OXACILLIN SODIUM

1g
Powder for Injection (IM / IV)
Antibacterial

**Formulation:** Each vial contains Oxacillin (as Sodium)........... 1g

**Indications:** For the treatment of infections due to staphylococci resistant to benzyl penicillin.

**Incompatibility:** Oxacillin sodium has been reported to be incompatible with aminoglycosides and tetracyclines.

**Adverse Effects and Precautions:** Hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice have been reported occasionally with fluxacillin and may be delayed in onset for up to 2 months after treatment has been stopped; older patients and those receiving flucloxacin for more than 2 weeks are at greater risk. Fatalities have occurred, usually in patients with serious underlying hepatic disease. There have been rare reports of erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis associated with flucloxacin. Agranulocytosis and neutropenia have been associated rarely with isoxazolyl penicillins such as flucloxacin. Phlebitis has followed intravenous infusion.

**Interactions:** Probenecid prolonged the half-life of benzylpenicillin by competing with it for renal tubular secretion and may be used therapeutically for this purpose.

**Pharmacokinetics**
Oxacillin is incompletely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption is reduced by the presence of food in the stomach and is less than with cloxacillin. Peak plasma concentrations of 3 to 6 micrograms/mL have been achieved 1 hour after a dose of 500 mg given by mouth to fasting subjects. After intramuscular injection of 500 mg, peak plasma concentrations of up to 15 micrograms/mL have been achieved by 30 minutes. Doubling the dose can double the plasma concentration. About 93% of the oxacillin in the circulation is bound to plasma proteins. Oxacillin has been reported to have a plasma half-life of about 0.5 hours. The half-life is prolonged in neonates. The distribution of oxacillin into body tissues and fluids is similar to that of cloxacillin.

Oxacillin undergoes some metabolism, and the unchanged drug and metabolites are excreted in the urine by glomerular filtration and renal tubular secretion. About 20 to 30% of an oral dose, and more than 40% of an intramuscular dose, is rapidly excreted in the urine. Oxacillin is also excreted in the bile. Plasma concentrations are enhanced by probenecid.

**Uses and Administration**
Oxacillin is an isoxazolyl penicillin used similarly to flucloxacillin in the treatment of infections due to staphylococci resistant to benzylpenicillin. Oxacillin is given by mouth or by injection as the sodium salt. Doses are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of oxacillin; 1.1 g of oxacillin sodium is equivalent to about 1 g of oxacillin. Usual adult doses are 0.5 to 1 g of oxacillin every 4 to 6 hours, given by intramuscular injection, by slow intravenous injection over about 10 minutes, or by intravenous infusion. Children weighing less than 40 kg may be given 50 to 100 mg/kg daily in divided doses by mouth or parenterally. Doses may be increased in severe interactions.

**Instruction for dilution/reconstitution:** Reconstitute with 10 mL sterile water for injection, the reconstituted solution is stable for 1 day at 30°C.

**Caution:** Foods, Drugs, Devices & Cosmetics Act Prohibits dispensing without prescription.

**Storage:** Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C. Protect from light.

**Availability:** In USP type II glass vial 500mg box of 1’s.
In USP type II glass vial 1g box of 1’s.

Manufactured by:
CSPC ZHONGNUO PHARMACEUTICAL (SHIJIAZHUANG) CO., LTD.
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Imported and Distributed by:
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