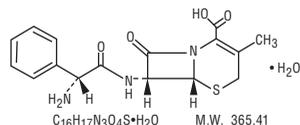


To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, cephalaxin tablets, and other antibacterial drugs, cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, and cephalaxin tablets should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria.

DESCRIPTION

Cephalaxin, USP is a semisynthetic cephalosporin antibiotic intended for oral administration. It is 7-(D- α -amino- α -phenylacetamido)-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid, monohydrate.

Cephalaxin has the following structural formula:



The nucleus of cephalaxin is related to that of other cephalosporin antibiotics. The compound is a zwitterion; i.e., the molecule contains both a basic and an acidic group. The isoelectric point of cephalaxin in water is approximately 4.5 to 5.

The crystalline form of cephalaxin which is available is a monohydrate. It is a white crystalline solid having a bitter taste. Solubility in water is low at room temperature; 1 or 2 mg/mL may be dissolved readily, but higher concentrations are obtained with increasing difficulty.

The cephalosporins differ from penicillins in the structure of the bicyclic ring system. Cephalaxin has a *D*-phenylglycyl group as substituent at the 7-amino position and an unsubstituted methyl group at the 3-position.

Each capsule contains cephalaxin monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg (720 μ mol) or 500 mg (1,439 μ mol) of cephalaxin.

Inactive Ingredients: CAPSULES: magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide, and sodium starch glycolate.

Capsule Shell and Print Constituents: black iron oxide, D&C Yellow #10 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue #1 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue #2 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Red #40 Aluminum Lake, gelatin, pharmaceutical glaze modified in SD-45, silicon dioxide or carboxymethylcellulose sodium, sodium lauryl sulfate, titanium dioxide and may contain polyene glycol. In addition, the 250 mg capsule shell contains yellow iron oxide.

After mixing, each 5 mL of cephalaxin for oral suspension USP will contain cephalaxin monohydrate equivalent to 125 mg (360 μ mol) or 250 mg (720 μ mol) of cephalaxin.

Inactive Ingredients: SUSPENSION: FD&C Red #40, cherry mixed fruit flavor (artificial flavors, benzyl alcohol, maltodextrin, and modified corn starch), silicon dioxide, sodium benzoate, sugar (fine granulated), and xanthan gum.

Each tablet contains cephalaxin monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg (720 μ mol) or 500 mg (1,439 μ mol) of cephalaxin.

Inactive Ingredients: TABLETS: hypromellose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, sodium starch glycolate, and titanium dioxide.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Human Pharmacology

Cephalaxin is acid stable and may be given without regard to meals. It is rapidly absorbed after oral administration. Following doses of 250 mg, 500 mg, and 1 g, average peak serum levels of approximately 9, 18, and 32 mcg/mL, respectively were obtained at 1 hour. Measurable levels were present 6 hours after administration. Cephalaxin is excreted in the urine by glomerular filtration and tubular secretion. Studies showed that over 90% of the drug was excreted unchanged in the urine within 8 hours. During this period, peak urine concentrations following the 250 mg, 500 mg, and 1 g doses were approximately 1000, 2200, and 5000 mcg/mL, respectively.

Microbiology

In vitro tests demonstrate that the cephalosporins are bactericidal because of their inhibition of cell-wall synthesis. Cephalaxin has been shown to be active against most strains of the following microorganisms both *in vitro* and in clinical infections as described in the **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** section.

Aerobes, Gram-positive:

Staphylococcus aureus (including penicillinase-producing strains)
Streptococcus pneumoniae (penicillin-susceptible strains)
Streptococcus pyogenes

Aerobes, Gram-negative:

Escherichia coli
Haemophilus influenzae
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Moraxella (Branhamella) *catarrhalis*
Proteus mirabilis

Note—Methicillin-resistant staphylococci and most strains of enterococci (*Enterococcus faecalis* [formerly *Streptococcus faecalis*]) are resistant to cephalosporins, including cephalaxin. It is not active against most strains of *Enterobacter* spp., *Morganella morganii*, and *Proteus vulgaris*. It has no activity against *Pseudomonas* spp. or *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*. Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is usually cross-resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics.

