and glomerular filtration; about 60 to 70% of a dose appears within 8 hours as unchanged drug with only small quantities of metabolites. Only small amounts of unchanged drug and metabolites are excreted in the faeces.

Aztreonam is removed by haemodialysis and to a lesser extent by peritoneal dialysis.

◊ Reviews.

1. Mattie H. Clinical pharmacokinetics of aztreonam: an update. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 1994; **26:** 99–106.

Uses and Administration

Aztreonam is a monobactam or monocyclic beta-lactam antibacterial used parenterally as an alternative to aminoglycosides or third-generation cephalosporins for the treatment of infections caused by susceptible Gram-negative aerobic organisms. These have included bone and joint infections, gonorrhoea, intra-abdominal and pelvic infections, lower respiratory-tract infections including pseudomonal infections in patients with cystic fibrosis, meningitis, septicaemia, skin and soft-tissue infections, and urinary-tract infections. For details of these infections and their treatment, see under Choice of Antibacterial, p.162. To broaden the spectrum of activity for empirical treatment of infections, aztreonam should be used with other antibacterials. Use with an aminoglycoside may be of benefit in serious *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infections.

Aztreonam is usually given parenterally by deep intramuscular injection, by slow intravenous injection over 3 to 5 minutes, or by intravenous infusion over 20 to 60 minutes. It is given to adults, in usual doses ranging from 1 to 8 g daily, in divided doses every 6 to 12 hours, according to the severity of the infection. Single doses over 1 g should be given by the intravenous route.

UK licensed product information recommends that infants older than one week and children be given aztreonam 30 mg/kg every 6 or 8 hours. For severe infections, children of 2 years or older may be given 50 mg/kg every 6 or 8 hours up to a maximum total daily dose of 8 g. Although not licensed in the UK for neonates less than one week old, the *BNFC* suggests a dose of 30 mg/kg every 12 hours. In the USA the dose for children from 9 months of age is 30 mg/kg every 8 hours for mild to moderate infection, or every 6 to 8 hours in moderate to severe infection up to a maximum total daily dose of 120 mg/kg.

For details of dosage in patients with renal impairment, see below.

A single intramuscular dose of 1 g has been recommended for the treatment of gonorrhoea or cystitis.

Aztreonam lysine is under investigation for inhalational use in respiratory-tract infections.

◊ General references.

1. Brogden RN, Heel RC. Aztreonam: a review of its antibacterial activity, pharmacokinetic properties and therapeutic use. *Drugs* 1986; **31:** 96–130.
2. Neu HC. ed. Aztreonam's role in the treatment of Gram-negative infections. *Am J Med* 1990; **88** (suppl 3C): 1S–43S.
3. Hellinger WC, Brewer NS. Carbapenems and monobactams: imipenem, meropenem, and aztreonam. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1999; **74:** 420–34.

Administration. References to the use of aztreonam (as aztreonam lysine) by inhalation in the treatment of airway infections in patients with cystic fibrosis.[1,2]

1. Gibson RL, *et al*. Microbiology, safety, and pharmacokinetics of aztreonam lysinate for inhalation in patients with cystic fibrosis. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2006; **41:** 656–65.
2. Retsch-Bogart GZ, *et al*. A phase 2 study of aztreonam lysine for inhalation to treat patients with cystic fibrosis and Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2008; **43:** 47–58.

Administration in renal impairment. Dosage of aztreonam should be reduced in moderate to severe renal impairment. Patients with renal impairment may be given a usual initial dose followed by a maintenance dose adjusted according to creatinine clearance (CC):

- CC 10 to 30 mL/minute: half the initial dose
- CC less than 10 mL/minute: one-quarter of the initial dose
- haemodialysis patients: a supplementary dose of one-eighth of the initial dose may be given after each dialysis session

Preparations

USP 31: Aztreonam for Injection; Aztreonam Injection.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Azactam†; ***Austral.:*** Azactam; ***Austria:*** Azactam; ***Belg.:*** Azactam; ***Braz.:*** Azactam; ***Chile:*** Azactam; ***Cz.:*** Azactam; ***Denm.:*** Azactam; ***Fin.:*** Azactam; ***Fr.:*** Azactam; ***Ger.:*** Azactam; ***Gr.:*** Azactam; Aztreotic†; ***Hong Kong:*** Azactam; ***India:*** Azenam; Trezam†; ***Irl.:*** Azactam; ***Israel:*** Azactam†; ***Ital.:*** Azactam; Primbactam; ***Jpn:*** Azactam; ***Mex.:*** Monobac; ***Norw.:*** Azactam; ***NZ:*** Azactam; ***Philipp.:*** Azactam; ***Pol.:*** Azactam; ***Port.:*** Azactam; ***S.Afr.:*** Azactam; ***Singapore:*** Azactam; ***Spain:*** Azactam; Urobactam†; ***Swed.:*** Azactam; ***Switz.:*** Azactam; ***UK:*** Azactam; ***USA:*** Azactam; ***Venez.:*** Azactam.

