

Zitromac

Film Coated Tablets - Capsules - Powder For Oral Suspension



Composition:

Capsules and Tablets:

Each Zitromac 250 Capsule or Film Coated Tablet contains: Azithromycin 250 mg.

Each Zitromac 500 Capsule or Film Coated Tablet contains: Azithromycin 500 mg.

Powder for Oral Suspension:

Each 5 ml of Zitromac Oral Suspension contains: 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 some anaerobes, as well as on some microorganisms such Chlamydia trachomatis, Chlamydia pneumoniae and Mycoplasma pneumoniae. Azithromycin can affect the following organisms:

Sensitive Species		
Aerobic Gram-negative microorganisms	Aerobic Gram-positive microorganisms	Anaerobic microorganisms
Haemophilus influenzae	Staphylococcus aureus	Prevotella bivia
Haemophilus ducreyi	Streptococcus agalactiae	Peptostreptococcus species
Moraxella catarrhalis	Streptococcus pneumoniae	-
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Streptococcus pyogenes	-

Pharmacokinetics:

Azithromycin is not affected by gastric acidity, so it can be taken orally as it is easily absorbed, but the amount of absorption is greater when taking the drug on an empty stomach. The time to reach peak concentration (Tmax) in adults is 2 to 3 hours after the oral dose. The concentration of azithromycin in tissues is higher than in plasma due to its high lipid solubility. The half-life of azithromycin allows for a single daily dose while maintaining adequate antimicrobial levels in affected tissues for several days.

Following a single dose of 500 mg, the 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 microorganisms in the following conditions:

In adults:

- 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 Chlamydia 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 (chancroid).

In children:

- Acute otitis media (less than 6 months of age) caused by Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, or Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Community-acquired pneumonia (less than 6 months of age) due to Chlamydia pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, or Streptococcus pneumoniae in patients appropriate for oral therapy.
- Pharyngitis/tonsillitis (less than 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.

Warnings & Precautions:

- Hypersensitivity: If an allergic reaction occurs, the drug should be discontinued and treatment instituted. Allergic symptoms may reappear when treatment is stopped.
- 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, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis.
- Due to the limited data in subjects with renal insufficiency patients GFR <10 ml/min, caution should be exercised when prescribing azithromycin in these patients.
- Prolongation of cardiac repolarization time and QT interval, and an increased risk of arrhythmias and torsade de pointes have been observed in patients treated with other macrolides. A similar effect to azithromycin in terms of possible QT prolongation cannot be ruled out.
- Myasthenia gravis: Exacerbations of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis and new onset of myasthenia syndrome have been reported in patients receiving azithromycin therapy.

Pregnancy & 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 breast milk, but there are no adequate and well-controlled clinical studies in breastfeeding women, therefore, caution is recommended when using it in breastfeeding women.

Drug Interactions:

- Antacids: Antacids and azithromycin should not be taken simultaneously.
- Ergot derivatives: Because of the possibility of ergot toxicity, the concomitant use of azithromycin and ergot derivatives is not recommended.
- Due to the hepatic metabolism of azithromycin, caution should be exercised when azithromycin is used with other drugs that are metabolized by the liver.
- Interactions can occur with a large number of drugs that may not be included in the following list:

Amiodarone: Increased risk of cardiotoxicity (QTc prolongation).

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

Nelfinavir: Co-administration may lead to increased azithromycin levels.

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

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

Side Effects:

In clinical trials, most of the reported reports indicated that the side effects were mild to moderate in severity and were reversible upon discontinuation of the drug. The following side effects may appear:

Gastrointestinal: Abdominal cramps, nausea, diarrhea, anorexia, pancreatitis.

Genitourinary: Vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Cardiovascular System: Prolongation of QT interval.

Hepatic: Hepatotoxicity, jaundice.

Hematologic: Eosinophilia, thrombocytosis, lymphopenia.

Central Nervous System: Headache, fatigue.

Endocrine/Metabolic: Hyperglycemia.

Dermatologic: Itching, nail discoloration.

If you get any of the side effects, consult the 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 or tablets should be swallowed whole.

Dosage for adults and children with a body weight of 45 kg or more:

Infection*	Recommended Dose/Duration of Therapy
Community-acquired pneumonia. Pharyngitis/tonsillitis (second-line therapy). Skin/skin structure (uncomplicated).	500 mg as a single dose on the first day followed by 250 mg/day on the next four days (2nd to 5th).
Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	500 mg/day for three days or 500 mg on the first day followed by 250 mg/day on the next four days (2nd to 5th).
Acute bacterial sinusitis.	500 mg/day for three days.
Genital ulcer disease (chancroid).	A single dose of 1 gr.
Non-gonococcal urethritis and cervicitis.	A single dose of 1 gr.
Gonococcal urethritis and cervicitis.	A single dose of 2 gr.

*Due to the indicated organism.

Children's dosage:

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

Weight (Kg)	Otitis Media and Acute bacterial sinusitis. (treatment period- 3 days)	Otitis Media and community-Acquired pneumonia. (treatment period- 5 days)		Otitis media acute. (treatment period- 1 day)
	Day 1-3 10 mg/kg/day	Day 1 10 mg/kg/day	Day 2-5 5 mg/kg/day	30 mg/kg As a single dose
5	1.25 ml	1.25 ml	0.625 ml	3.75 ml
10	2.5 ml	2.5 ml	1.25 ml	7.5 ml
20	5 ml	5 ml	2.5 ml	15 ml
30	7.5 ml	7.5 ml	3.75 ml	22.5 ml
40	10 ml	10 ml	5 ml	30 ml
50 ≤	12.5 ml	12.5 ml	6.25 ml	37.5 ml

Dosage for children 2 years of age or older:

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

Overdose:

The undesirable effects at doses in excess of those recommended were similar to those after normal doses. Typical symptoms observed for an overdose of macrolides include reversible hearing loss, severe nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In cases of overdose, administration of active charcoal and general symptomatic treatment as well as measures to support vital functions are indicated where necessary.

Preparation of the Suspension:

1. Shake the bottle to release the dry powder.
2. Add the amount of water described below to the powder.
- To prepare suspension 15 ml: add 12 ml of water.
- To prepare suspension 30 ml: add 24 ml of water.
3. Shake the bottle well.

Storage:

Store below 25 °C.

Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging:

Capsules and Tablets:

Each Zitromac 250 carton box contains 6 Capsules or 6 Film Coated Tablets in a blister strip. Each Zitromac 500 carton box contains 3 Capsules or 3 Film Coated Tablets in a blister strip.

Powder for Oral Suspension:

Each Zitromac carton box contains a glass bottle or plastic packaging containing Powder for Oral Suspension 15 or 30 ml Azithromycin (200 mg/5 ml).

"A medication is a product which affects your health, and it's consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you."
 - Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medication.
 - The doctor and the pharmacist experts in medicine, it's benefits and risks.
 - Do not report the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
 - CITIZEN MEDICAMENTS CUTIE REACHER OF CHILDREN
 - Council of Arab Health Ministers- Union of Arab Pharmacists

Reva Pharma for Pharmaceutical Industries - Idlib - Syria

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