

EDETATE CALCIUM DISODIUM - edetate calcium disodium injection
Casper Pharma LLC

Edetate Calcium Disodium Injection, USP
Intravenous or Intramuscular Use
Rx Only

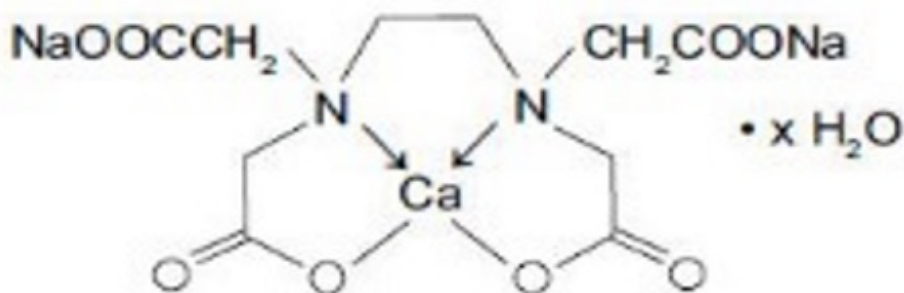
WARNINGS

Edetate calcium disodium injection is capable of producing toxic effects which can be fatal. Lead encephalopathy is relatively rare in adults, but occurs more often in pediatric patients in whom it may be incipient and thus overlooked. The mortality rate in pediatric patients has been high. Patients with lead encephalopathy and cerebral edema may experience a lethal increase in intracranial pressure following intravenous infusion; the intramuscular route is preferred for these patients. In cases where the intravenous route is necessary, avoid rapid infusion. The dosage schedule should be followed and at no time should the recommended daily dose be exceeded.

DESCRIPTION

Edetate Calcium Disodium injection, USP is a sterile, injectable, chelating agent in concentrated solution for intravenous infusion or intramuscular injection. Each 5 mL single-dose vial contains 1000 mg of edetate calcium disodium (equivalent to 200 mg/mL) in water for injection and sodium hydroxide (as pH adjuster). Chemically, this product is called [[N,N'-1,2-ethanediyl-bis[N-(carboxymethyl)-glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',O^N,O^{N'}]-, disodium, hydrate, (OC-6-21)-Calciate(2-).

Structural Formula:



$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{CaN}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot x \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Molecular weight 374.27 (anhydrous)

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

The pharmacologic effects of edetate calcium disodium are due to the formation of chelates with divalent and trivalent metals. A stable chelate will form with any metal that has the ability to displace calcium from the molecule, a feature shared by lead, zinc, cadmium, manganese, iron and mercury. The amounts of manganese and iron mobilized are not significant. Copper¹ is not mobilized and mercury is unavailable for chelation because it is too tightly bound to body ligands or it is stored in inaccessible body compartments. The excretion of calcium by the body is not increased following intravenous administration of edetate calcium disodium, but the excretion of zinc is considerably increased.¹

Edetate calcium disodium is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. In blood, all the drug is found in the plasma. Edetate calcium disodium does not appear to penetrate cells; it is distributed primarily in the extracellular fluid with only about 5% of the plasma concentration found in spinal fluid.

The half life of edetate calcium disodium is 20 to 60 minutes. It is excreted primarily by the kidney, with about 50% excreted in one hour and over 95% within 24 hours.² Almost none of the compound is metabolized.

The primary source of lead chelated by edetate calcium disodium is from bone; subsequently, soft-tissue lead is redistributed to bone when chelation is stopped.^{3,4} There is also some reduction in kidney lead levels following chelation therapy.

It has been shown in animals that following a single dose of edetate calcium disodium urinary lead output increases, blood lead concentration decreases, but brain lead is significantly increased due to internal redistribution of lead.⁵ (See **WARNINGS**.) These data are in agreement with the recent results of others in experimental animals showing that after a five day course of treatment there is no net reduction in brain lead.⁶

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Edetate calcium disodium injection is indicated for the reduction of blood levels and depot stores of lead in lead poisoning (acute and chronic) and lead encephalopathy, in both pediatric populations and adults.