Susceptibility Tests

Dilution techniques

Quantitative methods are used to determine antimicrobial minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC's). These MIC's provide estimates of the susceptibility of bacteria to antimicrobial compounds. The MIC's should be determined using a standardized procedure. Standardized procedures are based on a dilution method¹⁻³ (broth or agar) or equivalent with standardized inoculum concentrations and standardized concentrations of cephalothin powder. The MIC values should be interpreted according to the following:

Interpretive Criteria for Enterobacteriaceae and Staphylococcus spp.:

MIC (mcg/mL)	Interpretation
≤ 8	Susceptible (S)
16	Intermediate (I)
≥ 32	Resistant (R)

A report of "Susceptible" indicates that the pathogen is likely to be inhibited if the antimicrobial compound in the blood reaches the concentrations usually achievable. A report of "Intermediate" indicates that the result should be considered equivocal, and, if the microorganism is not fully susceptible to alternative, clinically feasible drugs, the test should be repeated. This category implies possible clinical applicability in body sites where the drug is physiologically concentrated or in situations where high dosage of drug can be used. This category also provides a buffer zone which prevents small uncontrolled technical factors from causing major discrepancies in interpretation. A report of "Resistant" indicates that the pathogen is not likely to be inhibited if the antimicrobial compound in the blood reaches the concentrations usually achievable; other therapy should be selected.

Standardized susceptibility test procedures require the use of laboratory control microorganisms to control the technical aspects of the laboratory procedures. Standard cephalothin powder should provide the following MIC values:

Microorganism	MIC (mcg/mL)
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	4 to 16
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213	0.12 to 0.5

Dilution techniques

Quantitative methods that require measurement of zone diameters also provide reproducible estimates of the susceptibility of bacteria to antimicrobial compounds. One such standardized procedure^{2,3} requires the use of standardized inoculum concentrations. This procedure uses paper disks impregnated with 30 mcg cephalothin to test the susceptibility of microorganisms to cephalaxin.

Reports from the laboratory providing results of the standard single-disk susceptibility test with a 30 mcg cephalothin disk should be interpreted according to the following:

Interpretive Criteria for Enterobacteriaceae and Staphylococcus spp.:

Zone Diameter (mm)	Interpretation	MIC (mcg/mL)
≥ 18	Susceptible (S)	≤ 8
15 to 17	Intermediate (I)	-
≤ 14	Resistant (R)	≥ 32

Interpretation should be as stated above for results using dilution techniques. Interpretation involves correlation of the diameter obtained in the disk test with the MIC for cephalaxin.

As with standard dilution techniques, diffusion methods require the use of laboratory control microorganisms that are used to control the technical aspects of the laboratory procedures. For the diffusion technique, the 30 mcg cephalothin disk should provide the following zone diameters in these laboratory test quality control strains:

Microorganism	Zone Range (mm)
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	15 to 21
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 25923	29 to 37

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Cephalaxin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections when caused by susceptible strains of the designated microorganisms:

Respiratory tract infections caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Penicillin is the usual drug of choice in the treatment and prevention of streptococcal infections, including the prophylaxis of rheumatic fever. Cephalaxin is generally effective in the eradication of streptococci from the nasopharynx; however, substantial data establishing the efficacy of cephalaxin in the subsequent prevention of rheumatic fever are not available at present.)

Otitis media due to *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, and *Moraxella catarrhalis*

Skin and skin structure infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and/or *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Bone infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and/or *Proteus mirabilis*

Genitourinary tract infections, including acute prostaticitis, caused by *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Note—Culture and susceptibility tests should be initiated prior to and during therapy. Renal function studies should be performed when indicated.

