VANCOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE FOR INJECTION, USP

PHARMACY BULK PACKAGE -- NOT FOR DIRECT INJECTION

DESCRIPTION
Vancomycin hydrochloride for injection is a white or almost white, odorless powder for preparing intravenous or intramuscular solutions for injection. It is a water-soluble antibiotic that is highly cationized and resembles an antibiotic in the vancomycin family.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Vancomycin hydrochloride for injection, USP is indicated for the treatment of serious or severe infections caused by susceptible strains of the following microorganisms:

- Anaerobic gram-positive microorganisms
- Aerobic gram-positive microorganisms

This product is not a substitute for benzylpenicillin or other penicillins. However, in penicillin-allergic patients, vancomycin may be used alone or in combination with an aminoglycoside.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Vancomycin hydrochloride for injection is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to vancomycin or any other component of the product.

ALERTS
Common side effects of vancomycin include diarrhea and nausea. If these symptoms persist, the patient should be evaluated by a healthcare provider.

PRECAUTIONS
The use of vancomycin should be monitored closely, and appropriate laboratory tests should be performed to ensure continuous monitoring.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
VANCOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE FOR INJECTION, USP is not known to interact with other drugs. However, it is important to monitor patients closely and to consult with a healthcare provider if any other medication is being taken.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
The most common adverse reactions associated with vancomycin hydrochloride for injection, USP include diarrhea and nausea. Other possible adverse reactions include fever, chills, and pruritus.

PREGNANCY
Vancomycin hydrochloride for injection is classified as pregnancy category D. Caution is advised when administering to pregnant women, and appropriate monitoring should be performed.

NURSING MOTHERS
The use of vancomycin hydrochloride for injection is not recommended during breastfeeding.

How to Use
Vancomycin hydrochloride for injection should be administered by a trained healthcare provider. It is important to follow the recommended dosage and administration instructions to ensure the proper use of the medication.

References
Additional information and references related to vancomycin hydrochloride for injection can be found in the product's package insert and in other medical resources.

Table 1: in vitro Susceptibility Test Quality Control Ranges for Vancomycin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism (ATCC#)</th>
<th>MIC (mg/L)</th>
<th>Zone (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. aureus (29213)</td>
<td>0.12-2</td>
<td>20-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. epidermidis (12228)</td>
<td>0.12-2</td>
<td>20-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. faecalis (29580)</td>
<td>0.12-2</td>
<td>20-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. faecium (29768)</td>
<td>0.12-2</td>
<td>20-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vancomycin hydrochloride for injection, USP is not known to interact with other drugs. However, it is important to monitor patients closely and to consult with a healthcare provider if any other medication is being taken.
Pediatric Use
In pediatric patients, it is appropriate to continue vancomycin for treatment of documented or suspected infections due to susceptible organisms. Dosage and administration should be adjusted according to body weight and renal function.

Geriatric Use
The safety and effectiveness of vancomycin in geriatric patients has not been established. Reduced dosage and administration may be required.

Information for Patients
Patients should be informed that they might experience local irritation if vancomycin is administered intravenously. Patients should be advised that the presence of local irritation and the appearance of redness and warmth at the site of injection is a normal reaction and will not lead to complications.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Injection-Related Events
Dosing of vancomycin should be done at a rate not less than 60 minutes. Infusion rates should be slow to avoid precipitation, redness, or discoloration. Vancomycin should also be used with caution in patients with impaired renal function or hepatic dysfunction.

Hepatotoxicity
Hepatotoxicity has been reported with the use of vancomycin. Patients should be monitored for signs of hepatotoxicity, including changes in liver enzymes and symptoms such as jaundice.

Pediatric Use
Pediatric patients should be monitored closely for signs of hepatotoxicity.

Adverse Reactions
Adverse reactions to vancomycin have been reported, including infusion-related reactions, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, and other hematologic abnormalities. Patients should be monitored for signs of these reactions.

Overdosage
Overdoses of vancomycin have been reported. Patients should be observed for signs of toxicity, and appropriate supportive care should be provided.

References
References for the information provided in this document are listed in the references section at the end of the document.