

Only small amounts of ofloxacin are removed by haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.

References.

1. Lamp KC, *et al.* Ofloxacin clinical pharmacokinetics. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 1992; **22**: 32–46.

Uses and Administration

Ofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial used similarly to ciprofloxacin (p.247). It is also used in *Chlamydia* or *Chlamydomphila* infections including nongonococcal urethritis (p.166 and p.199) and in mycobacterial infections such as leprosy (p.176) and tuberculosis (see under Uses and Administration of Ciprofloxacin, p.248).

Ofloxacin is given orally as the base or by intravenous infusion as the hydrochloride. All doses are expressed in terms of the base; ofloxacin hydrochloride 220.2 mg is equivalent to about 200 mg of ofloxacin.

The usual oral or intravenous dose ranges from 200 mg daily to 400 mg twice daily depending on the severity and the nature of the infection. Oral doses of up to 400 mg may be given as a single dose, preferably in the morning. For intravenous use a 0.2% solution is infused over 30 minutes.

An oral dose of 200 mg twice daily for 3 days is suitable in women with acute uncomplicated cystitis. A 6-week course of treatment with an oral dose of 300 mg twice daily should be given for chronic bacterial prostatitis. Oral doses of 400 mg daily with clofazimine and minocycline or 400 mg monthly with rifampicin and minocycline have been recommended by WHO as alternative multidrug therapy regimens for multibacillary leprosy. As an alternative regimen for single-lesion paucibacillary leprosy WHO suggests a single dose of ofloxacin 400 mg with rifampicin and minocycline.

A single 400-mg dose of ofloxacin may be given by mouth for uncomplicated gonorrhoea.

Ofloxacin is used topically as 0.3% eye drops for the treatment of conjunctivitis and corneal ulcers caused by susceptible strains of bacteria. It is also used as 0.3% ear drops for the treatment of otitis externa and otitis media.

For details of reduced doses in hepatic or renal impairment, see below.

Reviews.

1. Todd PA, Faulds D. Ofloxacin: a reappraisal of its antimicrobial activity, pharmacology and therapeutic use. *Drugs* 1991; **42**: 825–76.
2. Onrust SV, *et al.* Ofloxacin: a reappraisal of its use in the management of genitourinary tract infections. *Drugs* 1998; **56**: 895–928.
3. Simpson KL, Markham A. Ofloxacin otic solution: a review of its use in the management of ear infections. *Drugs* 1999; **58**: 509–31.
4. Wai TKH, Tong MCF. A benefit-risk assessment of ofloxacin otic solution in ear infection. *Drug Safety* 2003; **26**: 405–20.

Administration in hepatic impairment. The clearance of ofloxacin is reduced in patients with severe hepatic impairment or cirrhosis and lower doses should be used; a maximum dose of 400 mg daily has been recommended.

Administration in renal impairment. Lower doses of ofloxacin may be necessary in patients with renal impairment. After the usual initial dose (see above), subsequent doses are adjusted according to creatinine clearance (CC):

- CC 20 to 50 mL/minute: doses halved to 100 to 200 mg daily or the usual dose is given every 24 hours
- CC less than 20 mL/minute: dose reduced to 100 mg every 24 hours
- patients on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis: 100 mg every 24 hours

BCG toxicity. For mention of the possible use of ofloxacin to reduce the incidence of toxicity after BCG intravesicular instillation, see p.2206.

Preparations

USP 31: Ofloxacin Ophthalmic Solution; Ofloxacin Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Floxi; Ingeflox; Klonaliflox; Newflox; Oflox; Ofloxin; Quinomed; Rofloxina; **Austral.:** Ocuflox; **Austria:** Floxal; Oflox; Tarivid; **Belg.:** Docofloxacin; Tarivid; Trafloxal; **Braz.:** Floxina; Floxstat; Genoxacin; Nostil; Oflox; Ofloxant; Ofloxin; Quinoxant; **Canada:** Apo-Oflox; Floxin; Ocuflox; **Chile:** Ifos; Oflox; Poeflox; **Cz.:** Floxal; Ofloxin; Tarivid; Trafloxal; Zanocin; **Denm.:** Exocin; Tarivid; **Fin.:** Exocin; **Fr.:** Exocine; Monofloccet; Oflocet; **Ger.:** Floxal; Gyroflo; Oflo; Oflodura; Oflohexal; Oflox; Oflox-beta; Tarivid; Uro-Tarivid; **Gr.:** Ermaflox; Exocin; Grenis-Oflo; Hetadofloxacin;

