Interactions
As for Tetracycline, p.348.

Antimicrobial Action
As for Tetracycline, p.348.

Oxytetracycline is somewhat less active against many organisms.

Pharmacokinetics
For the general pharmacokinetics of the tetracyclines, see Tetracycline, p.349.

An oral dose of 500 mg every 6 hours is reported to produce steady-state plasma concentrations of 3 to 4 micrograms/mL. Plasma protein binding is reported to be about 20 to 40% and the half-life to be about 9 hours.

Uses and Administration
Oxytetracycline is a tetracycline derivative with actions and uses similar to those of tetracycline (p.349).

Oxytetracycline dihydrate or hydrochloride are usually used in tablets, capsules, and injections, and the calcium salt in aqueous oral suspensions; all three are also used in topical preparations. Doses have been expressed as anhydrous oxytetracycline, the dihydrate, or the hydrochloride but in practice this appears to make little difference. Oxytetracycline dihydrate and oxytetracycline hydrochloride 269.8 mg, and oxytetracycline calcium 260.3 mg, are each equivalent to about 250 mg of oxytetracycline.

Oxytetracycline is usually given orally in adult doses of 250 to 500 mg four times daily, usually 1 hour before or 2 hours after food. Higher doses, up to 4 g daily, have occasionally been given to adults with severe infection, but increase the risk of adverse effects.

Doses of oxytetracycline 250 to 500 mg daily have been used in acne, although the *BNF* advocates a dose of 1 g daily.

Oxytetracycline is sometimes given intramuscularly, in doses of 250 mg once daily or 300 mg daily in 2 or 3 divided doses, but this route may be painful and produces lower blood concentrations than recommended oral doses. As intramuscular injections are painful, lidocaine is usually included in the solution. Oxytetracycline has also been given intravenously.

For details of doses in children and adolescents, see below.

Oxytetracycline and its salts have been applied topically, often with other agents, as a variety of eye and ear drops, ointments, creams, and sprays.

Administration in children. In children, the effects on teeth should be considered and tetracyclines only used when absolutely essential. In the UK, oxytetracycline is licensed for use in children aged 12 years and over; the usual adult dose (see above) may be given orally. However, in the USA, it may be given to those over 8 years old in usual oral doses of 25 to 50 mg/kg daily in 4 divided doses or by intramuscular injection in usual doses of 15 to 25 mg/kg (to a maximum of 250 mg) daily in 2 or 3 divided doses.

Skin disorders. For reference to the use of oxytetracycline in the treatment of various skin disorders, see under Tetracycline, p.350.