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, cephalaxin tablets, and other antibacterial drugs, cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, and cephalaxin tablets should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria. When culture and susceptibility information are available, they should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy. In the absence of such data, local epidemiology and susceptibility patterns may contribute to the empiric selection of therapy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Cephalaxin is contraindicated in patients with known allergy to the cephalosporin group of antibiotics.

WARNINGS

BEFORE THERAPY WITH CEPHALEXIN IS INSTITUTED, CAREFUL INQUIRY SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PATIENT HAS HAD PREVIOUS HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS TO CEPHALEXIN, CEPHALOSPORINS, PENICILLINS, OR OTHER DRUGS. IF THIS PRODUCT IS TO BE GIVEN TO PENICILLIN-SENSITIVE PATIENTS, CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED BECAUSE CROSS-HYPERSENSITIVITY AMONG BETA-LACTAM ANTIBIOTICS HAS BEEN CLEARLY DOCUMENTED AND MAY OCCUR IN UP TO 10% OF PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF PENICILLIN ALLERGY. IF AN ALLERGIC REACTION TO CEPHALEXIN OCCURS, DISCONTINUE THE DRUG. SERIOUS ACUTE HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS MAY REQUIRE TREATMENT WITH EPINEPHRINE AND OTHER EMERGENCY MEASURES, INCLUDING OXYGEN, INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS, INTRAVENOUS ANTIHISTAMINES, CORTICOSTEROIDS, PRESSOR AMINES AND AIRWAY MANAGEMENT, AS CLINICALLY INDICATED.

There is some clinical and laboratory evidence of partial cross-allergenicity of the penicillins and the cephalosporins. Patients have been reported to have had severe reactions (including anaphylaxis) to both drugs.

Any patient who has demonstrated some form of allergy, particularly to drugs, should receive antibiotics cautiously. No exception should be made with regard to cephalaxin.

Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agents, including cephalaxin, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of *C. difficile*.

C. difficile produces toxins A and B which contribute to the development of CDAD. Hypertoxin producing strains of *C. difficile* cause increased morbidity and mortality, as these infections can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients who present with diarrhea following antibiotic use. Careful medical history is necessary since CDAD has been reported to occur over two months after the administration of antibacterial agents.

If CDAD is suspected or confirmed, ongoing antibiotic use not directed against *C. difficile* may need to be discontinued. Appropriate fluid and electrolyte management, protein supplementation, antibiotic treatment of *C. difficile*, and surgical evaluation should be instituted as clinically indicated.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Prescribing cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, or cephalaxin tablets in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection or a prophylactic indication is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug-resistant bacteria.

Patients should be followed carefully so that any side effects or unusual manifestations of drug idiosyncrasy may be detected. If an allergic reaction to cephalaxin occurs, the drug should be discontinued and the patient

treated with the usual agents (e.g., epinephrine or other pressor amines, antihistamines, or corticosteroids).

Prolonged use of cephalaxin may result in the overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms. Careful observation of the patient is essential. If superinfection occurs during therapy, appropriate measures should be taken.

Positive direct Coombs' tests have been reported during treatment with the cephalosporin antibiotics. In hematologic studies or in transfusion cross-matching procedures when antioglobulin tests are performed on the minor side or in Coombs' testing of newborns whose mothers have received cephalosporin antibiotics before parturition, it should be recognized that a positive Coombs' test may be due to the drug.

Cephalaxin should be administered with caution in the presence of markedly impaired renal function. Under such conditions, careful clinical observation and laboratory studies should be made because safe dosage may be lower than that usually recommended.

Indicated surgical procedures should be performed in conjunction with antibiotic therapy.

Broad-spectrum antibiotics should be prescribed with caution in individuals with a history of gastrointestinal disease, particularly colitis.

Cephalosporins may be associated with a fall in prothrombin activity. Those at risk include patients with renal or hepatic impairment, or poor nutritional state, as well as patients receiving a protracted course of antimicrobial therapy, and patients previously stabilized on anticoagulant therapy. Prothrombin time should be monitored in patients at risk and exogenous vitamin K administered as indicated.

