What ERYTHROMYCIN is and what it is used for
ERYTHROMYCIN is an antibiotic that contains erythromycin (as erythromycin lactobionate). It is a type of antibiotic called macrolide which acts by preventing the growth and multiplication of bacteria.

ERYTHROMYCIN is used in the treatment of serious infections caused by bacteria in patients adults and children when oral administration of other suitable antibiotics is not feasible or in patients in whom the severity of the infection requires high levels of erythromycin or when patients are allergic or hypersensitive to beta-lactam antibiotics or when these antibiotics are not appropriate for other reasons.

On the advice of the physician in charge, you could replace the intravenous erythromycin with an oral form of erythromycin.

ERYTHROMYCIN is used to treat infections such as:
- Respiratory tract infections (pneumonia, whooping cough)
- Ear infections
- Skin and soft tissue infections (such as muscles, blood vessels, tendons, fat infection)
- Gastrointestinal infections
- Urogenital infections
- Urogenital infections to infections of the reproductive and urinary organs
- Limping of pneumonia (a sexually-transmitted disease)
- Ophthalmia (an upper respiratory tract infection)

What you need to know before you use ERYTHROMYCIN
Do not use ERYTHROMYCIN
- If you are allergic (or hypersensitive) to erythromycin; or
- If you are allergic (or hypersensitive) to other macrolide antibiotics; or
- If you are taking any of the following medicines:
  - Amoxicillin, tetracycline (to treat antibiotic reactions);
  - Disopyramide (antimarial medicine used in the treatment of venous thrombosis);
  - Ciproflox (to treat methicillin-resistant staphylococcal infection);
  - Phenylephrine (used in the treatment of psoriasis of the skin);
  - Nitrofurantoin (to manage pyelonephritis (including pyelitis, haematuria));
  - Terfenadine and astemizole (used to treat allergy symptoms to cow's milk, peanut, and fish);
  - Antiarrhythmic class Ia and III (used to treat tachyarrhythmia)
- If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to breast-feed;
- If you have problems with the way your liver works. This is because erythromycin is mainly metabolised by the liver (see section 3 – “How to use ERYTHROMYCIN”);
- If you have problems with your electrolyte balance (for example: deficiency in potassium or magnesium);
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or nurse.

This includes:
Fungal infections (candidiasis) of the mouth with white coating
Symptom of poor appetite (anorexia)
Dyspnoea (including asthmatic circumstances)
Epileptic seizures, convulsions
Fever
Ringing in the ears (tinnitus) and mainly transient loss of hearing
Psychic disturbances (such as mood swings and impaired judgment)
Irregular heartbeat, the heart beating forcefully or rapidly
Swollen joints
Skin peeling (toxic epidermal necrolysis)
Epigastric pain radiating to the back with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
Widespread skin rash (urticarial exanthema)
Chest pain, feeling unwell

Instructions for Use), as it may cause precipitation.

Attention:
The addition of other solutions, which alter the range from pH 6-8, reduces the stability of erythromycin lactobionate.

Erythromycin lactobionate in solution does not blend, mainly because of the pH shifts, with

Incompatibilities
Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

In children, adjust the quantity of initial solution for dilution and the volume of perfusion to the dosage chosen according to the child's weight.
The diluted solution is administered without addition any other substance whatsoever.
The diluted solution for administration: only a 0.9% sodium chloride solution or water for injection or a 5% glucose solution are to be used. It is

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Contact immediately your doctor if your child vomits and/or if irritability in connection with meals occurs because of the risk of Infantile Hypertrophic

Intravenous therapy should be replaced by oral administration after 2-7 days. In the interest of lasting successful treatment, erythromycin should be

Intramuscular administration and IV bolus injection are also contraindicated.

Erythromycin should only be administered intravenously. Intra-arterial injection is strictly contraindicated. It can lead to angiospasm with ischaemia.

solution, this corresponds to about 35 drops/minute, for 250 ml of infused solution 85-90 drops/minute and for 500 ml of infused solution 170-180

The infusion should be administered over 60 minutes as a rapid infusion is more likely to be associated with local irritative effects as well as QT interval

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stools or diarrhoea.
vomiting, abdominal pains, nausea, flatulence, discomfort, cramps, soft

medicine and seek urgent medical help immediately.

If you develop an allergic reaction, this may result in a rash and swelling of certain parts of your body, including the face and neck, accompanied by
difficulty in breathing. If this happens to you, stop using this medicine and seek urgent medical help immediately.

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