Preparations

BP 2008: Oxytetracycline Capsules; Oxytetracycline Tablets;
USP 31: Oxytetracycline and Nystatin Capsules; Oxytetracycline and Nystatin for Oral Suspension; Oxytetracycline Calcium Oral Suspension; Oxytetracycline for Injection; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride and Hydrocortisone Acetate Ophthalmic Suspension; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride and Hydrocortisone Ointment; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ointment; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride and Polymyxin B Sulfate Ophthalmic Ointment; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride and Polymyxin B Sulfate Topical Powder; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride and Polymyxin B Sulfate Vaginal Tablets; Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride Capsules; Oxytetracycline Injection; Oxytetracycline Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Terramicina; ***Braz.:*** Terramicina; ***Denm.:*** Oxytetral; ***Fr.:*** Posicycline; ***Gr.:*** Terramycin; ***Hong Kong:*** Oxylim; ***Hung.:*** Tetran; ***India:*** Terramycin; ***Indon.:*** Chemotrex; Corsamycin; Terramycin; ***Irl.:*** Clinimycin; ***Malaysia:*** Oxylim; ***Mex.:*** Metrecina; Oxitraklin; Terrados; Terramicina; ***Norw.:*** Oxytetral; ***Philipp.:*** Noxebron; ***Pol.:*** Oxyterracyna†; ***Port.:*** Geomicina†; Terricil; ***S.Afr.:*** Acu-Oxytet; Be-Oxytet; Cotet; O-4 Cycline; Oxymycin; Oxypan; Roxy; Spectratet; Tetracem†; Tetramel†; ***Singapore:*** Oxylim; Terramycin†; ***Spain:*** Terramicina; ***Swed.:*** Oxytetral; ***Thai.:*** Oxycline; Oxylim; ***Turk.:*** Neocol; ***UK:*** Oxymycin; Oxytetramix†; ***USA:*** Terramycin†; ***Venez.:*** Oxifesa†; Terramicina.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Terra-Cortril; Terra-Cortril Nistatina†; Terramicina con Polimixina B†; ***Austria:*** Tetra-Gelomyrtol; ***Belg.:*** Eoline†; Terra-Cortril; Terra-Cortril + Polymyxine B; Terramycine + Polymyxine B; ***Braz.:*** Terra-Cortril; Terramicina c/Polimixina; ***Denm.:*** Hydrocortison med Terramycin; Hydrocortison med Terramycin og Polymyxin-B; Terramycin Polymyxin B; ***Fin.:*** Terra-Cortril; Terra-Cortril P; ***Fr.:*** Auricularum; Primyxine†; Ster-Dex; ***Ger.:*** Corti Biciron N; Farco-Tril†; Oxy Biciron; Terracortril†; Terramycin†; Tetra-Gelomyrtol; ***Gr.:*** Oxacycle-P; Terra-Cortril; Terramycin; ***Hong Kong:*** Terramycin with Polymyxin B; ***Hung.:*** Oxycort; Tetran-Hydrocortison; ***India:*** Terramycin SF; ***Indon.:*** Sancortmycin; Terra-Cortril; Terramycin Poly; ***Israel:*** Auricularum; Terramycin; ***Ital.:*** Cosmiciclina; ***Malaysia:*** Terramycin; ***Mex.:*** Andociclina Balsamica†; Terramicina; ***Neth.:*** Terra-Cortril Gel Steraject met polymyxine-B†; Terra-Cortril met polymyxine-B; ***Norw.:*** Terra-Cortril; Terra-Cortril Polymyxin B; Terramycin Polymyxin B; ***Philipp.:*** Terramycin; ***Pol.:*** Atecortin; Oxycort; ***Port.:*** Corticil T; ***Rus.:*** Gioxyson (Гиоксизон); Oxycort (Оксикорт); ***S.Afr.:*** Terra-Cortril; Terramycin; ***Singapore:*** Terramycin; ***Spain:*** Coliriocilina Espectro†; Terra-Cortril; Terramicina; ***Swed.:*** Terracortril; Terracortril med polymyxin B; Terramycin Polymyxin B; ***Switz.:*** Terracortril†; ***Thai.:*** Terramycin; Terrasil†; ***Turk.:*** Geotril; Heksa; Polimisin; Sekamisin; Terramycin; ***UK:*** Terra-Cortril†; Trimovate; ***USA:*** Terak; Terra-Cortril; Terramycin with Polymyxin B; Urobiotic-250; ***Venez.:*** Ofterra; Terra-Cortril†; Terramicina con Polimixina B.

Panipenem *(rINN)*

Panipénem; Panipenemum. (+)-(5*R*,6*S*)-3{[(*S*)-1-Acetimidoyl-3-pyrrolidinyl]thio}-6-[(*R*)-1-hydroxyethyl]-7-oxo-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid.

Панипенем

$C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_4S$ = 339.4.

CAS — 87726-17-8.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile
Panipenem is a carbapenem beta-lactam antibacterial similar to imipenem (p.286). It has been given with betamipron (p.215), which reduces its adverse renal effects.

◊ References.

1. Goa KL, Noble S. Panipenem/betamipron. *Drugs* 2003; **63:** 913–25.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Jpn:*** Carbenin.

Pazufloxacin Mesilate *(rINNM)*

Mesilato de pazufloxacino; Pazufloxacine, Mésilate de; Pazufloxacini Mesilas; T-3762; T-3761 (pazufloxacin). (–)-(3*S*)-10-(1-Aminocyclopropyl)-9-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-7-oxo-7*H*-pyrido[1,2,3-*de*]-1,4-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid methanesulfonate.

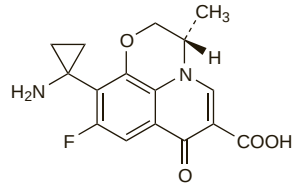
Пазуфлоксацина Мезилат

$C_{16}H_{15}FN_2O_4$, CH_3SO_3H = 414.4.

CAS — 127045-41-4 (pazufloxacin); 163680-77-1 (pazufloxacin mesilate).

ATC — J01MA18.

ATC Vet — QJ01MA18.



(pazufloxacin)

Profile
Pazufloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial with properties similar to those of ciprofloxacin (p.243). It is given by intravenous infusion as the mesilate in the treatment of susceptible infections in a usual dose equivalent to 1 g of pazufloxacin daily in 2 divided doses.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Jpn: Pasil; Pazucross.

Pefloxacin Mesilate *(BANM, rINNM)*

EU-5306 (pefloxacin); Mesilato de pefloxacino; Pefloksacino mesilatas dihidratas; Pefloksacyny mezylan dwuwodny; Pefloksasiinimesilaattidihydraatti; Pefloxacin Mesilate Dihydrate; Pefloxacin mesylát dihydrát; Pefloxacin Mesylate *(USAN)*; Péfloxacine, Mésilate de; Péfloxacine (mésilate de) dihydraté; Pefloxacini Mesilas; Pefloxacini mesilas dihydricus; Pefloxacinmesilatdihydrat; Pefloxacin-mezilát-dihidrát; 1589-RB (pefloxacin); 41982-RP. 1-Ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid methanesulphonate dihydrate.

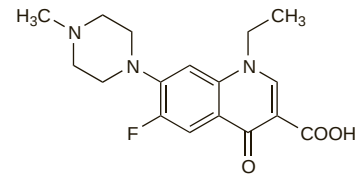
Пефлоксацина Мезилат

$C_{17}H_{20}FN_3O_3$,CH_4O_3S,$2H_2O$ = 465.5.

CAS — 70458-92-3 (pefloxacin); 70458-95-6 (pefloxacin mesilate).

ATC — J01MA03.

ATC Vet — QJ01MA03.



(pefloxacin)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.* and *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Pefloxacin Mesilate Dihydrate). A fine, white or almost white powder. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in dichloromethane. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 3.5 to 4.5. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile
Pefloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial with actions and uses similar to those of ciprofloxacin (p.243). It also has bactericidal activity against *Mycobacterium leprae* and has been tried in the treatment of leprosy (p.176).

Pefloxacin has a longer plasma half-life than ciprofloxacin (about 8 to 13 hours) and is also extensively metabolised, the principal metabolite being *N*-desmethylpefloxacin (norfloxacin, p.309).

Pefloxacin is given orally or by intravenous infusion as the mesilate in the treatment of susceptible infections. Doses are expressed in terms of the base; pefloxacin mesilate 558.5 mg is equivalent to about 400 mg of pefloxacin. The usual dose is 400 mg twice daily. A single oral dose of 800 mg may be used in the treatment of gonococcal urethritis in men and acute uncomplicated cystitis in women.

Fluoroquinolones have caused adverse effects on the musculoskeletal system (see under Adverse Effects of Ciprofloxacin, p.244) and in the case of pefloxacin this has led to restrictions in some countries.

Adverse effects. References to adverse effects with pefloxacin.

1. Chevalier X, *et al.* A case of destructive polyarthropathy in a 17-year-old youth following pefloxacin treatment. *Drug Safety* 1992; **7:** 310–14.
2. Al-Hedaithy MA, Noreddin AM. Hypersensitivity anaphylactoid reaction to pefloxacin in a patient with AIDS. *Ann Pharmacother* 1996; **30:** 612–14.
3. Chang H, *et al.* Pefloxacin-induced arthropathy in an adolescent with brain abscess. *Scand J Infect Dis* 1996; **28:** 641–3.

Pharmacokinetics. References to the pharmacokinetics of pefloxacin.

1. Bressolle F, *et al.* Pefloxacin clinical pharmacokinetics. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 1994; **27:** 418–46.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Floxinon†; Peflacin; Pefloxidina†; ***Cz.:*** Abaktal; ***Fr.:*** Peflacine; ***Gr.:*** Idrostamin; Labocton; Londoman†; Peflacin†; ***Hung.:*** Abaktal; Peflacine; ***India:*** Ifipef†; Pefbid; Pelox; Proflox; Qucin; ***Indon.:*** Dexaflox; Noflexin; Peflacine; ***Ital.:*** Peflacin; Peflox; ***Malaysia:*** Peflacine†; Perti†; ***Mex.:*** Nopriken†; Peflacina; ***Philipp.:*** Floxin; ***Pol.:*** Abaktal; Peflacine; ***Port.:*** Peflacine; ***Rus.:*** Abaktal (Абактал); Pelox (Пелокс); Perti (Перти); Unikpef (Юникпеф); ***Spain:*** Azuben†; Peflacine†; ***Thai.:*** Abaktal†; Peflacine†; ***Turk.:*** Peflacine; ***Venez.:*** Peflacina†; Perti†.

Penethamate Hydriodide *(BAN)*

Diethylaminoethyl Penicillin G Hydroiodide; Penetamato, hidroioduro de; Pénéthamate, iodhydrate de; Penethamati hydroiodidum. 2-Diethylaminoethyl (6*R*)-6-(2-phenylacetamido)penicillanate hydriodide.

$C_{22}H_{31}N_3O_4S,HI$ = 561.5.

CAS — 3689-73-4 (penethamate); 808-71-9 (penethamate hydriodide).

ATC Vet — QJ01CE90; QJ51CE90.

Profile

Penethamate is a penicillin antibacterial used as the hydriodide in veterinary medicine.

Pheneticillin Potassium *(BANM, rINNM)*

Feneticilina potásica; Kalii Pheneticillinum; Penicillin B; Phenethicillin Potassium; Phénéticilline Potassique; Pheneticillinum Kalicum; Potassium α-Phenoxyethylpenicillin. A mixture of the D(+)- and L(−)-isomers of potassium (6*R*)-6-(2-phenoxypropionamido)penicillanate.

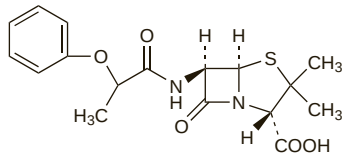
Калия Фенетициллин

$C_{17}H_{19}KN_2O_5S$ = 402.5.

CAS — 147-55-7 (pheneticillin); 132-93-4 (pheneticillin potassium).

ATC — J01CE05.

ATC Vet — QJ01CE05.



(pheneticillin)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Pheneticillin is a phenoxypenicillin with actions and uses similar to those of phenoxymethylpenicillin (below). It has been given orally, as the potassium salt, for the treatment of susceptible mild to moderate infections. Pheneticillin sodium has also been used.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Neth.: Broxil.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin *(BAN, rINN)*

Fenoksimetilpenicilinas; Fenoksimetyylipenisilliini; Fenoksymetylopenicylina; Fenoximetilpenicilina; Fenoximetilpenicillin; Fenoximetylpenicillin; Fenoxymethylpenicilin; Penicillin, Phenoxymethyl; Penicillin V *(USAN)*; Penisilin V; Phénomycilline; Phenoxymethyl Penicillin; Phénoxyméthylpénicilline; Phenoxymethylpenicillinum. (6*R*)-6-(2-Phenoxyacetamido)penicillanic acid.

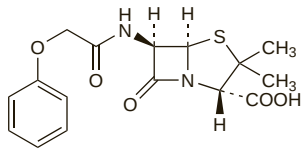
Феноксиметилпенициллин

$C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_5S$ = 350.4.

CAS — 87-08-1.

ATC — J01CE02.

ATC Vet — QJ01CE02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int., US,* and *Viet.*
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phenoxymethylpenicillin). A substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Penicillium notatum* or related organisms on a culture medium containing an appropriate precursor, or obtained by any other means. A white or almost white, slightly hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. A 0.5% suspension in water has a pH of 2.4 to 4.0. Store in airtight containers.
USP 31 (Penicillin V). A white, odourless crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in acetone; insoluble in fixed oils. pH of a 3% suspension in water is between 2.5 and 4.0. Store in airtight containers.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin Calcium *(BANM, rINNM)*

Calcii Phenoxymethylpenicillinum; Fenoximetilpenicilina cálcica; Penicillin V Calcium; Phénoxyméthylpénicilline Calcique; Phenoxymethylpenicillinum Calcicum.

Кальций Феноксиметилпенициллин

$(C_{16}H_{17}N_2O_5S)_2Ca,2H_2O$ = 774.9.

CAS — 147-48-8 (anhydrous phenoxymethylpenicillin calcium); 73368-74-8 (phenoxymethylpenicillin calcium dihydrate).

ATC — J01CE02.

