

건 명	Green-VIII 인서트(인도네시아 등록용)		
규 격 (가로x세로)	100x350mm	Q A	오창해사팀
		표시문안	6pt
색 상	먹 1도	후 가 공	
업체제작일	2022.10.31.	작 업 처	(주)트리스톤



※ 인쇄진행시, 인쇄사양과 다를경우
복사자료 즉시 연락주시기 바랍니다.

Green-VIII (Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII) POWDER INJECTION

[Description]

Green-VIII inj. is a highly purified concentrate of human anti-haemophilic factor VIII prepared from pooled plasma of healthy donors. It is colorless or lemon yellow solution when reconstituted with water for injection. It is purified and concentrated from blood by ion exchange chromatography, and manufacturing process is accomplished to inactivate the infectious viruses such as HIV, HBV and HCV using TNBP & TWEEN 80 and Heat Treatment etc. All the reagents used during the manufacturing process do not remain in the finished product.

[Appearance]

This product is an injection with white or pale yellow powder or triable solid in colorless, clear vial. It becomes colorless or pale yellow clear solution when reconstituted with diluent supplied.

[Composition]

Each 1 vial (250 IU) contains	
Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII	250 IU
Sodium Citrate (stabilizer)	29.4 mg
Calcium Chloride (stabilizer)	1.5 mg
Glycine (stabilizer)	90.0 mg
Sodium chloride (isotonic reagent)	117.0 mg
Annexed vial	
Sterile Water for injection	10 mL
Each 1 vial (500 IU) contains	
Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII	500 IU
Sodium Citrate (stabilizer)	58.8 mg
Calcium Chloride (stabilizer)	3.0 mg
Glycine (stabilizer)	180.0 mg
Sodium chloride (isotonic reagent)	234.0 mg
Annexed vial	
Sterile Water for injection	20 mL

[Indication]

Treatment and prophylaxis of bleeding in previously treated patients (PTPs) with haemophilia A (congenital factor VIII deficiency) from 12 years and above. Green-VIII is not intended to use in previously untreated haemophilia A patients (PUPs) and patients who undergoing surgical procedure.

[Posology and Method of Administration]

Treatment should be under the supervision of a physician experienced in the treatment of haemophilia.

[Treatment monitoring]

During the course of treatment, appropriate determination of factor VIII levels is advised to guide the dose to be administered and the frequency of repeated infusions. Individual patients may vary in their response to factor VIII, demonstrating different half-lives and recoveries. Dose based on bodyweight may require adjustment in underweight or overweight patients.

[Posology]

The dose and duration of the substitution therapy depend on the severity of the factor VIII deficiency, on the location and extent of the bleeding and on the patient's clinical condition. The number of units of factor VIII administered is expressed in International Units (IU), which are related to the current WHO concentrate standard for factor VIII products. Factor VIII activity in plasma is expressed either as a percentage (relative to normal human plasma) or preferably in International Units (relative to an International Standard for factor VIII in plasma). One International Unit (IU) of factor VIII activity is equivalent to that quantity of factor VIII in one ml of normal human plasma.

[On demand treatment]

The calculation of the required dose of factor VIII is based on the empirical finding that 1 International Unit (IU) factor VIII per kg body weight raises the plasma factor VIII activity by <x% to y% of normal activity> <x-y IU/d>. The required dose is determined using the following formula :
Required units = body weight (kg) x desired factor VIII rise (%) (IU/d) x (reciprocal of observed)

The amount to be administered and the frequency of administration should always be oriented to the clinical effectiveness in the individual case.

In the case of the following haemorrhagic events, the factor VIII activity should not fall below the given plasma activity level (in % of normal) <IU/d> in the corresponding period. The following table can be used to guide dosing in bleeding episodes.

Degree of haemorrhage Type of surgical procedure	Factor VIII level required (%)(IU/d)	Frequency of doses (hours)/Duration of therapy (days)
Haemorrhage Early haemorrhias, muscle bleeding or oral bleeding	20-40	Repeat every 12-24 hours. At least 1 day, until the bleeding episode as indicated by pain is resolved or healing is achieved.
More extensive haemorrhias, muscle bleeding or haematoma	30-60	Repeat infusion every 12-24 hours for 3-4 days or more until pain and acute disability are resolved.
Life threatening	60-100	Repeat infusion every 6-24 hours until threat is resolved.

