

三總藥訊

(TSGH Pharmacy Newsletter)

(76) 國報字第〇〇一號

三軍總醫院 臨床藥學部 藥物諮詢室 楊瑛碧藥師主編
藥事委員會 出版

中華民國 75 年 12 月創刊

中華民國 93 年 7 月

抗生素的 postantibiotic effect

本期要目

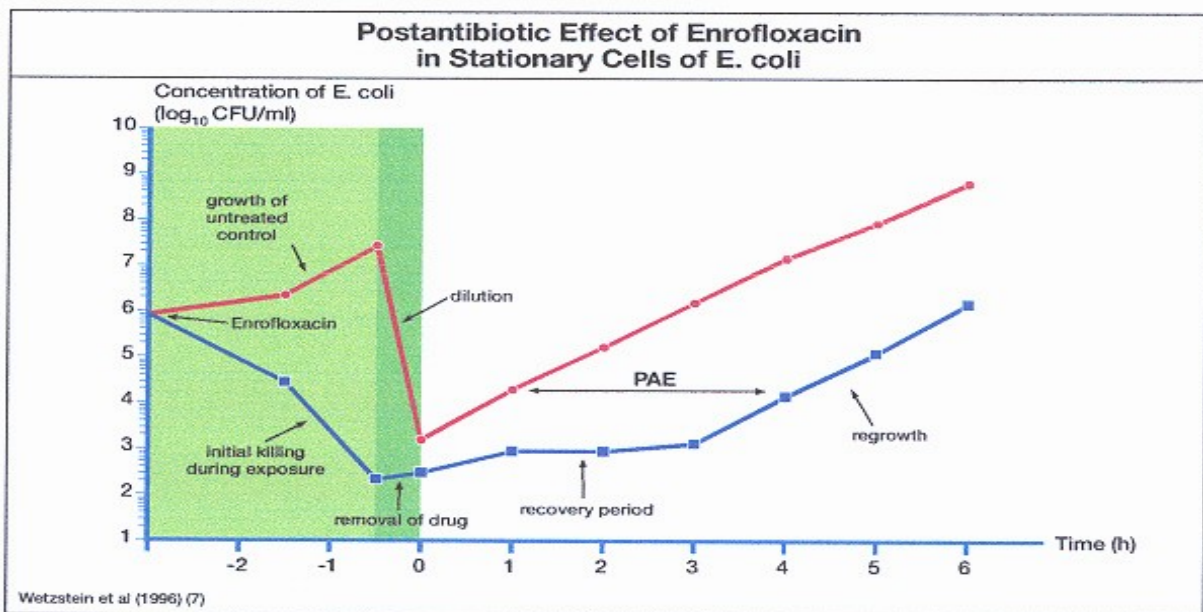
- 一、**抗生素的 Postantibiotic effect (PAE)**
- 二、**SSRIs 用於憂鬱症**
- 三、**常用針劑 vs 腎功能不良之劑量調整**

鮑俊蓓藥師轉譯

PAE 定義：在 in vitro 狀態下，將 culture medium 中的抗生素移除後(以稀釋方式)，仍能持續一段時間能抑制細菌生長。在這段期間細菌的代謝仍是下降的而且易受吞噬作用影響。PAE 所持續時間，會依照在 culture medium 中抗生素的濃度，抗生素種類，細菌種類，在 culture 中細胞的密度，和藥物暴露的時間長短而影響。

使用目的：由 mouse model 證明，PAE 在 in vivo 狀態下測得時間結果會比 in vitro 結果長兩倍。可藉由 in vitro PAE 的測定，來評估在 in vivo 真實的狀況。PAE 會影響臨床上使用抗生素的劑量和給藥間隔，例如：沒有 PAEs 的藥物會比有 PAEs 藥物需要更多的給藥次數。但是單由 PAE 無法完整解釋給藥間隔與療效間的關係，將在 MIC 濃度範圍內的時間加上 PAE 時間也不等於 dosing interval。

公式： $PAE = T - C$ (T：在抗生素移除後細菌生長 1 log₁₀ 數目所需時間，C：在沒有抗生素的狀態下細菌生長 1 log₁₀ 數目所需時間)



After exposure of *E. coli* to enrofloxacin at 8x MIC (■) for 2 hours, the drug was removed by centrifugation/resuspension and regrowth was monitored. An untreated control (●) was diluted in fresh growth medium. The PAE is the time during which regrowth of the treated culture is delayed.

