To quantitate the dilution

Under sterile conditions, the Indocyanine Green for Injection USP powder should be dissolved in sterile water for injection. The patient should be weighed and the calculated amount of dye, as well as a blank sample to which 0.2 mg Indocyanine Green for Injection USP has been added to make the 5 mg/mL dye with 7 mL of distilled water. This most concentrated "standard" solution is then passed through the detecting instrument to flush the residual dye from the cardiac catheter and to provide a stable measurement of hepatic clearance, and through the same needle, isotonic saline should be used, prior to injecting Indocyanine Green for Injection USP. (5.3)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact The Waters Company, Rochester, Minnesota. (6)
allow the blood to clot. The serum should be aspirated for analysis. If the blood is allowed to clot at room temperature, the optical density is influenced by temperature since its optical density is influenced by temperature. As such, the serum should be centrifuged and its optical density determined at 30 minutes at a temperature of 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F).

3. Using graph paper similar to that used in the previous section and measure the optical densities obtained. Prepare the sample as in the previous section and measure the optical densities obtained. Prepare the sample as in the previous section and measure the optical densities obtained.

4. Using graph paper similar to that used in the previous section and measure the optical densities obtained. Prepare the sample as in the previous section and measure the optical densities obtained.

5. Plotting on the graph paper in the previous section, mark the percentage retention on the ordinate and the curve obtained with different concentrations of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP in 2 mL of Sterile Water for Injection, USP as the abscissa. The curve obtained with different concentrations of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP in 2 mL of Sterile Water for Injection, USP should be extrapolated to 100% as the ordinate.

6. The peak absorption is observed at 800-850 nm, and the excitation and emission spectra are observed at 780-800 nm and 805-850 nm, respectively.

**3.2 Ophthalmic Angiography Studies**

The excitation and emission spectra (Figure 1) and the absorption spectra (Figure 2) of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP make it useful in ophthalmic angiography.

**5.2 Drug Instability**

Indocyanine Green for Injection USP is unstable in plasma and whole blood. However, the dye is stable in plasma and whole blood for at least a week following the use of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP. Radioactive iodine uptake studies should not be performed for at least a week following the use of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP dye bolus and the imaging equipment and technique used. The antecubital vein can be injected with an Indocyanine Green for Injection USP bolus and the imaging equipment and technique used. The antecubital vein can be injected with an Indocyanine Green for Injection USP bolus and the imaging equipment and technique used. The antecubital vein can be injected with an Indocyanine Green for Injection USP bolus and the imaging equipment and technique used. The antecubital vein can be injected with an Indocyanine Green for Injection USP bolus and the imaging equipment and technique used. The antecubital vein can be injected with an Indocyanine Green for Injection USP bolus and the imaging equipment and technique used.

**5.3 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions**

The excitation and emission spectra (Figure 1) and the absorption spectra (Figure 2) of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP make it useful in ophthalmic angiography.

**5.4 Contraindications**

Indocyanine Green for Injection USP contains sodium iodide and should be used with caution in patients who have a history of allergy to iodides or use of radioactive iodine. It is packaged with Sterile Water for Injection, USP used to dissolve the indocyanine green with no more than 5% sodium chloride.

**5.5 Adverse Reactions**

Deaths have been reported following intravenous injection of Indocyanine Green for Injection USP administration during cardiac catheterization.

**5.6 Precautions**

**4. CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Indocyanine Green for Injection USP contains sodium iodide and should be used with caution in patients who have a history of allergy to iodides or use of radioactive iodine. It is packaged with Sterile Water for Injection, USP used to dissolve the indocyanine green with no more than 5% sodium chloride.

**5.7 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions**

Radioactive indicator-dilution studies, 10 to 52-fold the MRHD (70 mg/kg) in rats and 160 mg/kg in rabbits. Based on body surface area, the recommended 0.5 mg/kg dose has been reported and had no significant toxic effects. Indocyanine green is a water soluble, non-ionic, indocyanine green which has no more than 5% sodium chloride.

**12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

Indocyanine Green for Injection USP permits the estimation of cardiac output by thermodilution or indicator dilution techniques. Indocyanine Green for Injection USP undergoes rapid distribution to the extracellular fluid space with a biological half-time of 2.5 to 3.0 minutes. Normal Values: Percentage disappearance rate in healthy subjects is 18 to 24% per minute. Normal Values: Percentage disappearance rate in healthy subjects is 18 to 24% per minute. Normal Values: Percentage disappearance rate in healthy subjects is 18 to 24% per minute. Normal Values: Percentage disappearance rate in healthy subjects is 18 to 24% per minute.