Chelation therapy should not replace effective measures to eliminate or reduce further exposure to lead.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Edetate calcium disodium injection should not be given during periods of anuria, nor to patients with active renal disease or hepatitis.

WARNINGS

See boxed warning.

PRECAUTIONS

General Precautions

Edetate calcium disodium may produce the same renal damage as lead poisoning, such as proteinuria and microscopic hematuria. Treatment-induced nephrotoxicity is dose-dependent and may be reduced by assuring adequate diuresis before therapy begins. Urine flow must be monitored throughout therapy which must be stopped if anuria or severe oliguria develop. The proximal tubule hydropic degeneration usually recovers upon cessation of therapy. Edetate calcium disodium must be used in reduced doses in patients with pre-existing mild renal disease. Patients should be monitored for cardiac rhythm irregularities and other ECG changes during intravenous therapy.

Information for patients

Patients should be instructed to immediately inform their physician if urine output stops for a period of 12 hours.

Laboratory Tests

Urinalysis and urine sediment, renal and hepatic function and serum electrolyte levels should be checked before each course of therapy and then be monitored daily during therapy in severe cases, and in less serious cases after the second and fifth day of therapy. Therapy must be discontinued at the first sign of renal toxicity. The presence of large renal epithelial cells or increasing number of red blood cells in urinary sediment or greater proteinuria call for immediate stopping of edetate calcium disodium administration. Alkaline phosphatase values are frequently depressed (possibly due to decreased serum zinc levels), but return to normal within 48 hours after cessation of therapy. Elevated erythrocyte protoporphyrin levels (> 35 mcg/dl of whole blood) indicate the need to perform a venous blood lead determination. If the whole blood lead concentration is between 25 to 55 mcg/dl a mobilization test can be considered.^{7,8} (See **Diagnostic Test**.) An elevation of urinary coproporphyrin (adults: > 250 mcg/day; pediatric patients under 80 lbs: > 75 mcg/day) and elevation of urinary delta aminolevulinic acid (ALA) (adults: > 4 mg/day; pediatric patients: > 3 mg/m²/day) are associated with blood lead levels > 40 mcg/dl. Urinary coproporphyrin may be falsely negative in terminal patients and in severely iron-depleted pediatric patients who are not regenerating heme.⁹ In growing pediatric patients long bone x-rays showing lead lines and abdominal x-rays showing radio-opaque material in the abdomen may be of help in estimating the level of exposure to lead.

Drug Interactions

There is no known drug interference with standard clinical laboratory tests. Steroids enhance the renal toxicity of edetate calcium disodium in animals.⁷ Edetate calcium

enhance the renal excretion of edetate calcium disodium in animals. Edetate calcium disodium interferes with the action of zinc insulin preparations by chelating the zinc.⁷

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long term animal studies have not been conducted with edetate calcium disodium to evaluate its carcinogenic potential, mutagenic potential or its effect on fertility.

Pregnancy

Category B

One reproduction study was performed in rats at doses up to 13 times the human dose and revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to edetate calcium disodium.¹⁰ Another reproduction study performed in rats at doses up to about 25 to 40 times the human dose revealed evidence of fetal malformations due to edetate calcium disodium, which were prevented by simultaneous supplementation of dietary zinc.¹¹ There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Labor and Delivery

Edetate calcium disodium has no recognized use during labor and delivery, and its effects during these processes are unknown.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when edetate calcium disodium is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use

Since lead poisoning occurs in pediatric populations and adults but is frequently more severe in pediatric patients, edetate calcium disodium is used in patients of all ages. The intramuscular route is preferred by some for young pediatric patients. In cases where the intravenous route is necessary, avoid rapid infusion. (See **WARNINGS**.) Urine flow must be monitored throughout therapy; Edetate Calcium Disodium therapy must be stopped if anuria or severe oliguria develops. (See **General Precautions**.) At no time should the recommended daily dosage be exceeded. (See **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**.)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse effects have been associated with the use of edetate calcium disodium:

Body as a Whole: pain at intramuscular injection site, fever, chills, malaise, fatigue, myalgia, arthralgia.

