



ADULT Medication Monograph

AMPHOTERICIN B

This document should be read in conjunction with this [DISCLAIMER](#)

[Antimicrobial Restriction – Restricted](#) – conventional colloidal (IV), liposomal (inhaled)

[Antimicrobial Restriction – Monitored](#) – liposomal (IV)




[Antimicrobial Restriction – Unrestricted](#) – lozenge

[SAS Category A](#) - conventional colloidal product (requires approval by TGA)

HIGH RISK Medication 

Presentation	<p>Lozenge: 10mg Vial (liposomal): 50mg Vial (conventional colloidal, SAS): 50mg – <i>liaise with pharmacy to organise stock</i></p>
Dose	<p><u>Severe systemic fungal infections</u> - use Liposomal amphotericin B (Ambisome®) IV: 3-5 mg/kg once daily</p> <p><u>Oral candidiasis</u> – use oral lozenge Oral: One lozenge (10mg) 4 times daily for 7 to 14 days</p>
Administration	<p><u>Oral</u> Use after food or drink. To be sucked slowly then swallowed.</p> <p><u>IV Infusion (liposomal)</u> Step 1 Reconstitution: Reconstitute 50mg vial with 12mL of water for injections. Final concentration is 4mg/mL. Shake the vial vigorously for at least 30 seconds to disperse completely. Solution is translucent and yellow. Do not use if there is precipitate or particles.</p>

	<p>Step 2 Dilution: Dilute the dose with glucose 5% to make a final concentration between 0.2 - 2mg/mL. Use the 5 micrometre filter supplied to add the dose to glucose 5%. Flush IV lines with glucose 5% before infusion or use a separate line</p> <p>Step 3 Administration: Infuse over 30 to 60 minutes</p> <p><u>IV Infusion (conventional colloidal)</u> Contact pharmacy for advice or refer to the Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook</p>
Pregnancy	<p>1st Trimester: Considered safe to use 2nd Trimester: Considered safe to use 3rd Trimester: Considered safe to use</p>
Breastfeeding	Considered safe to use
Monitoring	<p>Check renal function before starting treatment; Monitor renal function and electrolytes at least 3 times a week Monitor complete blood count and hepatic function twice a week</p>
Clinical guidelines and policies	<p>WNHS Policy: Antimicrobial Stewardship KEMH Pharmaceutical & Medicines Management Guideline: Medication Administration</p>
References	<p>Australian Medicines Handbook. Amphotericin. In: Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2017 [cited 2015 Jul 15]. Available from: https://amhonline.amh.net.au/</p> <p>Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia. Amphotericin. In: Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook [Internet]. [St Leonards, New South Wales]: Health Communication Network; 2017 [cited 2017 May 16]. Available from: http://aidh.hcn.com.au</p> <p>Therapeutic Guidelines. Meningitis. In: eTG complete [Internet]. West Melbourne (Victoria): Therapeutic Guidelines; 2019 [cited 2019 Feb 19]. Available from: https://tgldcdp.tg.org.au</p> <p>The Royal Women's Hospital. Amphotericin. In: Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Medicines Guide [Internet]. Parkville (Victoria): The Royal Women's Hospital; 2016 [cited 2016 Mar 23]. Available from: https://thewomenspbmg.org.au</p>

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