Tobramycin Newborn use only

| Alert | Aminoglycosides can be inactivated by penicillin and cephalosporin antibiotics. As commonly co- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| | prescribed, where feasible, give at separate sites or separate the administration time of the antibiotics. | | | | | | |
| Indication | Treatment of gram- | negative infe | ections, includi | ng susceptible I | Pseudomonas aeru | uginosa | |
| Action | Aminoglycoside | | | | | | |
| Drug type | Antibiotic | | | | | | |
| Trade name | Tobramycin-PF Injection (Pfizer – preservative free), DBL Tobramycin, Tobra-Day, Tobramycin Injection (Pfizer), Tobramycin Mylan | | | | | | |
| Presentation | 80mg/2mL ampoule | | | | | | |
| Dose | 5 mg/kg/dose with dosing interval as follows (1) | | | | | | |
| | Current Bodyweight | <1200 g | | | ≥1200 g | | |
| | Postnatal Age | ≤7 days | 8-30 days | >30 days | ≤7 days | >7 days | |
| | Dose interval* | 48 hourly | 36 hourly | 24 hourly | 36 hourly | 24 hourly | |
| | *Extend dose interval by 12 hours in 1. Perinatal asphyxia and therapeutic hypothermia (2,3,4). 2. Concurrent cyclo-oxygenase inhibitors (indometacin or ibuprofen) (4,5) | | | | | | |
| Dose adjustment | Therapeutic hypothermia – Extend the dosing interval by 12 hours. Measure trough concentration before every dose. (2,6-8) ECMO - Measure trough concentration before 2 nd dose. (9) Renal impairment – Measure trough concentration before every dose. (10) Hepatic impairment – No specific dose adjustment. | | | | | | |
| Maximum dose | No information. | | <u> </u> | | | | |
| Total cumulative dose | No information. | | | | | | |
| Route | IV | | | | | | |
| Preparation | Draw up 1 mL (40 mg of tobramycin) and add to 19 mL sodium chloride 0.9% or glucose 5% to make a final volume of 20 mL with a final concentration of 2 mg/mL. | | | | | | |
| Administration | Infusion over 30 minutes (20-60 minutes) (1,10,11) | | | | | | |
| Monitoring | Urine output, urine analysis, blood urea, nitrogen and creatinine Anaphylaxis Trough concentrations – Targeted <2 mg/L (1,10). Trough concentrations are not required routinely unless: duration of therapy is longer than 5 days –prior to dose on day 5 (10), renal impairment or perinatal hypoxia with Apgar <5 at 5 minutes and/or concomitant use of nephrotoxic agents (10) or therapeutic hypothermia (10) - prior to every dose. If trough concentration ≥2 mg/L (µg/mL), withhold the dose, repeat trough concentrations before the subsequent dosing and discuss with infectious disease specialist/clinical microbiologist for either extended dosing interval or alternate antibiotic. | | | | | | |
| Contraindications | Hypersensitivity to aminoglycosides. | | | | | | |
| Precautions | Renal impairment Auditory impairment Myasthenia gravis (maternal) and other conditions with neurotransmission depression – May cause or prolong neuromuscular blockade and respiratory paralysis | | | | | | |
| Drug interactions | Muscle relaxants and anaesthesia: May exacerbate neuromuscular blockade and respiratory paralysis. Potent diuretics: Do not give tobramycin in conjunction with ethacrynic acid, furosemide or other potent diuretics which may themselves cause ototoxicity or enhance aminoglycoside toxicity by altering antibiotic concentrations in serum and tissue. Other neurotoxic and/or nephrotoxic agents: Avoid concurrent or sequential use of neurotoxic and/or nephrotoxic antibiotics, particularly other aminoglycosides, amphotericin B, vancomycin, ibuprofen. | | | | | | |

Tobramycin Newborn use only

| | Penicillins and cephalosporins: Aminoglycosides may be inactivated by solutions containing penicillin and |
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| | cephalosporin antibiotics. Where feasible, give at separate sites or separate the administration time of the |
| | antibiotics. If this is not possible, flush the line well before and after giving each antibiotic. In renal |
| | impairment separate the administration of the antibiotics for the longest duration that is practical. |
| Adverse reactions | Renal: Increased blood urea nitrogen, increased serum creatinine, oliguria, nephrotoxicity |
| | Ototoxicity: Auditory and vestibular impairment, hearing loss. |
| | Endocrine: Decreased serum calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium |
| | Dermatologic: Dermatitis, rash, urticarial |
| | Central nervous system: Lethargy |
| | Haematologic: Anaemia, leucocytosis, leukocytopenia, thrombocytopenia |
| | Gastrointestinal: Diarrhoea, vomiting |
| | Local: Pain at injection site. |
| Compatibility | Fluids: Glucose 5%, glucose 10%, Hartmann's, mannitol, Ringer's, sodium chloride 0.9%, glucose in sodium |
| | chloride solutions. |
| | Y-site: Aciclovir, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, ciprofloxacin, dobutamine, dopamine, fluconazole, |
| | furosemide (frusemide), adrenaline (epinephrine), linezolid, magnesium sulfate, metronidazole, morphine |
| | sulfate, noradrenaline (norepinephrine), sodium bicarbonate, vecuronium, zidovudine |
| Incompatibility | Penicillins and cephalosporins, allopurinol, amphotericin (all formulations), azathioprine, azithromycin, |
| | clindamycin, dexamethasone, diazepam, diazoxide, folic acid, heparin sodium, indomethacin, |
| | lansoprazole, pantoprazole, pentamidine, phenytoin, piperacillin/tazobactam, propofol, |
| | sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim |
| Stability | Administer immediately, discard unused portion. |
| Storage | Tobramycin-PF and Tobra-Day: Refrigerate at 2-8°C. Protect from light |
| | All other brands: Store at room temperature below 25°C. Protect from light. |
| Excipients | Tobramycin-PF: Disodium edetate. |
| | DBL: Sodium metabisulfite, disodium edetate, sulfuric acid and/or sodium hydroxide. |
| | Pfizer: Sodium metabisulfite, disodium edetate, sulfuric acid and/or sodium hydroxide, phenol. |
| | Tobra-Day: Sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide. |
| Special comments | |
| Evidence | Refer to full version. |
| Practice points | Refer to full version. |
| References | Refer to full version. |

| VERSION/NUMBER | DATE | | |
|------------------|------------|--|--|
| Original | 29/10/2020 | | |
| REVIEW (5 years) | 29/10/2025 | | |

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