clav; Prafamoc; Protamox; Surpas; Syneclav; Viaclav; Vulamox; Zumafen; ***Irl.:*** Augmentin; Clavamel; Germentin; Pinaclav; ***Israel:*** Amoxiclav; Augmentin; Clavamox; ***Ital.:*** Abba; Anival; Augmentin; Clavulin; Neoduplamox; Xinamod; ***Malaysia:*** Augmentin; Cavumox; Clamovid; Curam; Enhancin; Klacid HP 7; Moxiclav; Vestaclav†; ***Mex.:*** Acarbixin; Acimox AC; Acimox-Ex; Acroxil-C; Alvi-Tec; Ambrexin; Amobay CL; Amoxibron; Amoxiclav; Amoxiclide; Apoclavox; Augmentin; Avuxilan; Biovicam Ex; Bolbamox†; Bromel; Bromixen; Bromoxil; Broxolim-AM†; Brumax; Cibronal; Clambusil; Clamoxin; Clavant; Clavucyd; Clavulin; Clavuser; Enhancin; Esteclin Bac; Ferlex; Gimabrol; Gramaxin; Hidramox-M; Loexom FC; Loexom FS; Lumoxbron S; Maxint†; Megamox; Moxlin CLV; Mucovibrol Amoxi; Mucoxina; Penamox M; Penbritin Ex; Pentibroxil; Pylopac; Ravotaf; Riclasip; Sekretovit Amoxi; Septacin Amoxi; Sermoxol; Servamox CLV; Sinufin; Solcibrol; Toxol; Trifamox IBL; Valclan; Vanmoxol; ***Neth.:*** Amoclan; Amuclan; Augmentin; Bioclavid; Forcid; PantoPAC; ***Norw.:*** Bremide†; ***NZ:*** Alpha-Amoxyclav; Augmentin; Klacid HP 7†; Losec Hp 7; Synermox; ***Philipp.:*** Amoclav; Augmentin; Augmex; Augurcin; Bactiv; Bactoclav; Bioclavid; Clamovid; Claneksi; Claventin; Clavoxel; Clovimax; Enhancin; Exten; Klavic; Natravox; OAC Hp7; Proxiclav; Sullivan; Suplentin; Valmocel; Xilanic; ***Pol.:*** Amoksiklav; Augmentin; Curam; Forcid; Ramoclav; Taromentin; ***Port.:*** Amoclavam; Amplamox Plus; Augmentin; Betamox; Clavamox; Clavepen; Forcid; Noprilam; Penilan; ***Rus.:*** Amoclan (Амоклан); Amoksiklav (Амоксиклав); Augmentin (Аугментин); Flemoclav (Флемоклав); Medoclav (Медоклав); Panklav (Панклав); Rapiclav (Рапиклав); Trifamox IBL (Трифамокс ИБЛ); ***S.Afr.:*** Adco-Amoclav; Augmaxcil; Augmentin; Bio-Amoksiclav; Clamentin; Clavumox; Co-Amoxyclav; Curam; Forcid; Hiconcil-NS; Losec 20 Triple†; Macropen; Megapen; Moxyclav†; Ranclav; Rolab-Amoclav; Suprapen; ***Singapore:*** Amocla; Augmentin; Augmex†; Clamonex; Clamovid; Curam; Enhancin; Fugentin; Moxiclav; ***Spain:*** Amo Resan†; Amoclave; Amoxi Gobens Mucolitico; Amoxyplus; Ardine Bronquial†; Ardineclav; Augmentine; Bigpen†; Bronco Tonic; Burmicin; Clamoxyl Mucolitico; Clavepen; Clavucid; Clavumox; Duonasa; Edoxil Mucolitico†; Eupeclanic†; Eupen Bronquial; Inmupen†; Kelsopen; Pulmo Borbalan; Reloxyl Mucolitico†; Remisan Mucolitico; Salvapen Mucolitico; ***Swed.:*** Bioclavid; Nexium Hp; Spektramox; ***Switz.:*** Amicosol; Augmentin; Aziclav; Clavamox; clavu-basan†; Co-Amoxi; Co-Amoxicilline; ***Thai.:*** Amocla; Amoksiklav; Augclav; Augmentin; Augpen; Cavumox; Curam; Klamoks; Moxiclav; Moxicle; Pencla; Ranclav; ***Turk.:*** Amoklavin; Augmentin; Bioment; Croxilex; Helipak; Klamoks; Klavunat; Klavupen; ***UAE:*** Julmentin; ***UK:*** Amiclav†; Augmentin; Augmentin-Duo; Heliclear†; ***USA:*** Amoclan; Augmentin; Prevpac; ***Venez.:*** Augmentin; Augmentin Bid†; Clavumox; Curam; Fulgram.