Cardiovascular: hypotension, cardiac rhythm irregularities.

Renal: acute necrosis of proximal tubules (which may result in fatal nephrosis), infrequent changes in distal tubules and glomeruli.

Urinary: glycosuria, proteinuria, microscopic hematuria and large epithelial cells in urinary sediment.

Nervous System: tremors, headache, numbness, tingling.

Gastrointestinal: cheilosis, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, excessive thirst.

Hepatic: mild increases in SGOT and SGPT are common, and return to normal within 48 hours after cessation of therapy.

Immunogenic: histamine-like reactions (sneezing, nasal congestion, lacrimation), rash.

Hematopoietic: transient bone marrow depression, anemia.

Metabolic: zinc deficiency, hypercalcemia.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Casper Pharma LLC at 1-844-5-CASPER (1-844-522-7737) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms

Inadvertent administration of 5 times the recommended dose, infused intravenously over a 24 hour period, to an asymptomatic 16 month old patient with a blood lead content of 56 mcg/dl did not cause any ill effects. Edetate calcium disodium can aggravate the symptoms of severe lead poisoning, therefore, most toxic effects (cerebral edema, renal tubular necrosis) appear to be associated with lead poisoning. Because of cerebral edema, a therapeutic dose may be lethal to an adult or a pediatric patient with lead encephalopathy. Higher dosage of edetate calcium disodium may produce a more severe zinc deficiency.

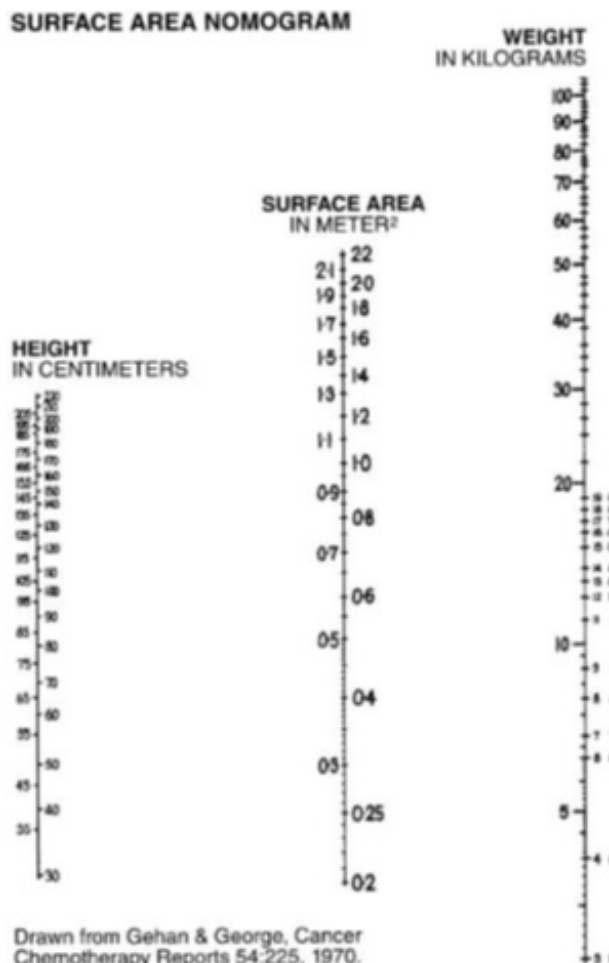
Treatment

Cerebral edema should be treated with repeated doses of mannitol. Steroids enhance the renal toxicity of edetate calcium disodium in animals and, therefore, are no longer recommended.⁷ Zinc levels must be monitored. Good urinary output must be maintained because diuresis will enhance drug elimination. It is not known if edetate calcium disodium is dialyzable.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

When a source for the lead intoxication has been identified, the patient should be removed from the source, if possible. The recommended dose of edetate calcium disodium for asymptomatic adults and pediatric patients whose blood lead level is < 70 mcg/dl but > 20 mcg/dl (World Health Organization recommended upper allowable level) is 1000 mg/m²/day whether given intravenously or intramuscularly. (See Surface Area

Nomogram.)



