

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Conoxia 100%, Medicinal gas, cryogenic

Oxygen

Cryogenic means deep cold.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor. This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

Always use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor, pharmacist or nurse have told you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.
- You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Conoxia is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Conoxia
3. How to use Conoxia
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Conoxia
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Conoxia is and what it is used for

What Conoxia is

Conoxia contains oxygen, which is used for inhalation. It is colourless, odourless and tasteless, and is supplied in cryogenic vessels that have a dosing device to regulate the flow. The vessel contains only pure liquefied oxygen (cooled to approx. -180°C).

Conoxia increases the level of oxygen in the blood (increased oxygen saturation). Conoxia results in more oxygen being transported to all the tissues in the body.

What Conoxia is used for

Under normal pressure Conoxia is used:

- For the treatment of acute or chronic hypoxia (low oxygen levels in the blood)
- As part of the gas flow used during general anaesthesia (narcosis) and intensive care
- For driving a nebuliser during inhalation of inhaled medications
- As first aid treatment with 100% oxygen in association with diving accidents
- For treatment of an acute attack of cluster headache

Under normal pressure Conoxia can be used in all age groups except for in children that should not be treated with Conoxia for an acute attack of cluster headache.

Under high pressure Conoxia can be used in so called pressure chambers to:

- Increase the oxygen content of the blood and the tissues to reduce the risk of damage caused by:
 - decompression sickness, gas or air bubbles in blood vessels
- Treat carbon monoxide poisoning
- Treat tissue infections (clostridial myonecrosis, gas gangrene)

Treatment with Conoxia in pressure chambers can be used in all age groups.(see also Section 2)

2. What you need to know before you use Conoxia

Check with your doctor that he/she is aware of any medical conditions that you have or might have before using Conoxia.

Conoxia should not be used in pressure chambers if you have:

- an untreated damage of the pleura, a so called pneumothorax.
- had surgery or trauma to the body since these event can cause gas bubbles in the body
- seizure history
- uncontrolled high fever
- fear of confined spaces (claustrophobia)

Advice regarding the increased risk of fire in presence of oxygen:

- Oxygen is an oxidising product and promotes combustion. There must be no smoking or open flames (e.g. pilot lights, cookers, oven, gas fire, sparkles, candles ...) in rooms where Conoxia is used, as it increases the risk of fire.
- Do not smoke nor use e-cigarette all along your treatment with oxygen.
- Do not use toasters, hairdryers, or similar electrical equipment during your treatment with oxygen.
- Do not apply greasy substances (e.g. oils, creams, ointments) on surfaces in contact with oxygen. Only water-based products should be used on the hands and face or inside the nose while using oxygen.
- The pressure regulator must be opened slowly and cautiously to avoid the risk of flash fire.

Warnings and precautions

Inform your doctor if you suffer from chronic lung disease for example asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

- New-borns, especially premature babies, are more vulnerable to oxygen than adults. Only give the amount of Conoxia advised by your healthcare professional.
- If you are prescribed hyperbaric treatment, the risk associated to damage of the pleura (so called pneumothorax) should be acknowledged.

Children and adolescents

Conoxia should not be used for treatment of an acute attack of cluster headache in children or adolescents. The experience of Conoxia under high pressure in new-borns, children and adolescents is limited. The benefit-risk should be evaluated in each individual patient.

Other medicines and Conoxia

Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

If you are taking or have been prescribed:

bleomycine, cisplatin, or doxorubicin (to treat cancer), amiodarone (to treat heart disease), nitrofurantoin or similar antibiotics (to treat infections), disulfiram (to treat alcohol abuse) and chemicals such as paraquat, please advise your doctor before using this medicine, as there is a possibility that the treatment may increase the risk for lung damage.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding and fertility

Conoxia can be used during pregnancy but when it is needed only.

Conoxia can be used during the period of breast-feeding.

In all situations, you should inform your doctor if you are pregnant or suspect you might be pregnant. If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Driving and using machines

You may drive after using Conoxia providing that your doctor considers that you are both fit and capable of driving.

3. How to use Conoxia

Always use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure. Do not alter the dosage without first consulting your doctor.

If you are using this medicine at home you will be given full training on the use of Conoxia and the equipment when you receive your first supply.

Conoxia is used by inhalation. It is usually breathed through nasal prongs or a mask. Either you breathe yourself – you “breathe spontaneously” – or you are helped to breathe by means of a respirator/ventilator.

Read the instructions for use/patient instructions for your breathing equipment carefully!

- The recommended dose is decided for you individually based on your medical condition. The usual dose for adults to treat or prevent *acute oxygen deficiency under normal pressure* is 2-6 litres per minute when using nasal prongs, or 5–10 litres per minute with a face mask and 10-15 litres per minute with a reservoir mask.
- For the dosage in other cases consult your doctor.

Use in children and adolescents

Conoxia treatment under normal pressure

Children of any age can be treated with Conoxia but specific care should be taken in new-borns. See also Section 2

Conoxia treatment under high pressure

Children of any age can be treated with Conoxia in a pressure chamber. The length of treatment and how often your child should receive Conoxia is decided by the doctor.