[Prophylaxis]

For long term prophylaxis against bleeding in patients with severe haemophilia A, the usual doses are 20 to 40 IU of factor VIII per kg body weight at intervals of 2 to 3 days. In some cases, especially in younger patients, shorter dosage intervals or higher doses may be necessary.

[Usualy]

Usually 250-2,000 IU is reconstituted with 10mL diluent (water for injection) and injected intravenously or by drip-infusion with infusion rate not exceeding 5mL/1min. Each dose can be increased by weight, age and condition of patients.

[500IU]

Usually 250-2,000 IU is reconstituted with 20mL diluent (water for injection) and injected intravenously or by drip-infusion with infusion rate not exceeding 5mL/1min. Each dose can be increased by weight, age and condition of patients.

[Method of administration]

Intravenous use

It is advisable to infuse the product at a rate not exceeding 5ml per minute. For instructions on dilution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.

[Contraindications]

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

[Special Warnings and Precautions for Use]

1. Naming

Green-VIII inj., prepared from human plasma and with current scientific basis, the risk of viral infection from blood-borne virus or other pathogens (theoretically CJD) cannot be entirely eliminated. Accordingly, proper vaccines such as Hepatitis A, etc., are recommended to patient with hemophilia or patient with immunodeficiency and doctor should regularly monitor the possibility of infection of patient. In addition, as the risk of viral infection transmission cannot be entirely eliminated due to fact that the raw material is from human plasma, explanation should be given to patient. After thorough review of the necessity of the use, minimum usage should be considered.

2. Special precautions

- Patients with IgA deficiency (This product may cause anaphylaxis to patients containing anti-IgA)
- Patients with hemolytic anemia or anemia from blood loss (human parvovirus B19 infection may occur. In case of B19 infection, critical systemic symptoms with fever and acute severe anemia may occur.
- Patients with immunological incompetence or immunodeficiency (human parvovirus B19 infection may occur. In case of infection, continuous anemia may occur.)

3. Precautions

1) Traceability
In order to improve traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

2) Hypersensitivity

Allergic type hypersensitivity reactions are possible with Green-VIII inj. If symptoms of hypersensitivity occur, patients should be advised to discontinue use of the medicinal product immediately and contact their physician. Patients should be informed of the early signs of hypersensitivity reactions including hives, generalised urticaria, tightness of the chest, wheezing, hypotension, and anaphylaxis. In case of shock, standard medical treatment for shock should be implemented.

3) Inhibitor

The formation of neutralising antibodies (inhibitors) to factor VIII is a known complication in the management of individuals with haemophilia A. These inhibitors are usually IgG immunoglobulins directed against the factor VIII pro-coagulant activity, which are quantified in Bethesda Units (BU) per ml of plasma using the modified assay. The risk of developing inhibitors is correlated to the severity of the disease as well

as the exposure to factor VIII, this risk being highest within the first 50 exposure days but continues throughout life although the risk is uncommon. The clinical relevance of inhibitor development will depend on the titre of the inhibitor, with low titre posing less of a risk of insufficient clinical response than high titre inhibitors. In general, all patients treated with coagulation factor VIII products should be carefully monitored for the development of inhibitors by appropriate clinical observations and laboratory tests. If the expected factor VIII activity plasma levels are not attained, or if bleeding is not controlled with an appropriate dose, testing for factor VIII inhibitor presence should be performed. In patients with high levels of inhibitor, factor VIII therapy may not be effective and other therapeutic options should be considered. Management of such patients should be directed by physicians with experience in the care of haemophilia and factor VIII inhibitors.

4) Cardiovascular event

In patients with existing cardiovascular risk factors, substitution therapy with FVIII may increase the cardiovascular risk.

5) Viral Safety

Standard measures to prevent infections resulting from the use of medicinal products prepared from human blood or plasma include selection of donors, screening of individual donations and plasma pools for specific markers of infection and the inclusion of effective manufacturing steps for the inactivation/removal of viruses. Despite this, when medicinal products prepared from human blood or plasma are administered, the possibility of transmitting infective agents cannot be totally excluded. This also applies to unknown or emerging viruses and other pathogens. The measures taken are considered effective for enveloped viruses such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV). It is strongly recommended that every time that Green-VIII inj. is administered to a patient, the name and batch number of the product are recorded in order to maintain a link between the patient and the batch of the product.

6. General precautions

1) The risk of Non-A, Non-B hepatitis cannot be excluded. Patients should be monitored for liver disease for proper treatment.

