CEPHALOTHIN

DESCRIPTION
First generation cephalosporin. Active against gram-positive organisms but limited activity against gram-negative bacteria. Susceptible organisms include streptococci, staphylococci (except MRSA), and penicillin sensitive pneumococci. Enterococci and L monocytogenes are resistant. It has some activity against gram-negative bacteria such as coliforms, but other antibiotics are preferred for this. It has poor CNS penetration.

USE
Cephalosporin antibiotic active against gram-positive (less active against gram negative) staphylococci (except MRSA), strep. pneumonae, haemophilus influenzae, E coli, klebsiella and proteus mirabilis.

PRESENTATION
1g/vial

DOSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-7 days</td>
<td>20 mg/kg/dose</td>
<td>12 hrly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥7 days</td>
<td>20 mg/kg/dose</td>
<td>8hrly</td>
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ROUTE
IV injection, IM injection

RECONSTITUTION
Add 9.4ml of water for injection to vial to make a 100mg/ml solution.

ADMINISTRATION
Slow IV bolus injection using proximal IV bung.

STORAGE
Discard unused portion.

MONITORING
Evaluation of renal status is recommended, especially in seriously ill neonates.

ADVERSE EFFECT
Anaphylaxis is rare. Other effects may include a maculopapular rash and urticaria.

INCOMPATIBILITY
Adrenaline, amikacin, aminophylline, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, chlorpromazine, diphenhydramine, erythromycin, gentamicin, hyaluronidase, kanamycin, lignocaine, metoclopramide, oxytocin, penicillin G, phenobarbitone, phentoin, phyto menadione, prochlorperazine, ranitidine, ticarciilin.

REFERENCES