

CALCIUM GLUCONATE- calcium gluconate injection, solution

WG Critical Care, LLC

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use CALCIUM GLUCONATE INJECTION safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for CALCIUM GLUCONATE INJECTION.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE injection, for intravenous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1941

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- Calcium Gluconate Injection is a form of calcium indicated for pediatric and adult patients for the treatment of acute symptomatic hypocalcemia. (1) (1)
- Limitations of Use: The safety of Calcium Gluconate Injection for long term use has not been established. (1) (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Pharmacy Bulk Package: Not for direct intravenous infusion (2.1)
- Administer intravenously (bolus or continuous infusion) via a secure intravenous line (2.1)
- See Full Prescribing Information (FPI) for dilution instructions, administration rates, and appropriate monitoring (2.1)
- Individualize the dose within the recommended range in adults and pediatric patients depending on the severity of symptoms of hypocalcemia, the serum calcium level, and the acuity of onset of hypocalcemia. See Table 1 in the FPI for dosing recommendations in mg of calcium gluconate for neonates, pediatric and adult patients. (2.2)
- Measure serum calcium during intermittent infusions every 4 to 6 hours and during continuous infusion every 1 to 4 hours. (2.3)
- Calcium Gluconate Injection is not physically compatible with fluids containing phosphate or bicarbonate. Precipitation may result if mixed. See FPI for all drug incompatibilities. (2.5)
- Supplied in a pharmacy bulk package for use in a pharmacy admixture program. Use within 4 hours of puncture (2.6)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Injection: (3) (3)
- Pharmacy Bulk Package (bag): 10,000 mg per 100 mL (100 mg per mL) (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Hypercalcemia (4) (4)
- Neonates (28 days of age or younger) receiving ceftriaxone (4) (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- *Arrhythmias with Concomitant Cardiac Glycoside Use:* If concomitant therapy is necessary, calcium gluconate injection should be given slowly in small amounts and close ECG monitoring is recommended (5.1) (5)
- *End-Organ Damage due to Intravascular Ceftriaxone-Calcium Precipitates:* Concurrent use of intravenous ceftriaxone may cause life-threatening precipitates. Do not administer ceftriaxone simultaneously with Calcium Gluconate Injection via a Y-site in any age group. Cases of fatal outcomes in neonates have occurred. (4, 5.2) (5)
- *Tissue Necrosis and Calcinosis:* Calcinosis cutis can occur with or without extravasation of calcium gluconate injection. Tissue necrosis, ulceration, and secondary infection are the most serious complications. If extravasation occurs or clinical manifestations of calcinosis cutis are noted, immediately discontinue intravenous administration at that site and treat as needed. (5.3) (5)
- *Hypotension, Bradycardia, and Cardiac Arrhythmias with Rapid Administration:* To avoid adverse reactions that may follow rapid intravenous administration, calcium gluconate injection should be diluted with 5% dextrose or normal saline and infused slowly, with careful ECG monitoring for cardiac arrhythmias. (5.4) (5)
- *Aluminum Toxicity:* This product contains aluminum, up to 25 mcg per liter, that may be toxic. (5.5) (5)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse events with calcium gluconate injection are local soft tissue inflammation and necrosis, calcinosis cutis and calcification that are related to extravasation. Other adverse events include vasodilation, decreased blood pressure, bradycardia, cardiac arrhythmia, syncope, and cardiac arrest. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact WG Critical Care, LLC at 1-866-562-

4708 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

-----**DRUG INTERACTIONS**-----

- *Cardiac Glycoside*: Synergistic arrhythmias may occur if calcium and cardiac glycosides are administered together. (7.1) (7)
- *Calcium Channel Blockers*: Administration of calcium may reduce the response. (7.2) (7)
- *Drugs that may cause hypercalcemia*: Vitamin D, vitamin A, thiazide diuretics, estrogen, calcipotriene and teriparatide administration may cause hypercalcemia. Monitor plasma calcium concentrations in patients taking these drugs concurrently. (7.3) (7)

-----**USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**-----

- *Geriatric Use*: Dosing in elderly patients should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosage range. (8.5) (8)
- *Renal Impairment*: Initiate with the lower limit of the dosage range and monitor serum calcium levels every 4 hours. (8.6, 2.4) (8)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 1/2026

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Calcium Gluconate Injection is indicated for pediatric and adult patients for the treatment of acute symptomatic hypocalcemia.

