

Zitromac

Capsule - Suspension



Composition: Each Zitromac capsule contains:

Azithromycin 250 mg.

Azithromycin 500 mg.

Each 5 ml Zitromac oral suspension after reconstitution contain:

Azithromycin 200 mg.

Mechanism of Action:

Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic. It acts by binding to the 23S rRNA of the 50S ribosomal subunit of susceptible microorganisms inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis.

Antimicrobial Spectrum:

Azithromycin is a broad-spectrum macrolide antibiotic with bacteriostatic activity against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and against Other microorganisms such as Chlamydia trachomatis. Azithromycin can affect the following organisms:

Commonly susceptible species		
Aerobic Gram-positive microorganisms	Aerobic Gram-negative microorganisms	Anaerobic microorganisms
Staphylococcus aureus Methicillin-susceptible	Haemophilus influenzae Haemophilus parainfluenzae	Clostridium perfringens
Streptococcus pneumoniae Penicillin-susceptible	Legionella pneumophila	Fusobacterium spp.
Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A)	Moraxella catarrhalis	Prevotella spp.
	Pasteurella multocida	Porphyromonas spp.

Pharmacokinetics: Azithromycin is an acid-stable antibiotic, so it can be taken. It is readily absorbed, but absorption is greater on an empty stomach. Time to peak concentration (Tmax) in adults is 2 to 3 hours for oral dosage forms. The concentration of azithromycin in the tissues is higher than in plasma due to its high lipid solubility. Azithromycin's half-life allows a large single dose to be administered and yet maintain bacteriostatic levels in the infected tissue for several days.

Following a single dose of 500 mg, the apparent terminal elimination half-life of azithromycin is 68 hours. Biliary excretion of azithromycin, predominantly unchanged, is a major route of elimination. Over the course of a week, about 6% of the administered dose appears as unchanged drug in urine.

Indications: Zitromac (azithromycin) is a macrolide antibacterial drug indicated for the treatment of patients with mild to moderate infections caused by susceptible strains of the designated microorganisms in the specific conditions listed below.

- Adult Patients:
- Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis due to Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, or Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Acute bacterial sinusitis due to Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, or Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Community-acquired pneumonia due to Chlamydophila pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, or Streptococcus pneumoniae in patients appropriate for oral therapy.
- Pharyngitis/tonsillitis caused by Streptococcus pyogenes as an alternative to first-line therapy in individuals who cannot use first-line therapy.
- Uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections due to Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, or Streptococcus agalactiae.
- Urethritis and cervicitis due to Chlamydia trachomatis or Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
- Genital ulcer disease due to Haemophilus ducreyi (chancre).
- Pediatric Patients:
- Acute otitis media (>6 months of age) caused by Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, or Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Community-acquired pneumonia (>6 months of age) due to Chlamydophila pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, or Streptococcus pneumoniae in patients appropriate for oral therapy.
- Pharyngitis/tonsillitis (>2 years of age) caused by Streptococcus pyogenes as an alternative to first-line therapy in individuals who cannot use first-line therapy.

Contraindications:

Azithromycin is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to azithromycin, erythromycin, any macrolide or ketolide antibiotic. Azithromycin is contraindicated in patients with a history of cholestatic jaundice/hepatic dysfunction associated with prior use of azithromycin.

Warning and Precautions:

- Hypersensitivity: If an allergic reaction occurs, the drug should be discontinued and appropriate therapy should be instituted. Physicians should be aware that reappearance of the allergic

symptoms may occur when symptomatic therapy is discontinued.

- Hepatotoxicity: Abnormal liver function, hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice, hepatic necrosis, and hepatic failure have been reported, some of which have resulted in death. Discontinue azithromycin immediately if signs and symptoms of hepatitis occur.

- Diarrhea: Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agents, including Azithromycin – Medico, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis.

- Due to the limited data in subjects with GFR <10 mL/min, caution should be exercised when prescribing azithromycin in these patients.

- Prolonged cardiac repolarization and QT interval, imparting a risk of developing cardiac arrhythmia and torsades de pointes, have been seen in treatment with other macrolides. A similar effect with azithromycin cannot be completely ruled out in patients at increased risk for prolonged cardiac repolarization.

- Myasthenia gravis: Exacerbations of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis and new onset of myasthenia syndrome have been reported in patients receiving azithromycin therapy.

