

Co-Trimoxazol 480

Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim Injection USP

Composition:

Sulfamethoxazole	USP	80 mg
Trimethoprim	USP	16 mg
Water for injections	USP	q.s.

Co-trimoxazole injection is used to treat certain bacterial infections, such as infections of the intestine, lungs (pneumonia), and urinary tract. Co-trimoxazole should not be used in children under 2 months of age. Co-trimoxazole injection belongs to a class of medicines called sulfonamides. It has a bactericidal action.

Antibiotics such as co-trimoxazole will not be effective against colds, the flu, or other viral infections. Taking antibiotics when they are not needed increases the risk of later contracting an infection that is resistant to antibiotic treatment.

Mechanism of action: Sulfamethoxazole (SMX) interferes with folic acid synthesis and bacterial growth. Trimethoprim (TMP) inhibits enzymes in the folic acid pathway.

Warnings and Precautions: Patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms and monitored closely for skin reactions.

Particular care is always advisable when treating elderly patients because, as a group, they are more susceptible to adverse reactions and more prone to severe effects resulting particularly from aggravating conditions—such as renal and/or hepatic impairment—and/or the concomitant use of other drugs. Co-trimoxazole should be administered with caution to patients with severe atopy or bronchial asthma. Co-trimoxazole should not be used to treat streptococcal pharyngitis caused by Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci; eradication of these microorganisms from the oropharynx is less effective than with penicillin. This medicinal product contains sodium metabisulfite, which may rarely cause severe hypersensitivity reactions and bronchospasm.

Contraindications: Jaundice – increases the risk of kernicterus because sulfamethoxazole competes for protein-binding sites usually available to bilirubin. G6PD deficiency – increased risk of hemolytic anemia.

Hypersensitivity to the active substances, to sulfonamides, or to any of the excipients.

Stability: Prepare solutions immediately before use and begin infusion within 30 minutes of preparation.

Discard any remaining solution after 24 hours. (Note: concentrated solutions must be discarded immediately after use.)

Adverse Reactions: Skin rashes: stop at the first sign of rash due to the risk of Stevens-Johnson syndrome. Blood dyscrasias, hepatitis, vomiting, cough, breathing difficulties.

Storage: Do not store above 25°C.

Dosage: As directed by the physician.

Keep all medicines out of the reach of children.

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