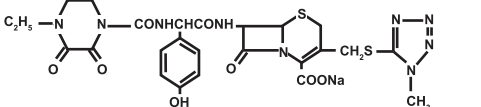


CEFRONE VIAL

Cefoperazone Sodium

DESCRIPTION
CEFRONE, brand of cefoperazone sodium is a semisynthetic broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic for parenteral use only. It is the sodium salt of 7[(D (-)- (4-thiyl-2,3-dioxo-1-piperazinecarboxamido) - α - (4-hydroxyphenyl) acetamido]-3-(1-methyl-H-tetrazol 5-yl) thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid CEFRONE contains 34 mg sodium (1.5 Meq) per gram. The empirical formula is C25H26N8NaO6S2



CEFRONE is available in vials containing 0.5, 1 and 2g cefoperazone sodium.

ACTIONS											
Human Pharmacokinetics											
1- High serum bile and urine levels of CEFRONE are attained after a single dose of the drug. Table I demonstrates the serum concentration of CEFOPERAZONE.											
In normal volunteers following either a single 15 minutes constant rate intravenous infusion of 1, 2, 3 or 4 grams of the drugs or a single intramuscular injection of 1 or 2 grams of the drug Probeneid ^o has no effect on serum concentration of CEFOPERAZONE.											
TABLE I [1]: CEFOPERAZONE SERUM CONCENTRATIONS											
Mean serum concentrations (mcg/ml)											
Dose/Route	0*	0.5hr	1 hr	2 hr	4 hr	8 hr	12 hr				
1g IV	153	114	73	38	16	4	0.5				
2g IV	252	153	114	70	32	8	2				
3g IV	340	210	142	89	41	9	2				
4g IV	506	325	251	161	71	19	6				
1g IM	32**	52	65	57	33	7	1				
2g IM	40	69	93	97	58	14	4				

* Hours post- administration ratio with 0 times being the end of the infusion.

** Values obtained 15 minutes post-injection

The mean serum half- life of CEFOPERAZONE is approximately 2 hours. Independent of the route of administration,

CEFOPERAZONE reaches therapeutic levels in all body fluids and tissues tested. Among these are ascetic and cerebrospinal (In patients with inflamed meninges) fluid; urine, bile and gallbladder wall, sputum and paranasal tonsil and sinus mucous membrane, atrial- appendage; kidney, ureter, prostate, and testis; uterus and fallopian tube, bone, and umbilical cord blood and amniotic fluid. CEFOPERAZONE is excreted in both the bile and urine. Maximum bile concentrations are generally obtained between one and three hours following drug administration and exceed concurrent serum concentrations by up to 100 times. Reported biliary concentrations of CEFOPERAZONE averaged 68 mcg/ml at 30 minutes to as high as 6000 mcg/ml at 3 hours after an intravenous bolus injection of 2 grams in patients without biliary tract obstruction. After a variety of dosages and routes of administration, the urinary recovery of CEFOPERAZONE averages 20 to 30% over a 12hour period in Individuals with normal renal function. Urinary concentrations greater than 2200 mcg/ml have been obtained following a 15minute infusion of a 2 g dose. After an IM injection of 2 g, peak urine concentrations of approximately 1000 mcg/ml have been obtained. Repeated administration of CEFOPERAZONE has not resulted in accumulation of the drug in normal subjects. Peak serum concentrations, AUCs and serum half-lives are similar in normal subjects and in patients with renal insufficiency. In patients with hepatic dysfunction, the serum half-life is prolonged and urinary excretion is increased. In patients with both renal and hepatic insuffiences, CEFOPERAZONE may accumulate in the serum.

Microbiology (In Vitro Susceptibility Data) The bactericidal action of CEFOPERAZONE results from the inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis. CEFOPERAZONE is active in vitro against a wide variety of clinically significant organisms, and is resistant to degradation by many beta-lactamases.

Susceptible Organisms Include:

Gram-Positive Organisms:

Staphylococcus aureus, penicillinase and non-penicillinase proteus strains, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus pneumonia (formerly Diplococcus pneumonia), Streptococci Pyogenes (Group A beta-hemolytic-Streptococci), Streptococcus agalactiae (Group B beta-hemolytic streptococci). Many strains of Streptococcus facialis, (enterococcus), most other strains of beta-hemolytic-streptococcal;

Gram-Negative Organisms:

Escherichia coli, Klebsiella species, Enterobacter species, Citrobacter species, Haemophilus influenza (beta-Lactamase positive and negative strains), Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Morganella morganii (formerly Proteus morganii), Providencia rettgeri (formerly proteus rettgeri), Providencia species, Serratia species (including S. marcescens), Salmonella and shigella species, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and some other Pseudomonas. Some strains of Acinetobacter calcoaceticus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae (beta-lactamase positive and negative strains), Neisseria meningitidis, Bordetella pertussis, Yersinia enterocolitica.

Anaerobic Organism;

Gram-positive and gram-negative cocci (including Peptococcus, Peptostreptococcus and Veillonella species), Gram-positive bacilli (including Clostridium, Bacterium and Lactobacillus species), Gram-negative bacilli (including Fusobacterium species, many strains of Bacteroides fragilis and other species of Bacteroides).

INDICATIONS

CEFRONE is indicated for the treatment of the following infections when caused by susceptible organisms. Respiratory tract Infections (Upper and Lower), Urinary tract Infections (Upper and lower), Peritoneal, Cholecystitis, Cholangitis, and Other Intra-abdominal Infection, Septicemia, Meningitis, Skin and Soft Tissue Infections, Infections of Bones and Joints, Pelvic inflammatory Disease, Endometritis, Gonorrhea, and Other Infection of the Genital Tract Prophylaxis. (Cefoperazone sodium may be indicated in the prophylaxis of post-operative Infection in patients undergoing abdominal and gynecological surgery, cardiovascular and orthopedic surgery).

Combination Therapy

Because of the broad spectrum of activity of CEFOPERAZONE most infections can be treated adequately with this antibiotic alone. However, CEFOPERAZONE may be used concomitantly with other antibiotics if such combinations are indicated. If an aminoglycoside is used, renal function should be monitored during the course of therapy (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION Section).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

CEFRONE is contraindicated in patients with known allergy to the cephalosporin class of antibiotics or to any of the excipients. Previous immediate and /or severe hypersensitivity reaction to penicillin or to any other beta-lactam medicinal products.

WARNINGS

BEFORE THERAPY WITH CEFRONE IS INSTITUTED CAREFUL INQUIRY SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PATIENT HAS HAD PREVIOUS HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS TO CEPHALOSPORIN, PENICILLINS OR OTHER DRUGS. THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE GIVEN CAUTIOUSLY TO PENICILIN-SENSITIVE PATIENTS. ANTIBIOTICS SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED WITH CAUTION TO ANY PATIENT WHO HAS DEMONSTRATED SOME FORM OF ALLERGY, PARTICULARLY TO DRUGS. IF AN ALLERGIC REACTION OCCURS THE DRUG SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED AND THE APPROPRIATE THERAPY INSTITUTED. SERIOUS ANAPHYLACTIC REACTIONS REQUIRE IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY TREATMENT WITH ADRENALINE, OXYGEN, INTRAVENOUS STEROIDS AND AIRWAY MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING INTUBATION, SHOULD ALSO BE ADMINISTERED AS INDICATED.

PRECAUTIONS

General CEFOPERAZONE is extensively excreted in bile. The serum half-life of CEFOPERAZONE is usually prolonged and urinary excretion of the drug increased in patients with hepatic diseases and/or biliary obstruction. Even with severe hepatic dysfunction, therapeutic concentrations of cefoperazone are obtained in bile and only a 2 to 4 fold increase in half-life is seen. Dose modification may be necessary in cases of severe biliary obstruction, severe hepatic disease or coexistent renal dysfunction.

In patients with both hepatic dysfunction and concomitant renal impairment, CEFOPERAZONE serum concentrations should be monitored and dosage adjusted as necessary. In these cases dosage should not exceed 2 g/day without dose monitoring of serum concentrations. The serum half-life of CEFOPERAZONE is reduced slightly during hemodialysis. Thus dosing should be scheduled to follow a dialysis period.

As with other antibiotics, Vitamin K deficiency has occurred in a few patients treated with CEFOPERAZONE. The mechanism is most probably related to the suppression of gut flora which normally synthesizes this vitamin. Those at risk include patients with poor diet, malabsorption states (e.g., cystic fibrosis) and patients on prolonged intravenous alimentation regimens. Prothrombin times should be monitored in these patients and exogenous vitamin K administered as indicated. A reaction characterized by flushing, sweating, headache and tachycardia has been reported when alcohol was ingested during and as late as the fifth day after administration of CEFRONE. A similar reaction has been reported with certain other cephalosporin and patients should be cautioned concerning ingestion of alcoholic beverages in conjunction with administration of CEFRONE. For patients requiring artificial feeding orally or parenterally solutions containing ethanol should be avoided.

As with other antibiotics, overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms may occur during prolonged use of CEFRONE. Patients should be observed carefully during treatment.

Special warnings and precautions for use

Seizures may occur when taken in large doses. Special caution is required to determine any other type of previous hypersensitivity reaction to penicillin or to other beta-lactam medicinal products because patients hypersensitive to these medicines may be hypersensitive to Cefrone as well cross allergy.

Drug Laboratory Test Interactions

A false-positive reaction for glucose in the urine may occur with Benedict's or Fehling's solution.

Use during Pregnancy

Reproduction studies have been performed in mice, rats and monkeys at doses up to 10 times the human dose and have revealed no evidence of impaired fertility and did not show any teratological findings. There are however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response; this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Use in Nursing Mothers

Only small quantities of CEFRONE are excreted in human milk. Although cefoperazone passes poorly into breast milk of nursing mothers, caution should be exercised when CEFRONE is administered to a nursing mother.

