Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oxacillin Sodium Monohydrate). A white or almost white powder. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in dichloromethane; soluble in methyl alcohol. A 3.0% solution in water has a pH of 4.5 to 7.5.
USP 31 (Oxacillin Sodium). A fine white crystalline powder, odourless or having a slight odour. Freely soluble in water, in dimethyl sulfoxide, and in methyl alcohol; slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol, in chloroform, in methyl acetate, and in pyridine; insoluble in ether, in ethyl acetate, in ethylene chloride, and in benzene. pH of a 3% solution in water is between 4.5 and 7.5. Store in airtight containers at a mean temperature not exceeding 25°.

Incompatibility. Oxacillin sodium has been reported to be incompatible with aminoglycosides and tetracyclines.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Flucloxacillin, p.277.

Effects on the liver. References.

1. Onorato IM, Axelrod JL. Hepatitis from intravenous high-dose oxacillin therapy: findings in an adult inpatient population. *Ann Intern Med* 1978; **89:** 497–500.
2. Saliba B, Herbert PN. Oxacillin hepatotoxicity in HIV-infected patients. *Ann Intern Med* 1994; **120:** 1048.
3. Maraqa NF, *et al*. Higher occurrence of hepatotoxicity and rash in patients treated with oxacillin, compared with those treated with nafcillin and other commonly used antimicrobials. *Clin Infect Dis* 2002; **34:** 50–4.

Sodium content. Each g of oxacillin sodium contains about 2.3 mmol of sodium.

Interactions

As for Benzylpenicillin, p.214.

Antimicrobial Action

As for Flucloxacillin, p.277.

Resistance. The isolation of pneumococci resistant to oxacillin but sensitive to benzylpenicillin has been reported.[1,2] The resistance was due to acquisition of a low-affinity penicillin-binding protein and conferred cross-resistance to meticillin and cloxacillin, and, to a lesser degree, to cefotaxime.

1. Johnson AP, *et al*. Oxacillin-resistant pneumococci sensitive to penicillin. *Lancet* 1993; **341:** 1222.
2. Dowson CG, *et al*. Genetics of oxacillin resistance in clinical isolates of Streptococcus pneumoniae that are oxacillin resistant and penicillin susceptible. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1994; **38:** 49–53.

Pharmacokinetics

Oxacillin is incompletely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption is reduced by the presence of food in the stomach and is less than with cloxacillin. Peak plasma concentrations of 3 to 6 micrograms/mL have been achieved 1 hour after an oral dose of 500 mg given to fasting subjects. After intramuscular injection of 500 mg, peak plasma concentrations of up to 15 micrograms/mL have been achieved by 30 minutes. Doubling the dose can double the plasma concentration. About 93% of the oxacillin in the circulation is bound to plasma proteins. Oxacillin has been reported to have a plasma half-life of about 0.5 hours. The half-life is prolonged in neonates.

The distribution of oxacillin into body tissues and fluids is similar to that of cloxacillin (p.256).

Oxacillin undergoes some metabolism, and the unchanged drug and metabolites are excreted in the urine by glomerular filtration and renal tubular secretion.

About 20 to 30% of an oral dose, and more than 40% of an intramuscular dose, is rapidly excreted in the urine. Oxacillin is also excreted in the bile.

Plasma concentrations are enhanced by probenecid.

Uses and Administration

Oxacillin is an isoxazolyl penicillin used similarly to flucloxacillin (p.277) in the treatment of infections due to staphylococci resistant to benzylpenicillin.

Oxacillin is given orally or by injection as the sodium salt. Doses are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of oxacillin; 1.1 g of oxacillin sodium is equivalent to about 1 g of oxacillin. Oral doses should preferably be given at least 1 hour before, or 2 hours after, meals. The usual adult oral dose is 1 g of oxacillin twice daily. Oxacillin may be given by intramuscular injection, by slow intravenous injection over about 10 minutes, or by intravenous infusion. Usual parenteral doses for adults are 250 to 500 mg every 4 to 6 hours; doses may be increased to 1 g every 4 to 6 hours for severe infections.

