For adults and children the usual dose is 50 mg/kg daily in divided doses every 6 hours; up to 100 mg/kg daily may be given in meningitis or severe infections due to moderately resistant organisms, although these higher doses should be reduced as soon as possible. It has been recommended that treatment should be continued after the patient's temperature has returned to normal for a further 4 days in rickettsial diseases, and for 8 to 10 days in typhoid fever, to minimise the risk of relapse.

Where there is no alternative to the use of chloramphenicol, premature and full-term neonates may be given daily doses of 25 mg/kg, in 4 divided doses, and full-term infants over the age of 2 weeks may be given up to 50 mg/kg daily, in 4 divided doses. Monitoring of plasma concentrations is essential to avoid toxicity.

In patients with hepatic impairment or severe renal impairment, the dose of chloramphenicol may need to be reduced because of decreased metabolism or excretion.

In the treatment of eye infections, chloramphenicol is usually applied as a 0.5% solution or as a 1% ointment.

For bacterial infections in otitis externa, chloramphenicol has been given as ear drops in a strength of 5 or 10%.

Chloramphenicol has also been used in the form of other derivatives including the arginine succinate, the cinnamate, the glycinate, the glycinate sulfate, the palmitoylglycolate, the pantothenate, the steaglate, the stearate, and the hydrogen succinate.

Administration. When parenteral use of chloramphenicol is necessary the intravenous route is generally preferred, although the intramuscular route has been advocated. Adequate serum concentrations after intramuscular injection have been reported,[1,2] although this is contrary to the widely held belief that chloramphenicol sodium succinate is poorly absorbed by this route. Pain on injection was also claimed to be minimal.[1] After a study in children with bacterial meningitis,[3] treatment with intramuscular chloramphenicol for 2 or 3 days followed by oral therapy has been suggested, although a later study[2] found that the intramuscular route produced therapeutic concentrations when the oral route did not. However, it has been said[4] that children describe intramuscular chloramphenicol as amongst the worst treatments they ever receive, and certainly much worse than the insertion of intravenous cannulae.

1. Shann F, *et al.* Absorption of chloramphenicol sodium succinate after intramuscular administration in children. *N Engl J Med* 1985; **313:** 410–14.
2. Weber MW, *et al.* Chloramphenicol pharmacokinetics in infants less than three months of age in the Philippines and The Gambia. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 1999; **18:** 896–901.
3. Shann F, *et al.* Chloramphenicol alone versus chloramphenicol plus penicillin for bacterial meningitis in children. *Lancet* 1985; **ii** 681–3.
4. Coulthard MG, Lamb WH. Antibiotics: intramuscular or intravenous? *Lancet* 1985; **ii:** 1015.

Enterococcal infections. Chloramphenicol has been reported to be effective against vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium*.[1-3] Although no significant effect of chloramphenicol on mortality was found in one small study,[4] a retrospective analysis[5] of the outcomes of 6 patients with bacteraemia due to vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* concluded that chloramphenicol was effective and should be considered as a treatment option.

1. Norris AH, *et al.* Chloramphenicol for the treatment of vancomycin-resistant enterococcal infections. *Clin Infect Dis* 1995; **20:** 1137–44.
2. Papanicolaou GA, *et al.* Nosocomial infections with vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecium in liver transplant recipients: risk factors for acquisition and mortality. *Clin Infect Dis* 1996; **23:** 760–6.
3. Mato SP, *et al.* Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecium meningitis successfully treated with chloramphenicol. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 1999; **18:** 483–4.
4. Lautenbach E, *et al.* The role of chloramphenicol in the treatment of bloodstream infection due to vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus. *Clin Infect Dis* 1998; **27:** 1259–65.
5. Ricaurte JC, *et al.* Chloramphenicol treatment for vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecium bacteremia. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2001; **7:** 17–21.

