



דצמבר 2023

רופא/ה נכבד/ה,

רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

חברת אי.אל.מדי-מרקט בע"מ מודיעה על העדכונים הבאים בעלון לרופא של התכשיר:

CEFTRIAXONE MEDO 1 GR

צפטריאקסון מדו 1 גר'

חומר פעיל: CEFTRIAXONE (AS SODIUM) 1 G/VIAL

צורת מינון: POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJ/INF

עדכונים בעלון לרופא

התוויה כפי שאושרה בתעודת הרישום:

Ceftriaxone is indicated for the treatment of the following infections in adults and children including term

neonates (from birth):

- ☐ Bacterial Meningitis
- ☐ Community acquired pneumonia
- ☐ Hospital acquired pneumonia
- ☐ Acute otitis media
- ☐ Intra-abdominal infections
- ☐ Complicated urinary tract infections (including pyelonephritis)
- ☐ Infections of bones and joints
- ☐ Complicated skin and soft tissue infections
- ☐ Gonorrhoea
- ☐ Syphilis
- ☐ Bacterial endocarditis

Ceftriaxone may be used:

- ☐ For treatment of acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults
- ☐ For treatment of disseminated Lyme borreliosis (early (stage II) and late (stage III) in adults and children

including neonates from 15 days of age.

- ☐ For pre-operative prophylaxis of surgical site infections
- ☐ In the management of neutropenic patients with fever that is suspected to be due to a ceftriaxone – susceptible bacterial infection
- ☐ In the treatment of patients with bacteraemia that occurs in association with, or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed above

Ceftriaxone should be co-administered with other antibacterial agents whenever the possible range of causative bacteria would not fall within its spectrum.

Consideration should be given to official guidelines on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

ברצוננו להודיע שהעלון לרופא עודכן. בהודעה זו כלולים העדכונים המהותיים בלבד. החמרות מסומנות בצהוב, תוספת טקסט מסומנת בקו תחתון, מחיקת טקסט מסומנת בקו חוצה.

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4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

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The presence of ceftriaxone may falsely lower estimated blood glucose values obtained with some blood glucose monitoring systems. Please refer to instructions for use for each system. Alternative testing methods should be used if necessary.

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Encephalopathy

Encephalopathy has been reported with the use of ceftriaxone (see section 4.8), particularly in elderly patients with severe renal impairment (see section 4.2) or central nervous system disorders. If ceftriaxone-associated encephalopathy is suspected (e.g. decreased level of consciousness, altered mental state, myoclonus, convulsions), discontinuation of ceftriaxone should be considered.

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4.8 Undesirable effects

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| System Organ Class | Common | Uncommon | Rare | Not Known ^a |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Infections and infestations | | Genital fungal infection | Pseudomembranous colitis ^b | Superinfection ^b |
| Blood and lymphatic system disorders | Eosinophilia Leucopenia Thrombocytopenia | Granulocytopenia Anaemia Coagulopathy | | Haemolytic anaemia ^b Agranulocytosis |
| Immune system disorders | | | | Anaphylactic shock Anaphylactic reaction Anaphylactoid reaction Hypersensitivity ^b Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction ^b |
| Nervous system disorders | | Headache Dizziness | Encephalopathy | Convulsion |
| Ear and labyrinth disorders | | | | Vertigo |
| Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders | | | Bronchospasm | |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | Diarrhoea ^b Loose stools | Nausea Vomiting | | Pancreatitis ^b Stomatitis Glossitis |
| Hepatobiliary disorders | Hepatic enzyme increased | | | Gall bladder precipitation ^b Kernicterus Hepatitis ^c Hepatitis cholestatic ^{b,c} |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | Rash | Pruritus | Urticaria | Stevens Johnson Syndrome ^b Toxic epidermal necrolysis ^b Erythema multiform Acute generalised exanthematous Pustulosis Drug reaction |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| | | | | with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) ^b |
| Renal and urinary disorders | | | Haematuria Glycosuria | Oliguria Renal precipitation (reversible) |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | | Phlebitis Injection site pain Pyrexia | Oedema Chills | |
| Investigations | | Blood creatinine increased | | Coombs test false positive ^b Galactosaemia test false positive ^b Non enzymatic methods for glucose determination false positive ^b |

^a Based on post-marketing reports. Since these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not possible to reliably estimate their frequency, which is therefore categorised as not known.

^b See section 4.4

^c Usually reversible upon discontinuation of ceftriaxone

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Cases of renal precipitation have been reported, primarily in children older than 3 years of age and who have been treated with either high daily doses (e.g. ≥ 80 mg/kg/day) or total doses exceeding 10 grams and who presented with other risk factors (e.g. fluid restrictions or confinement to bed). The risk of precipitate formation is increased in immobilized or dehydrated patients. This event may be symptomatic or asymptomatic, may lead to renal insufficiency and anuria, and is reversible upon discontinuation of ceftriaxone (see section 4.4).

Cases of ceftriaxone precipitation in the urinary tract have been reported, mostly in children treated with high doses (e.g. ≥ 80 mg/kg/day or total doses exceeding 10 grams) and who have other risk factors (e.g. dehydration, confinement to bed). This event may be asymptomatic or symptomatic, and may lead to ureteric obstruction and postrenal acute renal failure, but is usually reversible upon discontinuation of ceftriaxone (see section 4.4).

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Hepatitis

Cases of hepatitis including cases of hepatocellular injuries may have a serious or even life-threatening course.

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5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

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Susceptibility testing breakpoints

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) breakpoints established by the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST v. 7.1, valid from 2017-03-10) are as follows:

| Pathogen | Dilution Test (MIC, mg/L) | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Susceptible | Resistant |
| <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> | ≤ 1 | > 2 |
| <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp. | a. | a. |
| <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. (Groups A, B, C and G) | b. | b. |
| <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> | ≤ 0.5 | > 2 |
| Viridans group <i>Streptococci</i> | ≤ 0.5 | > 0.5 |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> | ≤ 0.125 | > 0.125 |
| <i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> | ≤ 1 | > 2 |
| <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> | ≤ 0.125 | > 0.125 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> | ≤ 0.125 | > 0.125 |
| <i>Kingella kingae</i> | ≤ 0.06 | > 0.06 |
| Non-species related | ≤ 1 | > 2 |

- Susceptibility inferred from cefoxitin susceptibility.
- Susceptibility inferred from benzylpenicillin susceptibility.
- Isolates with a ceftriaxone MIC above the susceptible breakpoint are rare and, if found, should be re-tested and, if confirmed, should be sent to a reference laboratory.
- Breakpoints apply to a daily intravenous dose of 1 g x 1 and a high dose of at least 2 g x 1.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Intramuscular administration

Intravenous administration

העלון לרופא מצורף להודעה זו וכן נשלח לפרסום במאגר התרופות שבאתר האינטרנט של משרד הבריאות <https://israel drugs.health.gov.il>.

ניתן לקבל את העלון מודפס ע"י פניה לבעל הרישום, חברת א.י.אל.מדי-מרקט בע"מ.