

<b>DRUG:</b>	<b>CO-TRIMOXAZOLE (Trimethoprim/Sulphamethoxazole)</b>
<b>PRESENTATION:</b>	Ampoule: Trimethoprim 80mg - Sulphamethoxazole 400mg per 5mL  Oral Suspension: Trimethoprim 40mg - Sulphamethoxazole 200mg per 5mL
<b>ACTION &amp; INDICATION:</b>	Antimicrobial agent for susceptible gram positive and gram negative organisms May be used to treat urinary tract infections and for prophylaxis of urinary tract infections in infants once urine is sterile.
<b>DOSE:</b>	IV: Trimethoprim 3mg/kg /dose – Sulphamethoxazole 15 mg/kg/dose 12 hourly  Oral: <b>Treatment:</b> 0.3 - 0.5 mL/kg/dose 12 hourly Equivalent to: Trimethoprim 2.4 – 4mg/kg/dose - Sulphamethoxazole 12 - 20mg/kg/dose 12 hourly <b>Prophylaxis:</b> 0.25mL/kg/dose at night
<b>PREPARATION:</b>	IV: Diluent: Glucose 5%  Withdraw 1mL from ampoule. Dilute to 25mL (with diluent). <b>Each 25mL contains 16mg trimethoprim and 80mg sulphamethoxazole.</b> <b>Withdraw required dose from the diluted solution.</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION:</b>	Intravenous infusion over 60 minutes Oral: May be given with or after feeds.
<b>ADVERSE EFFECTS:</b>	Neutropenia Photosensitivity G.I. upset with oral doses.
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	Not usually recommended in infants under 4 weeks of age. Should not be used in jaundiced infants Avoid in G6PD deficiency. Due to potential instability this can not be prepared by CIVAS
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Paediatric Pharmacopoeia 13 <sup>th</sup> Ed Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne BNF for Children 2009
<b>DATE:</b>	January 2011

