

Plasma-Lyte 56 and 5% Glucose Intravenous Infusion

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?

Plasma-Lyte 56 and 5% Glucose Intravenous Infusion (Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose) is a mix of fluid, salts (electrolytes) and glucose. Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose is used as a source of water, salts and energy.

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I receive Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.

For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I receive Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose and affect how it works.

A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How is Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose given?

- Your doctor or trained nurse will give Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose by a infusion (drip) into a vein (intravenously).
- Your doctor will decide how much Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose to give. The amount depends on your need and condition.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How is Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose given?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind any doctor, nurse, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not stop using this medicine suddenly.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how this product affects you.
Drinking alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.
Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose will be stored in the pharmacy or the hospital ward, below 30°C.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

For more information on what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

Plasma-Lyte 56 and 5% Glucose Intravenous Infusion

Active ingredient(s): *sodium chloride, potassium acetate, magnesium acetate tetrahydrate, glucose*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using Plasma-Lyte 56 and 5% Glucose Intravenous Infusion (Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose). **You should also speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I receive Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How is Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose given?](#)
- [5. What should I know while receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?

Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose contains the active ingredients:

- Sodium chloride
- Potassium acetate
- Magnesium acetate tetrahydrate
- Glucose

Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose is used as a source of water and electrolytes (salts) and energy (glucose).

2. What should I know before I receive Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?

Warnings

Do not use Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose if:

- you are allergic to any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.
- you have had an allergic reaction to corn or corn products.
- Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.

Check with your doctor if you:

- have heart disease
- have respiratory lung disease

- have severe kidney disease
- have high blood pressure
- have build-up of fluid under the skin, particularly around the ankles
- have build-up of fluid in the lungs
- have high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia or eclampsia)
- have aldosteronism (a disease that causes high levels of hormone called aldosterone)
- have any condition that means you are more likely to have high blood levels of potassium such as kidney failure, adrenocortical insufficiency, severe dehydration (a loss of water from the body as can occur with vomiting or diarrhoea) or extensive tissue damage (as can occur in severe burns)
- have any other condition associated with retaining sodium or fluid, such as treatment with steroids
- have diabetes (your blood sugar levels will be monitored closely and your insulin treatment may need to be modified)
- have myasthenia gravis (a disease that causes progressive muscle weakness)
- are recovering after an operation
- had a head injury within the past 24 hours
- have a high pressure within the skull (intracranial hypertension)
- have had a stroke
- have any other medical conditions
- take any medicines for any other condition

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Check with your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines, Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose may interfere with each other, putting your health at risk.

Medicines that may lead to more sodium or fluid in the body include:

- corticosteroids (anti-inflammatory medicines)
- corticotrophin (used for diagnosis or to treat swelling)

Medicines that are affected by changes in body pH include:

- aspirin/salicylates (anti-inflammatory medicines)
- barbiturates (used to treat epilepsy)
- lithium (used to treat psychiatric illnesses)
- sympathomimetics such as pseudoephedrine (used in cough and cold preparations), ephedrine, quinidine and dexamphetamine (for treatment of ADHD).

Medicines that may lead to high levels of potassium in your blood include:

- potassium-sparing diuretics (amiloride, spironolactone, triamterene)
- angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor antagonist (used in treatment of high blood pressure)
- tacrolimus and cyclosporin (used to prevent rejection of a transplant)

Medicines that may lead to very low sodium levels in your blood include:

- clofibrate, a medicine to lower cholesterol
- antiepileptics (anti-seizure medicines) such as carbamazepine and oxcarbazepine
- chemotherapy medicines for cancer such as chlorpropamide, vincristine, ifosfamide, cyclophosphamide
- medicines to treat depression and anxiety
- antipsychotics, that help manage psychosis
- pain relievers such as opioids and NSAIDS
- medicines to treat diabetes such as desmopressin and vasopressin
- terlipressin, a medicine to treat liver and kidney problems
- oxytocin, a medicine used to induce labour and control postpartum bleeding
- diuretics, medicines used to increase urine output.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose.

4. How is Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose given?

How it is given

- Your doctor or trained nurse will give Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose by a slow infusion (drip) into a vein (intravenously).
- It is usually given in a hospital, clinic or nursing home. The infusion requires special equipment and medical

training. You may receive it at home if your doctor has arranged for it.

How much is given

- Your doctor will decide how much Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose to give. The amount depends on your need and condition.
- Your doctor will decide how long you need to be given this medicine.

If you are given too much Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose

The doctor or nurse giving you Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose is highly trained and qualified, so it is unlikely that you will be given an overdose.

If you think that you have been given too much, you may need urgent medical attention.

You should immediately:

- phone the Poisons Information Centre (by calling 13 11 26), or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

You should do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

5. What should I know while receiving Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose?

Things you should do

Remind any doctor, nurse, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose.

Things you should not do

- Do not stop using this medicine suddenly.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose affects you.

The effects of Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose on driving and using machines or tools have not been studied.

Drinking alcohol

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

It is unknown how alcohol may affect Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose.

Looking after your medicine

Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose will be stored in the pharmacy or the hospital ward, below 30°C.

If for any reason you need to keep this product at home it should be stored in a locked cupboard.

- Store below 30°C.
- Do not freeze.

Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

Store it in a cool dry place away from moisture, heat or sunlight; for example, do not store it:

- in the bathroom or near a sink, or
- in the car or on window sills.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

This medicine is for single use, and for one person only. Your doctor or nurse will discard any unused medicine. They will not save unused portions for later, either for you or anyone else.

If you no longer need to use this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
<p>Infusion site-related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local pain, burning sensation, inflammation or redness at the site of infusion • pain, swelling, or damage caused by fluid leaking from the infusion into the tissues around the vein • pain, redness or swelling of the infusion vein <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased thirst, frequent urination, blurred vision (signs of high blood sugar) • nausea, vomiting, headache, confusion, fatigue, and muscle cramps or spasms (signs of low sodium) 	<p>Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you.</p>

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
<p>Allergic reaction-related:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fast/irregular heart beats • dizziness, especially on standing (low blood pressure) • chest discomfort/pain 	<p>Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shortness of breath, wheezing, difficulty breathing • increased breathing rate • flushing or redness/warmth of skin • swelling of hands, ankles, or other parts of the body • feeling of weakness • hives • cold sweat • goosebumps • fever/chills • infusion site pain <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seizures (fits) or loss of consciousness 	<p>your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects.</p>
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Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose contains

<p>Active ingredients (main ingredients)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodium chloride • Potassium acetate • Magnesium acetate tetrahydrate • Glucose
<p>Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)</p>	<p>Hydrochloric acid, Water for Injections</p>

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

What Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose looks like

Plasma-Lyte 56 and 5% Glucose Intravenous Infusion is a clear solution in VIAFLEX (plastic) bags. It is available as:

- Plasma-Lyte 56 in 5% Glucose 1000mL injection bag (Aust R 19441).

Who distributes Plasma-Lyte 56 and Glucose

Baxter Healthcare Pty Ltd

1 Baxter Drive

Old Toongabbie

NSW 2146

Australia

This leaflet was prepared in September 2025

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