Tarivid; Urimax; **Hong Kong:** Flovid; Marfloxacin; Ofus; Puiritol; Quotavit; Tarivid; Viotisone; **Hung.:** Floxal; Oflogen; Tarivid; Zanocin; **India:** Bactof; Bidofox; Bioff; Floxur; Genflox; Oflox; Oflin; Oflox; Ofli; Tariflox; Tarivid; Zanocin; **Indon.:** Akilen; Danoflox; Efoxin; Ethiflox; Floxavid; Floxan; Floxika; Loxinter; Mefloxa; Nufalfoqo; Ostnid; Pharflox; Poncoquin; Qipro; Quinovid; Rilox; Tariflox; Tarivid; Zelavel; Zylfox; **It.:** Biravid; Exocin; Oflox; **Israel:** Oflohex; Oflox; Tarivid; Uro-Tarivid; **Ital.:** Exocin; Flobacin; Oflocin; **Jpn.:** Tarivid; **Malaysia:** Apo-Oflox; Flovid; Healox; Inoflox; Medofloxine; Ofcin; Tarivid; Zanocin; **Mex.:** Bactocin; Flonacin; Flosep; Floxil; Floxstat; Ocuflox; Oxken; Quiflural; Zanocin; **Neth.:** Tarivid; Trafloxal; **Norw.:** Tarivid; **Philipp.:** Flodemex; Flovid; Gyros; Inoflox; Iquiniol; Keftil; Mergexin; Onexacin; Qiflon; Qinolox; Tenoxan; Vioson; **Pol.:** Floxal; Oflofinex; Tarivid; **Port.:** Bactoflox; Bioquil; Exocin; Floxodol; Megasin; Oflocet; Tarivid; **Rus.:** Floxal (Флоксал); Oflo (Офло); Oflohex (Офлехсид); Ofloxin (Офлоксин); Taridin (Таридин); Tarivid (Таривид); Zanocin (Занонин); **S.Afr.:** Exocin; Octin; Talflox; Tarivid; Zanocin; **Singapore:** Inoflox; Ofcin; Tarivid; **Spain:** Exocin; Oflovir; Sumox; **Swed.:** Tarivid; **Switz.:** Floxal; Tarivid; **Thal.:** Floxy; Hyflox; Konovid; O-Flox; Occidal; Oflocet; Oflomet; Ofloxa; Ofloxacin; Orivid; Qinolox; Seracin; Tarivid; Viotisone; **Turk.:** Droid; Exocin; Girasid; Menefloks; Ofkozin; Oflohex; Ofloks; Tarivid; Urosin; **UK:** Exocin; Tarivid; **USA:** Floxin; Floxin Otic; Ocuflox; **Venez.:** Floxstat; Norflamine; Oflox; Poeflox.

Multi-ingredient: **India:** Bidofox-Oz; Genflox TZ; Oflox-TZ; Oflox D; Oflox TZ; Okaflox M; Ofli TZ; Ornof; Tariflox Plus; **Mex.:** Orecl NF.

Oleandomycin Phosphate (BANM, rINN)

Fosfato de oleandomicina; Oléandomycine, Phosphate d'; Oleandomycini Phosphas; PA-105 (oleandomycin). (2R,3S,4R,5S,6S,8R,10R,11S,12R,13R)-3-(2,6-Dideoxy-3-O-methyl- α -L-arabino-hexopyranosyloxy)-8,8-epoxymethano-11-hydroxy-2,4,6,10,12,13-hexamethyl-9-oxo-5-(3,4,6-trideoxy-3-dimethylamino- β -D-xilo-hexopyranosyloxy)tridecan-13-olide phosphate.

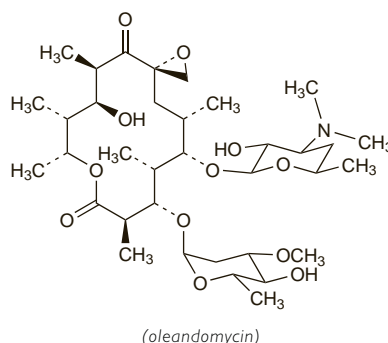
Олеандомицина Фосфат

$C_{35}H_{61}NO_{12} \cdot H_3PO_4 = 785.9$.

CAS — 3922-90-5 (oleandomycin); 7060-74-4 (oleandomycin phosphate).

ATC — J01FA05.

ATC Vet — QJ01FA05.