PAE against Gram-positive bacteria	
Antibiotics	Hours
Penicillins	1-2
Cephalosporins	1-2
Carbapenems	1-2
Quinolones	1-3
Proteinsynthesis inhibitors	3-5

PAE against Gram-negative bacteria	
Antibiotics	Hours
Penicillins	0
Cephalosporins	0
Carbapenems	1
Quinolones	1-3
Proteinsynthesis inhibitors	3-8
Aminoglycosides	2-4

PAE against <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	
Antibiotics	Hours
Penicillins	0
Cephalosporins	0
Carbapenems	1-2
Quinolones	1-2
Aminoglycosides	2-3

資料來源：

www.isap.org, The postantibiotic and Sub-MIC effect in vitro and in vivo. ISAP 4th Educational workshop. Istanbul, Turkey, April 1st, 2001.

SSRIs 用於憂鬱症—如何減少副作用

甘鳳嬌藥師轉譯

隨著社會型態轉變，人們所面臨的壓力愈來愈大，使得憂鬱症成為現代文明病，患者也無形中增加不少，因此各式抗憂鬱劑的使用是憂鬱症患者必須注意的重點項目。

憂鬱症乃因 Norepinephrine ↓, Serotonin ↓ 所致，所以大部分的治療藥物都考量這兩項神經傳導

物質。增加 Norepinephrine 的方法，如三環抗憂鬱劑 TCA，促進釋放 NE；MAO inhibitor (MAOI) 則抑制 NE 代謝及近年來發展較多的為 SSRIs，此等製劑抑制 Serotonin 在神經節之再回收，間接增進 Serotonin 之作用，它可控制情緒及衝動。目前美國核准使用的 SSRIs 有：citalopram (Celexa), fluoxetine (Prozac), fluvoxamine (Luvox), paroxetine (Paxil, Seroxat), and sertraline (Zoloft)。其它的抗憂鬱劑有 buspirone ([Busron](#)), trazodone ([Cirazodone](#)), venlafaxine ([Effexor](#)), mirtazapine (Remeron), nefazodone ([Serzone](#)), bupropion ([Wellbutrin](#)) 等。

SSRIs 此類藥物中常見到的副作用有：噁心、頭痛、腸胃不適、眩暈、影響睡眠等，但有些病患反而會有想睡覺的感覺。此類藥物中以 Paroxetine (Seroxat) 及 Fluvoxamine (Luvox) 鎮靜效果較強。

抗憂鬱劑 SSRIs 除了上述副作用外，還有一項引起爭議的缺點，就是可能導致性功能障碍（包括，性慾減少、勃起不良、延緩性高潮、性高潮缺失），對性功能的影響目前仍不了解。但研究發現，可能由於血清素上升使得 NO 無法釋出，影響肌肉收縮，也會造成用藥者無法勃起、達到性高潮。約有四成男性及三成女性服用抗憂鬱劑後出現性功能障碍。以「百憂解」為例，30~40 %服用患者，有性生活的困擾，這項副作用儼然成為憂鬱症患者的額外憂鬱。

根據 Dr. Bob's Psychopharmacology Tips 中，一些研究者建議某些抗憂鬱症藥物可避免性功能障礙，甚至用於治療 SSRIs 引起的性功能障礙，為憂鬱症患者提供另一種新的治療處方。