For adults with lead nephropathy, the following dosing regimen has been suggested: 500 mg/m² every 24 hours for 5 days for patients with serum creatinine levels of 2 to 3 mg/dl, every 48 hours for 3 doses for patients with creatinine levels of 3 to 4 mg/dl, and once weekly for patients with creatinine levels above 4 mg/dl. These regimens may be repeated at one month intervals.¹²

Edetate calcium disodium, used alone, may aggravate symptoms in patients with very high blood lead levels. When the blood lead level is > 70 mcg/dl or clinical symptoms consistent with lead poisoning are present, it is recommended that edetate calcium disodium be used in conjunction with BAL (dimercaprol). Please consult published protocols and specialized references for dosage recommendations of combination therapy.¹⁴⁻¹⁸

Therapy of lead poisoning in adults and pediatric patients with edetate calcium disodium is continued over a period of five days. Therapy is then interrupted for 2 to 4 days to allow redistribution of the lead and to prevent severe depletion of zinc and other essential metals. Two courses of treatment are usually employed; however, it depends

on severity of the lead toxicity and the patient's tolerance of the drug.

Edetate calcium disodium is equally effective whether administered intravenously or intramuscularly. The intramuscular route is used for all patients with overt lead encephalopathy and this route is preferred by some for young pediatric patients.

Acutely ill individuals may be dehydrated from vomiting. Since edetate calcium disodium is excreted almost exclusively in the urine, it is very important to establish urine flow with intravenous fluid administration before the first dose of the chelating agent is given; however, excessive fluid must be avoided in patients with encephalopathy. Once urine flow is established, further intravenous fluid is restricted to basal water and electrolyte requirements. Administration of edetate calcium disodium should be stopped whenever there is cessation of urine flow in order to avoid unduly high tissue levels of the drug. Edetate calcium disodium must be used in reduced doses in patients with pre-existing mild renal disease.

Intravenous Administration

Add the total daily dose of edetate calcium disodium (1000 mg/m²/day) to 250-500 mL of 5% dextrose or 0.9% sodium chloride injection. The total daily dose should be infused over a period of 8 to 12 hours. Discard unused portion. Edetate calcium disodium injection is incompatible with 10% dextrose, 10% invert sugar in 0.9% sodium chloride, lactate Ringer's, Ringer's, one-sixth molar sodium lactate injections, and with injectable amphotericin B and hydralazine hydrochloride.

Intramuscular Administration

The total daily dosage (1000 mg/m²/day) should be divided into equal doses spaced 8 to 12 hours apart. Discard unused portion. Lidocaine or procaine should be added to the edetate calcium disodium injection to minimize pain at the injection site. The final lidocaine or procaine concentration of 5 mg/mL (0.5%) can be obtained as follows: 0.25 mL of 10% lidocaine solution per 5 mL concentrated edetate calcium disodium; 1 mL of 1% lidocaine or procaine solution per mL of concentrated edetate calcium disodium. When used alone, regardless of method of administration, edetate calcium disodium should not be given at doses larger than those recommended.

Diagnostic Test

Several methods have been described for lead mobilization tests using edetate calcium disodium to assess body stores.^{7, 9,12,13,18}

These procedures have advantages and disadvantages that should be reviewed in current references. Edetate calcium disodium mobilization tests should not be performed in symptomatic patients and in patients with blood lead levels above 55 mcg/dL for whom appropriate therapy is indicated.