ATC Vet — QJ01CE02.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Int.*

Phenoxymethylpenicillin Potassium *(BANM, rINNM)*

Fenoksimetil Penisilin Potasyum; Fenoksimetilpenicilino kalio druska; Fenoksimetyylipenisilliinikalium; Fenoksymetylopenicylina potasowa; Fenoximetilpenicilina potásica; Fenoximetilpenicilina Potássica; Fenoximetilpenicillin-kálium; Fenoximetylpenicillin kalium; Fenoxymethylpenicilin draselná sůl; Kalii Phenoxymethylpenicillinum; Penicillin V Potassium *(USAN)*; Phénoxyméthylpénicilline potassique; Phenoxymethylpenicillinum kalicum.

Калия Феноксиметилпенициллин

$C_{16}H_{17}KN_2O_5S$ = 388.5.

CAS — 132-98-9.

ATC — J01CE02.

ATC Vet — QJ01CE02.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin., Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int., US,* and *Viet.*
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phenoxymethylpenicillin Potassium). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol. A 0.5% solution in water has a pH of 5.5 to 7.5.
USP 31 (Penicillin V Potassium). A white, odourless crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; soluble 1 in 150 of alcohol; insoluble in acetone. pH of a 3% solution in water is between 4.0 and 7.5. Store in airtight containers.

Units

The first International Standard Preparation (1957) of phenoxymethylpenicillin contained 1695 units/mg but was withdrawn in 1968. Despite this, doses of phenoxymethylpenicillin are still expressed in units in some countries.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin 250 mg is equivalent to about 400 000 units.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.213.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is usually well tolerated but may occasionally cause transient nausea and diarrhoea.

Potassium content. Each g of phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium contains about 2.6 mmol of potassium.

Interactions

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.214.

Antibacterials. Reduced absorption was reported when phenoxymethylpenicillin was given after an oral course of *neomycin*.[1]

1. Cheng SH, White A. Effect of orally administered neomycin on the absorption of penicillin V. *N Engl J Med* 1962; **267:** 1296–7.

Beta blockers. Fatal anaphylactic reactions to phenoxymethylpenicillin in 2 patients on *nadolol* and *propranolol* respectively, might have been potentiated by the beta blocker.[1]

1. Berkelman RL, *et al.* Beta-adrenergic antagonists and fatal anaphylactic reactions to oral penicillin. *Ann Intern Med* 1986; **104:** 134.

Antimicrobial Action

Phenoxymethylpenicillin has a range of antimicrobial activity similar to that of benzylpenicillin (p.214) and a similar mode of action. It may be less active against some susceptible organisms, particularly Gram-negative bacteria.

The mechanisms and patterns of resistance to phenoxymethylpenicillin are similar to those of benzylpenicillin.

Pharmacokinetics

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is more resistant to inactivation by gastric acid and is more completely absorbed than benzylpenicillin from the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption is usually rapid, although variable, with about 60% of an oral dose being absorbed. The calcium and potassium salts are better absorbed than the free acid. Peak plasma concentrations of 3 to 5 micrograms/mL have been observed 30 to 60 minutes after a dose of 500 mg. The effect of food on absorption appears to be slight. The plasma half-life of phenoxymethylpenicillin is about 30 to 60 minutes and may be increased to about 4 hours in severe renal impairment. About 80% is reported to be protein bound. The distribution and elimination of phenoxymethylpenicillin is similar to that of benzylpenicillin (p.214). It is metabolised in the liver to a greater extent than benzylpenicillin; several metabolites have been identified including penicilloic acid. The unchanged drug and metabolites are excreted rapidly in the urine. Only small amounts are excreted in the bile.

Uses and Administration

Phenoxymethylpenicillin is used similarly to benzylpenicillin (p.215) in the treatment or prophylaxis of infections caused by susceptible organisms, especially streptococci. It is used only for the treatment of mild to moderate infections, and not for chronic, severe, or deep-seated infections since absorption can be unpredictable. Patients treated initially with parenteral benzylpenicillin may continue treatment with oral phenoxymethylpenicillin once a satisfactory clinical response has been obtained. Specific indications for phenoxymethylpenicillin include anthrax (mild uncomplicated infections), Lyme disease (early stage in pregnant women or young children), pharyngitis or tonsillitis, rheumatic fever (primary and secondary prophylaxis), streptococcal skin infections, and spleen disorders (pneumococcal infection prophylaxis). For details of these infections and their treatment, see under Choice of Antibacterial, p.162.

