

PERI-AC

- **GENERIC NAME:** AMOXICILLIN & CLOXACILLIN
- **COMPOSITION:**
Each capsule contains: Amoxicillin trihydrate IP equivalent to Amoxicillin 250mg + Cloxacillin trihydrate IP equivalent Cloxacillin 250mg
- **DRUG CATEGORY:** ANTIBACTERIAL
- **SPECTRUM OF ACTIVITY:** BROAD
- **PRESENTATION:** 10 Capsules x 12 Strips

DESCRIPTION

- **AMOXICILLIN** (Penicillinase sensitive): Amoxicillin is bactericidal against Non-beta lactamase producing Gram positive organisms and selected Gram negative pathogens. It is most active of oral beta-lactamase antibiotics against penicillin resistant pneumococci. It is broad spectrum aminopenicillins.
- **CLOXACILLIN** (Penicillinase resistance): Cloxacillin is beta-lactamase resistance penicillin active against Gram positive organism including beta-lactamase (Penicillinase) producing strains of Staphylococci. It is highly active against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus viridans*, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. It is also effective against penicillinase producing gonococci and against *Nisseria meningitis*, *Hemophilus influenzae*.

PHARMACOKINETIC

- Well absorbed from GIT following oral absorption
- Stable in the presence of gastric acid. So can be given without regard to the food.
- Protein binding is 20% for amoxicillin and 95% for cloxacillin.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

- It is a combination of two beta-lactam antibiotics, amoxicillin and cloxacillin. They exert their bactericidal action by inhibition of cell wall synthesis.
- Beta lactam antibiotics are the structural analogs of D-Alanyl-D-Alanine and binds to penicillin-binding protein (PBP) located inside the bacterial cell wall. Thus, the binding of beta lactam antibiotic to PBP inhibits the transpeptidation reaction of D-Alanyl-D-Alanine and peptidoglycan synthesis is blocked and the cell dies. Cell lysis is then mediated by bacterial cell wall autolytic enzymes such as autolysins.

INDICATION

1. RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

Tonsillar abscess, otitis media, suppurative sinus infection, acute and chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, bronchopneumonia, pleurisy, empyema, lung abscess, emphysema, bronchiolitis.

2. **DENTAL DISEASE:** Multiple Dental Caries, Dental abscess,

3. GYNAECOLOGICAL INFECTIONS

Septic abortion, puerperal infections, caesarean sections and other gynaecological surgeries.

4. GENITO -URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

Acute and chronic pyelonephritis, cystitis, urethritis.

5. SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS

Recurrent boils, carbuncles, impetigo, cellulitis and other infected dermatoses.

6. BONE AND JOINT INFECTIONS

Osteomyelitis and septic arthritis

7. SERIOUS INFECTIONS

Septicaemia, bacterial endocarditis, brain abscess and bacterial meningitis.

DOSE:

- One capsule of **PERI-AC** three to four times daily.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Allopurinol: A significant increase in skin rashes is observed when allopurinol and amoxicillin are given concurrently.

Bacteriostatic drugs: Such as chloramphenicol, erythromycin and tetracyclines may reduce the bactericidal action of amoxicillin and cloxacillin.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **Pregnancy:** Peri AC can be given during pregnancy. However, the drug should be given with caution.
- **Nursing mothers:** Although the drug can be safely given to nursing mothers, there is some risk to the baby of sensitization, skin rash and diarrhea.

SIDE EFFECTS

- pruritus,
- urticaria, and
- rashes are the most common allergic reactions.
- hypersensitivity reactions may occur as bronchial asthma, urticaria and haemolytic anaemia.

STORAGE:

Keep out of reach of children. Store it in cool & dark place.

For further information, please contact:

Market Planning Department

Deurali-Janta Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.

GPO Box 4239, 355 Hattisar Road, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Tel: 4435167/68/69 E-mail: mplanning@deuralijanta.com Website: www.deuralijanta.com

