SPMC
FLUCLOXACILLIN CAPSULES BP 500 mg
Presentation
100'S capsules bulk pack. light Blue / White capsule "SPMC" logo and "SPMC" letters on the body and cap, each capsule contains 500 mg of Flucloxacillin as flucloxacillin sodium BP.

SPMC
FLUCLOXACILLIN CAPSULES BP 250 mg
Presentation
100'S capsules bulk pack & 100 capsules (10X10) blister pack. Orange /White capsule "SPMC" logo and "SPMC" letters on the body and cap, each capsule contains 250 mg of Flucloxacillin as flucloxacillin sodium BP.

INDICATIONS AND DOSE
Infections due to beta-lactamase-producing staphylococci including otitis externa | Adjunct in pneumonia | Adjunct in impetigo Adjunct in cellulitis
Child 1 month–1 year: 62.5–125 mg 4 times a day
Child 2–9 years: 125–250 mg 4 times a day
Child 10–17 years: 250–500 mg 4 times a day
Adult: 250–500 mg 4 times a day
Surgical prophylaxis
Adult: 1–2 g, to be administered up to 30 minutes before the procedure, then (by mouth or by intramuscular injection or by slow intravenous injection or by intravenous infusion) 500 mg every 6 hours if required for up to 4 further doses in high-risk procedures Staphylococcal lung infection in cystic fibrosis
Child: 25 mg/kg 4 times a day (max. per dose 1 g), alternatively 100 mg/kg daily in 3 divided doses; maximum 4 g per day.
Prevention of Staphylococcus aureus lung infection in cystic fibrosis—primary prevention
Child 1 month–3 years: 125 mg twice daily
Prevention of Staphylococcus aureus lung infection in cystic fibrosis—secondary prevention
Child: 50 mg/kg twice daily (max. per dose 1 g twice daily)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:
HEPATIC DISORDERS
Cholestatic jaundice and hepatitis may occur very rarely, up to two months after treatment with flucloxacillin has been stopped. Administration for more than 2 weeks and increasing age are risk factors. Healthcare professionals are reminded that:
●flucloxacillin should not be used in patients with a history of hepatic dysfunction associated with flucloxacillin
●. flucloxacillin should be used with caution in patients with hepatic impairment
●careful enquiry should be made about hypersensitivity reactions to beta-lactam antibacterial

SPECIAL PRECOUTION:
Patient with spirochaete infections (e.g., syphilis, leptospirosis), history of hypersensitivity to β-lactam antibiotics. Newborn infants. Hepatic or renal impairment. Pregnancy and lactation.

CAUTIONS:
With intravenous use accumulation of electrolytes can occur with high doses

SIDE EFFFECT:
GENERAL SIDE-EFFECTS
Rare or very rare Arthralgia. fever
SPECIFIC SIDE-EFFECTS
Common or very common
With oral use Gastrointestinal disorder
Rare or very rare
With oral use Eosinophilia. myalgia
Frequency not known
With parenteral use Bronchospasm. coma. dyspnea. electrolyte imbalance. erythema nodosum. hallucination. Jarisch Herxheimer reaction. nephropathy. Neurotoxicity oral candidiasis. Platelet dysfunction. purpura nonthrombocytopenic vasculitis

CONTRA-INDICATION
Hypersensitivity to flucloxacillin and other penicillins. Patient with history of flucloxacillin-associated jaundice/hepatic dysfunction.

PREGNANCY:
Not known to be harmful

BREAST FEEDING:
Trace amounts in milk, but appropriate to use.

HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT
Advises caution; including in those with risk factors for hepatic reactions.

RENAL IMPAIRMENT:
With intravenous use Accumulation of electrolytes can occur in patients with renal failure. Dose adjustments
In adults Reduce dose if eGFR less than 10 mL/minute/1.73m2.
In children Use normal dose every 8 hours if estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 10 mL/minute/1.73m2.
EFFECT ON LABORATORY TESTS
False-positive urinary *glucose (if tested for reducing substances).*

FOOD INTERACTION:
Absorption is reduced by the presence of food.

INTERACTIONS:
May increase the risk of methotrexate toxicity. May decrease the efficacy of oestrogen-containing OC. Enhanced plasma concentrations with probenecid. Bacteriostatic drugs (e.g., chloramphenicol, tetracycline) may interfere with the bactericidal effect of flucloxacillin. May prolong bleeding time in patients on oral anticoagulants.

OVERDOSAGE:
Symptoms: Neurotoxicity (e.g., convulsions, encephalopathy), GI effects (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea), blood disorders (e.g., neutropenia, haemolytic anaemia, prolongation of bleeding time, defective platelet function), electrolyte disturbances. Management: Symptomatic treatment.

STORAGE:
Keep tightly closed in cool and dry place. Protect from light. Store below 25^0C. Keep away from children.

Manufactured by:
State Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Corporation
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