

## When Treatment Can Be Administered:

IVIg is administered less often (typically every 3-4 weeks) than SCIG (daily, every 2 days, weekly to every 2 weeks, depending on the treatment schedule).<sup>1</sup>

This is because the doses given with IVIg are larger, so they don't need to be administered as often.<sup>2</sup>

**Talk to your doctor about potential side effects of treatment and how to manage them.**



IVIg=intravenous immunoglobulin;  
SCIG=subcutaneous immunoglobulin.

## YOU Have the Choice of How You Want To Administer Your Ig Therapy!

Since IgG therapy is often long-term, the choice of the route of administration is an important one. Take some time to think about what you're looking for in your treatment, including:

- **Lifestyle factors**
- **Frequency of treatment**
- **Willingness/ability to self-inject**

Speak up about your needs and have a productive conversation with your doctor, so that you can work together to determine the right IgG option for your or your loved one's needs.

Ig=immunoglobulin; IgG=immunoglobulin G.

**References:** **1.** Immune Deficiency Foundation, USA: IDF guide to Ig therapy. 2018. **2.** Misbah S, et al. Subcutaneous immunoglobulin: opportunities and outlook. *Clin Exper Immunol.* 2009;158(Suppl 1):51-59. **3.** Kobrynski L. Subcutaneous immunoglobulin therapy: a new option for patients with primary immunodeficiency diseases. *Biol Targets and Ther.* 2012;6:277-287.

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## A Guide to Your Immunoglobulin G (IG) Treatment Options

Learn About Your Different Options, so That You Can Make an Informed Choice



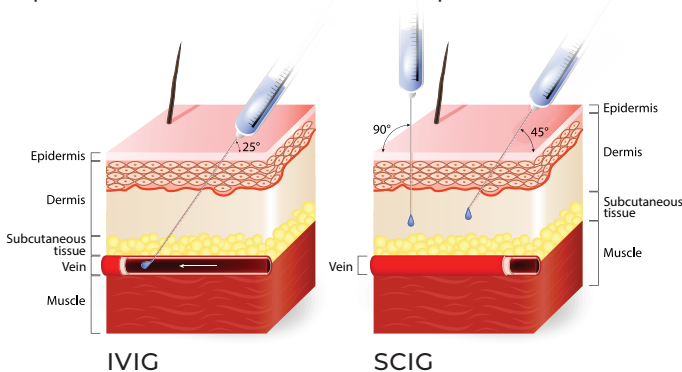
# Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG) vs. Subcutaneous Immunoglobulin (SCIG): What's the Difference?

If you or your loved one have been prescribed an IgG therapy, you have two options for administering your Ig: **intravenously or subcutaneously**. Intravenous (IV) means treatment is infused into a vein. Subcutaneous (SC) means treatment is infused under the skin, into the fat layer (not a vein). Both options can help treat your condition – but there are some differences in how, where and when treatment is administered.<sup>1</sup>

## How and Where Treatment Can Be Administered:

Since IVIG requires locating a vein and inserting a needle into it, a nurse needs to administer IVIG. This is usually done at a hospital day unit.<sup>1</sup>

SCIG is injected into the layer under the skin, so it can be administered at home after adequate training by a healthcare professional has been completed.



Ig=immunoglobulin; IgG=immunoglobulin G.

## The Possible Benefits of SCIG

Since SCIG can be administered at home, it may benefit patients and caregivers who are looking for:



### Convenience:

Treatment can be taken at the patient's chosen time, at home or on the go.



### Flexibility:

You can go about your daily life with minimal interruptions (i.e., it works with your schedule).



### Independence:

Some patients may prefer to administer their own treatment. Keep in mind that SCIG administration requires adequate training by a healthcare professional who can also ensure you have all the needed supplies before starting treatment.

Ig=immunoglobulin; SCIG=subcutaneous immunoglobulin.

## A Look at Your IgG Options<sup>1,3</sup>

	IVIG	SCIG
<b>Where</b>	Infused into the vein	Infused into the fatty layer under the skin
<b>Who</b>	Administered by a nurse	Self-administered or administered by a caregiver (e.g., parent or guardian) after training
<b>How often</b>	Every 3-4 weeks	Flexible schedule, from daily to every 2 weeks
<b>How long</b>	2-6 hours	5 minutes to 2 hours
<b>Schedule</b>	At a booked time	At your chosen time
<b>Location</b>	Hospital-based infusion settings	Home or on-the-go (travel)
<b>Options</b>	Vial	Vial or pre-filled syringe

IgG=immunoglobulin G; IVIG=intravenous immunoglobulin; SCIG=subcutaneous immunoglobulin.

