## Information For the Use Piperacillin (1000mg) + Tazobactum (125mg)

### Piprazon 1.125 Injection

# Piperacillin (1000mg) + Tazobactam (125mg) Injection

#### Composition:

#### Each vial contains:

- Piperacillin Sodium 1000 mg (equivalent to 1g Piperacillin)
- Tazobactam Sodium 125 mg (equivalent to 0.125g Tazobactam)

**Excipients:** (To be listed as per formulation)

#### Pharmacological Classification:

- **Piperacillin:** Extended-spectrum β-lactam (Penicillin antibiotic)
- Tazobactam: Beta-lactamase inhibitor

#### **Mechanism of Action:**

- Piperacillin: Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs), leading to bacterial lysis.
- Tazobactam: Inhibits beta-lactamase enzymes produced by resistant bacteria, thereby protecting Piperacillin from degradation.

This combination is **bactericidal** and **effective against Gram-positive**, **Gram-negative**, and **anaerobic bacteria**.

#### Indications & Uses:

Piperacillin + Tazobactam is used for the treatment of moderate to severe infections caused by susceptible organisms, including:

#### 1. Respiratory Tract Infections:

- Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP)
- Hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP)

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)

#### 2. Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs):

- Complicated and uncomplicated UTIs
- Pyelonephritis

#### 3. Intra-Abdominal Infections:

- Peritonitis
- Appendicitis
- Infected intra-abdominal abscesses

#### 4. Skin & Soft Tissue Infections:

- Cellulitis
- Diabetic foot infections

#### **5. Gynecological Infections:**

- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- Postpartum endometritis

#### 6. Septicemia & Bloodstream Infections:

 Bacteremia caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa and other Gram-negative bacteria

#### 7. Bone & Joint Infections:

- Osteomyelitis
- Septic arthritis

#### Dosage & Administration:

- Mild to Moderate Infections: 2.25g (Piperacillin 2000mg + Tazobactam 250mg) every 6–8 hours
- Severe Infections: 4.5g (Piperacillin 4000mg + Tazobactam 500mg) every 6–8 hours IV
- Pediatric Dose:
  - Children ≥2 months: 100 mg/kg
     Piperacillin + 12.5 mg/kg Tazobactam
     every 8 hours IV

 Neonates: Limited data available, use with caution under medical supervision

#### **Method of Administration:**

- Reconstitute with sterile water for injection
- Administer slow IV infusion over 30 minutes
- Do not administer as an IV bolus or IM injection

#### **Renal Impairment Dosage Adjustment:**

- Creatinine Clearance (CrCl) 20–40 mL/min:
   Reduce dose to 2.25g every 8 hours
- CrCl <20 mL/min: Reduce dose to 2.25g every</li>
   12 hours
- Patients on Hemodialysis: 2.25g every 12 hours, administer an extra dose after dialysis

#### Contraindications:

- Known hypersensitivity to penicillins, cephalosporins, or beta-lactam antibiotics
- Severe renal failure (adjust dosage accordingly)
- History of drug-induced thrombocytopenia

#### Warnings & Precautions:

- Serious Hypersensitivity Reactions: Includes anaphylaxis, angioedema, and severe skin reactions. Monitor patients with a history of allergies.
- Clostridium difficile-associated Diarrhea: May occur due to antibiotic use. Discontinue if severe diarrhea develops.
- Hepatic Impairment: Monitor liver function tests during prolonged therapy.
- Renal Toxicity: Dose adjustments needed in renal impairment. Monitor kidney function.
- **Superinfections:** Long-term use may lead to secondary fungal or bacterial infections.

#### Drug Interactions:

Aminoglycosides (Gentamicin, Amikacin):
 Inactivation may occur when mixed in the same
 IV line. Always administer separately.

- **Probenecid:** Increases Piperacillin plasma concentration, prolonging its effect.
- Anticoagulants (Warfarin, Heparin): May increase the risk of bleeding. Monitor PT/INR closely.
- Methotrexate: Piperacillin may reduce methotrexate clearance, increasing toxicity.

#### Adverse Effects:

#### **Common Side Effects:**

- Diarrhea
- Nausea, vomiting
- Injection site reactions
- Headache
- Rash

#### **Serious Side Effects:**

- Severe hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis, angioedema)
- Clostridium difficile infection (severe diarrhea)
- Thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, or leukopenia (monitor CBC in prolonged therapy)
- Elevated liver enzymes (AST, ALT)
- Acute kidney injury (especially in critically ill patients)

#### **Storage Conditions:**

- Store in a cool, dry place below 25°C
- Protect from light and moisture
- Reconstituted solution should be used immediately or within 24 hours if refrigerated

#### Packaging & Availability:

- Single-use vial for IV infusion
- Available in different strengths:
  - 2.25g (Piperacillin 2000mg + Tazobactam 250mg)
  - 4.5g (Piperacillin 4000mg + Tazobactam 500mg)

#### Conclusion:

Piperacillin + Tazobactam is a potent broadspectrum antibiotic widely used for serious bacterial infections in hospitals. It is particularly effective against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacteriaceae, and anaerobes. Due to its potential for renal toxicity, hypersensitivity, and superinfections, it should be used under strict medical supervision with appropriate renal and hepatic monitoring.

#### **Disclaimer:**

This medication should be used under medical supervision. Consult your healthcare provider for appropriate use, especially if symptoms persist or worsen.

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