Ceftazidime

Antibiotic Class:
Third-Generation Cephalosporin

Antimicrobial Spectrum:
*Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Neisseria meningitides, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, E. Coli, P. aeruginosa*

Mechanism of Action:
Cephalosporins exert bactericidal activity by interfering with bacterial cell wall synthesis and inhibiting cross-linking of the peptidoglycan. The cephalosporins are also thought to play a role in the activation of bacterial cell autolysins which may contribute to bacterial cell lysis.

Pharmacodynamics
Cephalosporins exhibit time-dependent killing (T > MIC)

Pharmacokinetics:
Dose of 1g
Cmax: 83 mcg/L
Half-life: 1.8 hours
Volume of distribution: 13.6L
Table 11

Adverse Reactions:
Hypersensitivity: Maculopapular rash, Urticaria, Pruritis, Anaphylaxis/angioedema, eosinophilia
Hematologic: Hypoprothrombinemia, Neutropenia, Leukopenia, Thrombocytopenia
GI: Diarrhea, *C. difficile* disease
Renal: Interstitial nephritis
Table 14

Dosage:
IV: 1g, 2g, 6g, 10g, 500mg

Dosing in adults:
Bone and/or joint infection: 2 g IV q12h
Intra-abdominal infection: 2 g IV q8h
Meningitis: 2g IV q8h
Pneumonia: 0.5-1g IV q8h
Uncomplicated UTI: 250mg IV/IM q12h
Complicated UTI: 500mg IV/IM q8-12h

Dosing in pediatrics:
75-150mg/kg/day divided q8h
Table 12
Disease state based dosing:
Renal failure: CrCl > 50mL/min: standard dosing
  CrCl 30-50mL/min: 1g q12h
  CrCl 10-29mL/min: 1g q24h
  CrCl < 10mL/min: 1g q48h
Hepatic failure: No dosing changes recommended at this time.

Dosing during Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy
CVVH (Continuous venovenous hemofiltration): 1-2g IV q12h
CVVHD (Continuous venovenous hemodialysis): 2g IV q12h
CVVHDF (Continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration) 2g IV q12h
Note: CVVH is mainly for fluid removal alone. Many institutions will employ more CVVHD or CVVHDF which combine dialysis with fluid removal.

Contraindications/Warnings/Precautions:
Precautions: hypersensitivity to penicillins, history of gastrointestinal disease, particularly colitis, renal impairment, risk factors for altered prothrombin time (renal or hepatic impairment, poor nutritional status, prolonged course of antibiotic therapy)

Drug Interactions:
Chloramphenicol: decreased ceftazidime effectiveness
Live Typhoid Vaccine: decreased immunological response to the typhoid vaccine

Pregnancy Risk Factor:
B

Monitoring parameters:
Therapeutic: Culture and sensitivities, serum levels, signs and symptoms of infection, white blood cell count
Toxic: Urinalysis, BUN, SCr, AST and ALT, skin rash, Neutropenia and leukopenia, Prothrombin time in patients with renal or hepatic impairment or poor nutritional state, as well as patients receiving a protracted course of antimicrobial therapy, and patients previously stabilized on anticoagulant therapy.

Brand names/Manufacturer: Ceptaz®/Glaxo Smith Kline; Fortaz®/Glaxo Smith Kline; Tazicef®/Bristol-Myers Squibb; Tazidime®/Eli Lilly;