

KULLANIM KILAVUZU

PP STERILE DISTILLED WATER

Irrigation Solution

Sterile-Non-pyrogenic

Description

Distilled water is a sterile and non-pyrogenic solution for irrigation in a 500 ml and 1000 ml polypropylene bottles.

Formula

Each 100 ml solution

Water for injection.....100 ml

Uses

Sterile distilled water for irrigation is used for all general irrigation, washing, rinsing, and dilution purposes that allow use of sterile, non-pyrogenic, solute-free water. It is also used as a pharmaceutical aid and as an adjunct in the preparation of nutrient mixtures that are not administered intravenously.

Since distilled water for irrigation is solute-free and will cause hemolysis if absorbed systemically, its use is not recommended in conditions (e.g. surgical procedures) in which it may be readily absorbed.

Warnings / Cautions

1. Not for intravenous administration.
2. Do not use for electrosurgery.
3. Do not use if the solution is not clear, if it contains particles or the bottle is damaged.
4. Microwave heating of the solution is not recommended.
5. Distilled water is hypotonic and causes haemolysis.
6. Aseptic technique is essential during application.
7. For single use. Discard unused portion of solution.
8. After the container is opened, the solution should be used promptly to minimize the possibility of bacterial growth or pyrogen formation.
9. Used products should be considered as medical waste.
10. The solution must not be used after the expiry date given on the label.
11. Store at room temperature under 25 °C.

Excessive volumes of irrigation fluid entering the systemic circulation should systematically be considered in case of combination of the following clinical signs: nausea, headache, somnolence, excitement, confusion, blurred vision or amaurosis during local/regional anesthesia. When significant volumes of sterile water are absorbed, there is additional risk of haemolysis and severe electrolyte imbalance. In the presence of these signs the procedure should be interrupted after immediate blood sampling for hemostasis, hyponatremia and hematocrit evaluation and an appropriate therapy should be initiated (see adverse reactions). Particular care is needed in monitoring patients with impaired renal or cardiac function as a fluid overload syndrome may develop following absorption of even small quantities of irrigation fluid.

Adserve reactions

Absorption of large volumes of sterile water through a perforation or open wounds may result in circulatory overload, cardiac failure, severe electrolyte imbalance or haemolysis. This can be a particular problem in patients with pre-existing renal or cardiopulmonary disease. In the presence of these signs the procedure should be interrupted after immediate blood sampling for hemostasis, natremia and hematocrit evaluation. If there is a large absorption of sterile water, the treatment of overhydration is directed at restoring the sodium balance and removing the excess of water. In most patients diuresis will occur spontaneously. In others, an osmotic diuretic (such as hypertonic glucose or mannitol) or a loop diuretic which will cause excretion of water in excess should be administered. Hypertonic saline solution may be useful to correct the overhydration and electrolyte imbalance.

Dosage and Administration

Dosage of distilled water depends on the capacity or surface area of the structure to be irrigated and the nature of the procedure. When it is used as a diluent or vehicle for other drugs, manufacturer's recommendations should be followed.

Distilled water is administered topically by pouring directly on to tissues or cavities.