

Retinofluor™ Injection

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 is Retinofluor being given?

Retinofluor contains the active ingredient fluorescein sodium. Fluorescein sodium is an orange to red coloured fluorescent dye used during eye examination. Retinofluor is used to highlight blood vessels in the back of the eye. This helps doctors diagnose problems or diseases affecting the eye, or blood vessels in the eye.

For more information, see Section [1. Why is Retinofluor being given?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before Retinofluor is given?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to Retinofluor or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI. If you wear contact lenses, remove them before you are given Retinofluor.

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 Retinofluor is given?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am using other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with Retinofluor and affect how it works.

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

4. How is Retinofluor given?

Your doctor will decide what dose of Retinofluor you will receive. This depends on your medical condition and other factors, such as the viewing equipment and the operator.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How is Retinofluor given?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using Retinofluor?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that Retinofluor is being used. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding. If you're about to have any laboratory tests, tell your doctor that you have been given this medicine.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not drive or operate machinery after being treated with Retinofluor.
Looking after the medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect from light and store in a cool, dry place below 30°C. Keep the injection in the pack until it is time to use it.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using Retinofluor?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

Retinofluor will cause a temporary decrease in vision and images may appear red as a result of the flash photography. A yellowish discolouration of the skin, urine and whites of the eyes may occur after receiving Retinofluor.

Other side effects include nausea, headache, malaise, tingling or numbness in the hands, feet, tongue or lips, sneezing, coughing, and changes in taste. Serious side effects include dizziness, light-headedness, fainting, skin rash, itching, hives, vomiting, stomach upset, pain, injection site pain and inflammation, serious allergic reactions and difficulty breathing.

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

Retinofluor™

Active ingredient: *fluorescein sodium*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using Retinofluor. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Retinofluor.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

1. [Why is Retinofluor being given?](#)
2. [What should I know before Retinofluor is given?](#)
3. [What if I am using other medicines?](#)
4. [How is Retinofluor given?](#)
5. [What should I know while using Retinofluor?](#)
6. [Are there any side effects?](#)
7. [Product details](#)

1. Why is Retinofluor being given?

Retinofluor contains the active ingredient fluorescein sodium. Fluorescein sodium is an orange to red coloured fluorescent dye used during eye examination.

This medicine works by making the blood vessels in the eye fluoresce for a short time so that they can be more easily seen during examination or in a photograph.

Retinofluor is used to highlight blood vessels in the back of the eye. Sometimes a special camera is used to take pictures to help analyse the blood circulation in the eye. This helps doctors diagnose problems or diseases affecting the eye or blood vessels in the eye.

2. What should I know before Retinofluor is given?

Warnings

You should not be given Retinofluor if:

- You are allergic to fluorescein sodium, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet. Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.
- You are wearing contact lenses. Retinofluor can stain contact lenses.

Check with your doctor if you:

- Have ever had an allergic reaction to a fluorescent dye
- Have or have had any other medical conditions:
 - heart disease or heart problems
 - diabetes mellitus

- asthma
- hayfever

- Take any medicines for any other condition
- Have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you are given Retinofluor.

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

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant before you are given Retinofluor. Retinofluor may affect your developing baby if you are given it during pregnancy, particularly in the first 3 months of pregnancy. Your doctor can advise you.

Do not breastfeed if you are being given this medicine. The active ingredient in Retinofluor passes into breast milk for up to 7 days. Breastfeeding during this time may affect your baby. Pump off and discard breast milk for at least 7 days after receiving Retinofluor.

Children

This medicine should not be given to children. Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

Medicine appearance

You should not be given this medicine if the solution is discoloured, cloudy, turbid, or a precipitate or particles are present. The solution is normally an orange to red liquid.

The doctor or nurse will check to ensure the medicine is not past its expiry date and has not been tampered with.

3. What if I am using 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 may interfere with Retinofluor and affect how it works. Tell your doctor if you are taking any of these medicines:

- Medicines known as **beta blockers** increase the risk of a severe allergic reaction to Retinofluor. Beta blockers are found in certain heart medicines and in eye drops used to reduce eye pressure, e.g., to treat glaucoma.

- Other medicines used to treat heart problems, such as digoxin and quinidine.
- Probenecid, a type of medicine known as an organic anion transporter, for the treatment of gout.
- Other organic anion transporter medicines. You can check with your doctor or pharmacist if a medicine you are taking is one of these.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect Retinofluor.

4. How is Retinofluor given?

How much to be given

Your doctor will decide what dose of Retinofluor you will receive. This depends on your medical condition and other factors, such as the viewing equipment and the operator.

Usually only a single dose of Retinofluor is required.

How to use Retinofluor

Your doctor will inject Retinofluor rapidly into a vein, usually at the bend of the elbow (the antecubital vein). Your doctor will then turn off the lights to complete the eye examination.

If too much Retinofluor is given

Retinofluor must be given by a healthcare professional so an overdose is not likely to occur.

If you think too much Retinofluor has been given to you, you may need urgent medical attention.

If you are still in the treatment centre, speak to your doctor or other healthcare professional immediately. If you have left the treatment centre:

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

5. What should I know while using Retinofluor?

Things you should do

- If you are about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you have been given Retinofluor.
- Tell any other doctors, dentists and pharmacists who treat you that you have been given this medicine.
- **If you are about to have any laboratory tests, tell your doctor that you have been given this medicine.** Retinofluor may interfere with the results of some tests.

Call your doctor straight away if you:

- Do not feel well after you have been given Retinofluor.

Things to be careful of

- **If you feel light-headed, dizzy or faint when getting out of bed or standing up, get up slowly.** Standing up slowly, especially when you get up from bed or chairs, will help your body get used to the change in position and blood pressure. If this problem continues or gets worse, talk to your doctor.

Driving or using machines

Do not drive or operate machinery after being given Retinofluor.

This medicine causes a temporary decrease in vision, and other effects on vision, in most people. Do not drive, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous.

Looking after your medicine

Retinofluor will be stored in the surgery, pharmacy or ward of a hospital. The injection should be kept in a cool, dry place protected from light and stored at less than 30°C.

The injection should be kept in the pack until it is time to use it.

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nausea • headache • malaise, tiredness • tingling or numbness in the hands or feet, tongue and lips • excessive sneezing or coughing • change in taste, e.g., metallic, sweet, bitter taste 	<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dizziness, light-headedness, fainting skin rash, itching, hives vomiting, stomach upset, cramping pain 	<p>Contact your doctor immediately if you notice any of these side effects</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chest pain shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, which may be very severe swelling, redness and pain at the injection site sudden severe signs of allergy including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rash, itching or hives on the skin. swelling of face, lips or tongue. shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing. 	<p>Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects.</p>

Ask your doctor or nurse if you notice any questions you may have.

Retinofluor will cause:

- a temporary decrease in vision and images may appear red as a result of the flash photography
- temporary yellowing of skin, whites of the eyes and urine.

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 Retinofluor contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	fluorescein sodium
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	water for injections sodium hydroxide hydrochloric acid

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

What Retinofluor looks like

Retinofluor is an orange to red solution in a clear glass vial sealed with a grey rubber stopper, aluminium seal and a plastic flip off top.

Retinofluor is available as a 10% solution of fluorescein sodium, 500 mg/5 mL, in a pack of 10 vials (AUST R 121873).

Who distributes Retinofluor

Phebra Pty Ltd
17-19 Orion Road
Lane Cove West, NSW 2066
Australia

Telephone: 1800 720 020

This leaflet was prepared in July 2025.

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