2) Anaphylactic symptoms may occur. Accordingly, cautions should be taken before next administration.

3) Patients should be observed closely for signs or symptoms of coagulation inhibitor formation by repeated administration.

4) Since Green-VIII inj. contains fibrinogen in its composition, the density of fibrinogen could be extremely raised.

5) Hemolytic anemia may occur occasionally when administered to patients with A, B or AB blood type.

6) Current plasma fractionation process can not entirely eliminate or inactivate viruses (human parvovirus B19, etc.). Accordingly, there is possibility of virus infection from administration of this product. Special cautions should be taken after administration.

7) Even though safety plan for the prevention of the spread of infection is prepared, risk of infection cannot be entirely disregarded since this product originated from human blood. This should be explained to patients.

8. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
No interactions of human coagulation factor VIII products with other medicinal products have been reported.

9. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with factor VIII. Based on the rare occurrence of haemophilia A in women, experience regarding the use of factor VIII during pregnancy and breast-feeding is not available. Therefore, factor VIII should be used during pregnancy and lactation only if clearly indicated. The safety of this product during pregnancy has not been established. The possibility of infection by human parvovirus B19 cannot be totally excluded. Fetal death by virus can cause fetal disturbance (abortion, fetal hydrops and infection). Accordingly, this product should be administered during pregnancy only when the potential benefits justify the possible risk.

7. Geriatric Use
Since elderly patients generally have low physiological function, this product should be administered with special care.

8. Effects on ability to drive and use machines
Green-VIII inj. has no influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

9. Undesirable Effects
Summary of the safety profile
Hypersensitivity or allergic reactions (which may include angioedema, burning and stinging at the infusion site, chills, flushing, generalised urticaria, headache, hives, hypotension, lethargy, rashes, restlessness, tachycardia, tightness of the chest, tingling, vomiting, wheezing) have been observed rarely and may in some cases progress to severe anaphylaxis (including shock). Development of neutralising antibodies (inhibitors) may occur in patients with haemophilia A treated with factor VIII, including with Green-VIII inj.-see section 5.1. P. Such inhibitors occur, the condition may manifest itself as an insufficient clinical response. In such cases, it is recommended that a specialised haemophilia centre be contacted. For safety information with respect to transmissible agents, see section 4.4. Description of selected adverse reactions

- Hypersensitivity: Fever, hot flush, urticaria or anaphylactic symptoms may occur.
- Liver: Liver disease may occur.
- Digestive system: Vomiting, nausea or abdominal pain may occur.
- Neuropsychiatric system: Malaise, dysphoria or headache may occur.
- Injection site: Vascular pain may occur.
- Others: Hemolytic anemia, blood pressure increase, chills, back pain, chest discomfort or hyperemia conjunctiva may occur.

[Overdose]

There is no experience with overdoses of Green-VIII inj.

[Pharmacological Properties]

1. Pharmacodynamic properties
Pharmacotherapeutic group: antihemorrhagics, blood coagulation factor VIII. ATC code: B02B02. The factor VIII von Willebrand factor complex consists of two molecules factor VIII and von Willebrand factor with different physiological functions. When infused into a haemophilic patient, factor VIII binds to von Willebrand factor in the patient's circulation. Activated factor VIII acts as a cofactor for activated factor IX, accelerating the conversion of factor X to activated factor X. Activated factor X converts prothrombin into thrombin. Thrombin then converts fibrinogen into fibrin and a dot can be formed. Haemophilia A is a sex-linked hereditary disorder of blood coagulation due to decreased levels of factor VIII:C and results in profuse bleeding into joints, muscles or internal organs, either spontaneously or as results of accidental or surgical trauma. By replacement therapy the plasma levels of factor VIII are increased, thereby enabling a temporary correction of the factor deficiency and correction of the bleeding tendencies.

[Pharmaceutical Particulars]

1. Incompatibilities
In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

2. Special precautions for disposal and other handling
1) Palpitations or cyanose may occur if infusion rate is fast. Infusion rate should be as slow as possible. Patients should be observed closely for signs or symptoms of intravascular thrombosis or coagulation caused by injection of a large quantity.

2) Do not use if precipitate is observed when reconstituted, and also in combination with other preparations.

