

TICARCILLIN SODIUM with POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE

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| SYNONYMS | Ticarcillin sodium-clavulanic acid, ticarcillin-clavulanate |
| BRAND NAME | TIMENTIN |
| DRUG CLASS | Penicillin antibiotic and beta-lactamase inhibitor |
| AVAILABILITY | Vial contains 3.1 g consisting of 3 g of ticarcillin as ticarcillin sodium and 100 mg of clavulanic acid as potassium clavulanate. Contains 15.6 mmol (360 mg) of sodium and 0.5 mmol (20 mg) of potassium. ¹ The dose is based on the ticarcillin component. ¹ <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">Contraindicated in patients with severe hypersensitivity to penicillins, carbapenems and cephalosporin antibiotics.¹</div> |
| pH | 6–8 when reconstituted ¹ |
| PREPARATION | Reconstitute the vial with 10–20 mL of water for injections or sodium chloride 0.9%. ¹ If a part dose is required use 13 mL of water for injections or sodium chloride 0.9% to make a final concentration of ticarcillin of 200 mg/mL. ¹ Shake gently. The solution is clear and colourless or pale yellow. ¹ |
| STABILITY | Vial: store below 25 °C. ¹ Reconstituted solution: stable for 6 hours at 25 °C and up to 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C. ¹ Infusion solution: solutions in glucose 5% are stable for 6 hours at 25 °C and 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C. Solutions in Hartmann's are stable for 12 hours at 25 °C. Solutions in sodium chloride 0.9% are stable for 24 hours at 25 °C or 2 to 8 °C. ¹ Longer stability data is available. ¹ Consult the pharmacist, pharmacy department or medicines information service for advice. |
| ADMINISTRATION | |
| IM injection | Not recommended |
| SUBCUT injection | Not recommended |
| IV injection | Not recommended |
| IV infusion | Dilute the dose with 50–100 mL of a compatible fluid and infuse over at least 30 minutes. ^{1,2} |
| IV use for infants and children | Dilute the dose to 100 mg/mL or weaker with a compatible fluid and infuse over at least 30 minutes. ^{3,4} Concentrations less than 50 mg/mL are preferred. ⁴ |
| COMPATIBILITY | |
| Fluids | Glucose 5% ¹ , Hartmann's ¹ , sodium chloride 0.9% ¹ |
| Y-site | Amifostine ² , anidulafungin ² , aztreonam ² , bivalirudin ² , dexmedetomidine ² , filgrastim ² , fluconazole ² , foscarnet ² , granisetron ² , remifentanyl ² |
| INCOMPATIBILITY | |
| Fluids | No information |
| Drugs | Aciclovir ⁵ , aminoglycosides - amikacin, gentamicin, tobramycin ^{1,2} , azathioprine ⁵ , azithromycin ² , caspofungin ⁵ , dobutamine ⁵ , dolasetron ⁵ , erythromycin ⁵ , ganciclovir ⁵ , haloperidol lactate ⁵ , mycophenolate mofetil ⁵ , pentamidine ⁵ , promethazine ⁵ , protamine ⁵ , sodium bicarbonate ^{1,2} , tranexamic acid ⁵ |
| SPECIAL NOTES | May cause pain, burning, erythema, infiltration, swelling and induration at the infusion site and thrombophlebitis. ¹ Slow the infusion rate to reduce local irritation. For information about the use of ticarcillin sodium with potassium clavulanate in outpatient antimicrobial therapy or hospital in the home see <i>Therapeutic Guidelines, Antibiotic Version 15, 2014</i> . |

REFERENCES

1. Product information. Available from www.tga.gov.au. Accessed 21/07/16.
2. McEvoy GK editor. Handbook on injectable drugs. 18th ed. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists; 2015.
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4. Taketomo C, Hodding J, Kraus D. Pediatric and neonatal dosage handbook. 21st ed. Hudson, Ohio: American Pharmacists Association. Lexicomp; 2014-5.
5. Ticarcillin-Clavulanate. In: IV index [Internet]. Trissel's 2 clinical pharmaceuticals database (parenteral compatibility). Greenwood Village, Colorado: Truven Health Analytics. Accessed 21/07/16.