Parenteral drugs should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit.

HOW SUPPLIED

Edetate Calcium Disodium injection, USP 5 mL single-dose vial (NDC **70199-034-05**) containing 200 mg of edetate calcium disodium per mL (1000 mg per vial), in boxes

containing 5 vials (NDC **70199-034-55**).

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Rx Only

This product is non-returnable.

REFERENCES

1. Thomas DJ, Chisolm JJ. Lead, zinc and copper decorporation during calcium disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate treatment of lead-poisoned children. *J Pharmacol Exp Therapeu* 1986; 239: 829-835.
2. The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 7th edition, Goodman and Gilman, editors. MacMillan Publishing Company, New York, 1985, pp. 1619-1622.
3. Hammond PB, Aronson AL, Olson WC. The mechanism of mobilization of lead by ethylenediaminetetraacetate. *J Pharmacol Exp Therapeu* 1967; 157: 196-206.
4. Van deVyver FL, D'Haese PC, Visser WJ, et al. Bone lead in dialysis patients. *Kidney Intl* 1988; 33: 601-607.
5. Cory-Sleeta DA, Weiss B, Cox C. Mobilization and redistribution of lead over the course of calcium disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate chelation therapy. *J Pharmacol Exp Therapeu* 1987; 243: 804-813.
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8. Centers for Disease Control: Preventing lead poisoning in young children. Atlanta, GA, Department of Health and Human Services, 1985 Jan.
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10. Schardein JL, Sakowski R, Petrere J, et al. Teratogenesis studies with EDTA and its salts in rats. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 1981; 61: 423-428.
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12. American Hospital Formulary Service, Drug Information, 1988, pp. 1695-1698.
13. Markowitz ME, Rosen JF. Assessment of lead stores in children: Validation of an 8-hour CaNa_2EDTA (Edetate Calcium Disodium) provocative test. *J Pediatrics* 1984;104: 337-341.
14. Piomelli S, Rosen JF, Chisolm JJ, et al. Management of childhood lead poisoning. *J Pediatrics* 1984; 105: 523-532.
15. Sachs HK, Blanksma LA, Murray EF, et al. Ambulatory treatment of lead poisoning: Report of 1,155 cases. *Pediatrics* 1970; 46: 389.
16. Chisolm JJ. The use of chelating agents in the treatment of acute and chronic lead intoxication in childhood. *J Pediatrics* 1968; 73: 1.
17. Coffin R, Phillips JL, Staples WI, et al. Treatment of lead encephalopathy in children. *J Pediatrics* 1966; 69: 198-206.
18. Chisolm JJ. Increased lead absorption and acute lead poisoning. *Current Pediatric Therapy* 12, Gillis and Kagan, editors, WB Saunders, Philadelphia, 1986, pp. 667-671.

Manufactured for:

Casper Pharma LLC,
East Brunswick, NJ 08816.

Made in India

Code No.: TN/DRUGS/616/1996

Revised: 04/2023

PIB03455-03

PLF174

US/LF/052 V01

PACKAGE LABEL.PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 5 x 5 mL single-dose vials per carton

Casper Pharma LLC

Edetate Calcium Disodium Injection, USP
1000 mg/5 mL (200 mg/mL)

NDC 70199-034-05

5 mL single-dose vial

NDC 70199-034-55

5 x 5 mL single-dose vials per carton

For intravenous or intramuscular administration only

Rx Only

For intravenous or
intramuscular
administration only.
CAUTION: Must be diluted
before intravenous infusion.
See insert.
Manufactured for:
Casper Pharma LLC,
East Brunswick, NJ 08816.
Made in India

NDC 70199-034-05
**Edetate Calcium
Disodium
Injection, USP**
**1,000 mg/5 mL
(200 mg/mL)**
5 mL Single-dose Vial 

