

# Vanicef Film Coated Tablets - Granules For Oral Suspension

## COMPOSITION:

**VANICEF Film coated tablets:** Each Film coated tablet contains cefpodoxime proxetil equivalent to 100 mg or 200 mg of cefpodoxime activity  
**VANICEF oral suspension:** Each 5 mL of reconstituted suspension contains cefpodoxime proxetil equivalent to 50 mg or 100 mg of cefpodoxime activity.

## Excipients:

VANICEF Film coated tablets: Carboxymethylcellulose calcium, lactose hydrous, Magnesium stearate, hydroxypropylcellulose, sodium lauryl sulfate, opadry.  
 VANICEF oral suspension: Butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA), Carboxymethylcellulose sodium, Microcrystalline cellulose, Carrageenan, Citric acid, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Croscarmellose sodium, Hydroxypropylcellulose, Lactose, Maltodextrin, Natural flavorings, Propylene glycol alginate, Sodium citrate, Sodium benzoate, Starch, Sucrose, Vegetable oil, Artificial flavorings.

## MECHANISME OF ACTION:

Cefpodoxime is a bactericidal agent that acts by inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis.  
 Cefpodoxime has activity in the presence of some beta-lactamases, both penicillinases and cephalosporinases, of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

## PHARMACOKINETICS:

**Absorption and Excretion:** Cefpodoxime proxetil is a prodrug that is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and de-esterified to its active metabolite, cefpodoxime. Following oral administration of 100 mg of cefpodoxime proxetil to fasting subjects, approximately 50% of the administered cefpodoxime dose was absorbed systemically. Over the recommended dosing range (100 to 400 mg), approximately 29 to 33% of the administered cefpodoxime dose was excreted unchanged in the urine in 12 hours. There is minimal metabolism of cefpodoxime in vivo.

**Distribution:** Protein binding of cefpodoxime ranges from 22 to 33% in serum and from 21 to 29% in plasma.

## INDICATIONS:

Cefpodoxime proxetil is indicated for the treatment of patients with mild to moderate infections caused by susceptible strains of the designated microorganisms in the conditions listed below:

- Acute otitis media caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae (excluding penicillin-resistant strains), Streptococcus pyogenes, Haemophilus influenzae (including beta-lactamase-producing strains), or Moraxella (Branhamella) catarrhalis (including beta-lactamase-producing strains).
- Pharyngitis and/or tonsillitis caused by Streptococcus pyogenes.
- Acute bacterial exacerbation of chronic bronchitis caused by S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae (non-beta lactamase-producing strains only), or M. catarrhalis. Data are insufficient to establish efficacy in patients with acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis caused by beta-lactamase producing strains of H. influenzae.
- Acute, uncomplicated urethral and cervical gonorrhea caused by Neisseria gonorrhoea (including penicillinase-producing strains).
- Acute, uncomplicated ano-rectal infections in women due to Neisseria gonorrhoea (including penicillinase-producing strains).
- NOTE: The efficacy of cefpodoxime in treating male patients with rectal infections caused by N. gonorrhoea has not been established. Data do not support the use of cefpodoxime proxetil in the treatment of pharyngeal infections due to N. gonorrhoea in men or women.
- Uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections caused by Staphylococcus aureus (including penicillinase-producing strains) or Streptococcus pyogenes. Abscesses should be surgically drained as clinically indicated.

**NOTE:** In clinical trials, successful treatment of uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections, they should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

It is contraindicated in patients with a known allergy to cefpodoxime or to the cephalosporin group of antibiotics.

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

•Before therapy with cefpodoxime proxetil is instituted, careful inquiry should be made to determine whether the patient has had previous hypersensitivity reactions to cefpodoxime, other cephalosporins, penicillins, or other drugs, if cefpodoxime is to be administered to penicillin sensitive patients, caution should be exercised because cross hypersensitivity among beta-lactam antibiotics has been clearly documented and may occur in up to 10% of patients with a history of penicillins allergy. If an allergic reaction to cefpodoxime proxetil occurs, the drug should be discontinued.

Serious acute hypersensitivity reactions may require treatment with epinephrine and other emergency measures.

•Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agents, including cefpodoxime proxetil and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of C. difficile.

This infection can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients who present with diarrhea following antibiotic use. Careful medical history is necessary since CDAD has been reported to occur over two months after the administration of antibacterial agents. If CDAD is suspected or confirmed, ongoing antibiotic use not directed against C. difficile may need to be discontinued. Appropriate management, should be instituted as clinically indicated.

•In patients with transient or persistent reduction in urinary output due to renal insufficiency, the total daily dose of cefpodoxime proxetil should be reduced because high and prolonged serum antibiotic concentrations can occur in such individuals following usual doses. Cefpodoxime, like other cephalosporins, should be administered with caution to patients receiving concurrent treatment with potent diuretics.

