

NEONATAL Medication Monograph

FLUCYTOSINE

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

Highly Restricted: Requires Microbiologist approval before commencing

A HIGH RISK Medication

Risk of neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. Appropriate monitoring is required

<u>SAS Category A</u> (item requires approval by TGA)

Presentation	Infusion: 2.5g/250mL = 100mg/mL Oral Solution: Prepared in Pharmacy (KEMH/PCH)		
Description	Flucytosine (also known as 5-FC or 5-fluorocytosine) is an antifungal agent used in combination with another antifungal agent		
Indications	Serious infections caused by susceptible strains of Candida, Cryptococcus, and other sensitive fungi		
	amphotericin B		
Contraindications	Hypersensitivity to flucytosine		
Precautions	Use with extreme caution in renal impairment Concurrent treatment with nephrotoxic agents can reduce the excretion of flucytosine and increase the risk of toxicity Closely monitor haematologic, renal and hepatic status		
Dosage	Consult Microbiologist prior to prescribing as dose may vary according to clinical situation Systemic Infections IV/Oral: 25-37.5mg/ kg/ dose every 6 hours		
Dosage Adjustment	Increase dose interval in renal impairment and according to flucytosine levels		

Adverse Reactions	Common: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, anaemia, leucopenia, elevated liver enzymes			
	Serious: bone marrow toxicity, hepatotoxicity, renal failure, GI haemorrhage, seizures			
Interactions	Amphotericin may reduce the renal clearance of flucytosine, resulting in toxicity, However this combination is frequently used and is currently recommended for cryptococcal disease. Monitoring is required.			
Compatible Fluids	Glucose 5%, Sodium Chloride 0.9%			
Preparation	Unit dose syringes: 10 mg/mL (Prepared in Pharmacy)			
	Oral Solution: 10mg/mL (Prepared in Pharmacy)			
Administration	IV infusion :			
	Infuse undiluted over 20 to 40 minutes			
Monitoring	Monitoring of flucytosine levels is essential in all patients, especially in patients with renal impairment due to the increased risk of bone marrow suppression			
	Sampling time: Pre and post levels to be taken at the THIRD dose (so as to ensure therapeutic levels) after initiating and change of dose and weekly thereafter.			
	Trough level: Immediately prior to dose. Trough: 25 – 50microg/L			
	Peak level: IV: 30 minutes after completion of infusion. Oral: 2 hours post dose Peak: 50-80microg/L			
	Additional Monitoring			
	each day initially, and then twice each week			
Storage	Infusion: Keep flucytosine at 15–25°C Precipitation occurs at prolonged storage below 15°C Storage above 25°C may result in the formation of fluorouracil (cytotoxic)			
Notes	Flucytosine has a narrow spectrum of activity and resistance may develop rapidly; it must be used with another antifungal			
	Each 250mL of flucytosine infusion contains 34.5mmol of sodium = 0.138mmol/mL			

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Related clinical guidelines	PCH ChAMP Flucytosine		
Related policies	WNHS Policy: Antimicrobial Stewardship		

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