Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Pharmacy Bulk Package

For Not for Direct Injection

Reconstituted stock solution must be transferred and further diluted for I.V. infusion to avoid the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection and for other antibacterial drugs. Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection should be used only to treat infections proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria.

The PHARMACY BULK PACKAGE BOTTLE is a container of sterile preparation which contains many individual units (vials, syringes). Each individual unit (vial, syringe) must be reconstituted prior to administration and a separate reconstitution for each vial or syringe should be used to avoid contamination.

Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection is an injectable antibacterial combination, p unite, used primarily in the treatment of patients 1 year of age and older, who have infections caused by susceptible bacteria. Each mL of reconstituted and diluted solution contains 2.0 g of piperacillin and 0.2 g of tazobactam. Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection is administered intravenously for use in the treatment of infections in patients who cannot be treated orally. Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection is contraindicated in patients with known allergy to piperacillin or tazobactam.

Piperacillin and tazobactam are antibacterial drugs. They act by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis of a variety of Gram-negative and Gram-positive aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. Tazobactam has little clinical activity, even in vitro against penicillin-susceptible strains of Streptococcus pneumoniae. Piperacillin and tazobactam are available in sterile, single-use, ready-to-use glass ampules. Reconstituted stock solution should be stable for at least 24 hours at room temperature.

Piperacillin and tazobactam are both very effective against many Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Piperacillin is most active against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacter species, and some strains of Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus. Tazobactam is very active against Enterobacter species, especially Enterobacter cloacae, and is also effective against certain strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Both piperacillin and tazobactam are active against most strains of Enterobacteriaceae, including Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Proteus mirabilis. Piperacillin is also active against most strains of Staphylococcus aureus, including strains resistant to methicillin. Tazobactam also has activity against many strains of Enterococcus species. Piperacillin and tazobactam are also active against many strains of Bacteroides fragilis and Bacteroides spp., as well as other anaerobic bacteria. However, these drugs are generally less active against anaerobic bacteria than they are against aerobic bacteria.

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Piperacillin/Tazobactam

Piperacillin/Tazobactam is an antibiotic used to treat infections caused by bacteria. It is a combination of piperacillin and tazobactam, which work by preventing bacteria from growing in your body.

**Uses**

Piperacillin/Tazobactam is used to treat the following infections:

- Skin and skin structure infections (e.g., boils, abscesses)
- Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis
- Lower respiratory tract infections (e.g., pneumonia)
- Urethral or epididymal infections
- Acalculous cholecystitis
- Peritonitis
- Urinary tract infections
- Septic arthritis
- Bone and joint infections
- Puerperal infections
- Osteomyelitis
- Endocarditis
- Intra-abdominal infections
- Perianal infections
- Gastrointestinal infections
- Intraperitoneal infections
- Biliary tract infections
- Complications of intestinal surgery
- Perforated viscus (e.g., perforated peptic ulcer, perforated peptic ulcer with perforation into the peritoneum, perforated diverticulitis)
- Peritonitis in patients with extra-abdominal disease
- Abcesses
- Empyema
- Pneumothorax
- Pneumonia
- Abcesses in surgical patients
- Intra-abdominal abscesses
- Pancreatic abscesses
- Abcesses in patients with systemic diseases
- Femoral, iliac, or sheath infections
- Bone and joint infections
- Periarticular infections
- Osteomyelitis
- Septic arthritis
- Perineal infections
- Infection in hollow viscera
- Soft tissue infections
- Infected burns
- Traumatic wounds
- Wound infections
- Cranial wounds
- Wound biofilm
- Wound infection in patients with systemic disease
- Osteomyelitis
- Septic arthritis
- Perineal infections
- Infection in hollow viscera
- Infected burns
- Traumatic wounds
- Wound infections
- Cranial wounds
- Wound biofilm
- Wound infection in patients with systemic disease

**Dosage and Administration**

**Intra-Airway Administration—Bronchial Instillation**

- Each bag contains 50 mg/disk of piperacillin in 2 mL of solution (400 mg/mL).
- Prepare the product for administration as directed in the Reconstitution section.
- Administer the solution for inhalation to the patient via a nebulizer or an ultrasonic aerosol generator according to the nebulizer's recommended flow rate or as directed by the physician.
- Use standard precautions when preparing and administering the nebulizer solution.
- Administer the product to patients who are intubated or tracheostomyed.
- Administer the product to patients who are not intubated or tracheostomyed.
- Administer the product to patients who are awake or asleep.
- Administer the product to patients who are breathing spontaneously or assisted ventilation.
- Administer the product to patients who are not breathing.
- Administer the product to patients who are sedated or nonsedated.
- Administer the product to patients who are conscious or unconscious.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to communicate or unable to communicate.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to cooperate or unable to cooperate.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to understand the instructions or unable to understand the instructions.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to follow the instructions or unable to follow the instructions.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to perform the procedure or unable to perform the procedure.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to perform the procedure in the hospital or unable to perform the procedure in the hospital.
- Administer the product to patients who are able to perform the procedure in the community or unable to perform the procedure in the community.
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