Limitations of Use

The safety of Calcium Gluconate Injection for long term use has not been established.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Administration Instructions

- Calcium Gluconate Injection 10,000 mg per 100 mL (100 mg per mL) is supplied as a pharmacy bulk package for admixing use only. It is not for direct intravenous infusion.
- Calcium Gluconate Injection contains 100 mg of calcium gluconate per mL which contains 9.3 mg (i.e., 0.465 mEq) of elemental calcium.
- Prior to use, dilute Calcium Gluconate Injection in 5% dextrose or normal saline and assess for potential drug or IV fluid incompatibilities [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5, 2.6)*].
- Inspect Calcium Gluconate Injection visually prior to administration. The solution should appear clear and colorless. Do not administer if there is particulate matter or discoloration.
- Administer Calcium Gluconate Injection intravenously via a secure intravenous line to avoid calcinosis cutis and tissue necrosis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].
- Administer diluted Calcium Gluconate Injection by bolus administration or continuous infusion at the rate recommended in Table 1 [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].
- Monitor patients, vitals, calcium and ECG during the infusion [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

2.2 Recommended Dosage and Administration

Individualize the dose of Calcium Gluconate Injection within the recommended range depending on the severity of symptoms of hypocalcemia, the serum calcium level, and the acuity of onset of hypocalcemia.

Table 1 provides dosing recommendations for Calcium Gluconate Injection in mg of calcium gluconate for neonates, pediatric and adult patients.

Table 1. Recommended Dosage of Calcium Gluconate for Neonate, Pediatric, and Adult Patients

Patient Population		Subsequent Doses (if needed)	
		Bolus*	Continuous Infusion+
Neonate (≤ 1 month)	100 mg/kg to 200 mg/kg	100 mg/kg to 200 mg/kg every 6 hours	Initiate at 17 mg/kg/hour to 33 mg/kg/hour
Pediatric (> 1 month to < 17 years)	29 mg/kg to 60 mg/kg	29 mg/kg to 60 mg/kg every 6 hours	Initiate at 8 mg/kg/hour to 13 mg/kg/hour
Adult (≥ 17 years)	1000 mg to 2000 mg	1000 mg to 2000 mg every 6 hours	Initiate at 5.4 mg/kg/hour to 21.5 mg/kg/hour

*For bolus administration, DO NOT exceed an infusion rate of:

- 200 mg/minute in adult patients
- 100 mg/minute in pediatric patients

+For continuous infusions, adjust rate as needed based on serum calcium levels

For Bolus Intravenous Administration

- Administer the bolus slowly and do not exceed an infusion rate of 200 mg/minute in adults or 100 mg/minute in pediatric patients, including neonates.
- Monitor patients, vitals and electrocardiograph (ECG) during administration [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

For Continuous Intravenous Infusion

- Administer by continuous infusion at the rate recommended in Table 1.
- Adjust continuous infusion rate as needed based on serum calcium levels.
- Monitor patients, vitals, calcium and ECG during the infusion [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

2.3 Serum Calcium Monitoring

Measure serum calcium every 4 to 6 hours during intermittent infusions with Calcium Gluconate Injection and measure serum calcium every 1 to 4 hours during continuous infusion.

2.4 Dosage in Renal Impairment

For patients with renal impairment, initiate Calcium Gluconate Injection at the lowest dose of the recommended dose ranges for all age groups and monitor serum calcium levels every 4 hours.

2.5 Drug Incompatibilities

- Do not mix Calcium Gluconate Injection with ceftriaxone. Concurrent use of intravenous ceftriaxone and Calcium Gluconate Injection can lead to the formation of ceftriaxone-calcium precipitates. Concomitant use of ceftriaxone and intravenous calcium-containing products is contraindicated in neonates (28 days of age or younger) [see *Contraindications (4)*]. In patients older than 28 days of age, ceftriaxone and calcium-containing products may be administered sequentially, provided the infusion lines are thoroughly flushed between infusions with a compatible fluid. Ceftriaxone must not be administered simultaneously with intravenous calcium-containing solutions via a Y-site in any age group [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*, *Drug Interactions (7.3)*].
- Do not mix Calcium Gluconate Injection with fluids containing bicarbonate or phosphate. Calcium Gluconate Injection is not physically compatible with fluids containing phosphate or bicarbonate. Precipitation may result if mixed.
- Do not mix Calcium Gluconate Injection with minocycline injection. Calcium complexes minocycline rendering it inactive.