3) Use within 1 hour after reconstitution. Do not use remaining solution for concerns of virus contamination. (As proteins are good environment for bacterial growth and it does not contain preservative)

4) Avoid mixing with other medicinal products except for neutral solutions such as 5% Glucose, normal saline, sorbitol electrolyte solution, etc.

[Storage and Expiration Date]

Store 2-8 °C in hermetic container without freezing and may be used for 30 months from the date of manufacture.

[How Supplied]

Green-VIII inj. : Box, 1 vial @ 250 I.U.
Reg. No. DK1216050124441
Green-VIII inj. : Box, 1 vial @ 500 I.U.
Reg. No. DK1216050124441

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Pada proses pembuatannya bersinggungan dengan bahan bersumber babi.

Manufactured by :

GC Biopharma

GC Biopharma Corp.
586, Owhaksanong 2-ro, Ochang-eup, Cheongwon-gu,
Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea

Imported by :

FAHRENHEIT

PT. PRATAPA NIRMALA
Tangerang - Indonesia

hs-06-240-1
hs-06-241-1

INFORMASI PRODUK UNTUK PASIEN

Nama Produk

Green-VIII inj. (Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII)

Bentuk Sediaan

Serbuk liofilisasi untuk injeksi

Pemerian Obat

Larutan tidak berwarna atau kuning pucat ketika direkonstitusi dengan water for injection

Komposisi

Each 1 vial mengandung 250 IU human coagulation factor VIII	
Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII	250 IU
Sodium Citrate (stabilizer)	29.4 mg
Calcium Chloride (stabilizer)	1.5 mg
Glycine (stabilizer)	90.0 mg
Sodium chloride (isotonic reagent)	117.0 mg
Vial pelarut	
Water for injection steril	10 mL
Each 1 vial mengandung 500 IU human coagulation factor VIII	
Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII	500 IU
Sodium Citrate (stabilizer)	58.8 mg
Calcium Chloride (stabilizer)	3.0 mg
Glycine (stabilizer)	180.0 mg
Sodium chloride (isotonic reagent)	234.0 mg
Vial pelarut	
Water for injection steril	20 mL

Kekuatan Obat

Human Blood Coagulation Factor VIII 25 IU per mL

Indikasi

Pengobatan dan profilaksis perdarahan pada pasien yang diobati sebelumnya (PTP) dengan haemophilia A (defisiensi faktor VIII bawaan) pada usia 12 tahun ke atas. Green-VIII tidak dimaksudkan untuk digunakan pada pasien yang haemophilia A yang sebelumnya tidak diobati (PUP) dan pasien yang menjalani prosedur pembedahan.

Posologi dan Cara Pemberian

Pengobatan harus dalam pengawasan dokter yang berpengalaman pada pengobatan haemofilia.

Parasetamol/acetaminofen

Salama pengobatan berjalan, penetapan tingkat faktor VIII yang tepat dianjurkan untuk memandu dosis yang akan diberikan dan frekuensi infus berulang. Setiap pasien memiliki respon yang berbeda terhadap faktor VIII, menunjukkan perbedaan waktu panah dan recovery. Dosis berdasarkan berat badan mungkin memerlukan penyesuaian pada pasien dengan berat badan kurang atau kelebihan berat badan. Pada kasus intensitas berat, harus diberikan pemantauan yang tepat dari terapi penggantian melalui analisis koagulasi (aktivitas faktor VIII plasma).

Posologi

Dosis dan waktu terapi penggantian tergantung pada tingkat keparahan defisiensi faktor VIII, pada letak dan luasnya perdarahan dan kondisi klinis pasien. Jumlah unit hati harus dipantau dengan penggantian yang tepat. International Unit (IU), yang berhubungan dengan standar konsentrat WHO yang masih berlaku untuk produk faktor VIII. Aktivitas faktor VIII pada plasma dinyatakan baik sebagai persentase (relatif terhadap plasma manusia normal) atau lebih disukai dalam International Unit (relatif terhadap Standar Internasional untuk faktor VIII dalam plasma). Satu International Unit (IU) dari aktivitas faktor VIII setara dengan jumlah faktor VIII dalam 1 ml plasma manusia normal.