Bacampicillin Hydrochloride *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Ampicillin Ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl Hydrochloride; Bacampicilline, chlorhydrate de; Bacampicillini hydrochloridum; Bakampicilin-hydrochlorid; Bakampicilino hidrochloridas; Bakampicillin-hidroklorid; Bakampicillinhydroklorid; Bakampisilin Hidroklorür; Bakampisilliinihydrokloridi; Carampicillin; EPC-272; Hidrocloruro de bacampicilina. 1-(Ethoxycarbonyloxy)ethyl (6*R*)-6-(α-D-phenylglycylamino)penicillanate hydrochloride.

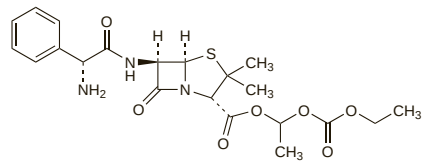
Бакампициллина Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{27}N_3O_7S,HCl$ = 502.0.

CAS — 50972-17-3 (bacampicillin); 37661-08-8 (bacampicillin hydrochloride).

ATC — J01CA06.

ATC Vet — QJ01CA06.



(bacampicillin)

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bacampicillin Hydrochloride). A white or almost white hygroscopic powder or granules. Soluble in water and in dichloromethane; freely soluble in alcohol. A 2% solution in water has a pH of 3.0 to 4.5. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Bacampicillin Hydrochloride). A white or practically white, hygroscopic, powder. Soluble in water and in dichloromethane; freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; very slightly soluble in ether. pH of a 2% solution in water is between 3.0 and 4.5. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Ampicillin, p.204. Diarrhoea has been reported to occur less frequently with bacampicillin.

Interactions

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.214.

Antimicrobial Action

Bacampicillin has the antimicrobial action of ampicillin *in vivo* (p.204). It possesses no intrinsic activity and needs to be hydrolysed to ampicillin.

Pharmacokinetics

Bacampicillin is more rapidly and completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract than ampicillin, to which it is hydrolysed in the intestinal wall and plasma. Peak plasma-ampicillin concentrations occur about 30 to 60 minutes after oral doses, and are about 2 to 3 times those after an equivalent dose of ampicillin. The absorption of bacampicillin from tablets does not appear to be affected by the presence of food in the stomach. About 75% of a dose is excreted in the urine as ampicillin within 8 hours.

Uses and Administration

Bacampicillin has actions and uses similar to those of ampicillin (p.205) to which it is rapidly hydrolysed in the body. It is given orally as the hydrochloride in adult doses of 0.8 to 2.4 g daily, in 2 divided doses; children over 5 years of age have been given 25 to 50 mg/kg daily in 2 divided doses.

In uncomplicated gonorrhoea a single dose of bacampicillin hydrochloride 1.6 g with probenecid 1 g may be given in areas where gonococci remain sensitive.

Preparations

USP 31: Bacampicillin Hydrochloride for Oral Suspension; Bacampicillin Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Penglobe; ***Belg.:*** Bacampicin†; ***Canad.:*** Penglobe†; ***Cz.:*** Penglobe†; ***Fr.:*** Bacampicine†; Penglobe†; ***Ger.:*** Ambacamp†; ***Hong Kong:*** Penglobe†; ***Hung.:*** Penglobe†; ***India:*** Penglobe; ***Ital.:*** Ampibac†; Bacacil; Bacagen; Bacasint; Bacattiv†; Bacillin; Bakam; Campixen†; Penglobe; Polibiotic†; Rebacil; Winnipeg; ***Malaysia:*** Penbaccin†; Penglobe†; ***Mex.:*** Penglobe†; ***Philipp.:*** Penglobe; ***Port.:*** Bacampicin†; ***Spain:*** Ambaxino†; Penglobe†; ***Swed.:*** Penglobe†; ***Thai.:*** Penglobe†; ***Turk.:*** Bakamsilin; Penbak.