學名(常見商品名)	研究結論	參考文獻
Buspirone (busron 10mg tab)	Buspirone has been reported to protect some men from the sexual side effects of the SSRIs. buspirone 10-20 mg po tid	From: Charles B. Nemeroff <cnemero@emory.edu> Subject:SSRI retarded ejaculation From: Ivan Goldberg <psydoc@psyc.com.net> Subject: SSRI anorgasmia
Trazodone (Mesyrel,Cirazodone 50mg tab)	許多文獻報告可引起持久性勃起 Add trazodone if problem seems to be erectile failure.	From:Aminadav_Zakai@brown.edu (Aminadav Zakai) Subject: SSRI anorgasmia
Nefazodone (Serzone)	nefazodone is similar to bupropion in absence of sexual side effects. Switch out of class to therapeutic dose of bupropion, nefazodone,	From: "Richard Rubin, MD" <rdoc@mindspring.com> Date: Mon, 17 Apr 1995 00:28:32 -0500 Subject: SSRI retarded ejaculation
Bupropion (Wellbutrin)	Bupropion as an antidote for serotonin reuptake inhibitor-induced sexual dysfunction.. Bupropion 75 mg QAM has worked for about half the SSRI related sexual dysfunction patients I've treated (n about 12-20).	Journal of Clinical Psychiatry. 59 (3): 112-5, 1998 Mar. From: rdb@icu.com (Richard David Brand, MD) Subject: Bupropion for SSRI sexual dysfunction
Venlafaxine (Efaxor)	Several patients of mine have regained sexual normal sexual activity after 3-6 months on venlafaxine.	From: "Richard David Brand, MD" <rdb@icu.com> Subject: SSRI sexual dysfunction

Mirtazapine (Remeron 30mg tab)	1. received mirtazapine 7.5mg daily increased to a maximum of 45 mg daily over 3 to 6 weeks as tolerated. 2. Within 1 week to 2 months all reported resolution of their sexual side effects including anorgasmia and lack of libido 3. 不會發生激動、失眠、性功能障礙的副作用	(Farah, 1999). 「當代醫學」月刊 92 年 1 月號第 351 期第 2~3 頁
--------------------------------	--	--

參考文獻：

1. Dr. Bob is Robert Hsiung, MD, dr-bob@uchicago.edu
2. [Clinical Psychiatry News](#) 26(5):1, 1998. © 1998 International Medical News Group.
3. [Journal of Clinical Psychiatry](#). 59 (3): 112-5, 1998 Mar.
4. 「當代醫學」月刊 92 年 1 月號第 351 期第 2~3 頁.

常用針劑 vs 腎功能不良之劑量調整

郭錦璋藥師

精確的藥物劑量與合適的藥物選擇，是可以大大的減少藥物不良反應的發生頻率。在臨床上，因無法適時、適當的調整腎功能不良病患的藥物劑量與使用頻率，是導致這類病人發生藥物不良反應的重要原因。

為便於臨床醫師藥物的開立，本部特別整理本院常用針劑與腎功能不良之劑量調整表，使醫師免去查閱時間並立即能依病患體重與腎功能狀態去開立合適的藥物、劑量與使用頻率，期能對病患用藥品質之提昇有所助益。

本院常用針劑藥物：腎功能不良---劑量調整表

項次	藥物	說明 / 建議事項	一般成人劑量
1	Acetazolamide (Diamox 500mg inj)	約有 70-100%之藥物以原型由尿中排除；若 CL_{Cr} =10~50ml/min 給 q12h； CL_{Cr} < 10ml/min 時須避免使用	250 mg q6-24h
2	Acyclovir (Zovirax 250mg inj)	I.V.: (1) Cl_{Cr} =25-50 ml/min: 5-10 mg/kg/dose q12h (2) Cl_{Cr} =10-25 ml/min: 5-10 mg/kg/dose q24h (3) Cl_{Cr} <10 ml/min: 2.5-5 mg/kg/dose q24h (4)HD: Dialyzable (50-100%); administer dose postdialysis (5)CVVHD: dose as for Cl_{Cr} <10 ml/min	I.V.: varicella-zoster: 10mg/kg/dose q8h for 7days
3	Aminoglycoside (Gentamicin 80mg inj, Amikacin 250mg inj)	清除率完全取決於腎功能，幾乎完全由腎絲球過濾，以原型由尿中排除。 (1) Cl_{Cr} =10-50 ml/min 時，降低每次劑量 30-70%且以 q12-q18 給藥。 (2) Cl_{Cr} <10 ml/min 時，降低單一劑量 30-70%且以 q12-q18 給藥。腎功能產生變化時應隨時監測血中濃度，並調整劑量。	(1)amikacin 5 mg/kg q8h or 7.5mg/kg q12h (2)gentamicin 1-2mg/kg q8h