Preparations

BP 2008: Chloramphenicol Capsules; Chloramphenicol Ear Drops; Chloramphenicol Eye Drops; Chloramphenicol Eye Ointment; Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate Injection;
USP 31: Chloramphenicol and Hydrocortisone Acetate for Ophthalmic Suspension; Chloramphenicol and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ophthalmic Ointment; Chloramphenicol and Prednisolone Ophthalmic Ointment; Chloramphenicol Capsules; Chloramphenicol Cream; Chloramphenicol for Ophthalmic Solution; Chloramphenicol Ophthalmic Ointment; Chloramphenicol Ophthalmic Solution; Chloramphenicol Otic Solution; Chloramphenicol Palmitate Oral Suspension; Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate for Injection; Chloramphenicol, Polymyxin B Sulfate, and Hydrocortisone Acetate Ophthalmic Ointment.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: A-Solmicina-C†; Anuar; Bio-Gelin†; Bioticaps; Chloromycetin; Farmicetina; Isopto Fenicol; Klonalfenicol; Pluscloran; Poenfenicol; Quemicetina; Quotal NF†; ***Austral.:*** Chloromycetin; Chlorsig; ***Austria:*** Halomycetin; Kemicetin; Oleomycetin; ***Belg.:*** Isopto Fenicol; Kemicetina†; ***Braz.:*** Amplobiotic†; Arifenicol; Auridonal†; Clorafenil; Cloranfenil†; Farmicetina†; Feniclor†; Fenicloran†; Neo Fenicol; Profenicol; Quemicetina; Sintomicetina; Uni Fenicol; Visalmin; Vixmicina; ***Canad.:*** Chloromycetin; Diochloram†; Pentamycetin; ***Chile:*** Chloromycetin; Clorampast; Gemitin; Quemicetina†; ***Fin.:*** Chloromycetin; Oftan Akvakol; Oftan Chlora; ***Fr.:*** Cebenicol†; ***Ger.:*** Aquamycetin-N†; Chloramsaar N†; Oleomycetin†; Paraxin; Posifenicol C; Thilocanfol C; ***Gr.:*** Chloranic; Ursa-Fenol; ***Hong Kong:*** Aristophen; Chloment†; Chloroph; Chlorsig; Europhenicol; Kemicetine; Spersanicol†; Vista-Phenicol†; Xepanicol; ***Hung.:*** Chlorocid†; ***India:*** Biophenicol; Chloraxin; Chloromycetin; Kemicetine Otological†; Kemicetine†; Paraxin; Reclor; Vanmycetin; Vitamycetin; ***Indon.:*** Chloramex; Chlorbiotic; Cloramidina; Colain; Colme; Combicetin; Empeecetin; Enkacetyn; Fenicol; Ikamicetin; Isotic