

## **Teicoplanin:**

**Class:** Antibiotic.

### **Indications:**

Treatment of infections caused by susceptible gram-positive bacteria; prophylaxis against gram-positive endocarditis in dental surgery; peritonitis .

**Available dosage form in the hospital :** 200 MG VIAL

### **Dosage:**

On the first day, a dose of 6mg/kg (generally 400mg) is recommended. On the following days, the dose may be 6mg/kg/day (generally 400mg) or 3mg/kg/day (generally 200mg) is recommended. For potentially fatal infections, initiate treatment with 6mg/kg (usually 400mg) every 12 hours for 1-4 days and continue treatment with 6mg/kg/day on the following days.

### **Renal Impairment:**

- In moderate insufficiency (Clcr 40-60 ml/min) the daily dose of teicoplanine should be halved or administered on alternate days.
- In severe insufficiency (Clcr is less than 40 ml/min) and hemodialysis patients, the daily dose of teicoplanine should be reduced to a third or administered every 3 days.
- If Clcr equal to or less than 20ml/min treatment with teicoplanine may be given only if monitoring of serum drug concentration can be guaranteed.

### **Common side effect:**

Gastrointestinal : nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Local reactions: erythema, localized pain, thrombophlebitis.

Dermatological: rash, pruritus.

**Pregnancy Risk Factor:** although animal reproduction studies have not shown any harmful effects on fertility or the fetus, teicoplanin should not be used during confirmed or presumed pregnancy unless the doctor considers that the potential benefits outweigh any possible risk.