Pregnancy and Lactation: Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category "B" There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Azithromycin should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Lactation: Azithromycin has been reported to be secreted into human breast milk, but there are no adequate and well-controlled clinical studies in breastfeeding women that have characterized the pharmacokinetics of azithromycin excretion into human breast milk.

Drug Interactions:

- Antacids: In patients receiving both azithromycin and antacids, the drugs should not be taken simultaneously.

- Ergot derivative: Due to the theoretical possibility of ergotism, the concurrent use of azithromycin with ergot derivatives is not recommended.

- Due to its hepatic metabolism, caution should be exercised when administering this agent with other drugs metabolized in the liver.

- The following drug interactions are clinically relevant but do not represent the comprehensive list of documented or potential drug-drug interactions:

Amiodarone: Increased risk of cardiotoxicity (QTc prolongation)

Cyclosporine: Concomitant administration may increase cyclosporine levels. Close monitoring of cyclosporine levels is recommended.

Neflifavir: Coadministration may lead to increased azithromycin levels

Phenytoin: Concomitant administration may increase phenytoin levels. Close monitoring of phenytoin levels is recommended.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Dosage & Administration: Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. The capsules should be swallowed whole.

- Adults and children with a body weight of 45 kg and above:

*Infection	Recommended Dose/Duration of Therapy
Community-acquired pneumonia Pharyngitis/tonsillitis (second-line therapy) Skin/skin fracture (uncomplicated)	500 mg as a single dose on Day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily on Days 2 through 5
Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	500 mg once daily for 3 days OR 500 mg as a single dose on Day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily on Days 2 through 5
Acute bacterial sinusitis	500 mg once daily for 3 days
Genital ulcer disease (chancre)	One single 1-gram dose
Non-gonococcal urethritis and cervicitis	One single 1-gram dose
Gonococcal urethritis and cervicitis	One single 2-gram dose

β Due to the indicated organism

- Dosing in pediatrics:

Zitromac for oral suspension can be taken with or without food. The dose is calculated according to the following table (In children 6 months or older):

Weight (Kg)	Otitis media, acute 1-Day()Regimen	OTITIS MEDIA AND COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA 5-Day Regimen(OTITIS MEDIA AND ACUTE BACTERIAL : SINUSITIS 3-Day()Regimen	
	30mg/kg As a single dose	Day 1 mg/kg/ 10 day	5-Day 2 mg/kg/day 5	3-Day 1 mg/kg/day 10
5	ml 3.75	ml 1.25	ml 0.625	ml 1.25
10	ml 7.5	ml 2.5	ml 1.25	ml 2.5
20	ml 15	ml 5	ml 2.5	ml 5
30	ml 22.5	ml 7.5	ml 3.75	ml 7.5
40	ml 30	ml 10	ml 5	ml 10
and above 50	ml 37.5	ml 12.5	ml 6.25	ml 12.5

- Age 2 years and above:

Pharyngitis/tonsillitis (5 days regimen) 12 mg/kg/day	Weight (Kg)
2.5 ml	8
5 ml	17
10 ml	25
12.5 ml	40

Preparation of the suspension:

Shake the dry powder loose. Add the amount of water described below to the powder.

For 15 ml (600 mg) reconstituted suspension: add 12 ml water.

For 30 ml (1,200 mg) reconstituted suspension: add 24 ml water.

Shake well until a white to off white coloured, homogenous suspension is achieved. For administration the syringe adapter should be placed in the neck of the bottle and the stopper should be opened.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Overdose: The undesirable effects at doses in excess of those recommended were similar to those after normal doses. The typical symptoms of an overdose with macrolide antibiotics include reversible loss of hearing, severe nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In cases of overdose, administration of medicinal charcoal and general symptomatic treatment as well as measures to support vital functions are indicated where necessary.

Packaging:

Carton box contain 6 capsules of Azithromycin 250mg

Carton box contain 3 capsules of Azithromycin 500mg

Carton box contain plastic bottle for preparation a suspension 15 ml of Azithromycin 200mg/5ml

Carton box contain plastic bottle for preparation a suspension 30 ml of Azithromycin 200mg/5ml

Storage: Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Store below 25°C. Store in the original package.

*A medicine is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
Follow strictly the doctors' prescriptions, the method of use and the duration of treatment. Do not self-medicate.
The doctor and the pharmacist experts in medicine, it's benefits and risks.
Do not give this medicine to children under 6 months of age.
KEEP THE MEDICAMENTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Council of Arab Health Ministers & Union of Arab Pharmacists
Reva Pharmaceutical Industry - Syria