Use in infancy

CEFRONE has been effectively used in infants. It has not been. Extensively studied in premature infants and neonates. Therefore in treating premature infants and neonates potential benefits and possible risks involved should be considered before instituting therapy.

CEFRONE does not displace bilirubin from plasma protein binding sites.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Hypersensitivity: As with all cephalosporin, hypersensitivity manifested by maculopapular rash,

urticaria, eosinophilia and drug fever has been reported. These reactions are more likely to occur in patients with a history of allergy, particularly to penicillin.

Hematology: Slight decreases in neutrophils have been reported. As with other beta-lactam antibiotics, reversible neutropenia may occur with prolonged administration. Some individuals have developed a positive direct Coombs test during treatment with cephalosporin antibiotics. Decreased hemoglobin of hematocrits has been reported, which is consistent with a published literature on other cephalosporin. Transient eosinophilia has occurred, and hypoprothrombemia has been reported (see precaution section on vitamin K deficiency).

Liver: Transient elevation of SGOT, SGPT and alkaline phosphatase levels has been noted. **Gastrointestinal:** Altered bowel habits (loose stools or diarrhea) have been reported. Most of these events have been mild or moderate in severity. In all cases, these symptoms responded to symptomatic therapy or ceased when therapy was stopped.

Local reactions: CEFRONE is well tolerated following intramuscular administration. Occasionally, transient pain may follow administration by this route. As with other cephalosporin, when CEFRONE is administered by an intravenous catheter some patients develop phlebitis at the infusion site.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The usual adult daily dosage of CEFRONE is 2 to 4 grams per day administered in equally divided doses every 12 hours. In severe infections the dosage may be increased to a total of 8 grams per day in equally divided doses every 12 hours. Twelve grams per day have been administered in equally divided doses every 8 hours and usage of up to 16 grams per day in divided doses has been reported without complications. Treatment may be started before results of susceptibility testing are available.

The recommended dosage for uncomplicated gonococcal urethritis is 500 mg intramuscularly as a single dose.

Because renal excretion is not the main route of elimination of CEFRONE, patients with renal failure require no adjustment in dosing when usual dosages (2 -4 g daily) are administered. For patients whose glomerular filtration rate is less than 18 ml/min, or whose serum creatinine level is greater than 3.5 mg/dl the maximum dosage of CEFRONE should be 4 grams per day. Solutions of CEFRONE and aminoglycoside should not be directly mixed, since there is a physical incompatibility between them. If combination therapy with CEFRONE and an aminoglycoside is contemplated (See INDICATIONS) this can be accomplished by sequential intermittent,

intravenous infusion provided that separate secondary intravenous tubing is used, and that the primary intravenous tubing is adequately irrigated with an approved diluent between doses. It is also suggested that CEFRONE be administered prior to the aminoglycoside. In infants and children a 50 to 200 mg/kg/day dosage of CEFRONE should be given in two administrations (every 12 hours) or more if necessary. For neonates aged less than 8 days, the drug should be given every 12 hours. A dosage of up to 300 mg/kg/day has been used to treat some infants and children with several infections, including several with bacterial meningitis, without complication. For the antibiotic prophylaxis of surgical procedures for 2 grams should be administered intravenously 30 to 90 minutes prior to the start of surgery. The dose may be repeated every 12 hours for, in most cases, no longer than 24 hours in surgery where the incidence of infection is known to be greater (e.g., colorectal surgery) or when the occurrence of infection may be particularly devastating (e.g., open heart surgery and prosthetic arthroplasty), the prophylactic intravenous tubing may be continued for 72 hours following the completion of surgery.

Intravenous Administration

Vials of CEFRONE sterile powder may be initially reconstituted with a minimum of 2.8 ml per gram of cefoperazone of any compatible reconstituting solution appropriate for intravenous administration listed below in Table 1. For ease of reconstitution the use of 5 ml compatible Sterile Water per gram of CEFRONE is recommended.

TABLE [1]: SOLUTIONS FOR INITIAL RECONSTITUTION

5 % Dextrose Injection	0.9 % Sodium Chloride Injection
5 % Dextrose and 0.9 % Sodium Chloride Injection	Normosol M and 5 % Dextrose Injection
5 % Dextrose and 0.2 % SodiumChloride Injection	Normosol R
10 % Dextrose Injection	Sterile Water for Injection

The entire quantity of the resulting solution should then be further diluted for administration using any of the following vehicles for intravenous infusion.

