

# AMOXICILLIN

Read in conjunction with Disclaimer

Formulary: Unrestricted						
Presentation	Vial (powder for reconstitution): 1g Oral Suspension: 100 mg/mL (KEMH) 250 mg/5 mL (PCH)					
Drug Class	Moderate spectrum penicillin antibiotic.					
Indication	• Directed treatment of infections caused by susceptible gram positive (including Streptococcus species, Enterococcus faecalis and Listeria monocytogenes) and susceptible gram negative bacteria.					
Special Considerations	<ul> <li>In renal impairment, the excretion of amoxicillin will be delayed. In infants with severe renal impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact Microbiology.</li> <li>Contraindication in patients with hypersentivity to penicillin (unlikely to be an issue in neonates).</li> <li>Use caution in patients with hypersensitivity to cephalosporins (unlikely to be an issue in neonates).</li> <li>Rapid administration of large IV doses may result in CNS excitation or seizure activity.</li> </ul>					
Monitoring	Monitoring is not usually required. Follow Infectious Disease/Microbiology advice in case of poor therapeutic response.					
Compatibility	Fluids: Sodium Chloride 0.9%, Glucose 5%, Water for Injection Refer to KEMH Neonatal Medication Guideline: <u>Y-Site IV Compatibility</u> in Neonates.					
Incompatibility	TPN solutions, Fat emulsion, blood products. Ciprofloxacin, midazolam, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate.					
IV aminoglycoside antibiotics, including gentamicin, are ina IV cephalosporins, penicillins and teicoplanin. Ensure lines adequately flushed between antibiotics.						
	Oral amoxicillin: no significant drug-drug interaction found for neonates.					
	<b>Common:</b> Vomiting, diarrhoea, skin rash, hypersensitivity, angioedema, phlebitis at injection site, superinfection with resistant organisms during prolonged therapy.					
Side Effects	<b>Uncommon/Rare/Serious:</b> neurotoxicity (too rapid injection rate), urticaria, purpurae, anaemia, thrombocytopenia, black tongue, electrolyte disturbances e.g. hypernatraemia or hypokalaemia due to sodium content of parenteral doses, <i>C. Difficile-</i> associated disease, crytalluria (high IV doses).					

Storage & Stability	<ul> <li>Oral Suspension</li> <li>100mg/mL Solution: Store at room temperature, below 25°C.</li> <li>Reconstituted solution is stable for 14 days at room temperature or if refrigerated (refrigeration is preferred).</li> <li>250mg/mL Solution: Refrigerate, do not freeze.</li> <li>Reconstituted solution is stable for 14 days refrigerated.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Vial: Store at room temperature, below 25°C. Protect from light.</li> <li>Reconstituted solution should be admistered immediately; discard unused portion.</li> </ul>			
	• Clearance is primarily by the renal route. Clearance increases with increasing gestational age and postmenstrual age. Serum half-life is longer in premature infants and infants younger than 7 days.			
	<ul> <li>Ibiamox<sup>®</sup> and Amoxil<sup>®</sup> IV contain 3.3 mmol of sodium per gram.</li> <li>Fisamox<sup>®</sup> IV contains 2.6 mmol of sodium per gram.</li> </ul>			
Comments	<ul> <li>Only use IM route if IV route not available. IM injection can be painful.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>If co-prescribed with aminoglycoside, give the antibiotic with shortest duration of administration first (so antibiotic cover commences as soon as possible).</li> <li>Do not mix in the same injection or infusion solution; flush before and after.</li> </ul>			

## Presentation (for oral use)

## Oral Suspension:

**KEMH:** 100 mg/mL

PCH: 250 mg/5 mL

#### Infections due to susceptible organisms:

Gestational Age	Current Age	Dose	Frequency				
	Less than 7 days	50 mg/kg	Every 12 hours				
All ages	Greater or equal to 7 days	50 mg/kg	Every 8 hours				

#### Dose adjustment:

 Renal impairment: in infants with severe impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact microbiology.

Dosage

## • Hepatic impairment: No adjustment required.

#### **Meningitis:**

Gestational Age	Current Age	Dose	Frequency	
	Less than 7 days	100 mg/kg	Every 12 hours	
All ages	Greater or equal to 7 days	100 mg/kg	Every 8 hours	

#### Dose adjustment:

- Renal impairment: in infants with severe impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact microbiology.
- Hepatic impairment: No adjustment required.