Salmicol; Kalmicetine; Kemicetine; Lanacetine; Licoklor; Microtina; Neophenicol; Palmicol; RECO; Ribocine; Spersanicol; Suprachlor; Xepanicol; ***Irl.:*** Chloromycetin; ***Israel:*** Chloroptic; Chlorphenicol; Phenicol; Synthomycine; ***Ital.:*** Chemicetina; Cloramfen†; Mycetin; Sificetina; Vitamfenicolo; ***Malaysia:*** Beaphenicol; Nicol; Spersanicol†; Xepanicol†; ***Mex.:*** Abefen; Alcan†; Bariclor; Brocil; Chloromycetin; Clomicin; Clorafen; Cloramed; Cloramfeni; Clorampler; Cloran; Cloranmicron; Clorazin; Clordil; Clorfenil; Clorofunon; Clorotan; Diarman; Dilclor; Estreptopal; Exacol; Fenicol; Fenisol; Fenizzard; Lebrocetin; Leclor A; Naxo; Oftadil; Omycet; Palcol; Palmiclor; Palmifer; Palmisol; Proclonil; Pronicol; Quemicetina; Uniclor; Vixin†; ***Neth.:*** Globenicol†; ***NZ:*** Chloromycetin; Chlorsig; Isopto Fenicol†; ***Philipp.:*** Anphechlor; Aphrenil; Biomycetin; Chloro-S; Chloromycetin; Chlorsig; Clovicol; Esnicol; Fen-Alcon; Forastrol; Genphenil; Gerafen; Kemicetine; Klorfen; Medimycetin; Metrophenicol; Oliphenicol; Optomycin; Pediachlor; Penachlor; ***Pol.:*** Detreomycyna; ***Port.:*** Clorocil; Dermimade Cloranfenicol; Fenoptic†; Micetinoftalmina; ***Rus.:*** Synthomycin (Синтомицин); ***S.Afr.:*** Chloramex; Chlorcol; Chloromycetin; Chloroptic†; Chlorphen; Lennacol; Spersanicol; ***Singapore:*** Beaphenicol†; Isopto Fenicol; Kemicetine; Spersanicol†; Vanafen-S†; ***Spain:*** Chemicetina; Chloromycetin†; Cloranfenic†; Normofenicol†; ***Swed.:*** Chloromycetin; ***Switz.:*** Septicol; Spersanicol†; ***Thai.:*** Antibi-Otic; Archifen; Chloracil; Chloramno; Chloroph; Chlorosin; Cogenate; Cogetine; Fenicol†; Generin; Kemicetine†; Koro†; Levomycetin; Mycochlorin; Nicolmycetin†; Opsaram†; Pharmacetin; Silmycetin; Synchlolim; Unison Ointment; Vanafen; ***Turk.:*** Armisetin; Kemicetine; Klorasuksinat; ***UK:*** Brochlor; Chloromycetin; Golden Eye; Kemicetine; Optrex Infected Eyes; ***USA:*** Ak-Chlor†; Chloromycetin; Chloroptic†; ***Venez.:*** Chloromycetin†; Cloftal; Cloramfesa†; Quemicetina†.