5% Dextrose Injection	10 % Dextrose Injection
5% Dextrose and Lactated Ringer's Injection	Lactated Ringer's Injection
5% Dextrose and 0.9 % Sodium Chloride Injection	0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection
5% Dextrose and 0.2 % Sodium Chloride Injection	Normosol M and 5 % Dextrose Injection
	Normosol R

For intermittent intravenous infusion each one- or two-gram vial of CEFRONE should be dissolved in 20 to 100 ml of a compatible sterile intravenous solution and infused over a period of 15 minutes to one hour. If sterile water for injection is the preferred diluent, no more than 20 ml should be added to the vial. For continuous intravenous infusion, each gram of CEFRONE should be dissolved in either 5 ml of sterile water for injection or bacteriostatic water for injection and the solution added to an appropriate intravenous duct.

For direct intravenous injection, the maximum dose of CEFRONE should be two grams per administration for adults and 50 mg/kg per administration for children. The drug should be dissolved in an appropriate diluent to give a final concentration of 100 mg/ml and administered over a period of no less than three minutes to five minutes.

Intramuscular Administration

Sterile Water for Injection or Bacteriostatic Water for injection may be used to prepare CEFOPERAZONE for intramuscular injection. When concentrations of 250 mg/ml or more are to be administered, a lidocaine solution should be used. These solutions should be prepared using a combination of Sterile Water for injection and 2% Lidocaine Hydrochloride injection that approximates a 0.5% Lidocaine Hydrochloride solution. A two-step dilution process as follows is recommended. First, add the required amount of Sterile Water for injection and agitate until CEFRONE powder is completely dissolved. Second, add the required amount of 2% lidocaine and mix.

	Final Cefoperazone Concentration	Step 1 Volume of Sterile Water	Step 2 Volume of 2% Lidocaine	Withdrawable Volume*
10 % Dextrose + 0.9 % Sodium Chloride + 0.9 % Lidocaine				
0.25 g	250 mg/ml 333 mg/ml	0.7 ml 0.4 ml	0.2 ml 0.2 ml	1.0 ml 0.75 ml
0.5 g	250 mg/ml 333 mg/ml	1.3 ml 0.9 ml	0.4 ml 0.3 ml	2.0 ml 1.5 ml
1 g	250 mg/ml 333 mg/ml	2.6 ml 1.8 ml	0.9 ml 0.6 ml	4.0 ml 3.0 ml
2 g	250 mg/ml 333 mg/ml	5.2 ml 3.7 ml	1.8 ml 1.2 ml	8.0 ml 6.0 ml

* There is sufficient excess present to allow for withdrawal and administration of the stated volumes.

The drug should be given by deep intramuscular injection into the large muscle mass of the gluteus maximus or anterior thigh.

Stability

The following parenteral diluents and approximated concentrations of CEFRONE provide stable solution under the following conditions for the indicated time periods (After the indicated time periods, unused portions of solutions should be discarded)

Controlled Room Temperature (15°-25°C)	Approximate Concentrations
24 Hours	
Bacteriostatic Water for Injection	300 mg/ml
5% Dextrose injection	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
5% Dextrose and Lactated Ringer's Injection	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
5% Dextrose and 0.9 % Sodium Chloride injection.....	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
5% Dextrose and 0.2% Sodium Chloride Injection.....	2-mg to 50 mg/ml
10% Dextrose injection	2-mg to 50 mg/ml
Lactated Ringer's Injection	2 mg/ml
0.5% Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection	300 mg/ml
0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection	2 mg to 300 mg/ml
Normosol M and 5% Dextrose injection	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
Normosol R	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
Sterile Water for injection	300 mg/ml

Reconstituted CEFOPERAZONE solutions may be stored in glass or plastic syringes or in glass or flexible plastic parenteral solution containers.

Refrigerator Temperature (2°-8°C)	Approximate Concentrations
5 Days	
Bacteriostatic Water for Injection	300 mg/ml
5% Dextrose Injection	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
5% Dextrose injection and 0.9 % Sodium Chloride' Injection	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
5% Dextrose and 0.2% Sodium Chloride injection.....	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
Lactated Ringer's Injection	2 mg/ml
0.5% Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection	300 mg/ml
0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection	2 mg to 300 mg/ml
Normosol M and 5% Dextrose injection	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
Normosol R	2 mg to 50 mg/ml
Sterile Water for Injection	300 mg/ml

Reconstituted CEFRONE solutions may be stored in glass or plastic syringes or in glass or flexible plastic parenteral solution containers.

Freezer Temperature (-20° to -10°C)	Approximate Concentrations
3 Weeks	
5% Dextrose Injection	50 mg/ml
5% Dextrose and 0.9 % Sodium Chloride Injection	2 mg/ml
5% Dextrose and 0.2% Sodium Chloride Injection	2 mg/ml
5 Weeks	
0.9 % Sodium Chloride Injection	300 mg/ml
Sterile Water for Injection	300 mg/ml
Reconstituted CEFOPERAZONE solutions may be stored in plastic syringes, or in flexible plastic parenteral solution containers. Frozen samples should be thawed at room temperature before use. After thawing, unused portions should be discarded. Do not refreeze.	