Information for Patients

Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, and cephalaxin tablets should only be used to treat bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections (e.g., the common cold). When cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, or cephalaxin tablets are prescribed to treat a bacterial infection, patients should be told that although it is common to feel better early in the course of therapy, the medication should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may (1) decrease the effectiveness of the immediate treatment and (2) increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by cephalaxin capsules, cephalaxin for oral suspension, cephalaxin tablets, or other antibacterial drugs in the future.

Diarrhea is a common problem caused by antibiotics which usually ends when the antibiotic is discontinued. Sometimes after starting treatment with antibiotics, patients can develop watery and bloody stools (with or without stomach cramps and fever) even as late as two or more months after having taken the last dose of the antibiotic. If this occurs, patients should contact their physician as soon as possible.

Drug Interactions

Mefformin

In healthy subjects given single 500 mg doses of cephalaxin and metformin, plasma metformin mean C_{max} and AUC increased by an average of 34% and 24%, respectively, and metformin mean renal clearance decreased by 14%. No information is available about the interaction of cephalaxin and metformin following multiple doses of either drug.

Although not observed in this study, adverse effects could potentially arise from coadministration of cephalaxin and metformin by inhibition of tubular secretion via organic cationic transporter systems. Accordingly, careful patient monitoring and dose adjustment of metformin is recommended in patients concomitantly taking cephalaxin and metformin.

Probenecid

As with other β -lactams, the renal excretion of cephalaxin is inhibited by probenecid.

Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions

As a result of administration of cephalaxin, a false-positive reaction for glucose in the urine may occur. This has been observed with Benedict's and Fehling's solutions and also with Clinintest[®] tablets.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Lifetime studies in animals have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of cephalaxin. Tests to determine the mutagenic potential of cephalaxin have not been performed. In male and female rats, fertility and reproductive performance were not affected by cephalaxin oral doses up to 1.5 times the highest recommended human dose based upon mg/m².

Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects

Pregnancy category B

Reproduction studies have been performed on mice and rats using oral doses of cephalaxin monohydrate 0.6 and 1.5 times the maximum daily human dose (66 mg/kg/day) based upon mg/m², and have revealed no harm to the fetus. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Nursing Mothers

The excretion of cephalaxin in human milk increased up to 4 hours after a 500 mg dose; the drug reached a maximum level of 4 mcg/mL, then decreased gradually, and had disappeared 8 hours after administration. Caution should be exercised when cephalaxin is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of cephalaxin in pediatric patients was established in clinical trials for the dosages described in the **DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION** section. In these trials, pediatric patients may have received cephalaxin capsules or cephalaxin for oral suspension. Cephalaxin capsules should only be used in children and adolescents capable of ingesting the capsule.

Geriatric Use

Of the 701 subjects in 3 published clinical studies of cephalaxin, 433 (62%) were 65 and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function (see **PRECAUTIONS, General**).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Gastrointestinal

Onset of pseudomembranous colitis may occur during or after antibacterial treatment (see **WARNINGS**). Nausea and vomiting have been reported rarely. The most frequent side effect has been diarrhea. It was very rarely severe enough to warrant cessation of therapy. Dyspepsia, gastritis, and abdominal pain have also occurred. As with some penicillins and some other cephalosporins, transient hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice have been reported rarely.

Rev. Q 1/2012

Rx only

CEPHALEXIN CAPSULES USP
250 mg and 500 mg
CEPHALEXIN FOR ORAL SUSPENSION USP
125 mg/5 mL and 250 mg/5 mL
CEPHALEXIN TABLETS USP
250 mg and 500 mg

3145
3147
4175
4177
2238
2240

Hypersensitivity

Allergic reactions in the form of rash, urticaria, angioedema, and, rarely, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, or toxic epidermal necrolysis have been observed. These reactions usually subsided upon discontinuation of the drug. In some of these reactions, supportive therapy may be necessary. Anaphylaxis has also been reported.

