AZITHRO
Azithromycin

Description
Azithromycin is a macrolide class of antibiotics. It acts by binding with 50s ribosomal subunit of susceptible organisms and interferes microbial protein synthesis. It acts against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A) and other Streptococcal species.

Composition
Azithro 500 Tablet: Each film coated tablet contains Azithromycin 500 mg as Azithromycin Dihydrate USP.
Azithro 15 ml GFS: When reconstituted each 5 ml suspension contains Azithromycin 200 mg as Azithromycin Dihydrate USP.
Azithro 35 ml GFS: When reconstituted, each 5 ml suspension contains Azithromycin 200 mg as Azithromycin Dihydrate USP.

Indication
Azithro is indicated in respiratory tract infections including bronchitis, pneumonia, sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and otitis media; skin and soft tissue infection; sexually transmitted diseases in men and women including non-gonococcal urethritis and cervicitis and Typhoid fever.

Dosage & Administration
Adults: For respiratory tract infections 500 mg once daily for 3 days. For sexually transmitted diseases caused by Chlamydia trachomatis, 1 gm single dose. For uncomplicated typhoid fever 1 gm once daily for 5 days. Azithro 500 mg tablet can be taken with or without food.
Children: Over 6 months 10 mg/kg body weight once daily for 3 days. For children over body weight 45 kg, normal adult dosage is recommended.

Side Effect
Azithromycin is well tolerated with a low incidence of side effects. The side effects include nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort (pain/cramps), flatulence, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness, and skin rashes and are reversible upon discontinuation of therapy.

Contraindication
Azithromycin is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to Azithromycin or any of the macrolide antibiotics.

Drug Interaction
Peak serum level of Azithromycin reduce by aluminium and magnesium containing antacid in the stomach. So Azithromycin should be taken at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after taking these antacids.

Precaution
As liver is the principal route of excretion of Azithromycin, it should not be used in patients with hepatic disease. Avoid concomitant administration with terfenadine or astemizole. Precaution should be taken in patients with more severe renal impairment.

Use in Pregnancy & Lactation
Pregnancy category B. Recent clinical studies have recommended that Azithromycin should be considered for the initial treatment of chlamydial cervicitis in pregnancy. In other infections, Azithromycin should be used only when clearly needed. It is not known whether Azithromycin is excreted in breast milk. Exercise caution when administering to a nursing woman.

Reconstitution
Azithro 15 ml GFS : Add 10 ml or 2 teaspoonfuls of just boiled and cooled water to the content of the bottle and shake well to mix uniformly. Azithro 35 ml GFS : Add 22.5 ml or 4.5 teaspoonfuls of just boiled and cooled water to the content of the bottle and shake well to mix uniformly.

Storage
Store in a cool and dry place, protected from light. Any unused portion of reconstituted Azithro suspension should be discarded after 5 days.

How to Supplied
Azithro 500 tablet: Each Box contain 12 tablets in Alu-Alu blister pack.
Azithro 15 ml GFS: Each bottle contains powder to reconstitute 15 ml suspension with dropper & spoon.
Azithro 35 ml GFS: Each bottle contains powder to reconstitute 35 ml suspension with dropper & spoon.

Manufactured by:
Astra
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