•As with other antibiotics, prolonged use of cefpodoxime proxetil may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms. Repeated evaluation of the patient's condition is essential. If superinfection occurs during therapy, appropriate measures should be taken.

•Prescribing Cefpodoxime Proxetil in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection or a prophylactic indication is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug-resistant bacteria.

## INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

- Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including Cefpodoxime Proxetil should only be used to treat bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections (e.g., the common cold).
- When Cefpodoxime Proxetil is prescribed to treat a bacterial infection, patients should be told that although it is common to feel better early in the course of therapy, the medication should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may decrease the effectiveness of the immediate treatment and increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by Cefpodoxime Proxetil or other antibacterial drugs in the future.
- Diarrhea is a common problem caused by antibiotics which usually ends when the antibiotic is discontinued. Sometimes after starting treatment with antibiotics, patients can develop watery and bloody stools (with or without stomach cramps and fever) even as late as two or more months after having taken the last dose of the antibiotic. If this occurs, patients should contact their physician as soon as possible.

## DRUG INTERACTIONS:

**Antacids:** Concomitant administration of high doses of antacids or H blockers reduces peak plasma levels and the extent of absorption. The rate of absorption is not altered by these concomitant medications.

**Oral anticholinergics:** (e.g., propantheline) delay peak plasma levels and increase in T max, but do not affect the extent of absorption.

**Probenecid:** As with other beta-lactam antibiotics, renal excretion of cefpodoxime was inhibited by probenecid and resulted in an increase in AUC and in peak cefpodoxime plasma levels.

**Nephrotoxic drugs:** Although nephrotoxicity has not been noted when cefpodoxime proxetil was given alone, close monitoring of renal function is advised when cefpodoxime proxetil is administered concomitantly with compounds of known nephrotoxic potential.

**Laboratory Test Interactions:** Cephalosporins, including cefpodoxime proxetil, are known to occasionally induce a positive direct Coombs' test.

**Pregnancy:** Category B

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of cefpodoxime proxetil use in pregnant women. IT should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

## Labor and Delivery:

Treatment should only be given if clearly needed.

## Nursing Mothers:

Cefpodoxime is excreted in human milk. Because of the potential for serious reactions in nursing infants, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

## Pediatric Use:

Safety and efficacy in infants less than 2 months of age have not been established.

## Geriatric Use:

No overall differences in effectiveness or safety were observed between the elderly and younger patients. Dose adjustment in elderly patients with normal renal function is not necessary.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

### Adverse reaction for Film-coated Tablets:

Adverse events reported in clinical trials were:

1. Film-coated Tablets (Multiple dose):

**Incidence Greater Than 1%:** Diarrhea, Diarrhea or loose stools were dose-related, Nausea, Vaginal Fungal Infections, Abdominal Pain, Headache.  
**Incidence Less Than 1%:** fungal infections, abdominal distention, malaise, fatigue, asthenia, fever, chest pain, back pain, chills, generalized pain, abnormal microbiological tests, moniliasis, abscess, allergic reaction, facial edema, bacterial infections, parasitic infections, localized edema, localized pain, congestive heart failure, migraine, palpitations, vasodilation, hematoma, hypertension, hypotension, vomiting, dyspepsia, dry mouth, flatulence, decreased appetite, constipation, oral moniliasis, anorexia, eructation, gastritis, mouth ulcers, gastrointestinal disorders, rectal disorders, tongue disorders, tooth disorders, increased thirst, oral lesions, tenesmus, dry throat, toothache, anemia, dehydration, gout, peripheral edema, weight increase, myalgia, dizziness, insomnia, somnolence, anxiety, shakiness, nervousness, cerebral infarction, change in dreams, impaired concentration, confusion, nightmares, paresthesia, vertigo, asthma, cough, epistaxis, rhinitis, wheezing, bronchitis, dyspnea, pleural effusion, pneumonia, sinusitis, urticaria, rash, pruritus non-application site, diaphoresis, maculopapular rash, fungal dermatitis, desquamation, dry skin non-application site, hair loss, vesiculobullous rash, sunburn, taste alterations, eye irritation, taste loss, tinnitus, hematuria, urinary tract infections, metrorrhagia, dysuria, urinary frequency, nocturia, penile infection, proteinuria, vaginal pain.

2. Film-coated Tablets (Single dose):

**Incidence Greater Than 1%:** Nausea, Diarrhea.

**Incidence Less Than 1%:** Dizziness, headache, syncope, Rash, Vaginitis, Abdominal pain, Anxiety.

3. Laboratory Changes:

Significant laboratory changes that have been reported in clinical trials were:

Transient increases in AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), GGT, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin, and LDH, Eosinophilia, leukocytosis, lymphocytosis, granulocytosis, basophilia, monocytosis, thrombocytosis, decreased hemoglobin, decreased hematocrit, leukopenia, neutropenia, lymphocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, thrombocythemia, positive Coombs' test, prolonged PT and PTT, Hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, hypoalbuminemia, hypoproteinemia, hyperkalemia, hyponatremia, Increases in BUN and creatinine.