#### **Reconstitution:**

Reconstitute the amoxicillin as per the product information with water as follows:

- Tap bottle until all the powder flows freely
- Add the total volume of water for reconstitution
- Shake vigorously to suspend the powder
- Shake well before each use

Can be given Oral/OGT/NGT

• Draw prescribed dose into oral/enteral syringe

#### Administration

Preparation

- May be given anytime in relation to feeds
- May be mixed with formula or milk; administer dose immediately after mixing.

	Presentation (for IV use)	Vial: 1 g (powder for reconstitution) Not available from CIVAS				
		Infections due to susceptible organisms:				
		Gestational Age	Current Age	Dose	Frequency	
		All ages	< 7 days	50 mg/kg	Every 12 hours	
			≥ 7 days	50 mg/kg	Every 8 hours	
Z	Dosage	<ul> <li>Dose adjustment:</li> <li>Renal impairment: in infants with severe impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact microbiology.</li> <li>Hepatic impairment: No adjustment required.</li> </ul>				
0	Locago	Meningitis:				
		Gestational Age	Current Age	Dose	Frequency	
		All ages	< 7 days	100 mg/kg	Every 12 hours	
			≥ 7 days	100 mg/kg	Every 8 hours	
INTRAVENOUS INFUSION		<ul> <li>Dose adjustment:</li> <li>Renal impairment: in infants with severe impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact microbiology.</li> <li>Hepatic impairment: No adjustment required.</li> </ul>				
		Vial (powder for reconstitution): 1g Step 1 Reconstitution:				
	Preparation	<ul> <li>Add 9.2 mL of water for injection to the amoxicillin vial.</li> <li>Concentration is now 1000 mg/10 mL</li> </ul>				
		Step 2 Dilution:				
		<ul> <li>Draw up 500 mg (5 mL) and make up to 10 mL total volume with water for injection.</li> <li>Concentration is now 500 mg/10 mL = 50 mg/mL</li> </ul>				
	Administration	<ul> <li>IV infusion:</li> <li>Infuse via syringe driver pump over at least 30 minutes.</li> <li>Rapid administration of large IV doses may result in CNS excitation or seizure activity.</li> </ul>				

	Presentation (for IM use)		I (powder for reconstitution): 1 g t available from CIVAS				
		Infections due to susceptible organisms:					
		Gestational Age	Current Age	Dose	Frequency		
		All ages	< 7 days	50 mg/kg	Every 12 hours		
			≥ 7 days	50 mg/kg	Every 8 hours		
CTION	Dosage	<ul> <li>Dose adjustment:</li> <li>Renal impairment: in infants with severe impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact microbiology.</li> <li>Hepatic impairment: No adjustment required.</li> </ul>					
	J. J	Meningitis:					
2		Gestational Age	Current Age	Dose	Frequency		
AF		All ages	< 7 days	100 mg/kg	Every 12 hours		
D C			≥ 7 days	100 mg/kg	Every 8 hours		
NTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION	Ľ	<ul> <li>Dose adjustment:</li> <li>Renal impairment: in infants with severe impairment, it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Contact microbiology.</li> <li>Hepatic impairment: No adjustment required.</li> </ul>					
Z	via (powder for reconstitution). Fig						
	Preparation	<ul> <li>Step 1 Reconst</li> <li>Add 3.2 mL</li> </ul>		Injection or li	docaine 1% to the		
		amoxicillin v	ial.				
		<ul> <li>Shake vigorously.</li> <li>Concentration is now 1000 mg/4 mL = 250 mg/mL</li> </ul>					
	Administration	<ul> <li>Draw up the prescribed dose.</li> <li>Intramuscular injection as per the <u>Medication</u> <u>Administration Guideline</u>.</li> <li>Only use IM route if IV route not available. IM injection can be painful.</li> </ul>					

## **Related Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines**

**Clinical Practice Guidelines:** 

Neonatology - Sepsis

Neonatology - Seizures

WNHS Pharmaceutical and Medicines Management Guidelines:

Antimicrobial Stewardship

WNHS Cold Chain Management for Medications and Vaccines

CAHS Medication Refrigerators and Freezers

WNHS Medication Administration Guideline

**CAHS Medication Administration Guideline** 

### References

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MIMS Australia. Ibiamox. In: MIMS Online [Internet]. St Leonards (New South Wales): MIMS Australia; 2023 [cited 2023 Dec 2023]. Available from: <u>https://www.mimsonline.com.au</u>

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## **Document history**

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NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance Std 3: Preventing and Controlling Healthcare Associated Infection			⊠⊘ :	Std 4: Medication Saf	ety
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