

COMPOUNDED Semaglutide 5mg/mL (10mg/vial)—2 mL MDV

Semaglutide is a polypeptide produced by recombinant DNA technology that contains a linear sequence of 31 amino acids joined together by peptide linkages. It is analog, with 94% sequence homology, of human glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), which is used in combination with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar control in the therapy of type 2 diabetes, either alone or in combination with other antidiabetic agents (PubChem). Semaglutide acts as GLP-1 receptor agonist that selectively binds to and activates the GLP-1 receptor, the target for native GLP-1.

Semaglutide injections are injected under the skin, usually once per week at any time of the day, with or without food. The recommended dosage forms are 0.25mg/injection once a week for four weeks and then, the dose could increase to 0.50mg/injection once a week for another four weeks. If additional control is needed, the dosage regime can be increased up to 2.4mg/injection (according to Drugs.com Database). The half-life of Semaglutide is approximately one week, therefore, in the event of overdose, appropriate treatment shall be initiated according to the patient's clinical signs and symptoms.

Major interactions of Semaglutide with other drugs, reported by drugs.com include Bexarotene and Gatifloxacin. Also, another 221 drugs are known to have a moderate interaction with semaglutide. Furthermore, moderated interactions have been reported with alcohol (ethanol) and food. Drugs.com recommends **not to use Semaglutide if you have multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2 (tumors in your glands), diabetic ketoacidosis, a personal or family history of medullary thyroid cancer. Wait at least 2 months before you plan to get pregnant (Possible risk of fetal harm (No human Data available), inc. teratogenicity and fetal death, based on animal data at < 1x MRHD).** Common side effects reported by the FDA are low blood sugar (in people with type 2 diabetes); upset stomach, heartburn, burping, gas, bloating; nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, loss of appetite, diarrhea, constipation stomach flu symptoms, headache, dizziness, tiredness. Furthermore, Semaglutide injection delays gastric emptying and may impact absorption of concomitantly administered oral medications (FDA Medication Guides).

References: PubChem Semaglutide. <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Semaglutide#section=Chemical-Vendors>. Medication Guides.

US FDA https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/209637s008lbl.pdf#page=25.

Drugs.com Database <https://www.drugs.com/mtm/semaglutide.html>. Epocrates .

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.

How to Safely Dispose of Unused or Expired Medicine

The best way to dispose of most types of unused or expired medicines is to mail/drop-off the medications back to the pharmacy. If you cannot get to a drug take-back location promptly and your medicine is on the FDA flush list, your next best option is to immediately flush this potentially dangerous medicine down the toilet. If the medication is not on the flush list, you should follow the instructions below:

- **Mix** medicines with an unpalatable substance such as dirt, cat litter, or used coffee grounds.
- **Place** the mixture in a container such a sealed plastic bag
- **Throw** the container in your household trash
- **Scratch out** all personal information on the prescription label of your empty pill bottle or empty medicine packaging to make it unreadable, then dispose the container.

CDC INJECTION SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- Medications should be drawn up in a designated clean medication preparation area using a **new sterile syringe and sterile needle** to draw up medications including when obtaining additional doses of medication for the same patient.
- Prepare an injection as close as possible to the time of administration to the patient.
- **DO NOT** leave the needle inserted into a medication vial septum for multiple uses.
- Vials that are labeled as single-dose or single-use should be used for only a single patient. Enter those vials only once.
- DO NOT combine (pool) leftover contents of single-dose or single-use vials or store single-dose or single-use vials for later use.
- If a single-dose or single-use vial has been opened or accessed (e.g., needle-punctured) the vial should be discarded according to the time the pharmacy specifies for the opened vial or at the end of the case/procedure for which it is being used, whichever comes first. It should not be stored for future use.
- Medication vials should always be discarded whenever sterility is compromised or questionable.
- Multi-dose vials should be dedicated to a single patient whenever possible.
- If a multi-dose has been opened or accessed (e.g., needle-punctured) the vial should be dated and discarded within 28 days.

DOSING CONVERSION ONLY FOR OUR COMPOUNDED SEMAGLUTIDE 5MG/ML (10MGVIAL).

Semaglutide 5mg/mL (10mg/vial), Injection, 2mL MDV			
Dosage in mg/week	Dosage in mL/week	Dosage in Units/week	Vials needed/month
0.25 mg	0.05 mL	5 Units	1 Vial, 1.8mL Waste
0.50 mg	0.10 mL	10 Units	1 Vial, 1.6mL Waste
1 mg	0.20 mL	20 Units	1 Vial, 1.2mL Waste
1.75 mg	0.35 mL	35 Units	1 Vial, 0.6mL Waste
2.5 mg	0.5 mL	50 Units	1 Vial

If you have any questions, or concern about your medication, please, don't hesitate to call us at 786-622-2301.

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- Multi-dose vials should be dedicated to a single patient whenever possible.
- If a multi-dose has been opened or accessed (e.g., needle-punctured) the vial should be dated and discarded within 28 days unless our pharmacy label specifies a different date for that opened vial.

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