The usual oral dose for children is 500 mg twice daily. The parenteral dose for children weighing less than 40 kg is 50 mg/kg daily in 4 to 6 divided doses; the dose may be increased to 100 mg/kg daily for severe infections.

Preparations

USP 31: Oxacillin for Injection; Oxacillin Injection; Oxacillin Sodium Capsules; Oxacillin Sodium for Oral Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Belg.: Penstapho; ***Braz.:*** Oxacil†; Oxanon; Oxapen; Prodoxacilina; Roxacilin†; Staficilin N; Teutocilin†; ***Cz.:*** Prostaphlin; ***Fr.:*** Bristopen; ***Ger.:*** InfectoStaph; ***Ital.:*** Penstapho; ***Philipp.:*** Prostaphlin; Stafcil; Wydox; ***Venez.:*** Biocilina; Oxiclin†; Oxipen; Pebenal†; Prostafilina.

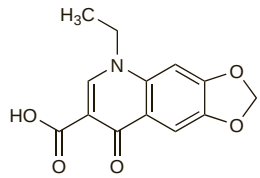
Multi-ingredient: ***Ger.:*** Optocillin†; ***Rus.:*** Oxamp (Оксамп)†.

Oxolinic Acid *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Acide oxolinique; Ácido oxolínico; Acidum oxolinicum; Kyselina oxolinová; NSC-110364; Oksoliinihappo; Oksolinik Asit; Oksolino rūgštis; Oxolinsav; Oxolinsyra; W-4565. 5-Ethyl-5,8-dihydro-8-oxo-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-g]quinoline-7-carboxylic acid.

Оксолиновая Кислота

$C_{13}H_{11}NO_5$ = 261.2.
CAS — 14698-29-4.
ATC — J01MB05.
ATC Vet — QJ01MB05.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oxolinic Acid). An almost white or pale yellow crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in dichloromethane; dissolves in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides. Protect from light.

Profile

Oxolinic acid is a 4-quinolone antibacterial with properties similar to those of nalidixic acid (p.303), although adverse effects on the CNS may be more frequent. It has been given orally in the treatment of urinary-tract infections.

Preparations

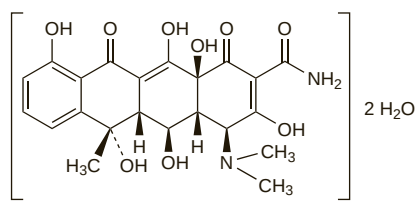
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Urilin†; ***Cz.:*** Desurol†; ***Port.:*** Cistopax†; ***Spain:*** Oxoinex†.

Oxytetracycline *(BAN, rINN)*

Glomycin; Hydroxytetracycline; Oksitetraciklinas; Oksitetrasiklin; Oksitetrasykliini; Oksytetrasyklina; Oxitetraciclina; Oxitetraciklin; Oxitetracyklin; Oxytétracycline; Oxytetracyclinum; Oxytetracyklin; Riomitsin; Terrafungine. 4*S*,4a*R*,5*S*,5a*R*,6*S*,12a*S*-4-Dimethylamino-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,6,10,12,12a-hexahydroxy-6-methylene-1,11-dioxonaphthacene-2-carboxamide; 5β-Hydroxytetracycline.

Окситетрациклин

$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_9$ = 460.4.
CAS — 79-57-2 (anhydrous oxytetracycline); 6153-64-6 (oxytetracycline dihydrate).
ATC — D06AA03; G01AA07; J01AA06; S01AA04.
ATC Vet — QD06AA03; QG01AA07; QG51AA01; QJ01AA06; QJ51AA06; QS01AA04.



(oxytetracycline dihydrate)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Int.*, which specify the dihydrate ($C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_9,2H_2O$ = 496.5); *US* allows the anhydrous substance or the dihydrate.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oxytetracycline Dihydrate). A substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Streptomyces rimosus* or obtained by any other means. A yellow, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; dissolves in dilute acid and alkaline solutions. A 1% suspension in water has a pH of 4.5 to 7.5. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Oxytetracycline). A pale yellow to tan, odourless crystalline powder, that darkens on exposure to strong sunlight. Soluble 1 in 4150 of water, 1 in 66 of dehydrated alcohol, and 1 in 6250 of ether; sparingly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform; freely soluble in 3N hydrochloric acid and in alkaline solutions. pH of a 1% suspension in water is between 4.5 and 7.0. It loses potency in solutions of pH below 2 and is rapidly destroyed by alkali hydroxide solutions. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Oxytetracycline Calcium *(BANM, rINNM)*

Calcii Oxytetracyclinum; Oxitetraciclina cálcica; Oxytétracycline Calcique.