2.6 Preparation and Storage of Pharmacy Bulk Package

- The pharmacy bulk package of Calcium Gluconate Injection is intended for dispensing of single doses to multiple patients in a pharmacy admixture program.
- Transfer Calcium Gluconate Injection from the Pharmacy Bulk Package in an aseptic work area such as a laminar flow hood (or an equivalent clean air compounding area) and using aseptic technique.
- Penetrate the container closure only one time with a suitable sterile transfer device or dispensing set that allows measured dispensing of the contents.
- For Bolus Intravenous Administration, dilute the volume containing the recommended dosage of Calcium Gluconate Injection in 5% dextrose or normal saline to a concentration of 10 mg/mL to 50 mg/mL prior to administration.
- For Continuous Intravenous Infusion, dilute the volume containing the recommended dosage of Calcium Gluconate Injection in 5% dextrose or normal saline to a concentration of 5.8 mg/mL to 10 mg/mL prior to administration.
- Dispense Calcium Gluconate Injection from the Pharmacy Bulk Package within 4 hours after the container closure is penetrated. Each dose dispensed from the Pharmacy Bulk Package must be used immediately.
- Do not add supplementary medication.
- Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration or admixture and final infusate should be inspected for cloudiness or precipitation immediately after mixing, prior to administration, and periodically during administration, whenever solution and container permit. Use of a final filter is recommended during administration of all parenteral solutions where possible.
- This solution is intended for use in the preparation of sterile, intravenous admixtures.
- Do not store any unused portion.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Calcium Gluconate Injection is a clear, colorless solution available in a Pharmacy Bulk

Package (bag): 10,000 mg per 100 mL (100 mg per mL)

Each mL of Calcium Gluconate Injection contains 9.3 mg (0.465 mEq) of elemental calcium.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Calcium gluconate injection is contraindicated in:

- Hypercalcemia
- Neonates (28 days of age or younger) receiving ceftriaxone [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Arrhythmias with Concomitant Cardiac Glycoside Use

Cardiac arrhythmias may occur if calcium and cardiac glycosides are administered together. Hypercalcemia increases the risk of digoxin toxicity. Administration of calcium gluconate injection should be avoided in patients receiving cardiac glycosides. If concomitant therapy is necessary, calcium gluconate injection should be given slowly in small amounts and with close ECG monitoring [*see Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

5.2 End-Organ Damage due to Intravascular Ceftriaxone-Calcium Precipitates

Concomitant use of ceftriaxone and calcium gluconate injection is contraindicated in neonates (28 days of age or younger) due to cases of fatal outcomes in neonates in which a crystalline material was observed in the lungs and kidneys at autopsy after ceftriaxone and calcium were administered simultaneously through the same intravenous line. Concomitant administration can lead to the formation of ceftriaxone-calcium precipitates that may act as emboli, resulting in vascular spasm or infarction [*see Contraindications (4)*].

In patients older than 28 days of age, ceftriaxone and calcium gluconate injection may be administered sequentially, provided the infusion lines are thoroughly flushed between infusions with a compatible fluid. Do not administer Ceftriaxone simultaneously with calcium gluconate injection via a Y-site in any age group.

5.3 Tissue Necrosis and Calcinosis

Intravenous administration of calcium gluconate injection and local trauma may result in calcinosis cutis due to transient increase in local calcium concentration. Calcinosis cutis can occur with or without extravasation of calcium gluconate injection, is characterized by abnormal dermal deposits of calcium salts, and clinically manifests as papules, plaques, or nodules that may be associated with erythema, swelling, or induration. Tissue necrosis, ulceration, and secondary infection are the most serious complications.

If extravasation occurs or clinical manifestations of calcinosis cutis are noted, immediately discontinue intravenous administration at that site and treat as needed.

