PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

Amino Acid Injection

This information from UpToDate® Lexidrug™ explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it's used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

Brand Names: US

Aminosyn II; Aminosyn-PF; Aminosyn-PF 7%; Clinimix E/Dextrose (2.75/5); Clinimix E/Dextrose (4.25/10); Clinimix E/Dextrose (4.25/5); Clinimix E/Dextrose (5/15); Clinimix E/Dextrose (5/20); Clinimix E/Dextrose (8/10); Clinimix E/Dextrose (8/14); Clinimix/Dextrose (4.25/10); Clinimix/Dextrose (4.25/5); Clinimix/Dextrose (5/15); Clinimix/Dextrose (5/20); Clinimix/Dextrose (6/5); Clinimix/Dextrose (8/10); Clinimix/Dextrose (8/14); Clinisol SF; Plenamine; Premasol; Prosol; Travasol; TrophAmine

Brand Names: Canada

Clinimix E/Dextrose (5/10); Clinimix E/Dextrose (5/16.6); Clinimix E/Dextrose (8/10); Clinimix E/Dextrose (8/14); Clinimix/Dextrose (5/10); Clinimix/Dextrose (5/16.6); Clinimix/Dextrose (5/20); Clinimix/Dextrose (5/5); Clinmix (Blend D); Hepatamine; Primene; Prosol 20%; Travasol

What is this drug used for?

- It is used to give nutrition to the body.

What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?

- If your child is allergic to this drug; any part of this drug; or any other drugs, foods, or substances. Tell the doctor about the allergy and what signs your child had.
- If your child has any of these health problems: High blood ammonia levels, low blood volume, certain amino acid metabolism problems, blood acid or electrolyte problems, or too much fluid in the lungs.
- If your child has any of these health problems: Kidney disease or liver disease.
- If your child has trouble passing urine.

This is not a list of all drugs or health problems that interact with this drug.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child's drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe to give this drug with all of your child's other drugs and health problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with

the doctor.

What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?

- Tell all of your child's health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child's doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.
- Have blood work checked as you have been told by the doctor. Talk with the doctor.
- If your child is allergic to sulfites, talk with your child's doctor. Some products have sulfites in them.
- This drug may contain aluminum. There is a chance of aluminum toxicity if your child is on this drug for a long time. The risk is greater if your child has kidney problems. The risk is also higher in premature infants. Talk with the doctor.
- This drug may be mixed into parenteral nutrition (PN). Blood clots in the lungs, infections, high blood sugar, and liver problems have happened with PN. Sometimes, deaths from blood clots in the lungs have happened. If you have any questions, talk with the doctor.
- If this product has dextrose in it and your child has high blood sugar (diabetes), talk with the doctor.
- If the patient is a child, use this drug with care. The risk of

some side effects may be higher in children.

If your child is pregnant or breast-feeding a baby:

- Talk with the doctor if your child is pregnant, becomes pregnant, or is breast-feeding a baby. You will need to talk about the benefits and risks to your child and the baby.

What are some side effects that I need to call my child's doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child's doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Signs of fluid and electrolyte problems like mood changes, confusion, muscle pain or weakness, fast or abnormal heartbeat, severe dizziness or passing out, increased thirst, seizures, feeling very tired or weak, decreased appetite, unable to pass urine or change in

the amount of urine produced, dry mouth, dry eyes, or severe upset stomach or throwing up.

- Signs of high ammonia levels like a heartbeat that does not feel normal, breathing that is not normal, feeling confused, pale skin, slow heartbeat, seizures, sweating, throwing up, or twitching.
- Signs of liver problems like dark urine, tiredness, decreased appetite, upset stomach or stomach pain, light-colored stools, throwing up, or yellow skin or eyes.
- Signs of high or low blood pressure like very bad headache or dizziness, passing out, or change in eyesight.
- Blue or gray color of the skin, lips, nail beds, fingers, or toes.
- Sweating a lot.
- Shortness of breath, a big weight gain, or swelling in the arms or legs.
- Fever or chills.
- Call the doctor right away if your child has signs of a blood clot like chest pain or pressure; coughing up blood; shortness of breath; swelling, warmth, numbness, change of color, or pain in a leg or arm; or trouble speaking or swallowing.

- This drug may irritate the vein. If the drug leaks from the vein, it may also cause irritation around that area. Tell your child's nurse if your child has any redness, burning, pain, swelling, or leaking of fluid where the drug is going into your child's body.

What are some other side effects of this drug?

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child's doctor or get medical help if your child has any side effects that bother your child or do not go away.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child's doctor. Call your child's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

How is this drug best given?

Give this drug as ordered by your child's doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

- It is given as an infusion into a vein over a period of time after being added to fluids.

What do I do if my child misses a dose?

- Call your child's doctor to find out what to do.

How do I store and/or throw out this drug?

- If you need to store this drug at home, talk with your child's doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about how to store it.

General drug facts

- If your child's symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child's doctor.
- Do not share your child's drug with others and do not give anyone else's drug to your child.
- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and pets.
- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.
- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care provider.

- If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

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If you have questions or concerns, contact your healthcare provider. A member of your care team will answer Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Outside those hours, you can leave a message or talk with another MSK provider. There is always a doctor or nurse on call. If you're not sure how to reach your healthcare provider, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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