

Mythrocin 500

Erythromycin

Composition

Each film coated tablet contains Erythromycin Stearate USP equivalent to Erythromycin 500 mg.

Description

Erythromycin is a macrolide antibiotic, active against many gram-positive, some gram-negative bacteria and against Mycoplasma and Chlamydia. It interferes with ribosome function in susceptible bacteria by inhibiting translocation of peptides after binding to 50S ribosomal subunit.

Indications

Upper respiratory tract infections: Tonsillitis, peritonsillar abscess, pharyngitis, laryngitis, sinusitis, secondary infections in cold and influenza.

Lower respiratory tract infections: Tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchiectasis.

Ear infections: Otitis media, otitis externa and mastoiditis.

Skin and soft tissue infections: Boils, carbuncles, abscess, acne, impetigo, cellulitis, erysipelas.

Genitourinary tract infections: Urethritis, gonorrhoea, prostatitis, chlamydia infections.

Other infections: Diphtheria, whooping cough, Legionnaires disease, syphilis.

Dosage and Administration

Adults: 250 - 500 mg every 6 hours or 500 mg- 1 gm every 12 hours; up to 4 gm daily in severe infections.

Child 2 - 8 years: 250 mg or 5 ml every 6 hours, doses doubled for severe infections.

Child up to 2 years: 125 mg or 2.5 ml every 6 hours.

Acne: 250 mg or 5 ml twice daily; maintenance, 250 mg once daily.

Early Syphilis: 500 mg or 10 ml 4 times daily for 14 days.

Uncomplicated genital chlamydia, non-gonococcal urethritis: 500 mg twice daily for 14 days.

Gonorrhoea: For disseminated infection, 500 mg or 10 ml 4 times daily for 7 days.

Contra indications

Erythromycin is contraindicated to patients who are hypersensitive to it. It should also be avoided in patients with existing liver dysfunction or who are currently receiving potentially hepatotoxic drug.

Side effects

Side effects are rare. The most frequent of them are gastrointestinal and are dose related. They are nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea and anorexia etc. Mild allergic reaction such as urticaria and skin rashes may also occur. Reversible hear loss reported after large doses. Cholestatic jaundice and cardiac effects (including chest pain and arrhythmias) also reported.

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation

There is no evidence that the use of Erythromycin is hazardous in pregnancy through it does cross the placental barrier. However, like all drugs, Erythromycin should be used in pregnancy when clearly indicated. Erythromycin is excreted in human milk. Caution should be exercised when Erythromycin is administered to a nursing mother.

Drug Interactions

Analgesics: erythromycin increases the plasma concentration of alfentanil.

Anti -arrhythmics: Avoid concomitant use of Amiodarone and Erythromycin. Erythromycin increases the plasma concentration of disopyramide.

Antibacterials: Avoid concomitant use of Moxifloxacin and Erythromycin.

Anticoagulants, Antiepileptics, Cardiac glycosides, Ciclosporin and Antihistamines: Erythromycin possibly increases the anticoagulant effects of coumarin.

Anxiolytics and hypnotics, Calcium channel blockers: Erythromycin inhibits the metabolism of Midazolam and Zopiclone.

Lipid-regulating drugs: Possible increased risk of myopathy when Erythromycin given with Atorvastatin, Erythromycin increase plasma concentration of pravastatin, Erythromycin reduces plasma concentration of rosuvastatin.

Theophylline: Erythromycin inhibits the metabolism of Theophylline.

Ulcer- healing drugs: Plasma concentration of Erythromycin increased by cimetidine.

Overdose

In the case of overdosage, Erythromycin therapy should be discontinued and all other appropriate measures should be instituted. Erythromycin is not removed by peritoneal dialysis or haemodialysis.

Storage condition

Store below 30⁰C in a dry place. Keep away from light.

Warning

To be used as directed by the physician. Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging

Each box contains 100 tablets in Alu/Pvc blister pack



Manufactured by:
Goodman Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Better Health For All
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