Other reactions have included genital and anal pruritus, genital moniliasis, vaginitis and vaginal discharge, dizziness, fatigue, headache, agitation, confusion, hallucinations, arthralgia, arthritis, and joint disorder. Reversible interstitial nephritis has been reported rarely. Eosinophilia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, and slight elevations in AST and ALT have been reported.

In addition to the adverse reactions listed above that have been observed in patients treated with cephalexin, the following adverse reactions and altered laboratory tests have been reported for cephalosporin class antibiotics:

Adverse Reactions

Fever, colitis, aplastic anemia, hemorrhage, renal dysfunction, and toxic nephropathy.

Several cephalosporins have been implicated in triggering seizures, particularly in patients with renal impairment when the dosage was not reduced (see **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** and **PRECAUTIONS, General**). If seizures associated with drug therapy should occur, the drug should be discontinued. Anticonvulsant therapy can be given if clinically indicated.

Altered Laboratory Tests

Prolonged prothrombin time, increased BUN, increased creatinine, elevated alkaline phosphatase, elevated bilirubin, elevated LDH, pancytopenia, leukopenia, and agranulocytosis.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE EVENTS, contact FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov.

OVERDOSAGE

Signs and Symptoms

Symptoms of oral overdose may include nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress, diarrhea, and hematuria. If other symptoms are present, it is probably secondary to an underlying disease state, an allergic reaction, or toxicity due to ingestion of a second medication.

Treatment

To obtain up-to-date information about the treatment of overdose, a good resource is your certified Regional Poison Control Center. Telephone numbers of certified poison control centers are listed in the *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*. In managing overdose, consider the possibility of multiple drug overdoses, interaction among drugs, and unusual drug kinetics in your patient.

Unless 5 to 10 times the normal dose of cephalexin has been ingested, gastrointestinal decontamination should not be necessary.

Protect the patient's airway and support ventilation and perfusion. Meticulously monitor and maintain, within acceptable limits, the patient's vital signs, blood gases, serum electrolytes, etc. Absorption of drugs from the gastrointestinal tract may be decreased by giving activated charcoal, which, in many cases, is more effective than emesis or lavage; consider charcoal instead of or in addition to gastric emptying. Repeated doses of charcoal over time may hasten elimination of some drugs that have been absorbed. Safeguard the patient's airway when employing gastric emptying or charcoal.

Forced diuresis, peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis, or charcoal hemoperfusion have not been established as beneficial for an overdose of cephalexin; however, it would be extremely unlikely that one of these procedures would be indicated.

The oral median lethal dose of cephalexin in rats is > 5000 mg/kg.

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION

Cephalexin is administered orally.

Adults

The adult dosage ranges from 1 to 4 g daily in divided doses. The 333 mg and 750 mg strengths should be administered such that the daily dose is within 1 to 4 grams per day. The usual adult dose is 250 mg every 6 hours. For the following infections, a dosage of 500 mg may be administered every 12 hours: streptococcal pharyngitis, skin and skin structure infections, and uncomplicated cystitis in patients over 15 years of age. Cystitis therapy should be continued for 7 to 14 days. For more severe infections or those caused by less susceptible organisms, larger doses may be needed. If daily doses of cephalexin greater than 4 g are required, parenteral cephalosporins, in appropriate doses, should be considered.

Pediatric Patients

The usual recommended daily dosage for pediatric patients is 25 to 50 mg/kg in divided doses. For streptococcal pharyngitis in patients over 1 year of age and for skin and skin structure infections, the total daily dose may be divided and administered every 12 hours.

