

Daclin[®]

Clindamycin

Description

Daclin[®] is the preparation of Clindamycin which is a lincosamide antibiotic. Clindamycin has a bacteriostatic effect. It interferes with bacterial protein synthesis by binding preferentially to the 50S subunit of the bacterial ribosome. It has activity against aerobic gram-positive cocci, including: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (penicillinase and non-penicillinase producing strains), *Streptococci*, *Pneumococci*. Anaerobic gram-negative bacilli including: *Bacteroides* species, *Fusobacterium* species. Anaerobic gram-positive non-spore forming bacilli including: *Propionibacterium* species, *Eubacterium* species, *Actinomyces* species. Anaerobic and microaerophilic gram-positive cocci including: *Peptococcus* species, *Peptostreptococcus* species, *Microaerophilic streptococci*, *C. perferinges*.

Indication

Clindamycin has been shown to be effective in the treatment of the following infections when caused by susceptible anaerobic bacteria or susceptible strains of gram positive bacteria such as *Streptococci*, *Staphylococci* and *Pneumococci*:

- Upper respiratory tract infections
- Lower respiratory tract infections
- Skin and soft tissue infections
- Bone and joint infections
- Pelvic infections, intra-abdominal infections
- Septicemia and endocarditis
- Dental infections

Dosage and administration:

To avoid the possibility of esophageal irritation, Clindamycin capsules should be taken with a full glass of water.

Adults:

- Serious Infections: 150 mg to 300 mg every six hourly.
- More severe infections: 300 mg to 450 mg every six hourly.

For treatment of cervicitis due to *Chlamydia trachomatis*

Clindamycin hydrochloride by mouth 450 mg 4 times daily for 10 to 14 days.

Dosage in renal & hepatic impairment

Clindamycin dosage modification is not necessary in patients with renal or hepatic insufficiency

Pediatric patients

Serious Infections: 8 - 16 mg/kg/day divided into three or four equal doses.

More severe infections: 16 - 20 mg/kg/day divided into three or four equal doses.

Note: In cases of β -hemolytic *streptococcal* infection, treatment with Clindamycin should continue for at least 10 days to diminish the likelihood of subsequent rheumatic fever or glomerulonephritis.

Use in pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy category B. So, Clindamycin should be used in pregnancy only if clearly needed. Clindamycin has been reported to appear in breast milk, therefore it is not recommended for nursing mothers.

Side effects

The following side-effects have been reported with the use of Clindamycin such as diarrhea, abdominal discomfort, oesophagitis, oesophageal ulcers, taste disturbances, nausea, vomiting, antibiotic-associated colitis, jaundice, leucopenia, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, rash, pruritus, urticaria, anaphylactoid reactions, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, exfoliative and vesiculobullous dermatitis reported.

Contraindications

Clindamycin is contraindicated in patients with known history of hypersensitivity reactions to preparations containing Clindamycin, Lincomycin or other ingredients in the formulation.

Precautions

Clindamycin should be used with caution in individuals with a history of gastrointestinal disease, particularly colitis. Clindamycin should be discontinued immediately if diarrhea or colitis develops; monitor liver and renal function on prolonged therapy and in neonates and infants.

Drug interactions

Clindamycin has been shown to have neuromuscular blocking properties that may enhance the action of other neuromuscular blocking agents. Antagonism has been demonstrated between Clindamycin and Erythromycin in vitro. Because of possible clinical significance, these two drugs should not be administered concurrently.

Overdosage

Overdosage with orally administered Clindamycin has been rare. Adverse reactions similar to those seen with normal doses can be expected, however, unexpected reactions could occur. Haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis are not effective in removing Clindamycin from the serum. Overdosage should be treated with simple gastric lavage. No specific antidote is known.

Pharmaceutical precaution

Store in a cool and dry place protected from light.

Presentation

Daclin® 150 mg Capsule: Cartons of 30 capsules in Alu-PVC blister.

Daclin® 300 mg Capsule: Cartons of 30 capsules in Alu-PVC blister.

Package quantities

Daclin® 150 mg Capsule: Cartons of 30 capsules in Alu-PVC blister pack.

Daclin® 300 mg Capsule: Cartons of 30 capsules in Alu-PVC blister pack.

® Registered Trade Mark



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