

CLORA-MAS 250

Chloramphenicol Capsules BP

Composition: Each gelatinous hard capsule Contents:

Cloramfenicol BP 250 mg
Excipients QS

Indications:

1. Antibiotic of choice for treatment of typhoid fever, meningococcal meningitis and serious infections H. influenzae, especially when suspected of resistance to ampicillin.
2. Alternative to tetracyclines in the treatment of rickettsiosis
3. Alternative to tetracyclines in the treatment of gas gangrene or phenomena.
4. Can be useful in infections caused by gram-positive, some gram-negative bacteria and infections by anaerobes including B. fragilis.

Dosage: Adults and children over 2 months of age: 50-100 mg/kg/day

Divided into 4 doses (maximum 4g/day in adults)

Children from 2 weeks to 2 months of age: 50 mg / kg / day divided into 4 doses.

In serious infections (septicemia, meningitis, epiglottitis, etc.) up to 100 mg / kg / day

In 4 doses, reducing doses as the clinical situation improves (preferably in non-situated situations) in a form injectable)

Children less than 2 weeks: 25 mg / kg / day divided into 3 doses.

Or as directed by the doctor.

Side effects: The most serious effects are blood dyscrasias (dose-dependent or dose-independent). This is the syndrome of baby pink. A sanguine dyscrasia dose dependent occurs mainly at higher doses a 4g/dia. It is usually reversible with suspension of the disease and is manifested by anemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia. e hypersideremia. Disracia is dose independent and rare (1:25,000 to 40,000 treatments) and can occur with a single dose or more often come weeks or months after discontinuation of treatment. It is irreversible and manifests itself such as pancytopenia or aplastic anemia (fatal in 50% of cases). A syndrome of baby gray appears mainly in preterms or administration of chloramphenicol in the first 2 weeks of life. Can occur in children with up to 2 years of age or whose mothers were treated with cloramfenicol during the last months of pregnancy. Ocorre 2 to 9 days after starting treatment for abdominal distention, vomiting, abnormal breathing, cyanosis, lethargy, continued by vasomotor collapse, hypothermia and "cyanosis". Other secondary effects: anorexia, nausea and vomiting; rarely, colitis pseudomenibransosa, candida or super-infection pseudomenibransosa, allergic cutaneous eruption, glossite, peripheral neurite, optic neurite, cephaléia, depression or mental confusion.

Contra-indications:

Pregnancy mainly due to term, lactation, porphyria, history of bloody dyscrasia.

Notes and Precautions:

1. Should be used with care, especially in newborns and only in situations where there is no safer alternative.
2. Especially in children, reserve the use of chloramphenicol only for serious patients, intra-hospitalares, and respond to others. Antibiotics or when there is strong evidence or suspicion of typhoid fever or rickettsioses.
3. Avoid repeated use and prolonged treatments.
4. In patients with renal insufficiency, reduce the dose to 12,5-25 mg / kg / day and do not extend the treatment for 10 days.
5. Periodically verify blood contamination and interrupt treatment if the leukocyte count is less than 3000/ml and/or the increase in sideremia.
6. Potentiates the effect of anticoagulants or, glibenamide and phenytoin.
7. Phenobarbital and rifampicin reduce plasma levels of cloramfenicol.
8. A concomitant ingestion of alcohol can cause an antabuse effect.
9. Avoid concomitant use of other medulla oblongata depressors.

Storage: Storage in cool, dark and dry place, below 30°C.

Keep the medicine for children.

Presentation: A box containing 10 strips of 10 capsules each.

Manufactured by:

