

Azithromycin Dihydrate

【OAZIS】Azithrom[®] POS 40mg/mL, 15mL/Bot

ATC Code : J01FA10

中文名： 菌巴達懸液用粉 «瑩碩生技»

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, administer without regard to meals.

Indications and dosage regimens:

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

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

Pharyngitis and Tonsillitis:

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

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

Respiratory tract infections:

—**Acute sinusitis:**

Adults: 500 mg QD for 3 days.

Children 6 months:

10 mg/kg once QD for 3 days.

—**Community-acquired pneumonia:**

Adults:

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

Children $\geq$ 6 months:

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

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

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

Skin and skin structure infections in adults:

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

Uncomplicated chlamydial 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： 腹瀉、嘔吐、腹痛、噁心。

注意事項：

- 服用前請先搖動均勻。
- 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。

調 配： (1) 在加水之前應先搖動裝有粉劑的藥瓶，再打開瓶蓋。(2)利用包裝內所附的針筒狀量筒取 9 mL 冷開水注入瓶中與藥粉混合搖勻。(3)加水調配後，每瓶可取用 15mL 劑量，剩餘量請丟棄。

安 定 性： 配製後口服懸液應儘快使用，於室溫下可保存 10 天。

懷 孕 期： 1. 只有在絕對必要的情況下，才可於懷孕期間使用本品。
2. Azithromycin crosses the placenta (Ramsey 2003).

3. Azithromycin may be used as an alternative or adjunctive prophylactic antibiotic in females undergoing unplanned cesarean delivery (ACOG 199 2018).
4. 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).