

NEONATAL Medication Monograph

Trimethoprim and Sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)

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

IV - Highly Restricted: Requires Microbiologist approval before commencing

Oral - Unrestricted: Any prescriber may initiate treatment

Dosing is expressed as Trimethoprim component

Presentation	Ampoule:				
	Trimethoprim 80mg - Sulphamethoxazole 400mg per 5mL				
	Oral Suspension:				
	Trimethoprim 40mg - Sulphamethoxazole 200mg per 5mL				
Description	Sulphonamide and antifolate anibimicrobial				
Indications	Infections due to susceptible organisms				
	Prophylaxis of urinary tract infection in at risk patients (vesicoureteric reflux)				
Contraindications	Glucose-6-phosphate denydrogenase deficiency				
Precautions	 Not recommended for use in infants with or at risk of jaundice. 				
	 Sulphonamides displace bilirubin from albumin and can lead to kernicterus. 				
	 Vials contain sodium metabisulfite which may cause allergic reactions in susceptible patients 				
	Bone marrow suppression				

Dosage	Infections due to susceptible organisms				
	IV/Oral:				
	ALL doses are expressed and should be prescribed as the trimethoprim component.				
	3mg / kg/ dose every 12 hours				
	Brankylavia of urinery treat infection in at rick nationto				
	(vesicoureteric reflux)				
	Oral Suspension:				
	2mg (0.25mL) /kg/ dose once a day (at night)				
Dosage Adjustment	Decrease dose and/or frequency of dosing in renal or hepatic impairment.				
Adverse Reactions	Common: Fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, anorexia, rash, itch, hyperkalaemia, thrombocytopenia (rarely significant)				
	Serious: Megaloblastic anaemia, methaemoglobinaemia, erythema, hypoglycaemia, hepatitis, crystalluria, urinary obstruction with anuria/oliguria, Clostridium difficile- associated disease, aseptic meningitis				
Interactions	ns Caution in use with potassium sparing diuretics (ie spironolacton as can lead to hyperkalaemia				
	Risk of QT prolongation with concurrent use of chloral hydrate, erythromycin and fluconazole				
Compatible Fluids	Glucose 5%, Glucose 10%, Sodium Chloride 0.9%				
Preparation	<u>IV:</u>				
	Dilution				
	Take 1 mL (trimethoprim 16mg) and dilute with 24mL of compatible fluid.				
	Concentration is trimethonrim16mg/25ml				
	Final Concentration = 0.64 mg/mL (trimethoprim)				
Administration	<u>IV:</u>				
	Infuse over 60 to 90 minutes				
	Oral:				
	May be given with or after feeds				

Monitoring	Complete blood picture and folate status during prolonged or high dose treatment			
	Renal function during prolonged treatment, particularly in pre-existing renal impairment			
	Serum potassium (hyperkalaemia can occur but risk increases with high dose and renal impairment. Average onset 4-5 days)			
Storage	Ampoules : Store at room temperature , below 25°C			
	Oral Solution: Check brand of suspension – storage conditions may differ			
	Once opened, bottle will need to be discarded between 4-6 weeks (brand specific)			
References	Takemoto CK, Hodding JH, Kraus DM. Pediatric & neonatal dosage handbook with international trade names index : a universal resource for clinicians treating pediatric and neonatal patients. 24th ed. Hudson (Ohio): Lexicomp; 2019			
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Related clinical guidelines	Antenatal Renal and Urological Anomalies WNHS Policy: Antimicrobial Stewardship			

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Standards Applicable:	NSQHS Standards: 1 Governance, 3 Infection Control, 4 Medication Safety				
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Access the current version from the WNHS website.

For any enquiries relating to this guideline, please email KEMH.PharmacyAdmin@health.wa.gov.au

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