Storage Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protect from light.
Package
CEFRONE 0.5 gm: carton box containing one vial and ampoule (5 ml) water for injection + inner leaflet,
CEFRONE 1gm, 2 gm: carton box containing one vial and 2 ampoules (5 ml) water for injection + inner leaflet.
Manufactured by: Medical Union Pharmaceuticals, (Cephalosporin Plant), Abu-Sultan, Ismailia, Egypt.
Issue Date: 6 / 7 / 2006, Rerevision Date: 11 / 3 / 2015.



الجهاز الهضمي: يحدث تغيير بسيط أو متوسط الشدة في عادات الأمعاء (لبن أو سهال). تستجيب هذه الأعراض في جميع الحالات للعلاج أو تختفي عند إيقاف العلاج.

اثار موضعية : يتحمل الجسم جيداً سيفرون عند حقنه بالعضل. أحياناً يحدث الم مؤقت. يحدث التهاب في الأوردة في موضع الحقن الوريدي في بعض المرضى وهذا يحدث مع مستحضرات سيفالوسبورين الأخرى.

الجرعة والاستعمال

تتراوح جرعة سيفرون المعتادة للبالغين بين ٢ إلى ٤ جرام مقسمة إلى أجزاء متساوية كل ١٢ ساعة. يمكن زيادة الجرعة في الحالات الشديدة إلى ٨ جرام يومياً مقسمة إلى جرعات متساوية كل ١٢ ساعة . اعطى ١٢ جرام مقسمة إلى جرعات متساوية كل ٨ ساعات وجرعات ١٦ جرام يوميا مقسمة إلى جرعات متساوية بدون مضاعفات. يمكن بدء العلاج قبل ظهور نتيجة اختبار الحساسية للميكروبات.

الجرعة الموصى بها في التهاب مجرى البول السيلاني الغير مضاعف ٥٠٠ ملليجرام بالعضل في جرعة واحدة.

لا يحتاج مرضى الفشل الكلوي لضبط طريق المعتادة (٢ – ٤ جرام) حيث ان سيفرون لا يخرج بشكل أساسي عن طريق الجهاز البولي. يجب ألا تزيد الجرعة القصوى عن ٤ جرام يومياً في حالة وصول مستوى الكرياتينين في الدم إلى ٣,٥ ملجم/ ١٠٠ مل.

لا يجب خلط محلول سيفرون مع محلول امينوجليكوسايد لوجود تنافر طبيعي بينهما. عند الإحتياج إلى جمع علاج سيفرون مع امينوجليكوسايد (انظر دواعي الاستعمال) يتم هذا الحقن الوريدي بالتتابع مع استعمال انبوية وريد منفصلة وغسل انبوية الوريد الأساسية بمحلول مناسب بين حقن المحلولين كما يقترح حقن سيفرون أولاً.

في الرضع والأطفال يجب اعطاء جرعة ٥٠ إلى ٢٠٠ ملليجرام / كيلو جرام يومياً مقسمة إلى جزئين (كل ١٢ ساعة) أو أكثر من ذلك عند الإحتياج . في المتبشرين من سن اقل من ثمانية ايام يجب اعطاء الدواء كل ١٢ ساعة . يستعمل جرعات حتى ٣٠٠ ملليجرام / كيلو جرام يومياً دون مضاعفات في بعض الرضع والأطفال الذين يعانون من امصابات شديدة شاملة الإنتهاب السحائي.

للاستعمال كمضاد حيوى للوقاية في العمليات الجراحية يحقن بالوريد ١ او ٢ جرام وذلك في ٣٠ إلى ٩٠ دقيقة قبل اجراء الجراحة. يمكن تكرار الجرعة كل ١٢ ساعة في غالبية الحالات لمدة لا تزيد على ٢٤ ساعة. في الجراحات حيث المعروف ان الاصابة اكبر (مثلا جراحة الشرج والقولون) أو عندما تسبب الإصابة موقفا حرجا (مثلاً جراحة القلب المفتوح وجراحات التجميل) فقد يستمر اعطاء سيفرون للوقاية لمدة ٧٢ ساعة بعد اتمام الجراحة.

الحقن الوريدي:

يجب بدء اذابة مسحوق سيفرون المعقم في محلول ملائن حجمه ٢,٨ سم^٣ لكل جرام من القائمة رقم ١ الآتية :

قائمة المحاليل رقم ١: ليده الاذابة والتحضير

٥ % دكستروز	١٠ % دكستروز
٥ % دكستروز + ٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم	٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم
٥ % دكستروز + ٠,٢ % كلوريد الصوديوم	ماء معقم للحقن

٥ % دكستروز	١٠ % دكستروز
٥ % دكستروز + لبنات رينجر	لبنات رينجر
٥ % دكستروز + ٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم	٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم
٥ % دكستروز+ ٠,٢ % كلوريد الصوديوم	٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم

