

Government of Western Australia North Metropolitan Health Service Women and Newborn Health Service



ADULT MEDICATION GUIDELINE

PIPERACILLIN with **TAZOBACTAM**

Scope (Staff): All WNHS Staff

Scope (Area): Obstetrics and Gynaecology

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

Quick Links										
Dose	Admini	<u>stration</u>	Monitoring		Pregnancy and Breastfeeding					
Formulary: Restricted										
Medication Class										
Penicillin antibiotic and beta-lactamase inhibitor										
Presentation										
Vial contains 4.5 g as 4 g of piperacillin and 500 mg of tazobactam										
Storage										
Store at room temperature, below 25°C										
Dose										
Mixed aerobic and anaerobic infections (including <i>P. aeruginosa</i>) IV infusion: Dose is expressed as piperacillin component and is dependent on renal function:										
	Creatinine Clear	ance	Dose	Dose freque	S					
	More than 40mL	/min	2 - 4g	6 to 8 hrs (Max 24g da						
	20 - 40mL/mi	n	2 - 4g	8 hrs						
	Less than 20mL	/min	2 - 4g	12 hrs						

Administration

Refer to the Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook

Monitoring

Monitor complete blood count and renal and hepatic function during prolonged high dose treatment (>10 days)

Contraindicated in patients with severe hypersensitivity to penicillins, carbapenems and cephalosporin antibiotics

Pregnancy

1st Trimester: Safe to use

2nd Trimester: Safe to use

3rd Trimester: Safe to use

Breastfeeding

Safe to use

Comments

Vancomycin and Piperacillin-Tazobactam Co-Therapy

There is an increased rate of nephrotoxicity (up to 20%) in patients who receive combination therapy with piperacillin-tazobactam and vancomycin.

In order to limit the risk of acute kidney injury with this combination therapy:

- Use alternative antibiotic if possible.
- Avoid vancomycin loading dose unless the patient is critically ill.
- Limit duration of treatment with combination therapy.
- Increased monitoring of renal function and serum vancomycin level is recommended when combination therapy cannot be avoided.
- Avoid treatment with other nephrotoxic agents (e.g. anti-inflammatory medications) whenever possible.

Maintain adequate hydration.

Related Policies, Procedures & Guidelines

WNHS Policies:

Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) policy Antimicrobial Restriction Category List

WNHS Clinical Practice Guidelines:

Infections: Urinary tract infection in pregnant women

Maternal Sepsis and Septic Shock: detection, investigation and management

References

Australian Medicines Handbook. Piperacillin with tazobactam. In: Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2021 [cited 2021 Sep 08]. Available from: https://amhonline.amh.net.au/

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The Royal Women's Hospital. Piperacillin with tazobactam. In: Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Medicines Guide [Internet]. Parkville (Victoria): The Royal Women's Hospital; 2021 [cited 2021 Sep 08]. Available from: https://thewomenspbmg.org.au/

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NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance			Std 5: Comprehensive Care					
	Std 2: Partnering with Consumers			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					
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