5.4 Hypotension, Bradycardia, and Cardiac Arrhythmias with Rapid Administration

Rapid injection of calcium gluconate injection may cause vasodilation, decreased blood pressure, bradycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, syncope and cardiac arrest. To avoid adverse reactions that may follow rapid intravenous administration, Calcium gluconate injection should be diluted with 5% dextrose or normal saline and infused slowly. If rapid intravenous bolus of calcium gluconate injection is required, the rate of intravenous administration should not exceed 200 mg/minute in adults and 100 mg/minute in pediatric patients and ECG monitoring during administration is recommended [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

5.5 Aluminum Toxicity

Calcium gluconate injection contains aluminum, up to 25 mcg per liter, that may be toxic. Aluminum may reach toxic levels with prolonged parenteral administration if kidney function is impaired. Premature neonates are particularly at risk because their kidneys are immature, and they require large amounts of calcium and phosphate solutions, which contain aluminum. Research indicates that patients with impaired kidney function, including premature neonates, who receive parenteral levels of aluminum at greater than 4 mcg/kg/day to 5 mcg/kg/day accumulate aluminum levels associated with central nervous system and bone toxicity. Tissue loading may occur at even lower rates of administration.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are also described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Arrhythmias with Concomitant Cardiac Glycoside Use [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- End-Organ Damage due to Intravascular Ceftriaxone-Calcium Precipitates [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Tissue Necrosis and Calcinosis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Hypotension, Bradycardia, and Cardiac Arrhythmias [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- Aluminum toxicity [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]

The following adverse reactions associated with the use of calcium gluconate were identified in the literature. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to estimate their frequency reliably or to establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Cardiovascular: Vasodilation, decreased blood pressure, bradycardia, cardiac arrhythmia, syncope, cardiac arrest

Administration site reactions: Local soft tissue inflammation, local necrosis, calcinosis cutis and calcification due to extravasation

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Cardiac Glycosides

Hypercalcemia increases the risk of digoxin toxicity, while digoxin may be therapeutically ineffective in the presence of hypocalcemia. Synergistic arrhythmias may occur if calcium and cardiac glycosides are administered together. Avoid administration of calcium gluconate injection in patients receiving cardiac glycosides; if considered necessary, administer calcium gluconate injection slowly in small amounts and monitor ECG closely during administration.

7.2 Calcium Channel Blockers

Administration of calcium may reduce the response to calcium channel blockers.

7.3 Drugs that may cause Hypercalcemia

Vitamin D, vitamin A, thiazide diuretics, estrogen, calcipotriene and teriparatide administration may cause hypercalcemia. Monitor plasma calcium concentrations in patients taking these drugs concurrently.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk summary

Limited available data with calcium gluconate injection use in pregnant women are insufficient to inform a drug associated risk of adverse developmental outcomes. There are risks to the mother and the fetus associated with hypocalcemia in pregnancy [see *Clinical Considerations*].

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Disease-associated maternal risk

Maternal hypocalcemia can result in an increased rate of spontaneous abortion, premature and dysfunctional labor, and possibly preeclampsia.

Fetal/Neonatal adverse reactions

Infants born to mothers with hypocalcemia can have associated fetal and neonatal hyperparathyroidism, which in turn can cause fetal and neonatal skeletal demineralization, subperiosteal bone resorption, osteitis fibrosa cystica and neonatal seizures. Infants born to mothers with hypocalcemia should be carefully monitored for signs of hypocalcemia or hypercalcemia, including neuromuscular irritability, apnea, cyanosis and cardiac rhythm disorders.

8.2 Lactation

Risk summary

Calcium is present in human milk as a natural component of human milk. It is not known whether intravenous administration of calcium gluconate injection can alter calcium

concentration in human milk. There are no data on the effects of calcium gluconate injection on the breastfed infant, or on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for calcium gluconate injection and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from calcium gluconate injection or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of calcium gluconate injection have been established in pediatric patients for the treatment of acute, symptomatic hypocalcemia.

