

What should I tell my doctor?

Allergies: Tell your doctor if you have had allergic reactions to immune globulins, or if you are allergic to anything else, like foods, preservatives or dyes.

Blood clots: There is a rare chance that a blood clot could form in a blood vessel. If you have any history of blood clots, you must talk about this with your doctor.

Pregnancy: If you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant talk about the use of SCIG with your doctor.

Breastfeeding: It is not known whether SCIG passes into breast milk. Mothers who are receiving SCIG and wish to breastfeed should talk about this with their doctor.

Other medicines or vaccines: Talk about any medications or treatments you are taking, including recent vaccinations, in case the medication interferes with your SCIG treatment or the SCIG treatment interferes with your medication.

Subcutaneous Immune Globulin (SCIG) Home Infusion Information for Patients and Caregivers

What is SCIG?

Subcutaneous immune globulin (SCIG) is made from plasma the liquid part of blood, which comes from blood donors. SCIG contains antibodies, which can help fight illness/sickness. There are several brands of SCIG in Canada.

What is primary immunodeficiency (PID)?

Everybody has antibodies called immune globulins (Ig). These antibodies destroy germs and protect the body against illness/sickness. People with primary immunodeficiency (PID) cannot make enough immune globulins.

How is SCIG given?

You or your caregiver injects the SCIG just under your skin (this is called subcutaneous), usually on your stomach or thighs. Your doctor or nurse will teach you how to do this. This will take a few lessons, to make sure you can give the injections safely and you feel ready to give the injection by yourself.

