhosis).

• You have kidney failure as a consequence of poisoning with kidney or liver toxic substances.

• You are allergic to sulphonamide antibiotics.

• You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Furosemide, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see Section 6).

Your doctors may recommend regular blood tests of your blood sugar levels or your blood uric acid levels. They will also check your blood sodium levels, as your body fluids containing sodium may be reduced.

Furosemide should be used during pregnancy unless there are very good medical reasons for using it.

Furosemide should not be used during pregnancy unless there are very good medical reasons for using it.

You should not breast-feed while receiving it.

Take special care with Furosemide 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection if:

• You normally have problems passing water due to an obstruction (such as an enlarged prostate).

• You have diabetes.

• You have a low blood pressure or sometimes have sudden falls in blood pressure (Your blood vessels in your head are to narrow).

• You have liver disease (such as cirrhosis).

• You have problems (such as nephrotic syndrome).

• You have heard a abnormal heartbeat in your ears (tachycardia). If you have low blood flow by suffering from severe diarrhoea or being sick, this might lead to collapse or blood clots.

• You have a high blood pressure (tachycardia) due to your heart rate in prevalent in the heart, the artery and the aorta which is open in the umbilical baby may stay open.

• You have heart valve problems.

• You have heart failure.

• Your doctors recommend regular blood tests of your blood sugar levels or your blood uric acid levels.

• Your blood sodium levels, as your body fluids containing sodium may be reduced.

• You are taking another medicine. Furosemide should not be used during pregnancy unless there are very good medical reasons for using it.

• Your doctors may recommend regular blood tests of your blood sugar levels or your blood uric acid levels.

• Your blood sodium levels, as your body fluids containing sodium may be reduced.

• You are allergic to sulphonamide antibiotics.

• You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Furosemide, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see Section 6).

• You have liver disease (such as cirrhosis).

• You have kidney failure as a consequence of poisoning with kidney or liver toxic substances.

• You are allergic to sulphonamide antibiotics.

• You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Furosemide, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see Section 6).

Your doctors may recommend regular blood tests of your blood sugar levels or your blood uric acid levels. They will also check your blood sodium levels, as your body fluids containing sodium may be reduced.

If you are in a coma caused by liver failure.

• You are breastfeeding.

• You have kidney failure.

• You have kidney failure as a consequence of poisoning with kidney or liver toxic substances.

• You are allergic to sulphonamide antibiotics.

• You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Furosemide, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see Section 6).

Your doctors may recommend regular blood tests of your blood sugar levels or your blood uric acid levels.

• Your blood sodium levels, as your body fluids containing sodium may be reduced.

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3. How to use Furosemide 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection

Your medicine is normally given by a doctor or nurse:
- as a slow injection into a vein (intravenous injection)
- or as a continuous infusion into a vein (a drip).

The usual dose is:

- The elderly are usually given 20 mg/day at first. This can be gradually increased until the desired fluid loss occurs.
- Adults and teenagers over 15 years of age, and children:
  - In some cases, instead of injections, your doctor may recommend this medicine is given by continuous infusion into a vein (a drip).
  - The usual first dose is 20 to 40 mg.
- Teenagers less than 15 years of age and children:
  - In some cases, instead of injections, your doctor may recommend this medicine is given by continuous infusion into a vein (a drip).

The usual volume of body fluid especially in elderly patients. Severe fluid loss may lead to increased concentration of the blood with:
- Existing problems passing water may be made worse
- Low sodium, calcium and magnesium levels in the blood. This may occur due to increased loss of sodium, calcium and
- Low potassium levels in the blood. This can cause muscle weakness, tingling and numbness, slight inability to move a body
- At the initial stage of treatment, low blood pressure making you feel faint or dizzy. It may also cause the feeling of pressure in the
- Pancreatitis (severe tummy pain) due to inflammation of the pancreas
- Blood cell changes can lead to anaemia, inability to fight infection
- Dizziness
- Blurred eye-sight, confusion, sleepiness
- High temperature
- Feeling of numbness or tingling of the skin
- Changes in blood test results for cholesterol and triglycerides
- The inflammatory disease lupus erythematosus may occur or get worse
- Very low white blood cell levels in the blood (which can lead to life threatening infections). Get medical help immediately.
- Kidney damage (interstitial nephritis)
- Blood cell changes can lead to failure of blood clotting (with increased risk of bleeding)
- Skin rashes (including itching, redness, peeling), a tendency to bruising or your skin being sensitive to sunlight
- Anaphylaxis, a severe allergic reaction which can cause skin rashes, sweats off the face, lips, tongue or throat, breathing difficulties, and an overall feeling of distress. Get medical help immediately.

4. Possible side effects

If you stop using Furosemide 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection:
- Your heart, lungs or kidneys, may be seriously affected by too much fluid in the body. If you notice the following, tell the doctor or nurse immediately:

5. How to store Furosemide 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection

It is available in amber coloured glass ampoules containing 2ml or 5ml of solution.

Furosemide 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection is a clear and colourless solution, essentially free from visible particles.

The other ingredients are: Sodium hydroxide, Sodium chloride, Hydrochloric acid, Water for Injections

Each ml of solution contains 10 mg of Furosemide as the active substance.

The following may also occur:
- Uncommon (affects less than 100 patients)
- New or worse trouble sleeping
- New or worse problems passing water
- New or worse feeling of tiredness or weakness
- New or worse chest pain
- New or worse irregular heart rhythm.

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6. Further Information

What Furosemide 10 mg/ml Solution for Injection contains

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