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INTRADIALYTIC CALCIPHYLAXIS IN RENAL PATIENTS. DEVELOPMENT OF AN INJECTABLE SOLUTION OF 25% SODIUM THIOSULFATE FOR TREATMENT. (TCH-022) C. GOMEZ PEÑA; S. RUIZ FUENTES; C. GARCIA FERNANDEZ; S. BELDA RUSTARAZO; C. FERNANDEZ LOPEZ; C. MEDARDE CABALLERO; A. CABALLERO ROMERO; D. BLANZQUEZ MARTINEZ.

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BACKGROUND

Calciphylaxis (calcific uremic arteriolopathy) is the ischemic ulceration of the skin caused by the metastatic calcification of the subcutaneous tissue and small arteries as a consequence of hyperparathyroidism in uremic patients.

OBJECTIVE

To describe the method of preparation and control of an injectable solution of 25% sodium thiosulfate for the treatment of intradialytic calciphylaxis in renal patients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Sodium thiosulphate is an **antioxidant**, **vasodilator and calcium chelator**. The manufacturing process of the solution of 25% sodium thiosulfate is:

- Ingredients: Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate: 25 g, water for injection (WFI): qs 100 ml.
- <u>Preparation</u>: To weigh the amount of sodium thiosulfate in a sterile beaker. Then, working in horizontal laminar flow hood, boiling API to eliminate CO2. To dissolve the



Thiosulfate in about 80 ml of boiled water. To check if the pH of the solution is between 6 and 9.5, otherwise adjusted with HCl or NaOH. Flush to 100 ml volumetric flask and make up a double filtration with 0.22 micron filter. Finally to pack with 50 ml syringe in sterile glass bottle and to label.

RESULTS

The result is a solution of 100 ml of 25% sodium thiosulfate, transparent, sterile and stable for 30 days in refrigerator. Likewise performing a visual particulate control of sterility by means of sowing in aerobic and anaerobic culture and a bubble point test to verify the integrity of the filters.

CONCLUSIONS



Proper preparation and control of the solution of 25% sodium thiosulfate has

guaranteed its parenteral administration safely. The treatment was effective

and well tolerated, making good progress in patients and improving their

quality of life.

