## **CEFTAZIDIME**

Trade Name	Ceftazidi	me AFT® (AFT P	harmaceuticals)		
Class	Third generation cephalosporin Good beta-lactamase resistance				
Mechanism of Action	Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis and thereby causing bacterial lysis.				
Indications	Treatment of Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection and other susceptible gram negative organisms (e.g. E Coli, H Influenza, Neisseria, Klebsiella, Proteus species) and has some gram positive cover.				
Contraindications	Known sensitivity to cephalosporins. Caution in patients with Type 1 hypersensitivity to penicillin Caution in patients with renal impairment, consider lengthening the dosing interval.				
Supplied As	500mg vial as powder for injection				
Dilution	IV:				
This data is directly from the data sheet	Vial	Water Added	Final Volume	Concentration	
	1 g	8.9 mL	10 mL	100 mg/mL	
	When reconstituted carbon dioxide bubbles will form. *Displacement value for this dilution is 1.1mL  IM:				
	Vial	1%Lignocaine	Final Volume	Concentration	
	1 g	3 mL	3.84 mL	260 mg/mL	
	When reconstituted carbon dioxide bubbles will form. *Displacement value for this dilution is 0.84 mL				
Dosage	30mg/kg/dose 50mg/kg/dose in proven meningitis Max dose = 150mg/kg/day				
Administration	IV: Slow push over 3-5 minutes  IM: Inject dose into a large muscle (buttock, thigh)  IM dose volume should be kept between 0.5-1mL if possible to decrease the pain for the baby  See IM drug guideline in Drugs folder and Handbook				

Interval	GA Birth (wks)	Postnatal Age (Days)	Interval (hrs)				
	<29	0-28	12				
	20.26	>28 0-14	8 12				
	30-36	>14	8				
	37-44	0-7 >7	12 8				
	>44	Any	8				
Compatible With	Solution:						
	*	5% dextrose, 10% dextrose, 0.9% sodium chloride May be given with 0.5% or 1 % lignocaine for IM administration.  Y-site:					
	Y-site:						
	Acyclovir, adrenaline, amikacin, aminophylline, atropine, aztreonam, benzylpenicillin, calcium gluconate, cimetidine, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, dexamethasone, dexmedetomidine, dobutamine, dopamine, doxapram, enalaprilat, ephedrine, epoetin alpha, esmolol, famotidine, fentanyl, folic acid, furosemide, gentamicin, heparin, hydrocortisone, ibuprofen, imipenem/cilastatin, indomethacin, insulin, lidocaine, lipid, lysine, linezolid, magnesium sulphate, meropenem, methylprednisolone, metronidazole, milrinone, morphine, octreotide, paracetamol, pancuronium, phenobarbital, phenylephrine, piperacillin, potassium chloride, propofol, propranolol, pyridoxine, ranitidine, remifentanil, sodium bicarbonate, TPN, tobramycin, vasopressin, and zidovudine.						
Incompatible With	Amiodarone, azithromycin, calcium chloride, diazoxide, erythromycin lactobionate*, fluconazole*, ganciclovir, hydralazine, midazolam, nicardipine, phenytoin, and vancomycin*.						
	*2023 Micromedex now cautions variable compatibility of erythromycin and fluconazole and vancomycin with ceftazidime use separate lines if at all possible						
Monitoring	Closer monitoring of electrolytes may be indicated due to the sodium content (see comments box below)						
Stability	Discard remaining solution in vial after reconstitution Use a new vial for each dose Vials are not designed for multidosing Protect vial from light						
Storage	Unopened vials sho	Unopened vials should be stored at room temperature < 25°C					
Adverse Reactions	Uncommon.	Uncommon.					
	Reported: diarrhoea, pain at injection site, infusion related phlebitis, elevated hepatic transaminases, rashes, eosinophilia and positive Coomb's test.						

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Metabolism	Widely distributed throughout body. CSF concentration increased when meninges inflamed. Low protein binding (17%). Majority of drug is excreted unchanged in the urine. Serum half life in neonates is 3-12hrs. Ceftazidime is synergistic with aminoglycosides.			
Comments	Sodium content of ceftazidime is 52mg (2.3 mmol) per gram			
References	<ol> <li>Neofax, 1999</li> <li>Medicines for Children, RCHP, 1999</li> <li>Trissell Handbook on Injectable Drugs 10<sup>th</sup> Edition</li> <li>NZHPA Notes on Injectable Drugs 5<sup>th</sup> Edition</li> <li>www.medsafe.govt.nz for displacement values and concentrations</li> <li>seslhd.health.nsw.gov.au = www.anmfopnline.org</li> <li>www.micromedexsolutions.com</li> <li>www.noids.org</li> <li>www.medsafe.govt.nz</li> </ol>			
Updated By	Dr Di Gray P Schmidt, B Robertshawe A Lynn, B Robertshawe, F Robertson A Lynn, B Robertshawe A Lynn, M Wallenstein, B Robertshawe	June 2012 (re-order profile) Nov 2012 (discard vial)		