Most of these abnormalities were transient and not clinically significant.

### Adverse reaction for suspension:

Adverse events reported in clinical trials were:

**1. Incidence Greater Than 1%:** Diarrhea, Diaper rash/Fungal skin rash (includes moniliasis), other skin rash, Vomiting.  
**2. Incidence Less Than 1%:** Localized abdominal pain, abdominal cramp, headache, monilia, generalized abdominal pain, asthenia, fever, fungal infection, Nausea, anorexia, dry mouth, stomatitis, pseudomembranous colitis, Thrombocythemia, positive direct Coombs' test, eosinophilia, leukocytosis, leukopenia, prolonged partial thromboplastin time, thrombocytopenic purpura, Increased SGPT, Myalgia, Hallucination, hyperkinesia, nervousness, somnolence, Epistaxis, rhinitis, Skin moniliasis, urticaria, fungal dermatitis, acne, exfoliative dermatitis, maculopapular rash, Taste perversion

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Cefpodoxime proxetil F.C. tablets should be administered with food to enhance absorption.

### Adults and Adolescents (age 12 years and older):

Type of Infection	Total Daily Dose	Dose Frequency	Duration
Pharyngitis and/or tonsillitis	200 mg	100 mg Q 12 hours	5 to 10 days
Acute community-acquired pneumonia	400 mg	200 mg Q 12 hours	14 days
Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis	400 mg	200 mg Q 12 hours	10 days
Uncomplicated gonorrhea (men and women) and rectal gonococcal infections (women)	200 mg	single dose	
Skin and skin structure	800 mg	400 mg Q 12 hours	7 to 14 days
Acute maxillary sinusitis	400 mg	200 mg Q 12 hours	10 days
Uncomplicated urinary tract infection	200 mg	100 mg Q 12 hours	7 days

**Patients with Renal Dysfunction:** For patients with severe renal impairment (<30 mL/min creatinine clearance), the dosing intervals should be increased to Q 24 hours. In patients maintained on hemodialysis, the dose frequency should be 3 times/week after hemodialysis.

**Patients with Cirrhosis:** Cefpodoxime pharmacokinetics in cirrhotic patients (with or without ascites) are similar to those in healthy subjects. Dose adjustment is not necessary in this population.

### Infants and Pediatric Patients (age 2 months through 12 years):

Type of Infection	Total Daily Dose	Dose Frequency	Duration
Acute otitis media	10 mg/kg/day (Max 400 mg/day)	5 mg/kg Q 12 h (Max 200 mg/dose)	5 days
Pharyngitis and/or tonsillitis	10 mg/kg/day (Max 200 mg/day)	5 mg/kg/dose Q 12 h (Max 100 mg/dose)	5 to 10 day
Acute maxillary sinusitis	10 mg/kg/day (Max 400 mg/day)	5 mg/kg Q 12 h (Max 200 mg/dose)	10 days

## Constitution Directions:

Shake the bottle to loosen the granules. Then add the distilled water in two approximately equal portions, shaking vigorously after each addition of water

Constituted Volume	Final Concentrations	The amount of water added
60 ml	50 mg / 5 mL	add a total of 35 mL of distilled water
60 ml	100 mg / 5 mL	add a total of 35 mL of distilled water

## OVERDOSAGE:

In the event of serious toxic reaction from overdosage, hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis may aid in the removal of cefpodoxime from the body, particularly if renal function is compromised. The clinical symptoms following an overdose of beta-lactam antibiotics may include nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress, and diarrhea.

## STORAGE CONDITION:

Store Film coated tablets at controlled room temperature (20° to 25°C).

Store unsuspended granules at controlled room temperature (20° to 25°C). After mixing, suspension should be stored in a refrigerator (2° to 8°C). Shake well before using. Keep container tightly closed. The mixture may be used for 14 days. Discard unused portion after 14 days.

## PACKAGE:

### VANICEF for oral suspension:

60 ml in glass bottle for each strength (100 mg/5ml and 50 mg/5ml)

### VANICEF Film coated tablet:

10 F.C tablets in a carton package for each strength (100 mg and 200 mg)

## PREPARATION OF SUSPENSION :

First, shake the bottle to loosen granules. Fill the provided plastic measuring cup with freshly boiled and cooled water up to the line. Add the water in two approximately equal portions, shaking vigorously after each aliquot of water.

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THIS IS A MEDICAMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instruction is dangerous for you.</li> <li>- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.</li> <li>- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.</li> <li>- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.</li> </ul>
KEEP THE MEDICAMENT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

Council of Arab Health Ministers

Arab Pharmacists Association

**DIAMOND PHARMA – Damascus suburb – Syria**