Parasetamol/acetaminofen

Perhitungan dosis faktor VIII yang dibutuhkan berdasarkan temuan empiris bahwa 1 International Unit (IU) faktor VIII per kg berat badan meningkatkan aktivitas plasma faktor VIII sebesar <x% sampai y% aktivitas normal> <x-y IU/d>. Dosis yang dibutuhkan ditentukan dengan menggunakan formula berikut:

Unit yang dibutuhkan = berat badan (kg) x peningkatan faktor VIII yang diinginkan (%) (IU/d) x (kebalikan dari yang diamati)

Jumlah yang akan diberikan dan frekuensi pemberian harus selalu berorientasi pada elektivitas klinis dalam kasus individu.

Pada kasus kejadian perdarahan berikut, aktivitas faktor VIII tidak boleh turun di bawah tingkat aktivitas plasma yang diberikan (dalam % normal) <IU/d> pada periode yang sesuai. Pada tabel berikut dapat digunakan sebagai dasar panduan pada peristiwa perdarahan.

Darajat perdarahan/jenis prosedur pembedahan	Tingkat faktor VIII yang dibutuhkan	Frekuensi dosis (jam/Lama terapi (hari)
Perdarahan Hematrosis, perdarahan otot atau oral/di	20-40	Berulang tiap 12-24 jam. Setidaknya 1 hari, sampai peristiwa perdarahan seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh nyeri yang teratasi atau penyembuhan tercapai
Hematrosis, perdarahan otot atau hematoma yang lebih luas	30-60	Infus berulang tiap 12-24 jam selama 3-4 hari atau lebih sampai nyeri dan cacat akut teratasi
Mengancam nyawa	60-100	Infus berulang tiap 6-24 jam sampai ancaman teratasi

Profilaksis

Untuk profilaksis jangka panjang melawan perdarahan pada pasien dengan hemophilia A berat, dosis yang lazim adalah 20 sampai 40 IU faktor VIII per kg berat badan dengan interval 2 sampai 3 hari.

Pada beberapa kasus, khususnya pada pasien yang lebih muda, interval dosis yang lebih singkat atau dosis yang lebih tinggi mungkin diperlukan.

Infus harus memusat

Selama pengobatan, analisa farmakokinetik harus dilakukan untuk mendapatkan perkiraan clearance.

Kecepatan infus awal dapat dihitung sebagai berikut: Clearance x tingkat kestabilan yang diinginkan = kecepatan infus. (IU/kg/hr)

Setelah 24 jam pertama infus terus menerus, clearance harus dihitung lagi setiap hari menggunakan persamaan kestabilan dengan tingkat terukur dan kecepatan infus yang diketahui.

Biasanya 250 - 2,000 IU direkonstitusi dengan pelarut 10 mL (water for injection) dan diinjeksikan secara langsung atau infus intravena dengan laju tidak melebihi 5 mL/1 menit. Masing-masing dosis dapat ditingkatkan berdasarkan berat badan, usia dan kondisi pasien.

Melalui pemberian

Penggunaan intravena.
Dianjurkan memusatkan produk dengan kecepatan tidak melebihi 5 mL per menit. Untuk petunjuk pengenceran obat sebelum pemberian, lihat bagian batas penggunaan setelah direkonstitusi.

Kontraindikasi

Hipersensitivitas terhadap zat aktif atau zat tambahan produk

Peringatan dan Perhatian

Green-VIII inj., disiapkan dari plasma darah manusia dan dengan dasar ilmiah saat ini, resiko infeksi virus dari virus yang ditularkan melalui darah atau patogen lainnya (secara teoritis CJD) tidak dapat dihilangkan seluruhnya. Oleh karena itu, vaksin yang tepat seperti Hepatitis A, dan lain-lain, direkomendasikan kepada pasien dengan hemophilia atau pasien dengan immunodefisiensi dan kemungkinan adanya infeksi pada pasien harus dipantau secara teratur oleh dokter. Selain itu, sebagai resiko penularan infeksi virus tidak dapat dihilangkan seluruhnya karena bahan baku dari plasma darah manusia, maka pasien harus diberikan penjelasan mengenai hal tersebut. Setelah triajuan menyeluruh mengenai perlunya penggunaan, penggunaan minimum harus dipertimbangkan.

Perhatian Khusus

- Pasien dengan defisiensi IgA (obat ini dapat menyebabkan anafilaksis terhadap pasien yang memiliki anti-IgA)
- Pasien dengan anemia hemolitik atau anemia karena kehilangan darah (infeksi human parvovirus B19 dapat terjadi. Apabila infeksi B19 terjadi, gejala sistemik kritikal dengan demam dan anemia akut yang berat dapat terjadi)
- Pasien dengan immunological incompetence atau immunodefisiensi (infeksi human parvovirus B19 dapat terjadi. Apabila infeksi, anemia berkelanjutan dapat terjadi).

