

Sheet1

DRUGREADV_REACT,C,73

- 1001 2 CNS toxicity. Tremors, confusion, hallucination, lethargy, agitation.
- 1001 2 Nephrotoxicity. Precipitation of acyclovir crystals if solubility of drug
- 1001 2 is exceeded or if drug is given by bolus injection.
- 1002 2 Hearing loss and tinnitus after prolonged (> 10 to 14 days) therapy.
- 1002 2 Acute tubular necrosis in 5% to 10% of patients, ^ BUN and ^ creatinine
- 1003 2 Hypersensitivity reactions. Gastrointestinal disturbances.
- 1004 2 Acute effects: Fever, chills, nausea, headache, thrombophlebitis.
- 1004 2 Chronic effects: anemia, hypokalemia, hypomagnesiemia, renal failure.
- 1005 2 Eruptions, colitis, neurotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, hemolytic anemia.
- 1006 2 Hepatitis with mild elevation of transaminases, hypokalemia, decreased
- 1006 2 platelet aggregation predisposing to bleeding diatheses. See penicillin G
- 1007 2 Hepatitis with mild elevation of transaminases, hypokalemia, decreased
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- 1008 2 Hepatitis with mild elevation of transaminases, hypokalemia, decreased
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- 1009 2 Hepatitis with mild elevation of transaminases, hypokalemia, decreased
- 1009 2 platelet aggregation predisposing to bleeding diatheses. See penicillin G
- 1010 2 ethanol intolerance, hypoprothrombinemia. See cephalothin.
- 1011 2 See cephalothin.
- 1012 2 See moxalactam.
- 1013 2 See cephalothin
- 1014 2 See cephalothin
- 1015 2 See cephalothin.
- 1016 2 gastrointestinal: See cephalothin.
- 1017 2 hypersensitivity, nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity, thrombophlebitis.
- 1018 2 gastrointestinal, hepatotoxicity, cardiovascular collapse.
- 1019 2 See tetracycline.
- 1020 2 gastrointestinal, hepatotoxicity, thrombophlebitis with IV use.
- 1021 2 Because of the size of the dose, nausea and vomiting are frequent. Dose-
- 1021 2 related agranulocytosis and aplastic anemia have been reported. Also dose
- 1021 2 related, hepatic necrosis has been reported, but is rare.
- 1022 2 See amikacin.
- 1023 2 gastrointestinal, neurotoxicity, porphyria
- 1024 2 See amikacin.
- 1025 2 gastrointestinal: nausea and vomiting are frequent.
- 1026 2 interstitial nephritis: incidence 10-15% after therapy of 10-14 days.
- 1027 2 gastrointestinal: metallic taste is common, infrequent nausea & vomiting.
- 1027 2 neurotoxicity: headache, ataxia, vertigo: neuropathy with prolonged use.
- 1027 2 urine: dark urine due to photosensitive metabolites.
- 1027 2 carcinogenicity: implicated in producing tumors in animals.
- 1027 2 teratogenic: may be mutagenic in pregnancy.
- 1028 2 thrombophlebitis: probably due to vehicle.
- 1028 2 anemia: normochromic or normocytic anemia may occur.
- 1028 2 thrombocytosis: platelet counts may reach 1,000,000/mm.
- 1028 2 hyponatremia: probably due to polyethoxylated castor oil vehicle.
- 1028 2 cardiorespiratory toxicity: anaphylaxis have been reported after 1st dose
- 1029 2 alcohol: reaction similar to disulfiram, antabuse.
- 1029 2 hematologic toxicity: hypoprothrombinemia and increased bleeding times.