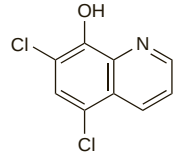
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Acnoxin; Antiflogol; Bioftal; Clorfibrase; Colirio Antibiotico CNH; Esodar; Eubetal Biotic†; Fluoropoen; Iruxol; Klonovan; Neocortizul; Oftal; Oftalmoflogol†; Poenbioptal; Quemicetina con Hidrocortisona; Quemicetina Nasal Compuesta; Vistacloran†; ***Austria:*** Cortison Kemicetin; Oleomycetin-Prednison; ***Belg.:*** De Icol; ***Braz.:*** Dermofibrin C†; Dexaclor†; Dexafenicol; Epitezan; Fenidex; Fibrase; Fibrinase c/Cloranfenicol; Gino-Fibrase; Gyno Iruxol; Iruxol; Kollagenase com cloranfenicol; Naxogin Composto; Oto-Biotic†; Otofenicol-D†; Otomicina; Otopen†; Ouvidonal; Procutan†; Regencel; Regenom; Sulnil; ***Canad.:*** Pentamycetin-HC; ***Chile:*** Cortifenol H†; Gemitin con Prednisolona; Naxogin Compositum; Otandrol; Sintoftona; Spersadex Comp†; ***Cz.:*** Betabioptal†; Spersadex Compositum; ***Denm.:*** Spersadex Comp; ***Fin.:*** Iruxol; Oftan C-C; Oftan Dexa-Chlora; ***Fr.:*** Cebedexacol; ***Ger.:*** Aquapred; Berlicetin; Ichthoseptal; Oleomycetin-Prednison†; Spersadex Comp†; Spersadexolin†; ***Gr.:*** Chlorapred; Cortiphenol H; Dexachlor; Dispersadron-C; Geypirina; Nezefib; Spersadexoline†; Sulfachloramphenicol; Sulfanicole; ***Hong Kong:*** Chlomy-P†; Chloram-D; Cortiphenol H; Eurodron; Ginetris†; Neo-Dex (Improved); Sonexa-C; Spersadex Comp; Spersadexoline†; ***Hung.:*** Chlorocid-H†; Spersadex Comp†; ***India:*** Belmycetin-C; Candibiotic; Chlormixin; Chloromycetin Ear Drops; Cortison Kemicetine†; Dexosyn-C; Kemicetine Antiozena; Kemicetine Otological†; Ocupol; Ocupol-D; Otek-AC+; Otek-AC†; Paraxin Ear†; Perfocyn; Pyrimon; ***Indon.:*** Chloramphecort; Chloramphecort-H; Colsancetine; Gynoxa; Indoson; Kemiderm; Kloramixin; Kloramixin D; Klorfeson; Naxogin Complex; Otolin; Particol; Ramicort; Spersadex Comp; ***Israel:*** Phenimixin; Tarocidin; Tarocidin D; Threolone; ***Ital.:*** Antibioptal; Betabioptal; Cloradex; Colbiocin; Cortison Chemicetina; Cosmiciclina; Dexoline; Eubetal Antibiotico; Idracemi; Iruxol; Vasofen; Vitecaf; Xantervit Antibiotico; ***Malaysia:*** De Icol; Spersadex Comp†; Spersadexoline; ***Mex.:*** Cloran Otico; Cloxona-O; Fibrase; Levodexan; Levofenil; Nispil; Ofodex; Otalgan; Otifar; Otolone†; Poral; Pre Clor; Soldrin; Solfranicol; Sulfa Cloran; Trecloran; Ulcoderma; ***Norw.:*** Spersadex med kloramfenikol; ***Philipp.:*** Dexanicol; Spersadex Compound; ***Port.:*** Cloranpectina†; Clorcorticil†; Medrivas Antibiotico; Predniftalmina; ***Rus.:*** Candibiotic (Кандибиотик); Colbiocin (Колбиоцин); Cortomycetin (Кортомицетин); Iruxol (Ируксол); Levomecol (Левомеколь); Levosin (Левосин); ***S.Afr.:*** Covomycin; Covomycin-D; Covotop; Spersacet C†; Spersadex Comp; Spersadexoline; ***Singapore:*** Spersadex Comp†; Spersadexoline†; ***Spain:*** Blefarida; Cloram Zinc; Cloran Hemidex; Cortison Chemicet Topica; Dermisone Epitelizante; Dexam Constric†; Fluo Fenic; Icol; Medrivas Antib; Otosedol Biotico; Predni Azuleno; ***Switz.:*** Spersacet C†; Spersadex Comp; Spersadexoline†; ***Thai.:*** Archifen; Chlorotracin; Dermasol; Levoptin; Spersadexoline; Vagicin; ***UK:*** Actinac; ***Venez.:*** Clorasona; Deicol†; Otandrol†.