يجب تخفيف محلول سيفرون باستعمال احد المحاليل الآتية في القائمة رقم ٢وهي

٥ % دكستروز	١٠ % دكستروز
٥ % دكستروز + لبنات رينجر	لبنات رينجر
٥ % دكستروز + ٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم	٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم
٥ % دكستروز+ ٠,٢ % كلوريد الصوديوم	٠,٩ % كلوريد الصوديوم

في استعمال التنقيط الوريدي المنقطع يجب اذابة ١ أو ٢ جرام سيفرون في ٢٠ – ١٠٠ سم^٣ محلول ملائن معقم وحقن بالتنقيط على مدى ١٥ دقيقة إلى ساعة واحدة. إذا استعمل الماء المعقم كمذيب، يجب ألا يتعدى ٢٠ سم^٣ لكل زجاجة . عند الحقن الوريدي المستمر بالتنقيط يجب اذابة كل واحد جرام سيفرون في ٥

170225277011

Cefrone

Powder in vial for IV/IM injection

Generic name:

Cefeprozene sodium

Composition:

Each Cefrone 1 g vial contains:

Sterile Cefeprozene Sodium (equivalent to Cefeprozene) 1 g

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Powder for solution for IM/IV injection

Before reconstitution: off white powder

After reconstitution: Clear yellow solution.

CLINICAL PARTICULARS

Therapeutic indications

Cefrone vials are indicated for:

Treatment of the following systemic and/or local infections caused by cefeprozene-susceptible microorganisms:

- Upper and lower respiratory tract infections, e.g. pneumonia, acute and chronic bronchitis.

- Upper and lower urinary tract infections, e.g. pyelonephritis, urethritis.

- Peritonitis, cholecystitis, cholangitis and other intraabdominal infections

- Septicemia

- Skin and soft tissue infections, e.g. cellulitis

- Bone and joint infections, e.g. osteomyelitis

- Pelvic infections, such as endometritis and other infections of the genital tract including gonorrhea, in combination with other broad-spectrum antibiotics, if necessary

And prophylaxis of postoperative infections in connection with abdominal surgery, gynecological, cardiac and vascular surgery as well as orthopedic surgery.

Dosage and method of administration

Administration:

IM/IV injection

Instructions for administration:

Intravenous administration:

Vials of cefrone sterile powder may be initially reconstituted with a minimum of 2.8 ml per gram of cefeprozene of sterile water for injection. For ease of reconstitution, the use of 5 ml sterile water for injection per gram of cefrone is recommended.

For direct intravenous injection, the maximum dose of cefrone should be two grams per administration for adults and 50 mg/kg per administration for children. The drug should be dissolved in sterile water injection to give a final concentration of 100 mg/ml and administration over a period of no less than three minutes to five minutes.

Intramuscular administration:

Sterile water for injection or bacteriostatic water for injection may be used to prepare cefrone for intramuscular injection. When concentration of 250 mg/ml or more are to be administered, a Idoxane solution should be used. These solutions should be prepared using a combination of sterile water for injection and 2% Idoxane hydrochloride injection which approximates a 0.5% Idoxane hydrochloride solution. A two-step dilution process as follows is recommended. First, add the required amount of sterile water for injection and agitate until cefrone powder is completely dissolved. Second, add the required amount of 20% Idoxane and mix.

Final Cefrone concentration

Step 1 Volume of sterile water

Step 2 Volume of 2% Idoxane

Withdrawable volume *

1 g vial

250 mg/ml

2.6 ml

0.9 ml

4.0 ml

333 mg/ml

1.8 ml

0.6 ml

3.0 ml

*There is sufficient excess to allow for withdrawal and administration of the stated volumes

The drug should be given by deep intramuscular injection **into the large muscle mass of the gluteus maximus or anterior thigh.**

Dosage

Adults:

The usual adult daily dose is 2-4 g, divided in two equal doses every 12 hours, in severe infections; the dose may be increased to 8 g daily in severe cases. Even daily doses of up to 16 g (2 x 8 g) have been tolerated without complications.

The recommended dosage for uncomplicated gonococcal urethritis is 5 mg IM, as a single dose.

For preoperative prophylaxis, 1-2 g cefrone should be administered intravenously approximately 0.5-1.5 hrs. prior to the start of surgery. The dose may be repeated every 12 hrs. Prophylactic administration should be restricted to a maximum of 72 hours.

Infants and children (1 month-12 years):

The recommended dosage in infants and children is 50-200 mg/kg body weight/day in divided doses every 8 to 12 hours. The maximum dose should not exceed 12 grams/day.

Use in renal dysfunction:

Daily doses of 2 x 1 g or 2 x 2 g cefrone may be administered irrespective of the degree of renal dysfunction. For patients whose glomerular filtration rate is less than 18 ml/min or whose serum creatinine level is greater than 3.5 mg/dl, the maximum dosage is 4 g per day.

Serum half-life of cefeprozene is slightly reduced during hemodialysis. Dosage should be adjusted according to dialysis requirements.

