

MEROCLAV

CEFUROXIME USP & CLAVULANIC ACID BP

Compositions:

Meroclav 250: Each film coated tablet contains Cefuroxime 250 mg as Cefuroxime Axetil USP and Clavulanic Acid 62.5 mg as diluted Potassium Clavulanate BP. Meroclav 500: Each film coated tablet contains Cefuroxime 500 mg as Cefuroxime Axetil USP and Clavulanic Acid 125 mg as diluted Potassium Clavulanate BP. Meroclav 70 ml powder for suspension: After reconstitution, each 5 ml suspension contains Cefuroxime 125 mg as Cefuroxime Axetil USP and Clavulanic Acid 31.25 mg as diluted Potassium Clavulanate BP.

Pharmacology:

Cefuroxime is a broad spectrum second generation Cephalosporin active against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative susceptible organisms including many beta-lactamase producing strains. The bactericidal action of Cefuroxime results from inhibition of cell wall synthesis by binding to essential target proteins. Cefuroxime has good stability to bacterial beta-lactamases. Clavulanic Acid has a similar structure to the beta-lactam antibiotics but binds irreversibly to the beta-lactamase enzymes. The presence of Clavulanic Acid protects Cefuroxime from degradation by beta-lactamase enzymes and effectively extends the antibacterial spectrum of Cefuroxime to include many bacteria normally resistant to Cefuroxime and other Cephalosporins.

Dosage And Administration:

Adolescents & adults: Pharyngitis or Tonsillitis: 250 mg twice daily 5-10 days Acute bacterial maxillary sinusitis: 250 mg twice daily 10 days Acute bacterial exacerbation of chronic bronchitis: 250-500 mg twice daily 10 days Secondary bacterial infections of acute bronchitis: 250-500 mg twice daily 5-10 days Community acquired pneumonia: 250-500 mg twice daily 5-10 days Uncomplicated skin & skin-structure infections: 250-500 mg twice daily 10 days MDR Typhoid fever: 500 mg twice daily 10-14 days Uncomplicated urinary tract infection: 250 mg twice daily 7-10 days Uncomplicated gonorrhoea: 1000 mg single dose Lyme disease: 500 mg twice daily 20 days Paediatric patients (3 months to 12 years) Pharyngitis or Tonsillitis: 20 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 5-10 days Acute otitis media: 30 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 10 days Acute bacterial maxillary sinusitis: 30 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 10 days Community acquired pneumonia: 30 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 5-10 days MDR Typhoid fever: 30 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 10-14 days Uncomplicated skin & skin-structure infections: 30 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 10 days Uncomplicated urinary tract infection: 20 mg/kg/day in two divided doses 7-10 days Meroclav may be administered without regard to meals. Direction for reconstitution of suspension: Shake the bottle well to loosen the powder. Add 35 ml of boiled and cooled water to the dry powder of the bottle. For ease of preparation, add water to the bottle in two proportions. Shake the bottle well after each addition until all the powder is in suspension. Note: The reconstituted suspension must be stored at 2-8 °C temperature and should be used within 7 days after reconstitution. Shake the suspension well before each use. Keep the bottle tightly closed.

Contraindications:

Patients with known allergy to cephalosporins & pseudomembranous colitis are contraindicated.

Warning And Precaution:

Meroclav should be given with care to patients receiving concurrent treatment with potent diuretics & who have history of colitis.

Side Effects:

Generally Cefuroxime and Clavulanic acid are well tolerated. However, a few side effects like nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal discomfort or pain may occur. As with other broad-spectrum antibiotics, prolonged administration of Cefuroxime and Clavulanic acid combination may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible microorganisms. Rarely (

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:

During pregnancy: While all antibiotics should be avoided in the first trimester if possible. However, Meroclav can be safely used in later pregnancy to treat urinary and other infections. During lactation: Meroclav is excreted into the breast milk in small quantities. However, the possibility of sensitizing the infant should be kept in mind.

Drug Interaction:

Concomitant administration of probenecid with Meroclav increases the area under the serum concentration versus time curve by 50%. Drug that reduces gastric acidity may result in a lower bioavailability of Cefuroxime and tend to cancel the effect of postprandial absorption.

Overdosage:

Signs and symptoms: Overdosage of Meroclav can cause cerebral irritation leading to convulsions. Management: Serum levels of Meroclav can be reduced by haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

Storage:

Meroclav tablet and powder for suspension should be kept in a cool (15°–25° C temperature) and dry place and protected from light.

Packing:

Meroclav 250 : Each box contains 2x10 tablets in Alu-Alu blister pack. Meroclav 500 : Each box contains 2x10 tablets in Alu-Alu blister pack. Meroclav Suspension: Each bottle contains dry powder for 70 ml suspension with a measuring spoon.

Manufactured By:

The IBN SINA Pharmaceutical Industry PLC.

Shafipur, Gazipur, Bangladesh.