

SEROCIT

Trisodium Citrate 4%, 46.7%

la Renon

Indication - Serocit is used as a catheter locking solution to prevent coagulation of the blood in any type of intravenous catheter.

Mechanism of action- Trisodium citrate causes anticoagulation by chelation of ionized calcium in the extracorporeal circuit into a soluble complex. Because calcium is an integral ion involved into the clotting cascade, local removal by citrate prevents the activation of clotting co-factors, factor X and prothrombin and the formation of fibrin. Systemic anticoagulation does not occur. Antimicrobial effect in Serocit 46.7% is through binding and removal of calcium of Ca ions in the surrounding milieu. Calcium ions may regulate several genes responsible for growth and survival of microbes.

Administration-

- Aseptic technique must be maintained at all times.
- Prior to initiation of dialysis session, Serocit instilled in previous session should be discarded.
- Flush each catheter lumen with 5ml of sterile 0.9% sodium chloride solution to remove any blood remaining from the previous operation.
- Extract the exact priming volume (prescribed by the catheter manufacturer) of Serocit from the vial, using a 5 ml or smaller syringe, to ensure accurate volume.
- Inject the priming volume of Serocit slowly into the catheter.

Composition-

Each ml of Serocit 4% contains -Tri Sodium Citrate IP - 40mg Water for Injection -q.s.

Each ml of Serocit 46.7% contains -Tri Sodium Citrate IP - 467mg Water for Injection -q.s.

Clinical Advantages of SEROCIT - (compared with heparin)

- Reduction of clotting and tPA use 1-5
- Better outcomes over catheter exchange ²
- Reduces biofilm³
- Reduction of hospitalization 2
- Cost efficient 1,2,4

References:

- 1. MacRae J et al, Citrate 4%versus Heparin for the reduction of Thrombosis., Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 3:369-374, 2008
- 2. Lok CE et al, Trisodium Citrate 4%-an alternative to heparin capping of Hemodialysis catheters -Nephrol Dial Transplant 22,477-483,2005
- 3. Shanks RM, Catheter lock solutions influence staphylococcal Biofilm Formation on Abiotic Surfaces Nephrol Dial transplant 21, 2247-2255, 2006.
- 4. Grudzinski L et al, Sodium Citrate 4% locking solution for central venous dialysis catheters- an effictive more cost efficient alternative to heparin. Nephrol Dial Transplant 22:471-476.2007
- 5. Meeus G et al, A prospective, randomized, double blind crossover study on the use of 5% Sodium citrate lock vs 10% citrate lock. Blood Purif 23, 101-105, 2005.

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