Кальций Окситетрациклин

$C_{44}H_{46}CaN_4O_{18}$ = 958.9.
CAS — 15251-48-6 (xCa).
ATC — D06AA03; G01AA07; J01AA06; S01AA04.
ATC Vet — QD06AA03; QG01AA07; QJ01AA06; QS01AA04.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Br.* and *US*.
BP 2008 (Oxytetracycline Calcium). A pale yellow to greenish-fawn, crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; soluble in dilute acids; dissolves slowly in dilute ammonia solution. A 2.5% suspension in water has a pH of 6.0 to 7.5. Store at a temperature of 2° to 8°. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Oxytetracycline Calcium). A yellow to light brown crystalline powder. Insoluble in water; soluble 1 in more than 1000 of alcohol, of chloroform, and of ether, and 1 in 15 of 0.1N sodium hydroxide. pH of a 2.5% suspension in water is between 6.0 and 8.0. Store in airtight containers at a temperature between 8° and 15°. Protect from light.

Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Hidrocloruro de oxitetraciclina; Oksitetraciklino hidrochloridas; Oksitetrasiklin Hidroklorür; Oksitetrasykliinihydrokloridi; Oksytetracykliny chlorowodorek; Oxitetraciklin-hidroklorid; Oxitetracyklinhydroklorid; Oxytétracycline, chlorhydrate d'; Oxytetracyclini hydrochloridum; Oxytetracyklin-hydroklorid.

Окситетрациклина Гидрохлорид

$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_9$,HCl = 496.9.
CAS — 2058-46-0.
ATC — D06AA03; G01AA07; J01AA06; S01AA04.
ATC Vet — QD06AA03; QG01AA07; QJ01AA06; QS01AA04.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int.*, *Jpn*, and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride). A yellow, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol. Solutions in water become turbid on standing owing to the precipitation of oxytetracycline. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 2.3 to 2.9. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride). A yellow, odourless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. It decomposes at temperatures exceeding 180°, and exposure to strong sunlight or temperatures exceeding 90° in moist air causes it to darken. Its potency is diminished in solutions having a pH below 2, and it is rapidly destroyed by alkali hydroxide solutions. Freely soluble in water, but crystals of oxytetracycline separate as a result of partial hydrolysis of the hydrochloride; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in methyl alcohol, and even less soluble in dehydrated alcohol; insoluble in chloroform and in ether. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 2.0 and 3.0. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. Oxytetracycline injections have an acid pH and incompatibility may reasonably be expected with alkaline preparations, or with drugs unstable at low pH. Tetracyclines can chelate metal cations to produce insoluble complexes, and incompatibility has been reported with solutions containing metallic salts.

Reports of incompatibility are not always consistent, and other factors, such as the strength and composition of the vehicles used, may play a role.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Tetracycline, p.347.

Oxytetracycline may produce less tooth discoloration than some other tetracyclines but gastrointestinal symptoms tend to be more severe.

Porphyria. For the suggestion that oxytetracycline might be porphyrinogenic, see under Tetracycline, p.348.

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.

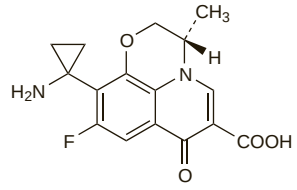
Пазуфлоксацина Мезилат

$C_{16}H_{15}FN_2O_4$, 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.

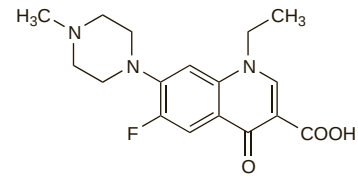
Пефлоксацина Мезилат

$C_{17}H_{20}FN_3O_3$,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†.