Perhatian

1) Ketertelusuran
Untuk meningkatkan ketertelusuran produk biologi, nama produk dan nomor batch produk yang diberikan harus dicatat dengan jelas.

2) Hipersensitivitas

Reaksi hipersensitivitas tipe alergi dapat terjadi dengan Green-VIII injeksi. Jika gejala hipersensitivitas terjadi, pasien harus dianjurkan untuk menghentikan penggunaan obat segera dan menghubungi dokter yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pasien tersebut, pasien harus diberitahu mengenai tanda awal reaksi hipersensitivitas termasuk ruam, urtikaria secara umum, dada sesak, mengi, hipotensi, dan anafilaksis.

Dalam kasus syok, perawatan medis standar untuk syok harus diterapkan.

3) Inhibitor

Pembentukan antibodi penetral (inhibitor) terhadap faktor VIII merupakan komplikasi yang diketahui pada tata-laksana pasien dengan haemofilia A. Inhibitor ini biasanya merupakan immunoglobulin IgG yang diarahkan terhadap aktivitas pro-koagulan faktor VIII, yang dihitung dalam Bethesda Unit (BU) per mL plasma menggunakan uji yang lemofikasi. Resiko inhibitor yang berkembang berkorelasi dengan tingkat keparahan penyakit serta paparan faktor VIII, resiko ini meningkat dalam 50 hari paparan pertama namun berlanjut sepanjang hidup walaupun resiko ini jarang terjadi.

Relevansi klinis perkembangan inhibitor akan bergantung pada titer inhibitor, dengan titer rendah menunjukkan resiko respon klinis yang tidak memadai dibandingkan dengan inhibitor titer tinggi.

Umumnya, semua pasien yang diobati dengan faktor koagulasi VIII harus dipantau secara hati-hati untuk perkembangan inhibitor dengan observasi klinis dan uji laboratorium yang sesuai. Jika tingkat plasma aktivitas faktor VIII yang diharapkan tidak tercapai, atau jika perdarahan tidak terkontrol dengan dosis yang sesuai, pengujian kehadiran inhibitor faktor VIII harus dilakukan. Pada pasien dengan tingkat inhibitor yang tinggi, terapi faktor VIII mungkin tidak efektif dan pilihan terapi lainnya harus dipertimbangkan. Tata-laksana pasien tersebut harus diarahkan oleh dokter yang berpengalaman dalam perawatan hemophilia dan inhibitor faktor VIII.

4) Kejadian kardiovaskular

Pada pasien dengan faktor resiko kardiovaskular, terapi penggantian dengan FVIII mungkin meningkatkan resiko kardiovaskular.

5) Kelemahan otot

Penilaian standar untuk mencegah infeksi akibat dari penggunaan obat yang dibuat dari darah atau plasma manusia termasuk pemilihan donor, skrining donasi individual dan pulang plasma untuk penanda infeksi tertentu dan penentuan langkah-langkah pembuatan yang efektif untuk inaktivasi/penghilangan virus. Meskipun demikian, ketika obat dibuat dari darah atau plasma manusia diberikan, kemungkinan penurunan infeksi tidak dapat dikesampingkan sepenuhnya. Ini juga berlaku untuk virus dan patogen lain yang tidak diketahui atau tampak. Penilaian yang lebih hati-hati dianggap efektif untuk virus yang bersubling seperti human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV) dan hepatitis C virus (HCV).

Sangat disarankan setiap Green-VIII injeksi diberikan kepada pasien, nama dan nomor batch produk dicatat untuk menjaga hubungan antara pasien dengan batch produk.

Perhatian Umum

- Resiko hepatitis Non-A, Non-B tidak dapat dikesampingkan. Pasien dengan penyakit hati harus dipantau dengan penggantian yang tepat.
- Gejala anafilaksis dapat terjadi. Oleh karena itu, perlu diperhatikan sebelum pemberian berikutnya.
- Tanda dan gejala pembentukan penghambatan koagulasi pada pasien harus diamati dengan cermat dengan penggantian berulang.
- Barat jenis trombon dapat meningkat tajam karena Green-VIII mengandung fibrinogen.
- Hemolytic anemia kadang terjadi saat pemberian kepada