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Leqembi 100 Mg/Ml Intravenous Solution Alzheimer's Disease Agents – Amyloid Directed MC Antibody

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- **Storage:**
- **Market Price:**
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Description

Side Effects Remember that this medication has been prescribed because your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. What is Leqembi 100 Mg/Ml Intravenous Solution? Leqembi 100 Mg/Ml Intravenous Solution is a medication used in the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease. It belongs to a class of drugs known as Alzheimer's Disease Agents – Amyloid Directed Monoclonal Antibodies. It works by targeting and reducing amyloid plaques in the brain, which are believed to play a crucial role in the progression of Alzheimer's Disease. How is Leqembi administered? Leqembi is administered as an intravenous infusion, meaning it is given directly into a vein through a drip. The administration should be carried out under the supervision of a healthcare professional in a clinical setting. What are the possible side effects of Leqembi? Possible side effects of Leqembi may include headache, fatigue, allergic reactions, and infusion-related reactions. In some cases, more serious side effects like brain swelling or bleeding can occur. Patients should be monitored for symptoms and side effects should be reported to a healthcare provider. Who is eligible to receive Leqembi treatment? Leqembi treatment is typically prescribed for patients with Alzheimer's Disease, especially those in the early or mild stages of the disease. A thorough evaluation by a healthcare provider is necessary to determine if Leqembi is an appropriate treatment option. Is Leqembi a cure for Alzheimer's Disease? No, Leqembi is not a cure for Alzheimer's Disease. It is a treatment that can potentially slow the progression of the disease and improve symptoms, but it does not reverse the disease or stop it entirely. How does Leqembi differ from other Alzheimer's treatments? Leqembi differs from other Alzheimer's treatments in that it specifically targets amyloid plaques in the brain, which are a hallmark of Alzheimer's Disease. This targeted approach is different from other treatments that may focus on symptoms or other aspects of brain health. How long does a patient need to take Leqembi? The duration of treatment with Leqembi varies depending on the individual patient's response and the progression of Alzheimer's Disease. Ongoing assessments by a healthcare provider are essential to determine the appropriate length of treatment. Uses This medication is used to treat Alzheimer's disease. It is thought to work by decreasing a certain substance (amyloid beta) that builds up in

the brain of a person with Alzheimer's disease. Lecanemab belongs to a class of drugs known as monoclonal antibodies. This medication is not a cure for Alzheimer's disease. It may help slow down worsening of this disease and may delay disability. How to use Leqembi 100 Mg/Ml Intravenous Solution Alzheimer's Disease Agents – Amyloid Directed MC Antibody Read the Medication Guide provided by your pharmacist before you start using lecanemab and each time you receive an injection. If you have any questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. This medication is given by injection into a vein as directed by your doctor, usually every 2 weeks. The injection is given by a health care professional, usually over 1 hour. The dosage is based on your medical condition, weight, and response to treatment. Infusion reactions may happen while you are receiving lecanemab. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any symptoms of infusion reactions such as shortness of breath, fever, chills, joint pain, nausea, vomiting, or dizziness. Your doctor may slow down or stop your treatment for some time if you get serious side effects. Your doctor may also prescribe other medications before each treatment to help prevent these side effects. Carefully follow your doctor's directions for all of your medications. Use this medication regularly to get the most benefit from it. To help you remember, it may help to mark your calendar with a reminder. Warnings This medication may increase your risk of serious (possibly fatal) side effects such as temporary swelling of the brain, or small spots of bleeding in or on the surface of the brain. These side effects are also known as amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA). Your doctor may order a genetic test to measure your risk for ARIA before you start this medication. If the genetic test shows you are at greater risk, your doctor should discuss with you the risks and benefits of starting lecanemab. Your doctor will do magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans before and during treatment to check for these side effects. If you are also taking medications that can cause bleeding/bruising (including antiplatelet drugs such as clopidogrel, NSAIDs such as ibuprofen/naproxen, "blood thinners" such as warfarin/dabigatran), your doctor will monitor you more closely for bleeding. ARIA usually go away over time. They do not always cause symptoms, but tell your doctor right away if you develop symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, confusion, seizures, trouble walking, or vision changes. Precautions Before using lecanemab, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history. Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. It is unknown if this medication passes into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding. Overdose If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call their local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call a provincial poison control center. Lab and/or medical tests (such as genetic testing, MRI scans, cognitive assessment) should be done before you start using this medication and while you are using it. Keep all medical and lab appointments. It is important to get each dose of this medication as scheduled. If you miss a dose, ask your doctor or pharmacist right away for a new dosing schedule. Not applicable. This medication is given in a hospital or clinic and will not be stored at home. Interactions Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval.

Side Effects

Uses

Interactions

Other Details