Ampicillin *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Aminobenzylpenicillin; Ampicilin; Ampicilina; Ampicilinas, bevandenis; Ampicillin, vattenfritt; Ampicilline; Ampicilline anhydre; Ampicillinum; Ampicillinum anhydricum; Ampicylina bezwodna; Ampisilin; Ampisilliini; Ampisilliini, vedetön; Anhydrous Ampicillin; AY-6108; BRL-1341; NSC-528986; P-50; Vízmentes ampicillin. (6*R*)-6-(α-D-Phenylglycylamino)penicillanic acid.

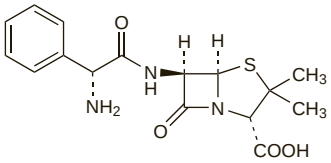
Ампициллин

$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S$ = 349.4.

CAS — 69-53-4.

ATC — J01CA01; S01AA19.

ATC Vet — QJ01CA01; QJ51CA01; QS01AA19.



NOTE. Compounded preparations of ampicillin may be represented by the following names:

- Co-fluampicil (*BAN*)—flucloxacillin 1 part and ampicillin 1 part (w/w).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn*, and *Viet.*
Int. and *US* permit anhydrous or the trihydrate.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ampicillin, Anhydrous; Ampicillin BP 2008). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. It exhibits polymorphism. Sparingly soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol, in acetone, and in fatty oils. It dissolves in dilute solutions of acids and of alkali hydroxides. A 0.25% solution in water has a pH of 3.5 to 5.5. Store at a temperature not exceeding 30° in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Ampicillin). It is anhydrous or contains three molecules of water of hydration. A white, practically odourless crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water and in methyl alcohol; insoluble in carbon tetrachloride, in chloroform, and in benzene. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 3.5 and 6.0. Store in airtight containers.

Ampicillin Sodium *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Aminobenzylpenicillin Sodium; Ampicilin sodná sůl; Ampicilina sódica; Ampicilino natrio druska; Ampicilline sodique; Ampicillinnatrium; Ampicillin-nátrium; Ampicillinum natricum; Ampicylina sodowa; Ampisilliininatrium; Natrii Ampicillinum; Sodyum Ampisilin.

Натрий Ампициллин

$C_{16}H_{18}N_3NaO_4S$ = 371.4.

CAS — 69-52-3.

ATC — J01CA01; S01AA19.

ATC Vet — QJ01CA01; QS01AA19.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int.*, *Jpn*, and *US.*

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ampicillin Sodium). A white or almost white hygroscopic powder. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in acetone; practically insoluble in liquid paraffin and in fatty oils. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 8.0 to 10.0. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Ampicillin Sodium). A white to off-white, odourless or practically odourless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Very soluble in water and in isotonic sodium chloride and glucose solutions. pH of a solution in water containing the equivalent of ampicillin 1% is between 8.0 and 10.0. Store in airtight containers.

Incompatibility. The incompatibility of ampicillin sodium and aminoglycosides is well established. Incompatibilities have also been reported with a wide range of other drugs, including other antibacterials, and appear to be more pronounced at higher concentrations and in solutions also containing glucose.

Stability. The stability of solutions of ampicillin sodium is dependent on many factors including concentration, pH, temperature, and the nature of the vehicle. Stability decreases in the presence of glucose, fructose, invert sugar, dextrans, hetastarch, sodium bicarbonate, and lactate. It is recommended that reconstituted solutions of ampicillin sodium for injection should be given within 24 hours of preparation, and should be stored at 2° to 8° but should not be frozen. Solutions for infusion are stable for varying periods and details are given in licensed product information.

References.

1. Lynn B. The stability and administration of intravenous penicillins. *Br J Intraven Ther* 1981; **2**(Mar): 22–39.

Ampicillin Trihydrate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Ampicilin trihydrát; Ampicilina trihidrato; Ampicilinas trihidratas; Ampicillin; Ampicilline trihydratée; Ampicillin-trihidrát; Ampicillintrihydrat; Ampicillinum trihydricum; Ampicylina trójwodna; Ampisilliinitrihydraatti.

Ампициллин Тригидрат

$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S,3H_2O$ = 403.5.

CAS — 7177-48-2.

ATC — J01CA01; S01AA19.

ATC Vet — QJ01CA01; QS01AA19.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Viet.* In *Chin.* and *Jpn* under the title Ampicillin. *Int.* and *US* permit anhydrous or the trihydrate under the title Ampicillin.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ampicillin Trihydrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol and in fatty oils. It dissolves in dilute solutions of acids and of alkali hydroxides. A 0.25% solution in water has a pH of 3.5 to 5.5. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Ampicillin). It is anhydrous or contains three molecules of water of hydration. A white, practically odourless crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water and in methyl alcohol; insoluble in carbon tetrachloride, in chloroform, and in benzene. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 3.5 and 6.0. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.213.

Skin rashes are among the most common adverse effects and are generally either urticarial or maculopapular; the urticarial reactions are typical of penicillin hypersensitivity, while the erythematous maculopapular eruptions are characteristic of ampicillin and amoxicillin and often appear more than 7 days after commencing treatment. Such rashes may be due to hypersensitivity to the beta-lactam moiety or to the amino group in the side-chain, or to a toxic reaction. The occurrence of a maculopapular rash during ampicillin use does not necessarily preclude the subsequent use of other penicillins. However, since it may be difficult in practice to distinguish between hypersensitive and toxic responses, skin testing for hypersensitivity may be advisable before another penicillin is used in patients who have had ampicillin rashes. Most patients with infectious mononucleosis develop a maculopapular rash when treated with ampicillin, and patients with other lymphoid disorders such as lymphatic leukaemia, and possibly those with HIV infection, also appear to be at higher risk. More serious skin reactions may occur and erythema multiforme associated with ampicillin has occasionally been reported.

Gastrointestinal adverse effects, particularly diarrhoea and nausea and vomiting, occur quite often, usually after oral use. Pseudomembranous colitis has also been reported.

Precautions

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.214.

Ampicillin should be stopped if a skin rash occurs. It should preferably not be given to patients with infectious mononucleosis since they are especially susceptible to ampicillin-induced skin rashes; patients with lymphatic leukaemia or possibly HIV infection may also be at increased risk of developing skin rashes.

Myasthenia gravis. The symptoms of a woman with myasthenia gravis were exacerbated when she was given ampicillin.[1]

1. Argov Z, *et al.* Ampicillin may aggravate clinical and experimental myasthenia gravis. *Arch Neurol* 1986; **43**: 255–6.

Sodium content. Each g of ampicillin sodium contains about 2.7 mmol of sodium.

Interactions

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.214.

Allopurinol. An increased frequency of skin rashes has been reported in patients receiving ampicillin or amoxicillin, with allopurinol, compared with those receiving the antibacterial alone,[1] but this could not be confirmed in a subsequent study.[2]

1. Jick H, Porter JB. Potentiation of ampicillin skin reactions by allopurinol or hyperuricemia. *J Clin Pharmacol* 1981; **21:** 456–8.
2. Hoigné R, *et al.* Occurrence of exanthems in relation to aminopenicillin preparations and allopurinol. *N Engl J Med* 1987; **316**: 1217.

Chloroquine. The absorption of ampicillin has been reduced in healthy subjects taking chloroquine.[1]

1. Ali HM. Reduced ampicillin bioavailability following oral coadministration with chloroquine. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 1985; **15:** 781–4.

Antimicrobial Action

Ampicillin is a beta-lactam antibiotic. It is bactericidal and has a similar mode of action to that of benzylpenicillin (p.214), but as an aminopenicillin with an amino group side-chain attached to the basic penicillin structure, ampicillin is better able to penetrate the outer membrane of some Gram-negative bacteria and has a broader spectrum of activity.

Spectrum of activity. Ampicillin resembles benzylpenicillin in its action against Gram-positive organisms, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and other streptococci, but, with the possible exception of activity against *Enterococcus faecalis*, it is slightly less potent than benzylpenicillin. *Listeria monocytogenes* is highly sensitive. The Gram-negative cocci *Moraxella catarrhalis* (*Branhamella catarrhalis*), *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and *N. meningitidis* are sensitive. Ampicillin is more active than benzylpenicillin against some Gram-negative bacilli, including *Haemophilus influenzae* and Enterobacteriaceae such as *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Salmonella* and *Shigella* spp. It is inactive against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Ampicillin also has activity similar to benzylpenicillin against other organisms including many anaerobes and *Actinomyces* spp.