Pediatric approval for calcium gluconate injection, including doses, is not based on adequate and well-controlled clinical studies. Safety and dosing recommendations in pediatric patients are based on published literature and clinical experience [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Concomitant use of ceftriaxone and calcium gluconate injection is contraindicated in neonates (28 days of age or younger) due to reports of fatal outcomes associated with the presence of lung and kidney ceftriaxone-calcium precipitates. In patients older than 28 days of age, ceftriaxone and calcium gluconate injection may be administered sequentially, provided the infusion lines are thoroughly flushed between infusions with a compatible fluid [see *Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]. This product contains up to 25 mcg/L aluminum which may be toxic, particularly for premature neonates due to immature renal function. Parenteral administration of aluminum greater than 4 to 5 mcg/kg/day is associated with central nervous system and bone toxicity [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

8.5 Geriatric Use

In general dose selection for an elderly patient should start at the lowest dose of the recommended dose range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

8.6 Renal Impairment

For patients with renal impairment, initiate calcium gluconate injection at the lowest dose of the recommended dose ranges across all age groups. Monitor serum calcium levels every 4 hours [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

Hepatic function does not impact the availability of ionized calcium after calcium gluconate intravenous administration. Dose adjustment in hepatically impaired patients may not be necessary.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Overdosage of calcium gluconate injection may result in hypercalcemia. Symptoms of hypercalcemia typically develop when the total serum calcium concentration is ≥ 12 mg/dL. Neurologic symptoms include depression, weakness, fatigue, and confusion at lower levels, with patients experiencing hallucinations, disorientation, hypotonicity, seizures, and coma. Effects on the kidney include diminished ability to concentrate urine

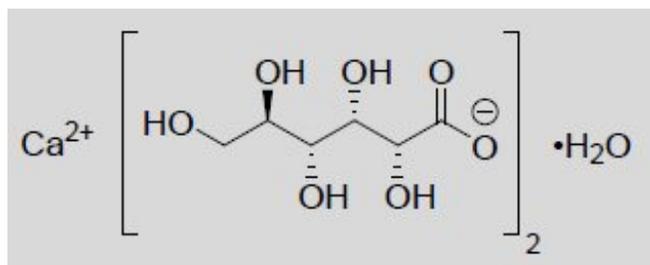
and diuresis.

If overdose of calcium gluconate injection occurs immediately discontinue administration and provide supportive treatments to restore intravascular volume as well as promote calcium excretion in the urine if necessary.

11 DESCRIPTION

Calcium Gluconate Injection is a sterile, preservative-free, nonpyrogenic, supersaturated solution of calcium gluconate, a form of calcium, for intravenous use after dilution.

Calcium Gluconate is calcium D-gluconate (1:2) monohydrate. The structural formula is:



Molecular formula: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{CaO}_{14} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Molecular weight: 448.39

Solubility in water: 3.5 g/100 mL at 25°C

Calcium Gluconate Injection is available as 10,000 mg per 100 mL (100 mg per mL) in a pharmacy bulk package (bag).

Each mL of Calcium Gluconate Injection contains 100 mg of calcium gluconate (equivalent to 94 mg of calcium gluconate anhydrous and 4.5 mg of calcium saccharate tetrahydrate), hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment (6.0 to 8.2) and sterile water for injection, q.s. It contains no antimicrobial agent.

Each mL of Calcium Gluconate Injection contains 9.3 mg (0.465 mEq) of elemental calcium.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Intravenous administration of calcium gluconate increases serum ionized calcium level. Calcium gluconate dissociates into ionized calcium in plasma. Ionized calcium and gluconate are normal constituents of body fluids.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Calcium gluconate injection is 100% bioavailable following intravenous injection.

Metabolism

Calcium itself does not undergo direct metabolism. The release of ionized calcium from intravenous administration of calcium gluconate is direct and does not seem to be affected by the first pass through the liver.

Distribution

Calcium in the body is distributed mainly in skeleton (99%). Only 1% of the total body calcium is distributed within the extracellular fluids and soft tissues. About 50% of total serum calcium is in the ionized form and represents the biologically active part. 8% to 10% serum calcium is bound to organic and inorganic acid and approximately 40% is protein-bound (primarily to albumin).

