



ADULT MEDICATION GUIDELINE

Erythromycin

Scope (Staff): All WNHS Staff

Scope (Area): Obstetrics and Gynaecology

This document should be read in conjunction with the **Disclaimer**.

Quick Links

Dose Administration Monitoring Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

Restrictions

Formulary: Restricted (IV)

Approved for any other infectious disease indication as listed in the Australian Therapeutic Guidelines®

Formulary: Unrestricted (Oral)

HIGH RISK Medication

Medication Class

Macrolide antibacterial

Presentation

Enteric Capsule: 250 mg

Oral suspension: 400 mg/5 mL

Vial: 1 g

Storage

Enteric Capsule, Vial: Store at room temperature, below 25°C

Oral suspension: Reconstituted suspension should be refrigerated at 2° to 8°C and used within

10 days; do not freeze

Dose

Preterm prelabour rupture of membranes (PPROM) \geq 20 weeks:

Oral: 250 mg four times a day for 10 days

Secondary prevention of recurrent acute rheumatic fever in patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins:

Oral:

250 mg every 12 hours (see RHD Australia guidelines for recommended duration)

Lymphogranuloma venereum* in pregnancy:

Oral:

500 mg four times a day for 21 days

*Azithromycin may be preferred due to decreased frequency and greater side effect tolerability.

Prokinetic agent for patients on glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs) and dual GLP-1/glucose-dependent insulinotrophic peptide receptor co-agonists (GLP-1/GIPRAs) prior to anaesthesia or sedation for surgical and endoscopic procedures:

IV:

A single dose of 3mg/kg (up to a dose of 250mg) erythromycin intravenously.

Administration

Oral

Best taken 1 hour before or 2 hours after food.

IV Infusion:

Preparation Step 1: Reconstitution

Add 20 mL of Water for Injections to 1g vial Concentration is 1000mg/20mL = 50 mg/mL

Preparation Step 2: Dilution

Take 5 mL (250 mg) of the above solution and dilute to 50mL with Sodium Chloride 0.9% Concentration is 250 mg/50 mL Final concentration = 5 mg/mL

Infuse over at least 15 minutes (minimum infusion rate 200 mL/hour)

Refer to Australian Injectable Handbook for more information.

Monitoring

Erythromycin may prolong the QT interval and increase the risk of arrhythmia (risk is greater with IV administration).

Treatment with <u>drugs that inhibit CYP3A4</u> may increase erythromycin concentration and the risk of QT prolongation; avoid combinations if possible.

Renal: increased risk of ototoxicity

Hepatic: contraindicated in severe hepatic impairment

Pregnancy

1st Trimester: Consider alternative

2nd Trimester: Safe to use
3rd Trimester: Safe to use

For more information, please contact KEMH Obstetric Medicines Information Service.

Breastfeeding

Safe to use

Related Policies, Procedures & Guidelines

HDWA Mandatory Policies:

Antimicrobial Stewardship

WNHS Clinical Practice Guidelines:

Rupture of membranes - spontaneous

References

Australian Medicines Handbook. Erythromycin. In: Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2025 [cited 2025 Mar 20]. Available from: https://amhonline.amh.net.au/

AusDI. Erythromycin (Systemic). In: AusDI [Internet]. Telstra Health: AusDI; [cited 2025 Mar 20]. Available from: Erythromycin (Systemic) - AusDI (health.wa.gov.au)

Therapeutic Guidelines. Prophylaxis for preterm prelabour rupture of membranes. In: eTG complete [Internet]. West Melbourne (Victoria): Therapeutic Guidelines; 2019 [cited 2025 Mar 20]. Available from: https://tgldcdp-tg-org-au.kelibresources.health.wa.gov.au/etgAccess

The Royal Women's Hospital. Erythromycin. In: Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Medicines Guide [Internet]. Parkville (Victoria): The Royal Women's Hospital; 2023 [cited 2025 Marr 20]. Available from: https://thewomenspbmg.org.au/

Australian and New Zealand College of Anesthetists. Clinical Practice Recommendations regarding patients taking GLP-1 receptor agonists and dual GLP-1/GIP receptor co-agonists prior to anaesthesia or sedation for surgical and endoscopic procedures. ANZCA; 2025 [cited]

2025 Apr 10]. Available: https://www.anzca.edu.au/getContentAsset/0f35028e-e371-4220-a49a-ddee877051c8/80feb437-d24d-46b8-a858-4a2a28b9b970/Periprocedural-GLP-1-use-consensus-clinical-guide_P2.pdf?language=en

Keywords	Erythromycin; e-mycin; macrolide; antibiotic; PPROM; rupture of membranes					
Document Owner:	Chief Pharmacist					
Author/ Reviewer	KEMH Pharmacy Department					
Version Info:						
Date First Issued:	dd/mm/yyyy	Last Reviewed:	20/03/2025		Review Date:	20/03/2028
Endorsed by:	Medicines and Therapeutics Committee				Date:	dd/mm/yyyy
NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance			Std 5: Comprehensive Care		
	☐ Std 2: P	artnering with Cons	Std 6: Communicating for Safety			
	Std 3: Preventing and Controlling Healthcare Associated Infection			Std 7: Blood Management		
	Std 4: Medication Safety			Std 8: Recognising and Responding to Acute Deterioration		
Printed or personally saved electronic copies of this document are considered uncontrolled.						
Access the current version from WNHS HealthPoint.						

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.

© Women and Newborn Health Service 2025

Copyright of this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.