Use in patients with hepatic dysfunction or coexisting renal and hepatic dysfunction

In patients with hepatic dysfunction and/or biliary obstruction, serum half-life is usually prolonged and renal excretion of cefeprozene is increased.

Dosage adjustment may be necessary in cases of severe biliary obstruction, severe hepatic dysfunction or coexisting renal dysfunction.

In patients with both severe renal and hepatic disease, plasma concentrations of cefeprozene should be monitored regularly and dosage adjusted as necessary. In these patients, the dosage should not exceed 2 g daily without close monitoring of serum concentrations (see also special warnings and precautions for use).

Elderly patients:

There are no special data available on pharmacokinetic parameters in elderly patients.

Combination therapy:

The duration of treatment depends on the course of the disease. Cefeprozene therapy should be continued for at least 3 days after the patient's temperature has returned to normal.

In patients with severe, life-threatening infections, combination therapy with Cefeprozene and an aminoglycoside may be indicated. Because of physical incompatibility, the drugs must not be mixed nor compatible in the same vial or at the same site. The solutions should be prepared shortly before injection. (See also interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction and incompatibilities).

In case of a combination therapy with aminoglycosides, concomitant diseases inducing or increasing Hemorrhagic tendencies (e.g. hemophilia, gastrointestinal ulcers), long-term antibiotic treatment. Prolithrombin time should be monitored in these patients and exogenous vitamin K administered as indicated.

As with other antibiotics, overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms may occur during prolonged use of Cefeprozene. Patients should be observed carefully during treatment. If resistance or infection of Organisms occurs, a different antibiotic should be used.

As with any potent systemic agent, it is advisable to check periodically for organ system dysfunction during extended therapy, this includes renal, hepatic, and hematopoietic systems. This is particularly important when treating infants.

Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to other cephalosporins any of the exceptions listed in section 6.1

- Previous immediate and/or severe hypersensitivity reaction to penicillin or to any other beta-lactam medicinal products

- In penicillin-sensitive patients, a possible cross allergy (5 - 10%) needs to be considered.

- Cefeprozene is contraindicated in patients in whom administration of vitamin K is contraindicated (especially patients with tendency to hemorrhages)

Special warnings and precautions for use

Special cautions:

Special caution is required to determine any type of previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillin or to other beta-lactam medicinal products because patients hypersensitive to these medicines may be hypersensitive to Cefeprozene) as well (cross-allergy).

Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions have been reported in patients receiving beta-lactam or cephalosporin therapy including Cefeprozene. These reactions are more apt to occur in individuals with a history of hypersensitivity reactions to multiple allergens.

Before therapy with cefeprozene is initiated, careful inquiry should be made to determine whether the patient has had previous hypersensitivity reactions to cephalosporins, penicillins or other drugs. This product should be given cautiously to penicillin sensitive patients. Antibiotics should be administered with caution to any patient who has demonstrated some form of allergy, particularly to drugs.

If an allergic reaction occurs, the drug should be discontinued and the appropriate therapy instituted. Serious anaphylactoid reactions require immediate emergency treatment with adrenaline. Oxygen, intravenous steroids, and airway management, including intubation, should be administered as indicated.

Severe and occasionally fatal skin reactions such as toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), and dermatitis exfoliative have been reported in patients on cefeprozene therapy. If a severe skin reaction occurs, cefeprozene should be discontinued and appropriate therapy should be initiated (see undesirable effects).

Use in Hepatic Dysfunction

Cefeprozene is extensively excreted in the bile. The serum half-life of cefeprozene is usually prolonged and urinary excretion of the drug increased in patients with hepatic disease and/or biliary obstruction.

Even with severe hepatic dysfunction, therapeutic concentrations of cefeprozene are obtained in bile and only 2 to 4 fold increase in half-life seen (see dosage and method of administration)

General

Serious hemorrhage cases, including fatalities, have been reported with cefeprozene. Those at risk include patients with poor diet, states of malabsorption and patients on prolonged intravenous amputation regimens. These patients should be monitored for signs of bleeding, thrombocytopenia, and hypofibrinogenemia. Cefeprozene should be discontinued if there is persistent bleeding and no alternative explanations are identified.

Additional factors that increase the risk of hemorrhages and resulting conditions include malignancies, hepatic and/or renal dysfunction, old age, thrombocytopenia, concomitant diseases inducing or increasing Hemorrhagic tendencies (e.g. hemophilia, gastrointestinal ulcers), long-term antibiotic treatment. Prolithrombin time should be monitored in these patients and exogenous vitamin K administered as indicated.

As with other antibiotics, overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms may occur during prolonged use of Cefeprozene. Patients should be observed carefully during treatment. If resistance or infection of Organisms occurs, a different antibiotic should be used.

As with any potent systemic agent, it is advisable to check periodically for organ system dysfunction during extended therapy, this includes renal, hepatic, and hematopoietic systems. This is particularly important when treating infants.

Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial Agents including cefeprozene, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with Antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of *C. difficile*.

C. difficile produces toxins A and B, which contribute to the development of CDAD. Hypertoxin Producing strains of *C. difficile* cause increased morbidity and mortality, as these infections can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients who present with diarrhea following antibiotic use. Careful medical history is necessary since CDAD has been reported to occur two months after the administration of antibacterial agents.

In cases of severe and persisting diarrhea, cefeprozene therapy should be discontinued immediately and appropriate treatment initiated (e.g. oral vancomycin, 4 g x 250 mg). Peristalsis-inhibiting drugs are contraindicated. Cefeprozene should be administered with caution in patients with a history of enterocolitis.

During and up to 5 days after cefeprozene therapy, alcohol consumption and administration of drugs containing alcohol must be avoided (see also Interactions with other medicinal products and other forms of administration)

Although there is no evidence, that cefeprozene alone has a nephrotoxic potential, renal function should be monitored if the drug is administered in conjunction with aminoglycosides (see also dosage and method of analysis)

Usage in Infancy

Cefeprozene has been effectively used in infants. It has been extensively studied in premature infants and neonates. In neonates with jaundice, cefeprozene does not displace bilirubin from plasma protein binding sites.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Antabuse like reactions (flushing, sweating, headache and tachycardia) have been observed when alcohol was ingested during and late as the fifth day after administration of cefeprozene. A similar reaction has also been reported with other cephalosporins. Therefore, alcohol consumption should be avoided during and up to 5 days after cefeprozene therapy. Patients requiring oral or parenteral artificial feeding, solutions containing ethanol should be avoided. (See also Special warnings and precautions for use).

If high doses of heparin and oral anticoagulants are administered in conjunction with cefeprozene, coagulation parameters should be monitored frequently and regularly. This also applies to concomitant administration of substances affecting thrombocyte function.

Since nephrotoxic reactions have occurred with concomitant administration of aminoglycosides and Cephalosporins, renal function should be monitored in such cases. In case of a combination therapy with an aminoglycoside antibiotic, the two drugs must not be injected together because of physical incompatibility. (see also dosage and method of administration, special warnings and precautions for use and incompatibilities)

Although no impairment of renal function has been observed with concomitant administration of Cefeprozene and furosemide, it should be borne in mind that renal function may be impaired due to co-administration of cephalosporins and strongly acting saluresis.

Drug Laboratory Test Interactions

A false positive reaction for glucose in the urine may occur with Benedict's or Fehling's solution.

Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Expectancy

This drug should be used during pregnancy only in life-threatening situations.

Lactation:

Since small quantities of cefeprozene are excreted in human milk, cefeprozene should not be used during lactation period.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Cefeprozene have no or negligible influence on the ability to drive or use machines.

Undesirable effects

For the classification of frequencies of side effects, the following categories are used:

Very common (≥1/10)

Common (≥1/100 - <1/10)

Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)

Rare (≥1/10,000 - <1/1,000)

Very rare (<1/10,000)

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

System classification and organs	Undesirable effects
Blood and lymphatic System disorders	
Very common	Haemoglobin decreased, Haematocrit decreased, Eosinophilia
Common	Neutropenia*, Neutrophil count decreased, Coombs Direct Test positive*, Thrombocytopenia*
Uncommon	Hyporotrombinemia
Not known	Coagulopathy*
Immune System disorders*	
Common	Hypersensitivity
Not known	Anaphylactic shock*, Anaphylactoid reaction*, Anaphylactoid reaction (including shock)*
Vascular disorders	
Common	Infusion Site Phlebitis
Uncommon	Hemorrhage*
Not known	Shock*
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Common	Diarrhea
Uncommon	Vomiting*, nausea
Not known	Pseudomembranous colitis
Hepatobiliary disorders	
Common	Aspartate aminotransferase increased, alanine aminotransferase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increase, jaundice*
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	
Common	Pruritus*, Urticaria, Rash, Pseudoepapular
Not known	Toxic epidermal necrolysis*, Stevens Johnson Syndrome*, Dermatitis exfoliative*
Renal and Urinary Disorders	
Not known	BUN and serum creatinine increased (transient)
General Disorders and Administration Site conditions	
Common	Administration site pain
Uncommon	Head fever, Pyrexia
Not known	Drug Reaction, Sensation of cold

*Associated with prolonged administration, reversible

*More likely to occur in patients with a history of allergies, particularly to penicillin.

*Mostly Mild or moderate in severity

*ADR identified post-marketing.

Reported suspected adverse reactions

Reported suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product.

Reported suspected adverse reactions via:

1. The Egyptian Pharmacovigilance Center (EPVC): epvc@pharmacovigilance.gov.eg

2. The Egyptian Pharmacovigilance department: pharmacovigilance@pharmacovigilance.gov.eg

3. The Egyptian Pharmacovigilance department: pharmacovigilance@pharmacovigilance.gov.eg

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