

CeximAL

(Cefixime Dispersible tablets)

Each uncoated dispersible tablet contains:

Cefixime (as Trihydrate) IP Eq. to Anhydrous

Cefixime.....200mg

Excipients.....q.s.

Clinical Pharmacology:

Cefixime : Cefixime works by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis. It binds to penicillin- binding proteins (PBPs) located inside the bacterial cell wall, disrupting the peptidoglycan layer, which is essential for cell wall integrity. This leads to cell lysis and death of the bacteria.

Indications:

- Urinary tract infections (UTIs)
- Gonorrhea
- Pharyngitis and tonsillitis caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Other bacterial infections as determined by susceptibility

Contraindications:

- Known allergy to cephalosporins or penicillins.
- Caution is advised in patients with a history of gastrointestinal disease, particularly colitis.
- Precautions and Warnings:
- Allergic Reactions: Inform your doctor if you have a history of allergies to cefixime, other cephalosporins, or penicillin. An allergic reaction may occur.
- Gastrointestinal Issues: If you have a history of gastrointestinal diseases, particularly colitis, use cefixime with caution, as it may lead to antibiotic-associated colitis.
- Kidney Function: Patients with impaired kidney function may require dosage adjustments. Regular monitoring of kidney function is advisable.
- Pregnancy and Breastfeeding: Discuss with your healthcare provider if you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding, as the effects on the fetus or infant are not fully known.

- Superinfection: Prolonged use of cefixime can lead to superinfection with resistant organisms. Monitor for signs of new infections.
- Proper Use: Take cefixime as prescribed, and complete the full course, even if symptoms improve, to prevent resistance.
- Hydration: Maintain adequate hydration, especially if experiencing diarrhea.

Drug Interactions:

- Anticoagulants: Warfarin, Cefixime may enhance the anticoagulant effect, increasing the risk of bleeding. Close monitoring of INR levels is recommended.
- Probenecid: This drug can increase the plasma concentration of cefixime by decreasing its renal excretion, potentially leading to increased effectiveness but also a higher risk of side effects.
- Aminoglycosides: Concurrent use may have an additive nephrotoxic effect. Caution is warranted if both classes are prescribed together.
- Diuretics: Some diuretics (especially loop diuretics) can increase the risk of nephrotoxicity when used in conjunction with cefixime.
- Oral Contraceptives: Although not conclusively proven, there may be a risk of reduced efficacy of oral contraceptives when taken with antibiotics, including cefixime. Alternative contraception methods should be considered.
- Antacids: Antacids containing aluminum or magnesium can interfere with the absorption of cefixime. It's advisable to space the administration of these medications by at least 2 hours.
- Methotrexate: Cefixime may alter the renal excretion of methotrexate, leading to increased toxicity of methotrexate.

Adverse Effects:

- Severe Allergic Reactions:
 - Anaphylaxis (rare but life-threatening)
 - Severe skin reactions (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea (CDAD):
 - Can lead to severe intestinal complications
- Renal Effects:
 - Acute kidney injury or renal impairment
- Hepatic Effects:
 - Transient elevations in liver enzymes (AST, ALT)
- CNS Effects:

Overdosage:

Symptoms of Overdosage:

Overdosage of cefixime may lead to various symptoms, although specific symptoms are not extensively documented. Possible effects could include:

Gastrointestinal Distress: Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Renal Toxicity: Due to high plasma concentrations, renal impairment may occur, particularly in patients with pre-existing kidney conditions.

CNS Effects: In rare cases, confusion, seizures, or other central nervous system effects could occur.

Management of Overdosage:

Immediate Actions: Discontinue the drug.

Provide symptomatic treatment as needed.

Supportive Care:

Monitor vital signs and renal function.

Administer fluids if necessary to maintain hydration and support renal function.

Dialysis:

Hemodialysis may be effective in reducing cefixime levels in the event of severe overdosage, especially in patients with renal impairment.

Consult Poison Control:

For severe cases or uncertainty about management, contacting a poison control center or toxicology expert is advised.

Route of Administration: Oral.

Directions for use : Disperse the tablet in a tablespoonful (15ml) of boiled and cooled water before administration.

Dosage: As directed by the physician.

SCHEDULE H1 PRESCRIPTION DRUG CAUTION: It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.

Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

Storage: Store below 25°C. Keep the medicine out of reach of children.

Presentation: It is available as 10x10 Tablets.



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