



Magnum Compounding, LLC
9960 NW 116th Way, Suite 4
Phone: 7866222301
Toll Free: 8554036028

**LET'S DO THIS
TOGETHER**

COMPOUNDED Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C, Tapioca source)

Injection Concentration: 500mg/ml

Usage: Intravenous (IV) Use Only

Dosage: Seek advice from an appropriately qualified and licensed physician/ healthcare provider.

Overview

Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is an essential nutrient, meaning that it cannot be synthesized by the body and must be obtained through diet or supplements are found naturally in many fruits and vegetables. For instance: citrus fruits, kiwi, broccoli, tomatoes, leafy vegetables, potatoes, brussels sprouts, raw bell peppers and strawberries. Ascorbic acid is a powerful antioxidant, meaning it helps protect cells from damage caused by free radicals. Free radicals are unstable molecules that can lead to oxidative stress and contribute to various chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, and certain neurological disorders.

Uses

Treatment of vitamin C deficiency. Extremely low levels of vitamin C can cause a condition referred to as scurvy. Symptoms of scurvy include rash or brown spots on the skin, muscle weakness, pale skin, joint pain, tiredness, depression, or tooth loss. It is needed for the synthesis of collagen, a protein found in connective tissues, skin, blood vessels and bones. Health benefits, includes reducing the risk of chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, age-related macular degeneration and certain types of cancer, and also have anti-inflammatory properties that play a role in supporting brain and joint health and at the same time it supports the immune system by enhancing the production and function of white blood cells (crucial for fighting off infections and pathogens). Ascorbic acid aids in the absorption of dietary iron, particularly non-heme iron found in plant-based foods, by converting it into a more absorbable form and increasing its bioavailability. This makes it especially important for individuals following vegetarian or vegan diets to ensure adequate vitamin C intake, as they may have a higher risk of iron deficiency.

Precautions/Side Effects

Before taking ascorbic acid, make sure to tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have any allergies, kidney disease (such as kidney stones), diabetes, are on anti-coagulation therapy, are on a sodium-restricted diet, or have a certain enzyme deficiency called G6PD deficiency. It is said to be safe to use during pregnancy in recommended doses. If clearly needed, higher doses can be used in pregnancy. Ascorbic acid does pass through in breast milk safely when used in recommended doses. This vitamin may interfere with certain lab tests (including certain glucose tests), possibly causing false test results. Stop using Ascorbic Acid and call your doctor right away if you experience painful urination, pink/bloody urine, allergic reaction, including rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness and trouble breathing.

Common side effects include:

Nausea, Heartburn, Abdominal pain, Vomiting, Diarrhea

Storage: Controlled refrigeration. Protect from light. Store under refrigeration 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).

If you have any questions, or concern about your medication, please, don't hesitate to call us.



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Shipping:

This medication was shipped in a cooler or insulated bag with ice packs to preserve the integrity of the medication during transportation. If you suspect that your medication could have been tampered, or is damaged, or is outside the expected temperature, DO NOT USE IT and call the pharmacy to obtain advise.

References:

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2. Klein R, Wang Q, Klein BEK, Moss SE, Meuer SM. The relationship of age-related maculopathy, cataract, and glaucoma to visual acuity. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1995;36:183–191. - [PubMed](#)
3. Attebo K, Mitchell P, Smith W. Visual acuity and the causes of visual loss in Australia: the Blue Mountains Eye Study. Ophthalmology. 1996;103:357–364. - [PubMed](#)
4. Klaver CC, Wolfs RC, Vingerling JR, Hofman A, deJong PT. Age-specific prevalence and causes of blindness and visual impairment in an older population: the Rotterdam Study. Arch Ophthalmol. 1998;116:653–658. - [PubMed](#)
5. Macular Photocoagulation Study Group. Argon laser photocoagulation for neovascular maculopathy: five-year results from randomized clinical trials [published correction appears in Arch Ophthalmol. 1992;110:761] Arch Ophthalmol. 1991;109:1109–1114. - [PubMed](#)
6. Macular Photocoagulation Study Group. Laser photocoagulation for subfoveal lesions of age-related macular degeneration: updated findings from two clinical trials. Arch Ophthalmol. 1993;111:1200–1209. - [PubMed](#)
7. Treatment of Age-Related Macular Degeneration With Photodynamic Therapy (TAP) Study Group. Photodynamic therapy of subfoveal choroidal neovascularization in age-related macular degeneration with verteporfin: two-year results of 2 randomized clinical trials: TAP Report 2. Arch Ophthalmol. 2001;119:198–207. - [PubMed](#)
8. Verteporfin In Photodynamic Therapy (VIP) Study Group. Verteporfin therapy of subfoveal choroidal neovascularization in age-related macular degeneration: two-year results of a randomized clinical trial including lesions with occult with no classic choroidal neovascularization—Verteporfin in Photodynamic Therapy Report 2. Am J Ophthalmol. 2001;131:541–560. - [PubMed](#)
9. Fine SL, Berger JW, Maguire MG, Ho AC. Drug therapy: age-related macular degeneration. N Engl J Med. 2000;342:483–492. - [PubMed](#)
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