Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Cefdinir

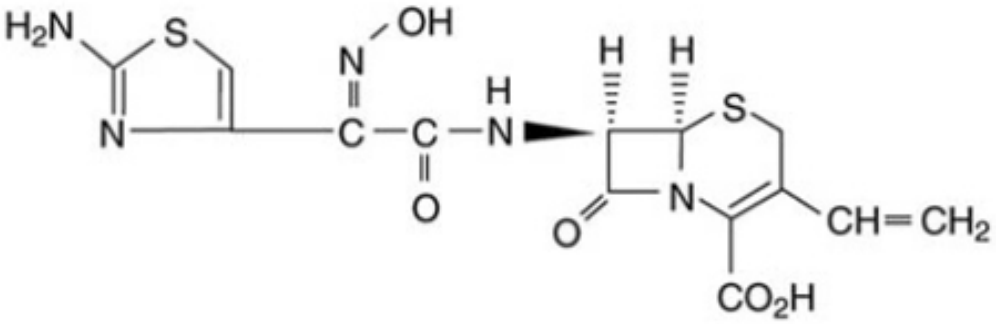
CAS No. : 91832-40-5

Systematic (IUPAC) name

8-[2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-1-hydroxy-2-nitroso-ethenyl]amino-4-ethenyl-7-oxo-2-thia-6-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-ene-5-carboxylic acid

Identifiers

CAS number 91832-40-5
ATC code J01DD15
PubChem 6399253
DrugBank APRD00644



Chemical data

Formula C14H13N5O5S2
Mol. mass 395.416 g/mol
SMILES eMolecules & PubCher

Pharmacokinetic data

Bioavailability 16% to 21% (dose-dependent)
Protein binding 60% to 70%
Metabolism Negligible
Half life 1.7 ± 0.6 hours
Excretion Renal

Cefdinir is a semi-synthetic, broad-spectrum antibiotic in the third generation of the cephalosporin class, proven effective for common bacterial infections of the ear, sinus, throat, and skin.

Cefdinir is an antibiotic used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, ear infections, sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and skin infections. Antibiotics will not work for colds, flu, or other viral infections.

DOSAGE

Cefdinir is taken once or twice daily, depending on the nature and severity of the infection. The capsules or suspension can be taken with or without food. Patients with advanced kidney disease may need to take lower doses to prevent accumulation of cefdinir since it is eliminated from the body by the kidneys.

For adult infections the usual dose is 300 mg every 12 hours or 600 mg per day for 5-10 days depending on the nature and severity of the infection. The recommended dose for children 6 months to 12 years of age is 7 mg/kg every 12 hours or 14 mg/kg per day for 5-10 days depending on the infection. For most infections once daily dosing is as effective as twice daily dosing, though once daily dosing has not been evaluated for the treatment of skin infections or pneumonia.

Cefdinir comes as a capsule and as an oral suspension. It is usually taken once or twice a day. Shake the suspension well before each use to mix the medication evenly. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take cefdinir exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

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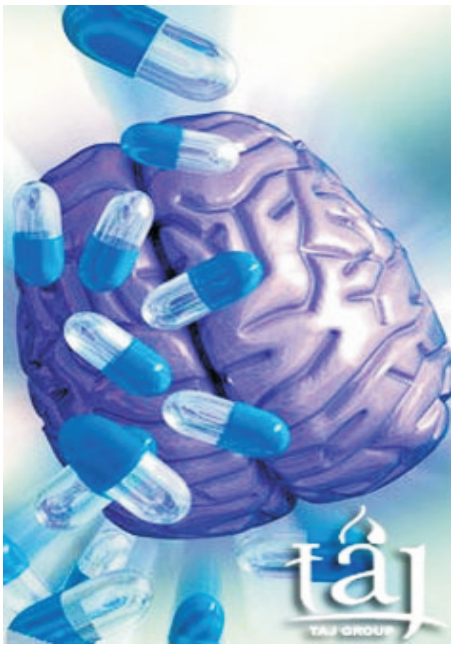
SIDE EFFECTS

Cefdinir may cause side effects



* upset stomach
* vomiting
* loss of appetite
* diarrhea
* headache
* dizziness
* fatigue
* rash
* hives
* swelling of the face, eyes, lips, tongue, arms, or legs
* difficulty breathing or swallowing
* vaginal infection

Cefdinir generally is well tolerated. The most common side effects are diarrhea or loose stools, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, rash and headache. Rare side effects include abnormal liver tests and allergic reactions. Cefdinir may cause false test results with some tests for sugar in the urine. Like most antibiotics cefdinir may cause a condition called pseudomembranous colitis, a potentially serious bacterial infection of the colon.

PRECAUTIONS

Before taking cefdinir, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or to penicillins or other cephalosporin antibiotics (e.g., cephalexin); or if you have any other allergies.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: kidney disease, intestinal disease (colitis).

Kidney function declines as you grow older. This medication is removed by the kidneys. Therefore, elderly people may be more sensitive to this drug.

This medication should be used only when clearly needed during pregnancy. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor.

This drug does not pass into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

Tell your doctor your medical history, including: any allergies (especially to penicillin/cephalosporin antibiotics), bowel disease (colitis), kidney disease. Use of this medication for prolonged or repeated periods may result in a secondary infection (e.g., oral, bladder or vaginal yeast infection).

INTERACTION

Tell your doctor of all nonprescription and prescription medication you may use, especially: gout medication (e.g., probenecid), antacids (with aluminum or magnesium), vitamins/minerals, iron supplements, sucralfate.

Though unlikely, this medication may decrease the effectiveness of birth control pills. Consult your doctor or pharmacist about other types of birth control. This drug may interfere with certain laboratory tests.

Inform lab personnel you are using this medication. This medication may cause false positive results in some diabetic urine testing products (cupric sulfate-type).

Consult your doctor or pharmacist for recommendations. Do not start or stop any medicine without doctor or pharmacist approval.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist of all prescription and nonprescription/herbal products you may use, especially of: live bacterial vaccines, probenecid.

This medication may cause false positive results with certain diabetic urine testing products (cupric sulfate-type). This drug may also affect the results of certain lab tests. Make sure laboratory personnel and your doctors know you use this drug.

Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

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This leaflet was prepared by
Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Mumbai (India).
MPSTJ278
Last revised: 29 August 2009