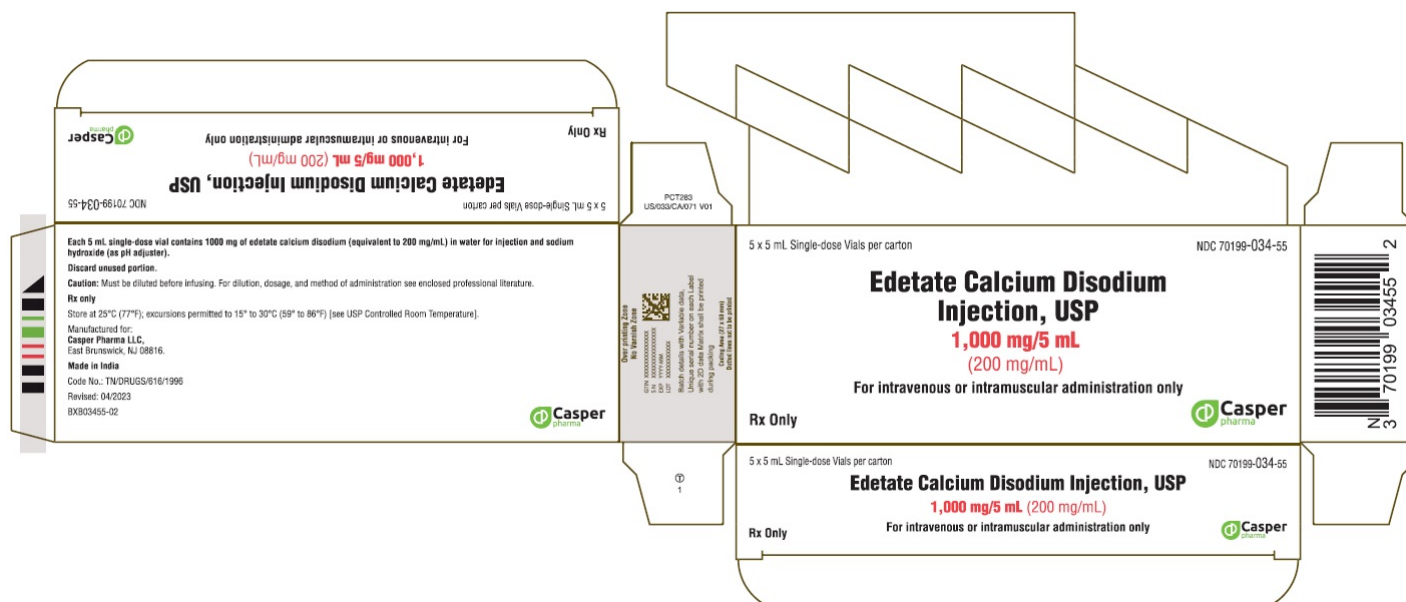


Rx Only

Code No.: TN/DRUGS/616/1996
Revised: 04/2023 PLC373
LB03405-01 US/033/LB/068 V01

LOT:

EXP:



EDETATE CALCIUM DISODIUM

edetate calcium disodium injection

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:70199-034
Route of Administration	INTRAMUSCULAR, INTRAVENOUS		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
EDETATE CALCIUM DISODIUM (UNII: 25IH6R4SGF) (EDETIC ACID - UNII:9G34HU7RV0)	EDETATE CALCIUM DISODIUM	200 mg in 1 mL

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
WATER (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (UNII: 55X04QC32I)	

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
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1	NDC:70199-034-55	5 in 1 CARTON	05/03/2023	
1	NDC:70199-034-05	5 mL in 1 VIAL; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation		Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA216435		05/03/2023	

Labeler - Casper Pharma LLC (080025838)

Registrant - Casper Pharma LLC (080025838)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Maiva Pharma Private Limited		725656438	MANUFACTURE(70199-034)

Revised: 4/2023

Casper Pharma LLC