If you use more Conoxia than you should

You might get signs of overdose if you use more Conoxia than you should. Too much of this medicine can:

- cause pain, a dry cough, and breathlessness
- affect respiratory function and in exceptional cases (for instance in some patients that suffer from chronic lung disease) can cause reduced breathing and loss of consciousness.

If these signs of overdose of Conoxia occur, always contact your doctor. If you experience severe symptoms seek medical attention immediately.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor.

Safety instructions

- Risk of fire: Oxygen promotes combustion. There must be NO SMOKING or open flames (e.g., pilot lights, cookers, ovens, candles) in rooms where Conoxia is used. Do not apply greasy substances (oils, creams, ointments) on surfaces in contact with oxygen. Only water-based products should be used on hands, face, or inside the nose while using oxygen. Open the pressure regulator slowly and cautiously to avoid flash fire.

- Conoxia is intended for medical use only.
- Oxygen (vessels) must only be used in rooms with good ventilation.
- As medicinal liquid oxygen is a very cold liquid, there is a risk of frostbite injury whenever medicinal liquid oxygen is handled. Parts of the vessel/valve can become cold when in use. This will be evident by ice forming on the cold sections and care should be taken not to touch these areas.
- Keep the vessels upright. If the vessels fall over, liquefied Conoxia may leak out and cause severe cold damage. With normal use the cold liquefied oxygen does not cause any damage. If it escapes from the vessel it is converted to oxygen in its usual gaseous form.
- Handle cylinders carefully to avoid valve damage. Never use grease, oil or similar substances for lubricating screw threads that jam since there is a risk of self-combustion in contact with Conoxia.
- Handle valves and devices belonging to them with clean and grease-free (hand cream etc) hands
- Do not use toasters, hairdryers or similar electrical equipment during treatment with Conoxia.
- Never place an oxygen mask or nasal prongs directly on textiles while treatment is being carried out – fabrics that become saturated with oxygen can be highly flammable/cause a risk of fire. If this should occur, thoroughly shake and air the textiles.
- In the event of fire – switch off the equipment.
- Vessels must be carried to safety in the event of a danger of fire.
- Switch off the equipment when it is not in use.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Conoxia can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Side effects are usually seen with high concentrations (over 70%) and after prolonged treatment (at least 6–12 hours).

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

Dry mucous membranes in the nose and mouth on account of the gas being dry. Breathing-related pain and dry cough and breathlessness.

With hyperbaric treatment: Feeling pressure in the middle ear, rupture of the eardrum.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

In newborns exposed to high oxygen concentrations: Damage to the eye, which can result in impaired vision. Respiratory depression (reduced breathing).

With hyperbaric treatment: Loss of consciousness, and convulsions (seizures).

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

Severe difficulty breathing (respiratory distress syndrome).

Burns (including frostbite).

With hyperbaric treatment: Anxiety, impaired vision, baro-trauma (damage to tissues because of the pressure effect), confusion.

Undetermined frequency (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

For people with long-term lung disease, that are used to low oxygen blood levels, giving too much oxygen too quickly can make their breathing slow down, causing carbon dioxide to build up in their blood. This can lead to sleepiness, confusion and-if not corrected-can eventually cause them to stop breathing.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via [the national reporting system listed in Appendix V](#).^{*} By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Conoxia

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

- Keep the vessels in a well-ventilated place where it is not exposed to strong heat.
- Keep the vessel clean and dry.
- Ensure that the vessel is not dropped or exposed to knocks.
- Store away from combustible materials.
- Do not use Conoxia after the expiry date which is stated on the label.
- Do not use this medicine if you notice the vessel does not have an intact tamper evident seal when delivered to you
- Must be stored and transported with the valve closed
- The vessel should be returned to the supplier.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Conoxia contains

- The active substance is 100% oxygen (chemical symbol: O₂)
- There are no other ingredients in Conoxia

What Conoxia looks like and contents of the pack

Packs:

Mobile cryogenic vessels from 10 500 to 30 000 litres (8 400 to 27 000 m³ gas).

Mobile cryogenic vessels from 196 to 627 litres.

Mobile cryogenic vessels fitted with a dosing device for regulation of the flow to the patient 10, 12, 15, 20, 21, 26, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 40, 41, 45, 46 and 55 litres.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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Linde Gas A/S
Nimvej 5
DK-7120 Vejle Øst
Denmark

Linde Gas ehf
Breidhöfda 11
IS-110 Reykjavik
Iceland

Linde Gas SIA
Putnu iela 2
Ropazu region
LV-2133 Zakumuiza

Latvia

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Denmark- Conoxia
Estonia- CONOXIA
Finland- CONOXIA
Iceland- CONOXIA
Latvia- CONOXIA
Lithuania- CONOXIA
Norway- Conoxia
Sweden- Conoxia

This leaflet was last revised 2026-03-13.

Other sources of information: *to be nationally completed*

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the web site of Swedish MPA:
www.lakemedelsverket.se