	Cephalexin Suspension	
Weight	125 mg/5 mL	250 mg/5 mL
10 kg (22 lb)	1/2 to 1 tsp q.i.d.	1/4 to 1/2 tsp q.i.d.
20 kg (44 lb)	1 to 2 tsp q.i.d.	1/2 to 1 tsp q.i.d.
40 kg (88 lb)	2 to 4 tsp q.i.d.	1 to 2 tsp q.i.d.
	or	
Weight	125 mg/5 mL	250 mg/5 mL
10 kg (22 lb)	1 to 2 tsp b.i.d.	1/2 to 1 tsp b.i.d.
20 kg (44 lb)	2 to 4 tsp b.i.d.	1 to 2 tsp b.i.d.
40 kg (88 lb)	4 to 8 tsp b.i.d.	2 to 4 tsp b.i.d.

In severe infections, the dosage may be doubled.

In the therapy of otitis media, clinical studies have shown that a dosage of 75 to 100 mg/kg/day in 4 divided doses is required.

In the treatment of β -hemolytic streptococcal infections, a therapeutic dosage of cephalexin should be administered for at least 10 days.

Directions for Mixing

125 mg per 5 mL (100 mL when mixed): Prepare suspension at time of dispensing. Add to the bottle a total of 71 mL of water. For ease in preparation, tap bottle to loosen powder, add the water in 2 portions, shaking well after each addition. The resulting suspension will contain cephalexin monohydrate equivalent to 125 mg cephalexin in each 5 mL (teaspoonful).

125 mg per 5 mL (200 mL when mixed): Prepare suspension at time of dispensing. Add to the bottle a total of 140 mL of water. For ease in preparation, tap bottle to loosen powder, add the water in 2 portions, shaking well after each addition. The resulting suspension will contain cephalexin monohydrate equivalent to 125 mg cephalexin in each 5 mL (teaspoonful).

250 mg per 5 mL (100 mL when mixed): Prepare suspension at time of dispensing. Add to the bottle a total of 71 mL of water. For ease in preparation, tap bottle to loosen powder, add the water in 2 portions, shaking well after each addition. The resulting suspension will contain cephalexin monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg cephalexin in each 5 mL (teaspoonful).

250 mg per 5 mL (200 mL when mixed): Prepare suspension at time of dispensing. Add to the bottle a total of 140 mL of water. For ease in preparation, tap bottle to loosen powder, add the water in 2 portions, shaking well after each addition. The resulting suspension will contain cephalexin monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg cephalexin in each 5 mL (teaspoonful).

* After mixing, store in refrigerator. May be kept for 14 days without significant loss of potency.

HOW SUPPLIED

Cephalexin capsules USP—

250 mg: Swedish orange body and gray cap imprinted "TEVA" on the cap and "3145" on the body, in bottles of 100, 500, and unit-dose boxes of 100 (10 x 10).

500 mg: Swedish orange body and Swedish orange cap imprinted "TEVA" on the cap and "3147" on the body, in bottles of 100, 500, and unit-dose boxes of 100 (10 x 10).

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Cephalexin for oral suspension* USP

(a cherry mixed fruit flavored formula)—

125 mg/5 mL: bottles of 100 mL and 200 mL.

250 mg/5 mL: bottles of 100 mL and 200 mL.

Directions for mixing are included on the label.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Shake well before using. Keep tightly closed.

* After mixing, store in refrigerator. May be kept for 14 days without significant loss of potency.

Cephalexin tablets USP—

250 mg: bottles of 100. Tablet identification number and color: white, capsule-shaped tablet, debossed "2236" on one side with a score between the "2" and the "3" and "TEVA" on the reverse side.

500 mg: bottles of 100. Tablet identification number and color: white, capsule-shaped tablet, debossed "2240" on one side with a score between the "2" and the "4" and "TEVA" on the reverse side.

Store dry powder at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

REFERENCES

- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Methods for Dilution Antimicrobial Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria that Grow Aerobically; Approved Standard-Ninth Edition; Document M07-A9, Vol. 32, No. 2, CLSI, Wayne, PA, January, 2012.
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- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twenty-Second Informational Supplement. Document M100-S22, Vol. 32, No. 3, CLSI, Wayne, PA, January, 2012.

TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA

Sellersville, PA 18960

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