Clix®

Clarithromycin USP Powder for Suspension

DESCRIPTION

Clix® is a preparation of Clarithromycin. Clarithromycin is a semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic. Clarithromycin exerts its antibacterial action by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of susceptible microorganisms resulting in inhibition of protein synthesis.

INDICATIONS

- Pharyngitis/Tonsillitis due to *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- Acute maxillary sinusitis due to *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, or *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Acute bacterial exacerbation of chronic bronchitis due to *Haemophilus influenzae, Haemophilus parainfluenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis,* or *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Community-Acquired Pneumonia due to *Haemophilus influenzae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Streptococcus pneumoniae,* or *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
- Uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections due to *Staphylococcus aureus*, or *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Abscesses usually require surgical drainage.)
- Disseminated mycobacterial infections due to *Mycobacterium avium,* or *Mycobacterium intracellulare*
- Acute otitis media due to *Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis,* or *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dose of suspension

Child: 7.5 mg/kg body-weight for 12 hourly

Based on Body Weight		
Dosing Calculated on 7.5 mg/kg q12h		
Weight (Kg)	Dose (for 12 hourly)	125 mg/5 mL
9	62.5 mg	2.5 mL for 12 hourly
17	125 mg	5 mL for 12 hourly
25	187.5 mg	7.5 mL for 12 hourly
33	250 mg	10 mL for 12 hourly

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Clarithromycin is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to Clarithromycin, erythromycin, or any of the macrolide antibiotics. Concomitant administration of Clarithromycin and any of the following drugs is contraindicated: cisapride, pimozide, astemizole, terfenadine, and ergotamine or dihydroergotamine

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Pseudomembranous colitis has been reported with nearly all antibacterial agents, including Clarithromycin, and may range in severity from mild to life threatening. Therefore, it is important to consider this diagnosis in patients who present with diarrhea subsequent to the administration of antibacterial agents. Clarithromycin is principally excreted via the liver and kidney. Clarithromycin may be administered without dosage adjustment to patients with hepatic impairment and normal renal function. However, in the presence of severe renal impairment with or without coexisting hepatic impairment, decreased dosage or prolonged dosing intervals may be appropriate.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Teratogenic Effects. Pregnancy Category C. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Clarithromycin should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. It is not known whether clarithromycin is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when clarithromycin is administered to a nursing woman.

SIDE EFFECTS

- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Abnormal taste
- Dyspepsia
- Abdominal pain/discomfort
- Headache

PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTION

Store powder and suspension at or below 25 °C temperature. Keep away from light and wet place. Keep out of reach of children.

PACKAGING

Clix® **Powder for Suspension**: Box containing 1 bottle of powder for suspension of 60 mL. After reconstitution with 35 mL water, each 5 mL suspension contains Clarithromycin USP 125 mg.

Manufactured by

ESKAYEF PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

MIRPUR, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

® REGD. TRADEMARK

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