Chloroxine *(USAN)*

Cloroxinum; 5,7-Dichlorochinolin-8-ol; 5,7-Dichloroquinolin-8-ol; Kloroxin.

Хлороксин

$C_9H_5Cl_2NO$ = 214.0.
CAS — 773-76-2.



Profile
Chloroxine is a halogenated hydroxyquinoline with antibacterial and antifungal properties similar to those of clioquinol (p.254). It is used topically in the treatment of dandruff and seborrhoeic dermatitis of the scalp. It has also been given orally in preparations for gastrointestinal disorders.

Choroxine is a component of halquinol (p.286).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Cz.: Endiaron; ***USA:*** Capitrol.

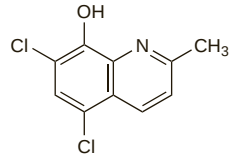
Multi-ingredient: ***Cz.:*** Endiform†; Triaderm; Triamcinolon Compositum†; Triamcinolon E; Triamcinolon-Galena†; ***Ital.:*** Beben Clorossina.

Chlorquinaldol *(BAN, rINN)*

Chlorochinaldol; Chlorquinaldolum; Clorquinaldol; Kloorikinaldoli; Klorkinaldol. 5,7-Dichloro-2-methylquinolin-8-ol.

Хлорхинальдол

$C_{10}H_7Cl_2NO$ = 228.1.
CAS — 72-80-0.
ATC — D08AH02; G01AC03; P01AA04; R02AA11.
ATC Vet — QD08AH02; QG01AC03; QR02AA11.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Pol*.

Profile
Chlorquinaldol is a halogenated hydroxyquinoline with properties similar to those of clioquinol (p.254). It is mainly applied topically in infected skin conditions and in vaginal infections.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Hung.: Chlorosan†; ***Venez.:*** Agel†.

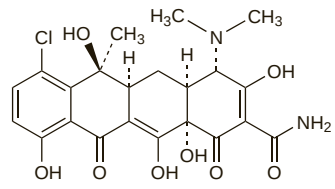
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Nerisona C; ***Braz.:*** Bi-Nerisona; ***Chile:*** Bi-Nerisona; ***Cz.:*** Colposeptine†; Proctospre†; ***Denm.:*** Locoidol; ***Fin.:*** Locoidol†; ***Fr.:*** Nerisone C; ***Ger.:*** Nerisona C†; Proctospre†; ***Hong Kong:*** Colposeptine; Nerisone C; ***Indon.:*** Nerisona Combi; ***Irl.:*** Locoid C; ***Israel:*** Multiderm; ***Ital.:*** Impetex; Nerisona C; ***Mex.:*** Bi-Nerisona; ***Norw.:*** Locoidol; ***NZ:*** Locoid C; Nerisone C; ***Philipp.:*** Nerisona Combi; ***Pol.:*** Chlorchinaldin H; Gynalgin; Laticort-CH; ***Port.:*** Locoid C†; Nerisona C; Trophoseptine; ***Rus.:*** Gynalgin (Гиналгин); ***Singapore:*** Nerisone C†; ***Spain:*** Amplidermis; Claral Plus; Quinortar†; ***Switz.:*** Anginazol; ***Turk.:*** Colposeptine; Impetex; Nerisona C; ***UK:*** Locoid C; ***Venez.:*** Binerisona.

Chlortetracycline *(BAN, rINN)*

Chlortétracycline; Chlortetracyclinum; Clortetraciclina; Kloritetrasykliini; Klortetracyclin. (4*S*,4a*S*,5a*S*,6*S*,12a*S*)-7-Chloro-4-dimethylamino-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,6,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxonaphthacene-2-carboxamide; 7-Chlorotetracycline.

Хлортетрациклин

$C_{22}H_{23}ClN_2O_8$ = 478.9.
CAS — 57-62-5.
ATC — A01AB21; D06AA02; J01AA03; S01AA02.
ATC Vet — QA01AB21; QD06AA02; QJ01AA03; QJ51AA03; QS01AA02.



Chlortetracycline Bisulfate *(rINNM)*

Bisulfato de clortetraciclina; Chlortétracycline, Bisulfate de; Chlortetracycline Bisulphate *(BANM)*; Chlortetracyclini Bisulfas.

Хлортетрациклина Бисульфат

Pharmacopoeias. In *US* for veterinary use only.
USP 31 (Chlortetracycline Bisulfate). Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Chlorotetracykliny chlorowodorek; Chlortetraciklino hidrochloridas; Chlortétracycline, chlorhydrate de; Chlortetracyclini hydrochloridum; Chlortetracyklin-hydrochlorid; Hidrocloruro de clortetraciclina; Klooritetrasykliinihydrokloridi; Klórtetraciklin-hidroklorid; Klortetracyklinhydroklorid.

Хлортетрациклина Гидрохлорид

$C_{22}H_{23}ClN_2O_8,HCl = 515.3$.

CAS — 64-72-2.

ATC — A01AB21; D06AA02; J01AA03; S01AA02.