Profile

Oleandomycin is a macrolide antibacterial produced by the growth of certain strains of *Streptomyces antibioticus* with actions and uses similar to those of erythromycin (p.269). It has antimicrobial activity weaker than that of erythromycin. It has been given orally or intravenously as the phosphate in the treatment of susceptible infections.

Troleandomycin (p.357) is the triacetate ester.

Orbifloxacin (rINN)

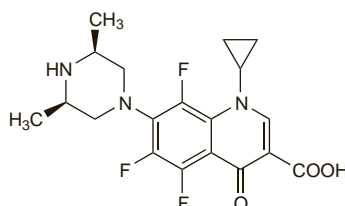
Orbifloksasiini; Orbifloxacin; Orbifloxacin; Orbifloxacinum. 1-Cyclopropyl-7-(cis-3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-5,6,8-trifluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid.

Орбифлоксацин

$C_{19}H_{20}F_3N_3O_3 = 395.4$.

CAS — 113617-63-3.

ATC Vet — QJ01MA95.



Profile

Orbifloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of susceptible infections in dogs.

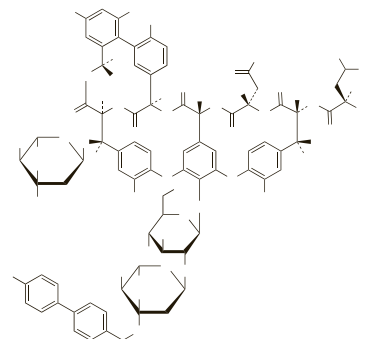
Oritavancin (rINN)

LY-333328; Oritavancina; Oritavancine; Oritavancinum. (4''R)-22-O-(3-Amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-arabino-hexopyranosyl)-N-[p-(p-chlorophenyl)benzyl]vancomycin.

Оритаваинцин

$C_{86}H_{97}Cl_3N_{10}O_{26} = 1793.1$.

CAS — 171099-57-3 (oritavancin); 192564-14-0 (oritavancin phosphate).



NOTE. Oritavancin phosphate is *USAN*.

Profile

Oritavancin is a glycopeptide antibacterial under investigation for the treatment of complicated infections of the skin and soft tissues due to Gram-positive bacteria.

References.

1. Van Bambeke F, *et al.* Glycopeptide antibiotics: from conventional molecules to new derivatives. *Drugs* 2004; **64**: 913–36.
2. Ward KE, *et al.* Oritavancin—an investigational glycopeptide antibiotic. *Expert Opin Invest Drugs* 2006; **15**: 417–29.
3. Poulakou G, Giamarellou H. Oritavancin: a new promising agent in the treatment of infections due to Gram-positive pathogens. *Expert Opin Invest Drugs* 2008; **17**: 225–43.
4. Crandon J, Nicolau DP. Oritavancin: a potential weapon in the battle against serious Gram-positive pathogens. *Future Microbiol* 2008; **3**: 251–63.

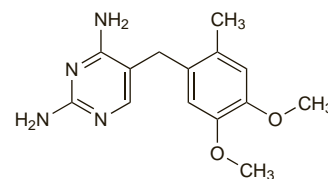
Ormetoprim (USAN, rINN)

NSC-95072; Ormetoprima; Ormètoprime; Ormetoprimum; Ro-5-9754. 5-(4,5-Dimethoxy-2-methylphenyl)methyl-2,4-pyrimidinediamine.

Орметоприм

$C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_2 = 274.3$.

CAS — 6981-18-6.



Profile

Ormetoprim is a diaminopyrimidine antibacterial used with sulfadimethoxine in veterinary medicine.

Oxacillin Sodium (BANM, USAN, rINN)

(5-Methyl-3-phenyl-4-isoxazolyl)penicillin Sodium; Natrii Oxacillinum; Oksacylina sodowa jednowodna; Oksasiliinatriummonohydrat; Oxacilin sodná sůl monohydrát; Oxacilina sódica; Oxacilline Sodique; Oxacilline sodique monohydraté; Oxacillin-natriummonohydrat; Oxacillinum natrium monohydratum; Oxacillinum Natrium; P-12; SQ-16423. Sodium (6R)-6-(5-methyl-3-phenylisoxazole-4-carboxamido)penicillanate monohydrate.

Натрий Оксациллин

$C_{19}H_{18}N_3NaO_5 \cdot H_2O = 441.4$.

CAS — 66-79-5 (oxacillin); 1173-88-2 (anhydrous oxacillin sodium); 7240-38-2 (oxacillin sodium monohydrate).

ATC — J01CF04.

ATC Vet — QJ01CF04.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed