

NEONATAL Medication Monograph

AMIKACIN

This document should be read in conjunction with this **DISCLAIMER**

Highly Restricted: Requires Neonatologist/Microbiologist approval before commencing

A HIGH RISK Medication

Incorrect dosing with respect to age, body weight and renal function may result in significant ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity. Under dosing may result in treatment failure. Monitoring of serum levels, with appropriate dose adjustment, should be undertaken in all patients expected to receive therapy for greater than 72 hours (patients with unstable renal function should be monitored daily).

Presentation	Vial: 500mg/2mL = 250mg/mL				
Description	Aminoglycoside antibiotic				
Indications	Treatment of serious infections due to susceptible strains of; • Gram negative bacilli resistant to other aminoglycosides. • Mycobacteria susceptible to amikacin.				
Contraindication	Hypersensitivity to amikacin or other aminoglycosides				
Precaution	Extreme caution in neonates with renal dysfunction. Caution in concurrent therapy with cefalosporins, potent diuretics such as furosemide and neuromuscular blocking agents. Concurrent administration with other ototoxic and/or nephrotoxic drugs e.g vancomycin				
Dosage	Susceptible infection IV:				
	Corrected Gestational Age	Postnatal Age	Dose	Frequency	
	< 30 weeks	≤ 14 days	15mg/ kg/ dose	48 hourly	
		≥ 15 days	15mg/ kg/ dose	24 hourly	
	30-34 weeks	All	15mg/ kg/ dose	24 hourly	
	≥ 35 weeks	≤ 7 days	15mg/ kg/ dose	24 hourly	
		≥ 8 days	17.5mg/ kg/ dose	24 hourly	

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	Renal Impairment: Dose adjustment is required in renal impairment. Consult microbiologist or pharmacy for dosing.				
Compatible Fluids	Glucose 5%, Glucose 10%, Sodium Chloride 0.9%.				
Preparation	IV: Available from CIVAS (KEMH & PCH)				
	Dilution				
	Dilute 1mL (250mg) of amikacin solution with 49mL of compatible flu				
	Final Volume is 50mL. Concentration is 250mg/50mL				
	Final Concentration is 5 mg/mL				
Administration	IV Infusion:				
	Infuse over 1 to 2 hours				
Monitoring	Monitor serum levels, urinalysis, urine output, serum creatinine.				
	Patients with changing renal function should be monitored daily.				
Drug levels	Sample Times:				
	Trough level: 0.4mL blood immediately prior to dose.				
	First levels to be taken:				
	24 hourly dosing regimen: 72 hours after commencing course				
	48 hourly dosing regimen: 96 hours after commencing course				
	If level is in range - Check levels every four days subsequently .				
	Blood levels are to be repeated at the next dose if the dose is adjusted or if the infant's clinical situation (ie renal failure) is likely to lead to unpredictable levels.				
	Target level:				
	Trough: < 5mg/L				
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Dosage Adjustment	Consult microbiologist or pharmacy for dosing adjustment in renal impairement or differing trough levels.				
Adverse Reactions	Common: Reduced renal function, vertigo, anaemia, arthralgia				
	Serious: Renal failure, ototoxicity, neuromuscular blockade				
	Toxicity may be enhanced by concurrent administration of diuretics or NSAID				

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Interactions	Furosemide – possible increased risk of nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity			
	Indometacin - possible increased risk of nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity			
	Pancuronium – possible increase and prolongation of neuromuscular blockade			
	Vancomycin, gentamicin – possible potentiation of nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity			
Related clinical guidelines	WNHS Policy: Antimicrobial Stewardship			
	High risk medicines list			
	Antimicrobial restriction category list			
Storage	Vial: Store at room temperature, below 25°C			
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For any enquiries relating to this guideline, please email KEMH.PharmacyAdmin@health.wa.gov.au

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