Administration and dosage. Phenoxymethylpenicillin is given orally, usually as the potassium or calcium salt, preferably at least 30 minutes before, or 2 hours after, food. Benzathine phenoxymethylpenicillin (p.212) is also used.

Doses are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of phenoxymethylpenicillin; 1.1 g of phenoxymethylpenicillin calcium and 1.1 g of phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium are each equivalent to about 1 g of phenoxymethylpenicillin.

Usual adult doses have been 250 to 500 mg every 6 hours, but the *BNF* recommends up to 1 g every 6 hours in severe infections. Children may be given the following doses every 6 hours: up to 1 year, 62.5 mg; 1 to 5 years, 125 mg; and 6 to 12 years, 250 mg. The *BNFC* recommends that doses be increased to ensure at least 12.5 mg/kg every 6 hours in severe infection. Dosage may need to be modified in severe renal impairment.

To prevent recurrences of rheumatic fever, WHO and the *BNF* recommend 250 mg twice daily.

Preparations

BP 2008: Phenoxymethylpenicillin Oral Solution; Phenoxymethylpenicillin Tablets;
USP 31: Penicillin V for Oral Suspension; Penicillin V Potassium for Oral Solution; Penicillin V Potassium Tablets; Penicillin V Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Pen Oral; Penagrand; Penfantil; Penicina; ***Austral.:*** Abbocillin-VK; Cilicaine VK; Cilopen VK; LPV; Penhexal VK; ***Austria:*** Aliucillin; Cliacil; Megacillin; Ospen; Pen-V; Penbene; Penoral; Penstad; Star-Pen; ***Belg.:*** Peni-Oral; ***Braz.:*** Meracilina; Oracilin; Pen-V-Cil; Pen-Ve-Oral; Pencilin-V; Penicigran; ***Canad.:*** Apo-Pen-VK; Nadopen-V†; Novo-Pen-VK; Nu-Pen-VK; Pen-Vee†; PVFK†; ***Cz.:*** InfectoCillin†; Megacillin†; Ospen; Penbene; Pencid; ***Denm.:*** Calcipen; Pancillin; Primcillin; Rocilin; Vepicombin; ***Fin.:*** Medicillin; Milcopen; V-Pen; ***Fr.:*** Oracilline; Ospen†; ***Ger.:*** Arcasin; durapenicillin†; InfectoCillin; Isocillin; Ispenoral; Jenacillin V†; Megacillin oral; P-Mega-Tablinen; Pen Mega; Pen†; Penbeta; Penhexal; Penicillat†; V-Tablopen†; ***Gr.:*** Ospen; ***Hong Kong:*** Ospen†; ***Hung.:*** Ospen; Vegacillin†; ***Indon.:*** Fenocin; Ospen; ***Irl.:*** Calvepen; Kopen; ***Israel:*** Rafapen Mega; Rafapen V-K; ***Malaysia:*** Beapen; Ospen; Penoxil V†; ***Mex.:*** Anapenil; Kavipen; Megapenil†; Pen-Vi-K; Pota-Vi-Kin; ***Neth.:*** Acipen; Acipen-V; ***Norw.:*** Apocillin; Calcipen†; Kavepenin†; Rocilin†; Weifapenin; ***NZ:*** Cilicaine VK; ***Philipp.:*** Sumapen; ***Pol.:*** Ospen; ***Rus.:*** Ospen (Оспен); ***S.Afr.:*** Betapen; Deltacillin†; Incil; Len V.K.; Novo V-K†; Rolab-Pen-V-K†; Spec-Pen-V-K; ***Singapore:*** Ospen; ***Spain:*** Penilevel; ***Swed.:*** Kavepenin; Peceve; Tikacillin; ***Switz.:*** Brunocillin†; Megacilline†; Ospen; pen-V-basan†; Penisol; Phenocillin; Stabicilline; ***Thai.:*** Pen-V; Pener; Penveno; Servipen-V†; ***Turk.:*** Cilacil; ***USA:*** Pen-Vee K; Veetids; ***Venez.:*** Ospen.

Multi-ingredient: ***Spain:*** Penilevel Retard.