ATC Vet — QA01AB21; QD06AA02; QJ01AA03; QS01AA02.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride). The hydrochloride of a substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Streptomyces aureofaciens* or by any other means. A yellow powder. Slightly soluble in water and in alcohol; it dissolves in solutions of alkali hydroxides and carbonates. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 2.3 to 3.3. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride). A yellow, odourless crystalline powder. Soluble 1 in 75 of water and 1 in 560 of alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone, in chloroform, in dioxan, and in ether; soluble in solutions of alkali hydroxides and carbonates. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 2.3 and 3.3. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Chlortetracycline is a tetracycline derivative with general properties similar to those of tetracycline (p.347) and is used as the hydrochloride, more often topically than orally. It is used as a 1% ophthalmic ointment and as a 3% ointment for application to the skin. It is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract compared with other tetracyclines but is sometimes given orally with other tetracycline derivatives.

Preparations

BP 2008: Chlortetracycline Eye Ointment; Chlortetracycline Ointment; ***USP 31:*** Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride Ointment; Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Ointment.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Aureomycin; ***Belg.:*** Aureomycin; Aureomycine; ***Fr.:*** Aureomycine; ***Ger.:*** Aureomycin; ***Hong Kong:*** Aureomycin†; Chlortralim; ***Ital.:*** Aureomicina; ***Malaysia:*** Chlortralim; ***Norw.:*** Aureomycin†; ***Pol.:*** Chlorocyclinum; ***Port.:*** Aurecil†; Aureodermil†; ***Singapore:*** Chlortralim; ***Spain:*** Aureomicina; Dermosa Aureomicina; ***Thai.:*** Aureomycin; Chlortralim.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Aureocort; ***Braz.:*** Corciclen; ***Ger.:*** Aureodelf†; Aureomycin N†; ***Ital.:*** Aureocort; Aureomix; ***S.Afr.:*** Tritet; ***UK:*** Aureocort; Deteclo†.

Ciclacillin *(BAN, rINN)*

Ciclacilina; Ciclacilline; Ciclacillinum; Ciklacillin; Cyclacillin *(USAN)*; Siklasilliini; Wy-4508. (6*R*)-6-(1-Aminocyclohexanecarboxamido)penicillanic acid.

Циклациллин

$C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_4S = 341.4$.

CAS — 3485-14-1.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Ciclacillin is an aminopenicillin with properties similar to those of ampicillin (p.204), although it is generally less active *in vitro*.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Cilinase†.

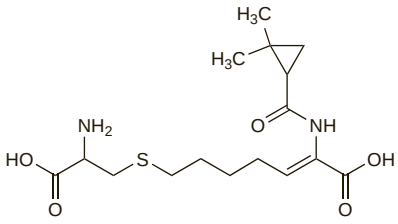
Cilastatin Sodium *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Cilastatin sodná sůl; Cilastatina sódica; Cilastatine sodique; Cilastatinnatrium; Cilastatino natrio druska; Cilastatinum natricum; Cilasztatin-nátrium; L-642957; MK-791; Natrii Cilastatinas; Natrii Cilastatinum; Natriumsilastatinaatti; Natriumsilastatinat; Silastatininatrium; Silastatin Sodyum. (*Z*)-(*S*)-6-Carboxy-6-[(*S*)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxamido]hex-5-enyl-L-cysteine, monosodium salt.

Натрий Циластатин

$C_{16}H_{25}N_2NaO_5S = 380.4$.

CAS — 82009-34-5 (cilastatin); 81129-83-1 (cilastatin sodium).



(cilastatin)

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cilastatin Sodium). A white or light yellow, hygroscopic, amorphous powder. Very soluble in water and in methyl alcohol; slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone and in dichloromethane; very slightly soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 6.5 to 7.5. Store at a temperature not exceeding 8° in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Cilastatin Sodium). A white to tan-coloured powder. Soluble in water and in methyl alcohol. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 6.5 and 7.5. Store at a temperature less than 8°.

Profile

Cilastatin is an inhibitor of dehydropeptidase I, an enzyme found in the brush border of the renal tubules. It is given as the sodium salt with the antibacterial imipenem (p.286) to prevent its renal metabolism to microbiologically inactive and potentially nephrotoxic products. This increases the concentrations of imipenem achieved in the urine and protects against any nephrotoxic effects, which were seen with high doses of imipenem given experimentally to *animals*.

Cilastatin has no antibacterial activity itself, and does not affect the antibacterial activity of imipenem.

Preparations

USP 31: Imipenem and Cilastatin for Injectable Suspension; Imipenem and Cilastatin for Injection.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Pol.: Tienam.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Dixabiox; Imipecil; Imistatin; Klonam†; Zienam; ***Austral.:*** Primaxin; ***Austria:*** Zienam; ***Belg.:*** Tienam; ***Braz.:*** Penexil†; Tienam; ***Canad.:*** Primaxin; ***Chile:*** Inem; Tienam; ***Cz.:*** Tienam; ***Denm.:*** Tienam; ***Fin.:*** Tienam; ***Fr.:*** Tienam; ***Ger.:*** Zienam; ***Gr.:*** Primaxin; ***Hong Kong:*** Prepenem; Tienam; ***Hung.:*** Tienam; ***India:*** Cilanem; ***Indon.:*** Pelastin; Tienam; ***Israel:*** Tienam; ***Ital.:*** Imipem; Tenacid; Tienam; ***Malaysia:*** Bacqure; Tienam; ***Mex.:*** Arzomeba; Iminen; Tienam; ***Neth.:*** Tienam; ***Norw.:*** Tienam; ***NZ:*** Primaxin; ***Philipp.:*** Anipen; Tienam; ***Port.:*** Tienam; ***Rus.:*** Tienam (Тиенам); ***S.Afr.:*** Tienam; ***Singapore:*** Tienam; ***Spain:*** Tienam; ***Swed.:*** Tienam; ***Switz.:*** Tienam; ***Thai.:*** Tienam; ***Turk.:*** Tienam; ***UK:*** Primaxin; ***USA:*** Primaxin; ***Venez.:*** Zienam.

Cinoxacin *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

64716; Azolinic Acid; Cinoxacine; Cinoxacino; Cinoxacinum; Compound 64716; Sinoksasiini. 1-Ethyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-*g*]cinnoline-3-carboxylic acid.

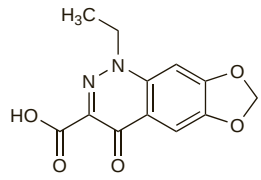
Циноксацин

$C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_5 = 262.2$.

CAS — 28657-80-9.

ATC — J01MB06.

ATC Vet — QJ01MB06.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Cinoxacin). A white to yellowish-white, odourless crystalline solid. Insoluble in water and in most common organic solvents; soluble in alkaline solution. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Nalidixic Acid, p.304.

Cinoxacin should be used in reduced dosage, or not at all, in patients with renal impairment.

◊ References.

1. Stricker BHC, *et al.* Anaphylactic reactions to cinoxacin. *BMJ* 1988; **297:** 1434–5.

Interactions

As for Nalidixic Acid, p.304.

Antimicrobial Action

As for Nalidixic Acid, p.304. Cross-resistance with nalidixic acid has been shown.

Pharmacokinetics

Cinoxacin is rapidly and almost completely absorbed after oral doses. Peak serum concentrations of about 15 micrograms/mL occur 2 to 3 hours after a 500-mg dose. The plasma half-life is about 1 to 2 hours. Cinoxacin is more than 60% bound to plasma proteins.

Cinoxacin appears to be metabolised in the liver and is excreted via the kidney. Over 95% of a dose appears in the urine within 24 hours, over half as unaltered drug and the remainder as inactive metabolites. Mean urinary concentrations of about 300 micrograms/mL have been achieved during the first 4 hours after a 500-mg oral dose. Urinary excretion is reduced by probenecid and in patients with renal impairment.

Uses and Administration

Cinoxacin is a 4-quinolone antibacterial with actions and uses similar to those of nalidixic acid (p.304). In the treatment of urinary-tract infections the usual oral dose is 500 mg twice daily; for prophylaxis 500 mg is given at bedtime.

For advice on use in renal impairment, see below.

Administration in renal impairment. Cinoxacin should be used in reduced dosage, or not used at all, in patients with renal impairment.

Preparations

USP 31: Cinoxacin Capsules.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Gr.: Cinobactin†; ***Ital.:*** Cinobac; Cinocil; Cinoxen; Nossacin; Noxigram†; Uroc; Uronorm†; Uroxacin†; ***Mex.:*** Gugecin†; ***USA:*** Cinobac†.

Ciprofloxacin *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Bay-q-3939; Ciprofloksacinas; Ciprofloxacine; Ciprofloxacino; Ciprofloxacinum; Siprofloksasiini; Siprofloksasin; Siprofloxacin. 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-piperazin-1-ylquinoline-3-carboxylic acid.

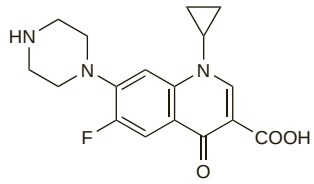
Ципрофлоксацин

$C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3 = 331.3$.

CAS — 85721-33-1.

ATC — J01MA02; S01AX13; S02AA15; S03AA07.

ATC Vet — QJ01MA02; QS01AX13; QS02AA15; QS03AA07.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ciprofloxacin). An almost white or pale yellow, slightly hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; very slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Ciprofloxacin). Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 25°, excursions permitted between 15° and 30°. Avoid temperatures above 40°. Protect from light.

Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Bay-o-9867; Ciprofloksacino hidrochloridas; Ciprofloxacine, chlorhydrate de; Ciprofloxacin-hidroklorid; Ciprofloxacin-hydrochlorid; Ciprofloxacinhydroklorid; Ciprofloxacini hydrochloridum; Cyprofloksacyny chlorowodorek; Hidrocloruro de ciprofloxacino; Siprofloksasiinihydrokloridi; Siprofloksasin Hidroklorür. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate.

Ципрофлоксацина Гидрохлорид

$C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3,HCl,H_2O = 385.8$.

CAS — 86483-48-9 (anhydrous ciprofloxacin hydrochloride); 86393-32-0 (ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate).

ATC — S02AA15.

ATC Vet — QS02AA15.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride). A pale yellow, slightly hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Soluble in water; very slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone, in dichloromethane, and in ethyl acetate; slightly soluble in methyl alcohol. A 2.5% solution in water has a pH of 3.5 to 4.5. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride). Faintly yellowish to light yellow crystals. Sparingly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; slightly soluble in acetic acid and in methyl alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone, in acetonitrile, in dichloromethane, in ethyl acetate, and in hexane. pH of a 2.5% solution in water is between 3.0 and 4.5. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 25°, excursions permitted between 15° and 30°. Protect from light.

Ciprofloxacin Lactate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Ciprofloxacine, Lactate de; Ciprofloxacini Lactas; Lactato de ciprofloxacino.

Ципрофлоксацина Лактат

$C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3,C_3H_6O_3 = 421.4$.

CAS — 97867-33-9.

ATC — S02AA15.

ATC Vet — QS02AA15.

Incompatibility. Ciprofloxacin infusion is stated in UK licensed product information to have a pH of 3.9 to 4.5 and to be incompatible with injections chemically or physically unstable at this pH range. Incompatibility has been reported between ciprofloxacin and other drugs including some antibacterials.[1-5]

1. Lyall D, Blythe J. Ciprofloxacin lactate infusion. *Pharm J* 1987; **238:** 290.