Bacitracin *(BAN, rINN)*

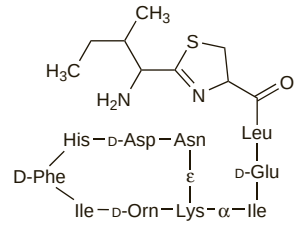
Bacitracina; Bacitracinas; Bacitracine; Bacitracinum; Bacytracyna; Basitrasiini; Basitrasin.

Бацитрацин

CAS — 1405-87-4.

ATC — D06AX05; R02AB04.

ATC Vet — QA07AA93; QD06AX05; QR02AB04.



(bacitracin A)

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bacitracin). Mixture of antimicrobial polypeptides produced by certain strains of *Bacillus licheniformis* or *B. subtilis*. The potency is not less than 60 units/mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. A white or almost white hygroscopic powder. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Store at a temperature of 8° to 15° in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Bacitracin). A mixture of polypeptides produced by the growth of an organism of the *licheniformis* group of *Bacillus subtilis* (Bacillaceae). The main components are bacitracins A, B1, B2, and B3. It has a potency of not less than 65 units/mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. It is a white to pale buff, hygroscopic powder, odourless or having a slight odour. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in glacial acetic acid, and in methyl alcohol, the solution in the organic solvents usually showing some insoluble residue; insoluble in acetone, in chloroform, and in ether. Its solutions deteriorate rapidly at room temperature. It is precipitated from its solutions and is inactivated by salts of many of the heavy metals. pH of a solution in water containing 10 000 units/mL is between 5.5 and 7.5. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 8° to 15°.

Bacitracin Zinc *(BANM, rINNM)*

Bacitracin zinečnatý komplex; Bacitracina zinc; Bacitracin-cink; Bacitracine Zincique; Bacitracine-zinc; Bacitracino cinko kompleksas; Bacitracins Zinc Complex; Bacitracinum Zincicum; Bacitracinum zincum; Bacytracyna cynkowa; Sinkkibasitrasiini; Zinc Bacitracin; Zinci Bacitracinum; Zinkbacitracin.

Цинка Бацитрацин

CAS — 1405-89-6.

ATC — D06AX05; R02AB04.

ATC Vet — QD06AX05; QR02AB04.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bacitracin Zinc). The zinc complex of bacitracin. The potency is not less than 60 units/mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. A white or light-yellowish-grey hygroscopic powder. Slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. The filtrate of a saturated solution has a pH of 6.0 to 7.5. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Bacitracin Zinc). The zinc complex of bacitracin, which consists of a mixture of antimicrobial polypeptides, the main components being bacitracins A, B1, B2, and B3. It has a potency of not less than 65 units/mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. It contains not less than 4% and not more than 6% of zinc, calculated with reference to the dried substance. A white or pale tan, hygroscopic powder, odourless or having a slight odour. Sparingly soluble in water. pH of a saturated solution in water is between 6.0 and 7.5. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 8° to 15°.

Incompatibility. Bacitracin was slowly inactivated in bases containing stearyl alcohol, cholesterol, polyoxyethylene derivatives, and sodium laurilsulfate, and was rapidly inactivated in bases containing water, macrogols, propylene glycol, glycerol, cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, ichthammol, phenol, and tannic acid.[1]

1. Plaxco JM, Husa WJ. The effect of various substances on the antibacterial activity of bacitracin in ointments. *J Am Pharm Assoc (Sci)* 1956; **45:** 141–5.

Stability. Bacitracin zinc was more stable than bacitracin and could be stored for 18 months at temperatures up to 40° without appreciable loss of activity. Lozenges of bacitracin zinc and ointments and tablets containing bacitracin zinc with neomycin were more stable than the corresponding bacitracin preparations. Bacitracin zinc was less bitter than bacitracin and the taste was more readily disguised.[1]

1. Gross HM, *et al*. Zinc bacitracin in pharmaceutical preparations. *Drug Cosmet Ind* 1954; **75:** 612–13.

Units
The second International Standard Preparation (1964) of bacitracin zinc contains 74 units/mg.

Adverse Effects and Precautions
Systemic bacitracin may produce severe nephrotoxicity, resulting in renal failure due to tubular and glomerular necrosis. Renal function should be determined before, and daily during, therapy. Fluid intake and urinary output should be maintained to avoid kidney toxicity. If renal toxicity occurs, bacitracin should be stopped. Use with other nephrotoxic drugs should be avoided (see Interactions, below).

Nausea and vomiting may occur, as well as pain at the site of injection. Hypersensitivity reactions, including rashes and anaphylaxis, have occurred with both systemic, and more rarely with topical, use.

Interactions
Additive nephrotoxicity would be anticipated if bacitracin were given systemically with other nephrotoxic drugs, particularly colistin, kanamycin, neomycin, polymyxin B, and streptomycin; such use should be avoided.. Bacitracin is reported to enhance the neuromuscular blocking action of certain drugs, such as neuromuscular blockers and anaesthetics, if given during surgery or postoperatively.

Antimicrobial Action
Bacitracin interferes with bacterial cell wall synthesis by blocking the function of the lipid carrier molecule that transfers cell wall subunits across the cell membrane. It is active against many Gram-positive bacteria including staphylococci, streptococci (particularly group A streptococci), corynebacteria, and clostridia. It is also active against *Actinomyces*, *Treponema pallidum*, and some Gram-negative species such as *Neisseria* and *Haemophilus influenzae*, although most Gram-negative organisms are resistant.

Acquired bacterial resistance to bacitracin rarely occurs, but resistant strains of staphylococci have been detected.

Pharmacokinetics
Bacitracin is not appreciably absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract or from intact or denuded skin, wounds, or mucous membranes; however, systemic absorption has been reported after peritoneal lavage. It is rapidly absorbed when given by intramuscular injection. Bacitracin readily diffuses into pleural and ascitic fluids but little passes into the CSF. About 10 to 40% of a single injected dose is excreted slowly by glomerular filtration and appears in the urine within 24 hours.

Uses and Administration
Bacitracin and bacitracin zinc are applied **topically** (as a cream, ointment, dusting powder, or ophthalmic ointment), often with other antibacterials such as neomycin and polymyxin B, and sometimes with corticosteroids, in the treatment of local infections due to susceptible organisms. Typical concentrations of bacitracin or bacitracin zinc in such products are 250 to 500 units/g. Absorption from open wounds and from the bladder or peritoneal cavity may lead to adverse effects, although the dose-limiting toxicity of combined preparations is considered to be due to neomycin.

Parenteral use of bacitracin is usually avoided because of nephrotoxicity but it may be given intramuscularly for the treatment of infants with staphylococcal pneumonia and empyema due to susceptible organisms. For details of doses, see below.

Bacitracin has been given **orally** in the treatment of antibiotic-associated colitis due to *Clostridium difficile*.

Administration in children. In the USA, bacitracin may be given intramuscularly for the treatment of infants with staphylococcal pneumonia and empyema due to susceptible organisms. Infants weighing less than 2.5 kg may be given a dose of 900 units/kg daily in 2 or 3 divided doses; those weighing more than 2.5 kg may be given 1000 units/kg daily in 2 or 3 divided doses.

Preparations
BP 2008: Polymyxin and Bacitracin Eye Ointment;
USP 31: Bacitracin and Polymyxin B Sulfate Topical Aerosol; Bacitracin for Injection; Bacitracin Ointment; Bacitracin Ophthalmic Ointment; Bacitracin Zinc and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ointment; Bacitracin Zinc and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ophthalmic Ointment; Bacitracin Zinc Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates and Bacitracin Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates and Bacitracin Ophthalmic Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates and Bacitracin Zinc Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates and Bacitracin Zinc Ophthalmic Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin Zinc, and Hydrocortisone Acetate Ophthalmic Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin Zinc, and Hydrocortisone Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin Zinc, and Hydrocortisone Ophthalmic Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin Zinc, and Lidocaine Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin, and Hydrocortisone Acetate Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin, and Hydrocortisone Acetate Ophthalmic Ointment; Neomycin and Polymyxin B Sulfates, Bacitracin, and Lidocaine Ointment; Neomycin Sulfate and Bacitracin Ointment; Neomycin Sulfate and Bacitracin Zinc Ointment; Polymyxin B Sulfate and Bacitracin Zinc Topical Aerosol; Polymyxin B Sulfate and Bacitracin Zinc Topical Powder.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Rhinocillin B†; ***Canad.:*** Baciguent; Baciject; Bacitin; ***USA:*** Ak-Tracin†; Baci-IM; ***Venez.:*** Baciderm.

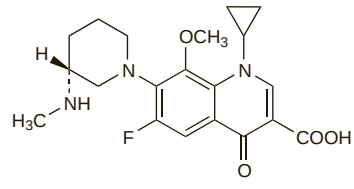
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Biotaer an Caramelos; Biotaer Gamma†; Biotaer Nebulizable; Biotaer Ultrason Nebulizable†; Butimerin; Carnot Colutorio; Cicatrex; Nebapol B†; ***Austral.:*** Cicatrin; Nemdyn; Neosporin; ***Austria:*** Baneocin; Cicatrex; Eucillin; Nebacetin; ***Belg.:*** Nebacetine; Neobacitracine; ***Braz.:*** Anaseptil; Antiseptin†; Bacidermina; Bacigen; Bacinantrat†; Bacineo†; Bactoderm; Belcetin†; Cicatrene; Cicatrizan†; Cutiderm; Dermacetin-Ped†; Dermase; Epicitrin; Ferid; Kindcetin; Nebacetin; Nebaciderme; Nebacimed; Nebacitrin†; Nebactrina†; Nebalon†; Neobacina†; Neobacipan†; Neocetrin; Neotop; Neotricin; Polysporin; Pomacetin†; Rinogerol†; Teutomicin; ***Canad.:*** Antibiotique Onguent; Bacimyxin; Band-Aid Antibiotic; Bioderm; Cicatrin; Cortimyxin; Cortisporin; Johnson & Johnson First Aid Ointment†; Neosporin; Neotopic†; Optimyxin; Ozonol Antibiotic Plus; Polycidin†; Polyderm; Polysporin; Polysporin Complete Antibiotic; Polysporin Triple Antibiotic; Polytopic; ***Chile:*** Bacitopic Compuesto; Bacitopic†; Banedif; Banedif Oftalmico; Banedif Oftalmico con Prednisolona; Biodexin†; Dermabiotico; Grifoftal†; Monticina; Nasomin; Oftabiotico; Pensulan; Polvos Antibioticos†; Rinobanedif; Unguento Dermico Antibiotico; ***Cz.:*** Framykoin; Ophthalmo-Framykoin; Ophthalmo-Framykoin Compositum; Pamycon; ***Fin.:*** Bacibact; ***Fr.:*** Bacicoline; Collunovar†; Oropivalone Bacitracine†; ***Ger.:*** Anginomycin†; Bivacyn†; Cicatrex†; Nebacetin; Neobac; Polyspectran; Polyspectran HC; ***Gr.:*** Apobacyn; Lysopaine; Nebacetin; Sopain-Plus; Vioplex-T; ***Hong Kong:*** Bacimycin; Bivacyn; Nebacetin†; Neosporin†; PMS-Baximycin†; Polyfax†; Prednitracin†; ***Hung.:*** Baneocin; Bivacyn; ***India:*** Nebasulf; Neosporin; Neosporin-H; ***Indon.:*** Nebacetin; Netracin; Scanderma Plus; Tracetin; ***Irl.:*** Cicatrin; Polyfax; ***Israel:*** Bamyxin; ***Ital.:*** Bimixin; Cicatrene; Enterostop; Orobicin; ***Malaysia:*** Bacitracin-N; Baneocin; ***Mex.:*** Nebacetina; Neosporin; Polixin; Tribiot; ***Neth.:*** Bacicoline-B; ***Norw.:*** Bacimycin; ***Philipp.:*** BNP Ointment; Terramycin Plus; Trimycin; Trimycin-H; ***Pol.:*** Baneocin; Bivacyn; Multibiotic; Neotopic; Tribiotic; ***Port.:*** Baciderma; Bacitracina Zimaia; Bacitracina-Neo†; Cicatrin; Davimicina†; Dermimade Bacitracina†; Dermobiotico†; Dimicina; Distop; Oralbiotico†; Polisulfade; ***Rus.:*** Baneocin (Банеоцин); ***S.Afr.:*** Cicatrin; Neosporin†; Polysporin; ***Singapore:*** Baneocin; Batramycin; Fast Powder; Polybamycin; ***Spain:*** Bacisporin; Banedif; Dermisone Tri Antibiotic; Dermo Hubber; Edifaringen; Lizipaina; Neo Bacitrin; Oxidermiol Enzima†; Phonal; Pomada Antibiotica; Rinobanedif; Tulgrasum Antibiotico; ***Switz.:*** Bacimycin; Baneopol; Batramycine; Cicatrex; Lysopaine; Nebacetin; Neotracin; Oro-Pivalone; Prednitracin†; ***Thai.:*** Bacal; Banocin; Basina; Biochin†; Genquin; Izac†; Medcin; My-B; Mybacin; Mybacin Dermic; ***Turk.:*** Thiocilline; ***UK:*** Cicatrin†; Polyfax; ***USA:*** Ak-Poly-Bac; Ak-Spore; Betadine First Aid Antibiotics + Moisturizer; Betadine Plus First Aid Antibiotics & Pain Reliever; Cortimycin; Cortisporin†; Lanabiotic†; Mycitracin†; Neocin; Neosporin + Pain Relief; Neosporin†; Neotricin HC; Ocu-Spor-B; Ocutricin; Polycin-B; Polymycin; Polysporin†; Polytracin; Spectrocin Plus†; Tri-Biozene; ***Venez.:*** Dermabiotic.

Balofloxacin *(rINN)*

Balofloxacine; Balofloxacino; Balofloxacinum; Q-35. (±)-1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-[3-(methylamino)piperidino]-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid.

Балофлоксацин

$C_{20}H_{24}FN_3O_4$ = 389.4.
CAS — 127294-70-6.



Profile
Balofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial used in the treatment of urinary-tract infections.

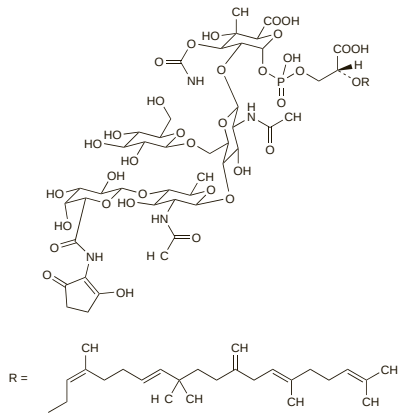
Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Kor.: Q-Roxin.

Bambermycin *(BAN, pINN)*

Bambermicina; Bambermycine; Bambermycins *(USAN)*; Bambermycinum; Flavophospholipol.

Бамбермицин

$C_{69}H_{108}N_5O_{34}P$ = 1582.6 (moenomycin A).
CAS — 11015-37-5 (bambermycin); 76095-39-1 (moenomycin A).



(moenomycin A)

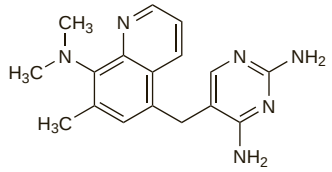
Profile
Bambermycin is an antibacterial complex containing mainly moenomycin A and moenomycin C and which may be obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces bambergiensis* or by other means. It is used as a growth promotor in veterinary practice.

Baquiloprim *(BAN, rINN)*

Bakiloprim; Bakiloprim; Baquiloprima; Baquiloprime; Baquiloprimum; 138OU. 5-(8-Dimethylamino-7-methyl-5-quinolylmethyl)pyrimidin-2,4-diyldiamine.

Бахилоприм

$C_{17}H_{20}N_6$ = 308.4.
CAS — 102280-35-3.



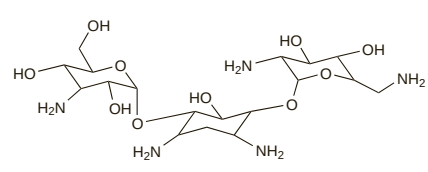
Profile
Baquiloprim is a diaminopyrimidine antibacterial used in veterinary medicine with sulfadimethoxine or sulfadimidine.

Bekanamycin Sulfate *(rINNM)*

Aminodeoxykanamycin Sulphate; Bekanamycin Sulphate; Békanamycine, Sulfate de; Bekanamycini Sulfas; Kanamycin B Sulphate; KDM; NK-1006; Sulfato de bekanamicina. 6-*O*-(3-Amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-2-deoxy-4-*O*-(2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-D-streptamine sulphate.

Беканамицина Сульфат

$C_{18}H_{37}N_5O_{10}.2H_2SO_4$ = 728.7.
CAS — 4696-76-8 (bekanamycin); 70550-99-1 (bekanamycin sulfate).



(bekanamycin)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile
Bekanamycin is an aminoglycoside and is a congener of kanamycin. It has properties similar to those of gentamicin (p.282).