

Azithromycin Dihydrate

【OAZI】Aziciin® 250mg/Tab

ATC Code : J01FA10

中文名： 倭舒忒亞膜衣錠 《中國化學》

適應症： 革蘭氏陽性、陰性及厭氧菌引起之下呼吸道感染(支氣管炎及肺炎)皮膚及軟組織感染、中耳炎、上呼吸道感染和性傳染病。

藥理分類： Antibiotic, Macrolide

用法用量： **Administration:** Orally, taken without regard to meals. Administering with food may increase tolerability.

Indications and dosage regimens:

Acute otitis media (AOM) in children $\geq$ 6 months:

30 mg/kg as a single dose or 10 mg/kg once daily for 3 days. Alternatively, 10 mg/kg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 5 mg/kg once daily on days 2-5.

Pharyngitis and Tonsillitis:

—Adults: 500 mg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily on days 2-5.

—Children $\geq$ 2 yrs: 12 mg/kg once daily for 5 days.

Respiratory tract infections:

—Acute sinusitis:

Adults: 500 mg once daily for 3 days.

Children 6 months:

10 mg/kg once daily for 3 days.

—Community-acquired pneumonia:

Adults:

500 mg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily on days 2-5.

Children $\geq$ 6 months:

10mg/kg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 5 mg/kg once daily on days 2-5.

—Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults:

500 mg once daily for 3 days or, alternatively, 500 mg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily on days 2-5.

Skin and skin structure infections in adults:

500 mg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily on days 2-5.

Uncomplicated chlamydial(砂眼披衣菌)infections in adults: 1 g as a single dose.

Gonorrhea: Adults, 1 g orally as a single dose in combination with ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose.

不良反應： 胃腸不適、紅疹、血管水腫、(可逆性)肝指數增加。

注意事項：

- 本藥不適合和制酸劑或麥角衍生物合併服用。
- 與 cyclosporin 併用可能升高 cyclosporin 的血中濃度。

懷 孕 期：

1. Azithromycin crosses the placenta (Ramsey 2003).
2. Azithromycin may be used as an alternative or adjunctive prophylactic antibiotic in females undergoing unplanned cesarean delivery (ACOG 199 2018).
3. Azithromycin is recommended for the treatment of several infections, including

chlamydia, gonococcal infections, and *Mycobacterium avium* complex in pregnant patients (consult current guidelines) (CDC [Workowski 2015]).

- 授乳期：
1. 只有當缺乏其他合適的替代藥物時，才能對哺乳婦女投予 azithromycin。
 2. Azithromycin is present in breast milk.
 3. Decreased appetite, diarrhea, rash, and somnolence have been reported in nursing infants exposed to macrolide antibiotics (Goldstein 2009).