

Immune Globulin (IVIG)

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for people with low blood platelet counts due to persistent or chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) and to help prevent infections in people with low antibody levels caused by certain cancers or cancer treatments.
- It may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Immune globulin (ih-MYOON GLOB-yuh-lin): Gammaked, Gamunex-C, Flebogamma DIF 10%, Gammagard S/D, Gammaked, Gammaplex, Gamunex-C, Octagam 10%, Panzyga, Privigen	Boosts the immune system by providing antibodies that can help the body fight infections and reduce inflammation.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated once a day for 2 days.

Treatment Name	Treatment 1								Next Treatment
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	...	Day X	Day 1
IVIG	✓	✓							✓

Appointments

Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
Supportive care used to treat or prevent side effects		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Fever	Description: Fever is common with this treatment. [Consider adding details on when the fever typically occurs] Recommendations: - Take your temperature with a thermometer if you feel like you have a fever. - Your care team may recommend medicines for fever. Talk to your care team if you have: - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - Fever lasting for more than 3 days - Any signs of infections, such as persistent cough, shortness of breath, or pain
Headache	Description: Headaches are pain in your head that can vary in intensity, frequency, and location. Recommendations: - Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches. - Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches. - Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain. - Get adequate sleep (7 to 8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule. - Limit caffeine intake. - Your care team may recommend medicine for headaches. Talk to your care team if you have: - Severe headache - More frequent or worsening headaches - Dizziness or feeling faint - Confusion - Changes in vision

Infusion-Related Reactions	Description: An infusion reaction is a bad response that can happen during or shortly after receiving medicine through a vein. Recommendations: - Your care team may prescribe medicines before your infusion to help reduce your risk of infusion reactions or make any infusion reaction less severe. - You may be monitored for infusion reactions during each infusion. - Your care team may slow down or stop your infusion, or completely stop treatment if you have an infusion reaction. Get medical help right away if you develop any of the following during or after your infusion: - Chills or shaking - Itching, rash, or flushing - Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling - Dizziness or feeling faint - Feeling of impending doom - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - New or severe pain in your back or neck
Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of protein and sodium in your blood, and may cause your blood to become too thick. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: - Extreme tiredness - Sudden or severe headache - Dizziness or lightheadedness - Blurred vision or vision changes - Chest pain or shortness of breath - Pain, swelling, redness, or warmth in an arm or leg - New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking - Severe headache or nausea/vomiting - Seizures or fainting - Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking - Difficulty breathing

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Blood Clots or Blockage (Thrombosis) in Your Blood Vessels (Arteries and Veins) (Boxed Warning)	- Chest pain or pressure - Swelling or pain in your arms, back, neck, or jaw - Shortness of breath - Numbness or weakness on one side of your body	- Trouble talking - Headache - Vision changes
Kidney Problems (Boxed Warning)	- Decrease in your amount of urine - Blood in your urine	- Swelling of your ankles - Loss of appetite

Hemolysis	Hemolysis happens when red blood cells (RBCs) break down faster than your body can replace them. This can lower your RBC count (anemia). Your care team may monitor your blood tests before and after treatment. • Extreme tiredness • Shortness of breath • Fast heartbeat • Pale skin • Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice) • Dark or red-colored urine • Pain in your back or side • Decreased urination
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	High blood pressure usually doesn't have symptoms but can become serious. • Severe or new headaches • Dizziness or lightheadedness • Blurred vision • Trouble breathing • Nosebleeds that do not stop • A pounding sensation in your chest, neck, or ears • Irregular or fast heartbeats • Chest pain or pressure
Swelling (Edema)	• Swelling in your face, arms, legs, ankles, or feet • Weight gain from swelling
Aseptic Meningitis Syndrome (AMS)	Aseptic meningitis syndrome (AMS) is a rare condition that causes swelling of the tissues around the brain and spinal cord. It can happen within several hours to 2 days after treatment, especially with higher doses or rapid infusions. • Severe headache • Stiff or painful neck • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Extreme tiredness or trouble staying awake • Sensitivity to light • Pain when moving your eyes • Nausea or vomiting
Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI)	Transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI) is a rare but serious condition that can cause fluid to build up in the lungs. Symptoms usually start within 1 to 6 hours after your infusion and may make it difficult to breathe. • Shortness of breath • Fast or trouble breathing • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Blue or gray lips, fingertips, or skin • Chest tightness or chest pain • Severe cough

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant:
 - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment with IVIG.

- If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment with IVIG.
- It is **not known** if IVIG is present in **breast milk**. Talk with your care team if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **You should not receive a “live vaccine”** before, during, or after treatment, until your care team tells you it is okay. If you are not sure about the type of immunization or vaccine, ask your care team. These vaccines may not be safe or may not work as well during treatment.
- **Human plasma (blood) product.** IVIG is made from donated human plasma (the liquid part of blood). Donated plasma is carefully screened and tested, and the manufacturing process includes steps to reduce the risk of passing infections. Although the chance is very low, it is still possible to get an infection from this treatment.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



Important Notice:

The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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