

Liraglutide Injections

Expand Your Weight Loss Options!

Liraglutide: At a Glance

Liraglutide is a long-acting analog of human glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) (an incretin hormone) which increases glucose-dependent insulin secretion, decreases inappropriate glucagon secretion, increases B-cell growth/replication, slows gastric emptying, and decreases food intake.

Possible Adverse Side Effects

Patients may experience signs of an allergic reaction, such as rash, hives, itching, red, swollen, blistered skin.

Signs of gallbladder problems, such as pain in the upper right belly area, right shoulder area, or between the shoulder blades, yellow skin or eyes, fever with chills, bloating, very upset stomach or throwing up.

Signs of kidney problems such as unable to pass urine, change in how much urine is passed, blood in the urine, or a significant weight gain. Severe and sometimes deadly pancreas problems (pancreatitis) have happened with this drug.

Call your doctor right away if you have severe stomach pain, severe back pain, severe upset stomach or throwing up.

Other Side Effects can Include:

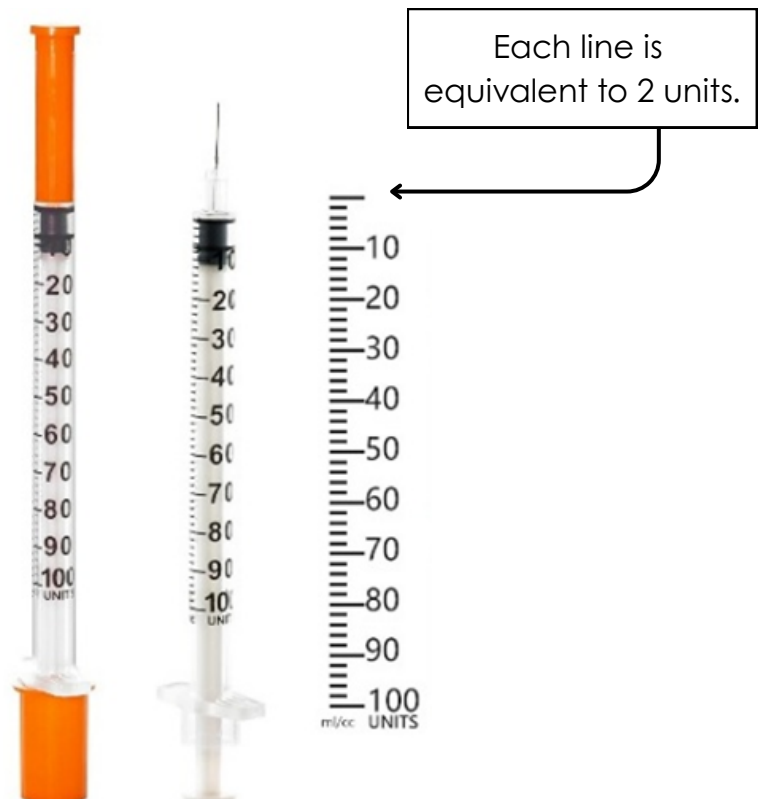
- Constipation, diarrhea, stomach pain, upset stomach, throwing up, or decreased appetite.
- Irritation where the shot is given.
- Headache.
- Feeling tired or weak.

Liraglutide Dosing Schedule

Liraglutide 6mg/pyridoxine HCL 4mg/ml
(7 ml vial = 700 units)

- Week 1: Inject 10 units (=0.6 mg) SQ daily x 7 days.
- Week 2: Inject 20 units (=1.2 mg) SQ daily x 7 days.
- Week 3: Inject 30 units(=1.8 mg) SQ daily x 7 days
- Week 4: Inject 40 units (= 2.4 mg) SQ daily x 7 days.
- Week 5: Inject 50 units (= 3 mg) SQ daily x 7 days.

The patient will need one vial in the first four weeks and two vials every 28 days thereafter.





INSTRUCTION FOR SUBCUTANEOUS SELF-INJECTIONS

Step 1: Gather Supplies Wash your hands with soap

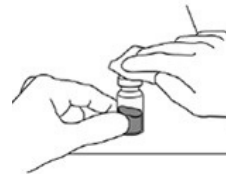
and water and assemble the following items:

- 1 medication vial
- 2 alcohol prep pads
- 1 syringe
- Sharps container (TIP: You can also use an empty container with a lid)



Step 2: Prepare the Syringe

- Pull the tab on the center of the vial cap to expose the top of the rubber stopper. Use an alcohol pad to wipe the top of the vial
- Remove the cap from the needle. Be very careful not to let anything touch the needle. If anything touches the needle, throw the entire syringe away in the sharps container and use a new one.
- Holding the vial upright and the syringe downward, insert the needle through the circle in the center of the rubber stopper. Push the plunger down to inject air into the vial. You do this because the vial is pressurized. You must replace the amount of medication you remove from the vial with air.



- Turn the vial and syringe upside down. Slowly pull the plunger down past your prescribed dose. This will help remove any air bubbles. Slowly push the plunger back up to your prescribed dose.

- Check the amount of medication in the syringe to make sure it's the correct dose.

- Tap the side of the syringe to release any air bubbles. Carefully remove the needle from the vial.



Step 3: Administer an injection by subcutaneous route.

- Now slightly pinch a fold of skin where you will give the injection.
- Hold the syringe at a 90-degree angle to your skin so it's standing straight out, right above the place where you'll give the injection.
- Quickly jab the needle all the way into the pinched –up skin, then push the plunger all the way in so the medicine empties out of the syringe. Take the needle out at the same angle you put it in, then let go of your skin.
- If you bleed a little, put pressure on the spot with a cotton ball or a piece of gauze.
- Place the syringe in the sharps container for safe disposal.