Sheet1

- 1029 2 See cephalothin.
- 1030 2 hematologic: neutropenia in 10-20% at 150-200 mg/kg/day for 10-14 days.
- 1030 2 phlebitis: IV sites should be inspected and rotated frequently.
- 1030 1 See penicillin G.
- 1031 2 gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are infrequent.
- 1031 2 neurotoxicity: headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, visual disturbances,
- 1031 2 hallucinations, depression, agitation and seizures may be dose related.
- 1031 2 hypersensitivity: various drug eruptions have been reported.
- 1031 2 hematologic toxicity: hemolytic anemia primarily in children.
- 1032 2 hepatotoxicity: elevation of transaminase and alk phosphatase are frequent.
- 1032 2 ototoxicity: less toxic to cochlea than other aminoglycosides.
- 1032 2 See amikacin.
- 1033 2 gastrointestinal: nausea and vomiting is frequent and dose-related.
- 1033 2 Use of the macrocrystalline form (Macrodantin) may reduce the GI effect.
- 1033 2 hypersensitivity: eosinophilia, rash and drug fever occurs in 4%.
- 1033 2 peripheral neuritis: usually only in patients with renal failure.
- 1033 2 pulmonary toxicity: pneumonitis that may progress to interstitial
- 1033 2 fibrosis has been reported primarily in elderly patients.
- 1033 2 hepatic toxicity: rare cases of cholestasis or hepatocellular damage.
- 1033 2 hematologic toxicity: hemolytic anemia may occur with G6PD deficiency.
- 1034 2 hepatotoxicity: elevated SGOT, hepatitis, hepatic necrosis
- 1035 2 hypersensitivity: skin testing not reliable, desensitization is dangerous
- 1035 2 neurotoxicity: convulsions, encephalopathy in excess of 20 mill units/day
- 1035 2 nephrotoxicity: interstitial nephritis occurs less than with methicillin
- 1035 2 hematologic toxicity: hemolytic anemia in excess of 10 mill units/day
- 1036 2 See penicillin G.
- 1037 2 local discomfort after IM injection: nausea, fever have been reported.
- 1038 2 hypersensitivity: rash, exfoliative dermatitis.
- 1038 2 hematologic toxicity: hemolytic anemia with severe G6PD deficiency.
- 1038 2 kernicterus: may cause jaundice in infants receiving it prenatal.
- 1039 2 See sulfisoxazole.
- 1040 2 hypersensitivity: reactions are rare.
- 1040 2 gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting and diarrhea are frequent.
- 1040 2 yeast overgrowth: combination preparations with antifungal agents are
- 1040 2 ineffective and should not be used.
- 1040 2 Staphylococcal enterocolitis: tetracycline-resistant Staphylococci often
- 1040 2 appear in the feces of patients. Severe diarrhea, dehydration is rare.
- 1040 2 photosensitivity: peculiar to demeclocycline and doxycycline, all tetra-
- 1040 2 cyclines are felt to have this potential.
- 1040 2 tooth and bone deposition: may discolor deciduous or permanent teeth.
- 1040 2 Bone growth may cease temporarily. Effect is reversible on discontin-
- 1040 2 uance of therapy. Should not be given to pregnant or nursing women, or
- 1040 2 to children under the age of 8 years.
- 1040 2 hepatotoxicity: associated with high dosage IV administration in pregnancy.
- 1040 2 neurotoxicity: increased intracranial pressure, which is reversible.
- 1041 2 See penicillin G and carbenicillin.
- 1042 2 See amikacin.
- 1043 2 gastrointestinal: may produce nausea and vomiting.
- 1043 2 hematologic toxicity: agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, and

Sheet1

- 1043 2 hemolytic anemia (especially in G6PD deficiency).
- 1043 2 hypersensitivity, kernicterus, crystalluria due to sulfonamide component.
- 1043 1 teratogenic: cleft palate reported in offspring of pregnant rats.
- 1044 2 ototoxicity: hearing loss with high prolonged serum concentrations.
- 1044 2 nephrotoxicity: infrequent to rare occurrences.
- 1044 2 hypotension: caused by too rapid infusion.
- 1046 1 See cephalothin.
- 1045 1 See cephalothin.
- 1047 1 See penicillin G.
- 1048 1 vulvovaginal irritation, rash, cramps, bloating, urinary frequency.