Clindax®

Clindamycin

Description
Clindamycin (**Clindax®**) is a lincosamide antibiotic used in the treatment of infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. Clindamycin (**Clindax®**) is a semisynthetic antibiotic derived from lincomycin.

Mode of action
The lincomycins inhibit protein synthesis in susceptible bacteria by binding to the 50S subunits of bacterial ribosomes and preventing peptide bond formation. Clindamycin considered bacteriostatic, but may be bactericidal in high concentrations.
Topical clindamycin is thought to reduce free fatty acid concentrations on the skin and to suppress the growth of Propionibacterium acnes (Corynebacterium acnes), an anaerobe found in sebaceous glands and follicles. P. acnes produce proteases, hyaluronidases, lipases, and chemotactic factors, all of which can produce inflammatory components or inflammation directly.

Pharmacokinetics
Approximately 90% of an oral dose of clindamycin is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is widely distributed throughout the body, excluding the central nervous system. Adequate therapeutic concentrations can be achieved in bone. Clindamycin is extensively metabolised in the liver by CYP3A4. The elimination half-life is 1.5 to 5 hours. Clindamycin is primarily eliminated by hepatic metabolism and the metabolites are excreted primarily in the urine.

Composition
Clindax® 150 mg Capsule: Each capsule contains Clindamycin Hydrochloride USP 150 mg.
Clindax® 300 mg Capsule: Each capsule contains Clindamycin Hydrochloride USP 300 mg.
Clindax® 300 mg Injection: Each 2 ml ampoule contains Clindamycin phosphate USP 300 mg.
Clindax® 600 mg Injection: Each 4 ml ampoule contains Clindamycin phosphate USP 600 mg.
Clindax® Powder for Oral Solution: Each 5 ml contains Clindamycin 75 mg as Clindamycin Palmitate Hydrochloride USP.

Indications
Serious infections caused by susceptible gram-positive organisms, staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci and susceptible anaerobic pathogens: Upper Respiratory infections, Lower Respiratory infections, Skin and soft tissue infections, Bone and joint infections, Pelvic infections, Intra-abdominal infections, Septicemia and Endocarditis, Dental infections.

Dosage & administration
Capsule: 150-300 mg every 6 hours: up to 450 mg every 6 hours in severe infections. *Child*: 3-6 mg/kg every 6 hours. *IM/IV injection*: 0.6-2.7g daily (in 2-4 divided doses): life threatening infection, upto 4.8 mg daily. Single doses by intravenous not to exceed 1.2 g. *Child*: over one month, 15-40 mg/kg daily in 3-4 divided doses; severe infections, at least 300 mg daily regardless of weight.
Direction for Preparation of 100 ml Solution
First shake the bottle to loosen the powder. Then add 75 ml (15 tea-spoonfuls) boiled and cooled water into the bottle and shake well till powder is completely dissolved in water.
Reconstituted solution should be consumed within 14 days of preparation. Do not refrigerate the reconstituted solution.

Contraindications
Previous sensitivity to clindamycin, lincomycin or to any component of the formulation.

Side effects
Gastro-intestinal: Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and oesophagitis, *Skin*: Pruritus, vaginitis. *Hypersensitivity reactions*: Rash and urticaria, *Liver*: Jaundice, liver function test abnormalities.

Use in pregnancy & lactation
Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category B: Clindamycin crosses the placenta in humans. After multiple doses, amniotic fluid concentrations were approximately 30% of maternal concentrations. Clindamycin should be used in pregnancy only if clearly needed. *Lactation*: Clindamycin has been reported to appear in breast milk. Therefore, it is not recommended for nursing mothers if clearly needed. Use in newborns and infants: When Clindamycin is administered to newborns and infants (birth to 16 years), appropriate monitoring of organ system functions is desirable.

Precautions
Caution in patients with a history of gastrointestinal disease/colitis. Dose reduction may be needed in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Prolonged administration may lead to super-infection.

Drug interactions
Clindamycin enhance the action of neuromuscular blocking agents. So, it should be used with caution in patients receiving such agents. Antagonism has been demonstrated between clindamycin and erythromycin in vitro. Because of possible clinical significance, these two drugs should not be administered concurrently.

Over dosage
Overdosage with orally administered clindamycin has been rare. Adverse reactions similar to those seen with normal doses can be expected, however, unexpected reactions could occur. Haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis are not effective in removing clindamycin from the serum. Overdosage should be treated with simple gastric lavage.

Storage
Keep out of reach of children. Store in a dry place, below 25˚C temperature and protected from light.

Packaging
Clindax® 150 mg Capsule: Each carton contains 10X3 capsules in blister pack.
Clindax® 300 mg Capsule: Each carton contains 10X3 capsules in blister pack.
Clindax® 300 mg Injection: Each carton contains 5X1 ampoules in blister pack.
Clindax® 600 mg Injection: Each carton contains 5X1 ampoules in blister pack.
Clindax® Powder for Oral Solution: Each bottle contains 100 ml Powder for Oral solution.

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Opsonin Pharma
Ideas for healthcare

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