Activity with other antimicrobials. There is synergy against some beta-lactamase-producing organisms between ampicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitors such as clavulanic acid or sulbactam, and also penicillinase-stable drugs such as cloxacillin or flucloxacillin. Synergy has also been shown between ampicillin and aminoglycosides against a range of organisms, including enterococci. Variable effects ranging from synergy to antagonism have been reported between ampicillin and other beta lactams, bacteriostatic drugs such as chloramphenicol, and rifampicin.

Resistance. Like benzylpenicillin, ampicillin is inactivated by beta lactamases, although other mechanisms may be responsible for resistance in some species. There are geographical variations in the incidence of resistance, but most staphylococci and many strains of *E. coli*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, and *Salmonella* and *Shigella* spp. are resistant.

Pharmacokinetics

Ampicillin is relatively resistant to inactivation by gastric acid and is moderately well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract after oral doses. Food can interfere with the absorption of ampicillin so doses should pref-

erably be taken at least 30 minutes before meals. Peak concentrations in plasma are attained in about 1 to 2 hours and after a 500-mg oral dose are reported to range from 3 to 6 micrograms/mL.

Peak plasma concentrations of ampicillin after a 500-mg intramuscular dose given as the sodium salt occur within about 1 hour and are reported to range from 7 to 14 micrograms/mL.

Ampicillin is widely distributed and therapeutic concentrations can be achieved in ascitic, pleural, and joint fluids. It crosses the placenta and small amounts are distributed into breast milk. There is little diffusion into the CSF except when the meninges are inflamed. About 20% is bound to plasma proteins and the plasma half-life is about 1 to 1.5 hours, but this may be increased in neonates, the elderly, and patients with renal impairment; in severe renal impairment half-lives of 7 to 20 hours have been reported.

Ampicillin is metabolised to some extent to penicilloic acid which is excreted in the urine.

Renal clearance of ampicillin occurs partly by glomerular filtration and partly by tubular secretion; it is reduced by probenecid. About 20 to 40% of an oral dose may be excreted unchanged in the urine in 6 hours; urinary concentrations have ranged from 0.25 to 1 mg/mL after a dose of 500 mg. After parenteral use about 60 to 80% is excreted in the urine within 6 hours. Ampicillin is removed by haemodialysis. High concentrations are reached in bile; it undergoes enterohepatic recycling and some is excreted in the faeces.

Ampicillin with sulbactam. The pharmacokinetics of ampicillin and sulbactam are broadly similar and neither appears to affect the other to any great extent.

Uses and Administration

Ampicillin is used in the treatment of a variety of infections due to susceptible organisms (see Antimicrobial Action, above). They include biliary-tract infections, bronchitis, endocarditis, gastro-enteritis (including salmonella enteritis and shigellosis), gonorrhoea, listeriosis, meningitis, perinatal streptococcal infections (intrapartum prophylaxis against group B streptococci), peritonitis, pneumonia, septicaemia, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, and urinary-tract infections. Resistance to ampicillin is increasingly a problem in some infections, for example, gonorrhoea, pneumococcal infections, respiratory-tract infections due to *Haemophilus influenzae* or *Moraxella catarrhalis* (*Branhamella catarrhalis*), *Salmonella* infections, shigellosis, and infections due to *Escherichia coli*. For details of these infections and their treatment, see under Choice of Antibacterial, p.162. If beta-lactamase-producing organisms are present, ampicillin can be given with a beta-lactamase inhibitor such as sulbactam (see below) or a penicillinase-resistant drug such as cloxacillin, dicloxacillin, or flucloxacillin (known as co-fluampicil). It may also be used with an aminoglycoside to increase the spectrum of organisms covered; it is advisable to give the injections separately.

Administration and dosage. The dosage of ampicillin will depend on the severity of the disease, the age of the patient, and renal function. Ampicillin is usually given orally as the trihydrate and by injection as the sodium salt. Doses are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of ampicillin; 1.06 g of ampicillin sodium and 1.15 g of ampicillin trihydrate are each equivalent to about 1 g of ampicillin.