Elimination

Studies have shown a relationship between urinary calcium excretion and the intravenous administration of calcium gluconate, with a significant increase in urinary calcium excretion observed after the intravenous administration of calcium gluconate.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term studies in animals have not been conducted to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of calcium gluconate injection. Calcium gluconate was not mutagenic with or without metabolic activation in the Ames test with *Salmonella typhimurium* (strains TA-1535, TA-1537, and TA-1538) or *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Strain D4). Fertility studies in animals have not been conducted with calcium gluconate administered by the intravenous route.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Calcium Gluconate Injection is a clear, colorless solution supplied in a 100 mL Pharmacy Bulk Package (bag) in an aluminum overwrap available as:

Calcium Gluconate Total Product Strength (Concentration)	Carton Configuration	Carton NDC	Bag and Overwrap NDC
10,000 mg calcium gluconate per 100 mL (100 mg per mL)	Carton containing ten 100 mL pharmacy bulk package	44567-623-10	44567-623-01

Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Do not freeze.

Preservative Free. Sterile. Protect from light until use. Discard any unused portion in the Pharmacy Bulk Package within 4 hours after initial closure puncture.

Each dose dispensed from the Pharmacy Bulk Package must be used immediately.

The diluted solution must be used immediately.

Supersaturated solutions are prone to precipitation. The precipitate, if present, may be dissolved by warming to 60°C to 80°C, with occasional agitation, until the solution becomes clear. Shake vigorously. Allow to cool to room temperature before dispensing. Use injection only if clear immediately prior to use.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient that the risks associated with infusion including local tissue inflammation, local necrosis and calcinosis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Manufactured for:

WG Critical Care, LLC

Paramus, NJ 07652

Made in Switzerland

PACKAGE/LABEL PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

NDC 44567-623-01

Calcium Gluconate Injection 10,000 mg per 100 mL (100 mg/mL)

NDC 44567-623-01

Rx only

100 mL

Calcium Gluconate Injection

10,000 mg per 100 mL (100 mg per mL)



WARNING: PHARMACY BULK PACKAGE - NOT FOR DIRECT INFUSION
Concentrated solution: **MUST BE DILUTED**
For preparation of intravenous admixtures **ONLY**.



Each mL contains: 100 mg of calcium gluconate (equivalent to 94 mg calcium gluconate anhydrous and 4.5 mg of calcium saccharate tetrahydrate); water for injection, q.s.
Concentration: 0.465 mEq/mL. Hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide may have been added for pH adjustment.
Osmolarity (Calc.): 270-320 mOsmol/L. Contains no more than 25 mcg/L of aluminum.
Do not add supplementary medication.

Preparation of Pharmacy Bulk Package (PBP):
Supersaturated solutions are prone to precipitation. Use only if solution is clear and seal intact. See Prescribing Information for further details. Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Do not freeze. Preservative free. Sterile. Protect from light until use. Discard any unused portion in the PBP within 4 hours after initial closure puncture. Each dose dispensed from the PBP must be used immediately.



Manufactured for:
WG Critical Care, LLC
Paramus, NJ 07652
Rev. 10/2025

Discard after ___/___/___
Time _____

Made in Switzerland

Lot:

Exp: YYYY-MMM

CALCIUM GLUCONATE

calcium gluconate injection, solution

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:44567-623
Route of Administration	INTRAVENOUS		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name		Basis of Strength	Strength	
CALCIUM GLUCONATE (UNII: SQE6VB453K) (CALCIUM CATION - UNII:2M83C4R6ZB)		CALCIUM GLUCONATE	100 mg in 1 mL	
Inactive Ingredients				
Ingredient Name		Strength		
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (UNII: QTT17582CB)				
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (UNII: 55X04QC32I)				
Other Ingredients				
Ingredient Kind	Ingredient Name		Quantity	
Does not contain	NATURAL LATEX RUBBER (UNII: 2LQ0UUW8IN)		0 in 1 mL	
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:44567-623-10	10 in 1 CARTON	01/01/2026	
1	NDC:44567-623-01	1 in 1 POUCH		
1		100 mL in 1 BAG; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation		Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
NDA	NDA210906		10/26/2018	

Labeler - WG Critical Care, LLC (829274633)

Registrant - WG Critical Care, LLC (829274633)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
InfoRLife SA		481732753	MANUFACTURE(44567-623)

Revised: 2/2026

WG Critical Care, LLC