



Composition:

Capsules: Each DROXIL (250-500) Capsule contains:

Cefadroxil as monohydrate (250-500) mg.

Powder for Oral Suspension: Each 5 ml DROXIL Oral Suspension contains:

Cefadroxil as monohydrate (125-250) mg.

Pharmacological Properties & Mechanism of Action:

Cefadroxil is a semisynthetic first-generation cephalosporins antibiotic that inhibits bacterial wall synthesis of actively dividing cells by binding to one or more penicillin-binding proteins. The result is formation of a cell wall that is osmotically unstable, and bacterial cell lysis.

Pharmacokinetics:

After oral administration cefadroxil is practically completely absorbed. After oral doses of (500-1000) mg peak plasma concentrations are obtained after 1-1.3 hours. Between (18-20) % of cefadroxil is bound to plasma proteins. More than 90% of the drug is excreted in the urine unchanged within 24 hours. An increase in the dose generally results in a proportional increase in the urine concentration of cefadroxil monohydrate.

Indications:

DROXIL is used to treat infections caused by organisms sensitive to cefadroxil:

- Streptococcal pharyngitis and tonsillitis.
- Bronchopneumonia, bacterial pneumonia.
- Uncomplicated urinary tract infections: Pyelonephritis, cystitis.
- Skin and soft tissue infections: Abscesses, furunculosis, impetigo, erysipelas, pyoderma, lymphadenitis.

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to cefadroxil or any of the cephalosporins or any of the ingredients in the product.
- A history of severe allergic reactions to penicillin or any of the other beta-lactam drugs.

Warnings & Precautions:

- Cefadroxil does not penetrate the cerebrospinal fluid and is not indicated for meningitis.
- Cefadroxil should be used with extreme caution in patients with a history of non-severe allergic reactions for penicillin or any of the other beta-lactam medicines that do not contain cephalosporins.
- Caution should be exercised when used in patients with renal impairment and in patients with a history of gastric disorders enteric and especially colitis.
- In case of severe and persistent diarrhoea, an antibiotic-associated pseudomembranous colitis should be considered. In this case Cefadroxil should be discontinued immediately and appropriate treatment instituted.
- Forced diuresis leads to a decrease of cefadroxil blood levels.

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category B. DROXIL should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Lactation: Caution should be exercised DROXIL is administered to a nursing mother.

Drug Interactions:

- Cefadroxil should not be combined with bacteriostatic antibiotics (e.g.; tetracycline, erythromycin, sulfonamides, chloramphenicol) since an antagonistic effect is possible.
- Treatment with Cefadroxil in combination with aminoglycoside antibiotics, polymyxin B, colistin or high-dose loop diuretics should be avoided since such combinations can potentiate nephrotoxic effects.
- Cefadroxil binds to cholestyramine which may lead to reduced bioavailability of Cefadroxil.
- The concomitant administration with probenecid reduces the renal elimination of Cefadroxil.
- Frequent checks on coagulation parameters are necessary during concomitant long-term use of anticoagulants or thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors to avoid hemorrhagic complications.

Side Effects:

Common: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, indigestion, itching, skin rash, hives.

Uncommon: Growth of opportunistic organisms (fungi).

Rare: Eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, arthralgia.

Driving & Using Machines:

Cefadroxil may cause headache, dizziness, nervousness, sleeplessness and fatigue, therefore the ability to drive and use machines may be influenced.

Dosage & Administration:

- The dose depends on the susceptibility of the pathogen, the severity of the disease, and the clinical condition of the patient.
- DROXIL can be taken with meals to reduce effects on GI.
- The dosage maximum is 4 g per day. Chronic urinary tract infection may require a prolonged and intensive treatment with continued testing of susceptibility and clinical monitoring.

Indication	Adults and adolescents > 40 kg	Children < 40 kg
Streptococcal pharyngitis \ tonsillitis	Dosage may be decreased to 1000 mg once a day over at least 10 days	30 mg/kg/day once a day over at least 10 days
Bronchopneumonia, bacterial pneumonia	1000 mg twice a day	30-50 mg/kg/day divided into two daily doses
Urinary tract infections		
Skin & soft tissue infections		

- Children may benefit from a dose increase up to 100 mg/kg/day.

Renal failure: The dosage should be adjusted according to creatinine clearance rates to prevent accumulation of cefadroxil. In patients with creatinine clearance of 50 ml/min or less, the following reduced dos-

age schedule is recommended as a guideline for adults:

Rate Creatinine clearance (ml/ min/ 1.73 m ²)	Serum Creatinine (mg/100ml)	Initial dose	Following dose	Dosage interval
25 - 50	1.4 - 2.5	1000 mg	500 - 1000 mg	every 12 hours
10 - 25	2.5 - 5.6	1000 mg	500 - 1000 mg	every 24 hours
0 - 10	> 5.6	1000 mg	500 - 1000 mg	every 36 hours

- Children (weighing less than 40 kg) with renal insufficiency: Cefadroxil is contraindicated in children with renal impairment and in children requiring dialysis.

- Dosage for hemodialysis patients: hemodialysis patients are given an extra dose 500-1000 mg at the end of hemodialysis.

Duration of treatment: Treatment should be applied for 2 to 3 days after acute clinical symptoms subside or evidence is obtained to eliminate germs. In cases of infection caused by pyogenic streptococcus, treatment may be continued for a period of up to 10 days.

Overdose:

Symptoms: Nausea, hallucinations, hyperreflexia, extrapyramidal symptoms, clouded consciousness, or even coma and renal functional impairment.

Treatment: Induce vomiting at once or gastric lavage, if necessary, haemodialysis. Monitor and correct the balance of water and electrolytes if necessary, and monitor renal functions.

Preparation of the Suspension:

1. Shake the bottle to release the dry powder.
2. Add half the amount of water depending on the fill line.
3. Shake the bottle well.
4. Fill the volume with water to the fill line, then shake the bottle well again.

Storage:

Store below 25 °C. The Suspension after preparation is stored at room temperature. Keep out of reach of children. Discard the remaining amount of Suspension 14 days after preparation.

Packaging:

Capsules: Each DROXIL (250-500) carton box contains 10 Capsules in a blister strip.

Powder for Oral Suspension: Each DROXIL (125-250) carton box contains amber glass bottle of 60 ml.