The usual adult oral dose is 0.25 to 1 g every 6 hours taken at least 30 minutes before or 2 hours after food. Children may be given half the adult dose. The usual adult dose by injection is 500 mg every 4 to 6 hours intramuscularly or by slow intravenous injection over 3 to 5 minutes or by infusion. Again, children may be given half the adult dose.

For urinary-tract infections, ampicillin 500 mg is given orally every 8 hours.

For typhoid and paratyphoid fever where *Salmonella typhi* strains remain sensitive to ampicillin, an oral dose of 1 to 2 g may be given every 6 hours for 2 weeks for acute infections, and for 4 to 12 weeks in carriers. An intramuscular dose of 10 mg/kg (maximum dose 250 mg) every 6 hours for 4 to 6 weeks has been suggested for children who are chronic carriers.

Ampicillin 2 g given with probenecid 1 g, as a single oral dose, has been used in the treatment of uncomplicated gonorrhoea in areas where gonococci remain sensitive; repeated doses are recommended in females.

In meningitis, higher parenteral doses of 2 to 3 g given intravenously every 4 or 6 hours have been suggested. For infants and children with meningitis, an intravenous dose of 150 mg/kg daily in divided doses may be given; a dose of 50 mg/kg (maximum 3 g) every 4 to 6 hours has also been suggested. Neonates may be given a dose of 50 mg/kg every 12 hours for those under 1 week of age, or every 8 hours for older neonates.

For intrapartum prophylaxis against group B streptococcal infection in the neonate, a maternal dose of 2 g by intravenous injection initially then 1 g every 4 hours until delivery has been suggested.

Ampicillin may also be given by other routes, usually as a supplement to systemic therapy. Intraperitoneal or intrapleural injections are given in a dose of 500 mg daily dissolved in 5 to 10 mL of water. For intra-articular injection, ampicillin 500 mg daily is given dissolved in up to 5 mL of water or a solution of procaine hydrochloride 0.5%.

Ampicillin benzathine has also been given by intramuscular injection.

Ampicillin with sulbactam. The sodium salts of ampicillin and sulbactam (p.335) may be given intramuscularly or intravenously in the treatment of infections due to beta-lactamase-producing organisms. Doses are expressed in terms of the equivalent amounts of ampicillin and sulbactam; available injections contain ampicillin and sulbactam in the ratio 2:1, respectively. The usual dose is ampicillin 1 g with sulbactam 500 mg every 6 hours; doses may be doubled in severe infections.

For oral use sultamicillin (p.344), a mutual prodrug of ampicillin and sulbactam, may be given.

Administration in renal impairment. The dose of ampicillin should be reduced, or the dose interval increased, in severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 10 mL/minute). Patients undergoing dialysis should receive an additional dose after the session.

Preparations

BP 2008: Ampicillin Capsules; Ampicillin Injection; Ampicillin Oral Suspension; Co-fluampicil Capsules; Co-fluampicil Oral Suspension;
USP 31: Ampicillin and Probenecid for Oral Suspension; Ampicillin and Sulbactam for Injection; Ampicillin Capsules; Ampicillin for Injectable Suspension; Ampicillin for Injection; Ampicillin for Oral Suspension; Ampicillin Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Alpovex; Aminoxidin†; Ampi-Bis; Ampi†; Ampicler; Ampigen; Ampigrand; Ampinox; Ampitenk; Ampixen; Atecilina; Bactilina; Decilina†; Fabopcilina; Galcicilina†; Grampenil†; Histopen; Poenbiotico†; Trifacilina; Trimicro; Welticilina; ***Austral.:*** Alphacin; Ampicyn; Austrapen; Ibimicyn; ***Austria:*** Standacillin; ***Belg.:*** Pentrexyl; ***Braz.:*** Ampi; Ampicilfan; Ampiciklyna†; Ampicil; Ampicilab; Ampicilase; Ampicilib†; Ampicilil; Ampicilon; Ampicimax†; Ampicinal†; Ampifar†; Ampigran; Ampilozin; Ampitrat†; Ampival†; Ampixin†; Amplacilina; Amplacin; Amplibac; Amplofen†; Bacterinil†; Binotal; Bipencil†; Cilinon; Cilipen; Emicilin; Expectocilin; Gonol; Gramcilina; Lifacilina†; Notacilin†; Praticilin†; Tandrexin†; ***Canad.:*** Apo-Ampi; Nu-Ampi; ***Cz.:*** Apo-Ampi†; Penstabil†; Standacillin†; ***Denm.:*** Doktacillin†; Pentrexyl; ***Fin.:*** A-Pen; ***Fr.:*** Totapen; ***Ger.:*** Binotal; ***Gr.:*** Copercilex; Isticilline; Pentrexyl; ***Hong Kong:*** Amprexyl; Dhacillin†; Pamecil; Penbritin†; Penodil; Pentrexyl; ***Hung.:*** Penstabil†; Semicillin; Standacillin; ***India:*** Ampilin; Ampipen; Ampisyn; Aristocillin; Biocilin; Campicillin; Ipacillin†; Roscillin; Synthocilin; ***Indon.:*** Ambiopi; Amcillin; Ampi; Arcocillin; Binotal; Biopensyn; Cetacillin; Corsacillin; Kalpicilin; Opicillin; Parpicillin; Penbiotic; Penbritin; Polypen; Primacillin; Sanpicillin; Standacillin; Ultrapen; Viccillin; Xepacillin; ***Irl.:*** Clonamp; Novapen; Penbritin; ***Israel:*** Penibrin; ***Ital.:*** Ampilisa†; Ampilux; Ampiplus Simplex; Amplital; Amplizer; Ibimicyn†; Pentrexyl; ***Malaysia:*** Ampilin; Biocil†; Pamecil; Setcillin†; Standacillin; ***Mex.:*** Acilmed; Alphapen; Alvedrin; Am-An; Ambidrin; Ambiosol; Ampex; Ampi-Quim; Ampi-Tecno; Ampibal†; Ampicidar†; Ampidrat†; Ampigrin; Ampilon†; Ampimex; Ampiset†; Amprexyn; Amsapen; Anglopen; Azpencil; Bestcilina-A; Binotal; Bremecina; Brupen; Deamcilina; Dibacilina; Diferin; Expicin; Flamicina; Gramipen-F; Iqfacilina; Lampicin; Marovilina; Meprizina; Mexapin; Mibiot; Omnipen; Pebiot; Penbritin; Pentiver; Pentrexyl; Procilina; Prodifer; Promecilina; Rayepen†; Sinaplin; Tronex; Yapamicin; Zumorin; ***Neth.:*** Pentrexyl†; ***Norw.:*** Pentrexyl; ***Philipp.:*** Aldribid; Ampicin; Ampinex; Bactimed; Clovillin; Eurocin; Excillin; Gramcil; Obocil; Panacta; Penbritin; Pentrexyl; Picaplin; Polypen; Rotocin; Shinapen; Vatacil; ***Port.:*** Amplifar; Cilin†; Estreptobroncol; Hiperbiotico; Hiperbiotico Retard; ***S.Afr.:*** Ampimax; Ampipen; Be-Ampicil; Penbritin; Penrite; Petercillin; Ranamp; Spectracil; ***Singapore:*** Ampilin; Dhacillin; Pamecil†; Pricillin†; Standacillin; ***Spain:*** Ampiplus; Antibiopen; Britapen; Gobemicina; Nuvapen; ***Swed.:*** Doktacillin; ***Thai.:*** Amcillin†; Amilin; Ampicyn; Ampilin; Ampillin†; Ampra; Amprexyl; Ampro†; Eracillin; Penbritin; Pencotrex; Pentrexyl; Siampicil; Sumapen; Vacillin; Viccillin; ***Turk.:*** Alfasilin; Ampisid; Ampsina; Neosilin; Penbisin; Silina; ***UAE:*** Julphapen; ***UK:*** Magnapen; Penbritin; Rimacillin; ***USA:*** Principen; ***Venez.:*** Alampen; Ampen†; Ampenina; Ampiga†; Ampilan; Arcocilin; Fibrapen†; Intrapen†; Neoampicil†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Aminoxidin Sulbactam; Ampi-Bis Plus; Ampigen SB; Amplibenzatin Bronquial; Aseptobron Ampicilina†; Cronopen Balsamico; Grampenil Bronquial†; Meticil; Prixin; Unasyna; Unsayna†; ***Austria:*** Unasyn; ***Braz.:*** Ambezetal; Amplotal; Benzotal; Combactan; Durapen; Optacilin; Parenzyme Ampicilina; Sulbacter†; Unasyn; Urobiotic†; Uropielon; ***Chile:*** Unasyn; ***Cz.:*** Ampiclox†; Unasyn; ***Fr.:*** Unacim; ***Ger.:*** Unacid; ***Gr.:*** Begalin-P; ***Hong Kong:*** Ampiclox†; APT-Ampicloxa; Pamedox; Roscilox; Unasyn; ***Hung.:*** Unasyn; ***India:*** Adilox; Ampilox; Ampilox-LB; Amplus; Ampoxin; Ampoxin-LB; Campicillin Plus; Campilox; Clax; Megaclox; Megaclox LB; Megapen; Sulbacin; ***Irl.:*** Ampiclox†; ***Israel:*** Unasyn; ***Ital.:*** Ampiplus†; Amplium; Bethacil; Diamplicil†; Loricin; Unasyn; ***Jpn:*** Sulperazon†; Unasyn-S†; ***Malaysia:*** Sulbacin; Unasyn; ***Mex.:*** Ampiclox-D; Anglotex; Bisolvon A; Brucilina; Brupen Compuesto; Diamprex; Doxapen; Mucolin A; Panac; Panac K; Pentibrom; Pentidix; Pentrexyl Expec; Unasyna; ***Philipp.:*** Unasyn; ***Pol.:*** Unasyn; ***Rus.:*** Oxamp (Оксамп)†; Sultasin (Сультасин); Unasyn (Уназин); ***S.Afr.:*** Ampiclox; Apen; Cloxam; Megamox; Ranclosil†; ***Singapore:*** Unasyn; ***Spain:*** Ampilevel; Espectral†; Espectrosira†; Gobemicina Retard; Maxicilina; Penisintex Bronquial†; Pulminflamatoria†; Pulmosterin Retard; Retarpen; Retarpen Balsamico†; Retarpen Mucolitico†; Ultrapenil; Unasyn; ***Thai.:*** Ampiclox; Sulam; Unasyn; Viccillin-S; ***Turk.:*** Azosilin; Combicid; Duobak; Duobaktam; Duocid; Nobecid; Sulbaksit; Sulcid; Sultasid; ***UK:*** Magnapen; ***USA:*** Unasyn; ***Venez.:*** Ampibactan; Ampitren†; Fipexiam; Sinif; Unasyn.

Apramycin *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

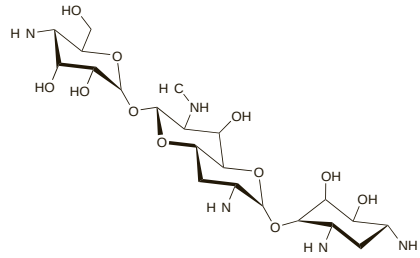
47657; Apramicina; Apramycine; Apramycinum; EL-857; EL-857/820; Nebramycin Factor 2. 4-*O*-[(2*R*,3*R*,4a*S*,6*R*,7*S*,8*R*,8a*R*)-3-Amino-6-(4-amino-4-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-8-hydroxy-7-methylaminoperhydropyrano[3,2-*b*]pyran-2-yl]-2-deoxystreptamine.

Апрамицин

$C_{21}H_{41}N_5O_{11}$ = 539.6.

CAS — 37321-09-8.

ATC Vet — QA07AA92; QJ01GB90; QJ51GB90.



Apramycin Sulfate *(rINNM)*

Apramycin Sulphate *(BANM)*; Apramycine, Sulfate d'; Apramycini Sulfas; Apramycinsulfat; Apramysiinisulfaatti; Sulfato de apramicina.

Апрамицина Сульфат

$C_{21}H_{41}N_5O_{11},2/H_2SO_4$ = 784.8.

CAS — 41194-16-5.

Pharmacopoeias. In *BP(Vet)*.
BP(Vet) 2008 (Apramycin Sulphate). The sulfate of an antibiotic produced by certain strains of *Streptomyces tenebrarius* or by other means. The potency is not less than 430 units per mg, calculated with reference to the anhydrous substance. A light brown hygroscopic powder or granular material. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol, in acetone, in ether, and in methyl alcohol.

Profile

Apramycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic used as the sulfate in veterinary practice for the treatment of susceptible infections.