Fish oil triglycerides injectable emulsion (Omegaven—Fresenius Kabi)

**I.V. lipid emulsion approved for pediatric patients with parenteral nutrition-associated cholestasis**

Fresenius Kabi announced that fish oil triglycerides injectable emulsion, approved under the trade name Omegaven, is now commercially available in the United States. This novel lipid had previously been available only for compassionate use in the United States.

Omegaven is an I.V. lipid emulsion that provides calories and fatty acids for pediatric patients with parenteral nutrition-associated cholestasis, or PNAC. It is the first and only FDA-approved fish oil lipid emulsion for this condition.

The product is available as a 5 g/50 mL and 10 g/100 mL (0.1 g/mL) injectable emulsion in a single-dose bottle.

Cholestasis is a condition in which bile is not released from the liver. PNAC may occur following long-term parenteral nutrition administration in pediatric patients with temporary or permanent intestinal failure. Development of PNAC is associated with increased morbidity and mortality and can progress to liver fibrosis, hepatic failure, and death.

In clinical trials, the most common adverse drug reactions (>15%) were vomiting, agitation, bradycardia, apnea, and viral infection.

Source URL:

APhA DrugInfoLine is an official publication of, and is owned and copyrighted by the American Pharmacists Association, the national professional society of pharmacists. Materials in APhA DrugInfoLine do not necessarily represent the policy, recommendations, or endorsement of APhA. The publisher, authors, editors, reviewers, and contributors have taken care to ensure that information contained in APhA DrugInfoLine is accurate and current; however, they shall have no liability to any person or entity with regard to claims, losses, or damages caused or alleged to be caused, directly or indirectly, by use of any information contained in the publication. All decisions about drug therapy must be based on the independent judgment of the clinician. Copyright © 2000–2011, American Pharmacists Association. All rights reserved.