

**Table 28:2**

	<b>Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG)</b>	<b>Facilitated Subcutaneous Immunoglobulin (fSCIG)</b>	<b>Subcutaneous Immunoglobulin (SCIG) (Conventional)</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Indicated for adult and pediatric individuals with PI.	Indicated for adult and pediatric individuals with PI.	Indicated for adult individuals with antibody deficiencies.
<b>How?</b>	Usually administered by a nurse.	Self-administered.	Either self-administered or given by a nurse.
<b>Where does it go?</b>	Infused directly into the bloodstream through a vein.	Infused or injected under the skin into the subcutaneous tissues of the arms, belly, outer buttock or the thighs.	Infused under the skin into the subcutaneous tissues of the belly, outer buttock or the thighs.
<b>When?</b>	Usually given every three-four weeks.	Can be given on a flexible schedule from daily to every two weeks.	Can be given every three-four weeks.
<b>How long?</b>	Can take two-six hours to infuse.	Can take five minutes to two hours to infuse or inject.	Can take one-2 hours to infuse.
<b>Where is it given?</b>	Can be infused at home, in a hospital or an outpatient infusion center depending on insurance and patient preference.	Usually administered in a home setting after the patient is trained to be independent.	Can be infused at home or in an outpatient infusion center depending on insurance and patient preference.
<b>Side effects?</b>	Individuals can have side effects that are often related to the rate of infusion and can be treated and prevented with other medications, given before or after the treatment.	Skin can be red and irritated at the site of injections. This often improves with each injection.	Skin can be red and irritated at the site of injections. This often improves with each injection. The volume per injection is larger than standard subcutaneous (under the skin) injection, so the volume is more visible under the skin, and may take 48-72 hours to totally absorb.