4	Amoxicillin 250mg+ Clavulanic Acid 125mg (Augmentin 0.6gm inj)	Amoxicillin 約有 80%，Clavulanic acid 30-40% 以原型由尿中排除 (1) Clcr = 10-30 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q12h。 (2) Clcr < 10 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q24h (3) HD: Moderately dialyzable (20% to 50%); administer dose after dialysis。 (4) CVVHD: 50 mg of amoxicillin/L of filtrate is removed; Clavulanic acid dose for Clcr < 10 ml/min。	0.6-1.2 g q8h
5	Ampicillin (Ampicillin 500mg inj)	約有 90% 之藥物以原型由尿中排除 (1) Clcr = 30-50 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q6-8h。 (2) Clcr = 10-30 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q8-12h。 (3) Clcr < 10 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q12h (4) HD: Moderately dialyzable (20% to 50%); administer dose after dialysis。 (5) CVVHD: 50 mg of ampicillin/L of filtrate is removed。	(1) 500mg to 3g every 4-6 hours; maximum dose: 12g/day (2) Sepsis/meningitis: 150-250 mg/kg/day divided every 3-4 hours
6	Ampicillin 500mg + Sulbactam 250mg (Unasyn 750mg inj)	約有 75-85% 之藥物以原型由尿中排除 (1) Clcr = 15-29 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q12h。 (2) Clcr = 5-14 ml/min 時，給藥間隔延長為 q24h。	(1) 1.5-3g (1-2g ampicillin and 0.5-1g sulbactam) q6-8h IV. (2) Max dose: Unasyn 12g (8g ampicillin/day)
7	Amphotericin B (Fungizone 50mg inj)	(1) Clcr = 10-50 ml/min: q24h。 (2) Clcr < 10 ml/min: q24-36h。	fungal infections: 0.25- 1.0 mg/kg daily; max dose 1.5 mg/kg daily.
8	Aztreonam (Azactam 1g inj)	約有 60-70% 之藥物以原型由尿中排除，部份由糞便排除。 (1) Clcr > 50ml/min，0.5-1g q6-8h. (2) Clcr = 10-50ml/min，給 50-75% 劑量 q6-8h. (3) Clcr < 10 ml/min，以 25% 劑量 q6-8h. (4) HD: Moderately dialyzable (20% to 50%); administer dose after dialysis 或補充 500mg。 (5) CVVHD: 給藥劑量同 10-50ml/min	(1) UTI: 500mg-1g q8-12h. (2) 中度之全身性感染: 1g 或 2g i.v. q8-12h (3) 嚴重之全身性感染: 2g i.v. q6-8h，max.: 8g/day
9	Cefazolin (Veterin 1g inj)	約有 80-100% 之藥物以原形態經尿液排除 (1) Clcr = 10-30 ml/min，以每 12 小時方式給藥 (2) Clcr < 10 ml/min，以每 24 小時方式給藥 (3) HD: Moderately dialyzable (20% to 50%); administer dose after dialysis。 (4) CVVHD: 30 mg of cefazolin/L of filtrate is removed。	(1) 一般成人劑量為 0.5-2g q6h-q8h (最大劑量為 12g/天); (2) 手術前之預防: 手術前 30-60 分鐘投予 0.5-1g; 手術後 0.5-1g q6-8h for 24hr
10	Cefepime (Maxipime 500mg inj)	85% 以原形態經尿液排除 (1) Clcr > 60ml/min，0.5-2g q12h (2) Clcr = 30-60ml/min，0.5-1g q24h (3) Clcr = 11-29 ml/min，0.5g q24h (4) Clcr < 10 ml/min，0.25-0.5g q24h (5) HD: administer 250mg dose after dialysis。 (6) CVVHD: 劑量同 Clcr > 30 ml/min	(1) 0.5-2g IV q12h. (2) 2g q8h for febrile neutropenic patients.
11	Cefoperazone (Shinфомycin 1gm inj)	(1) 本藥經由肝膽道及腎臟雙重排泄，腎功能不良不須調整劑量；主要由膽汁排泄，注射後高藥物濃度濃縮於膽汁。 (2) Reduce dose 50% in patients with advanced liver cirrhosis (或膽道阻塞); maximum daily dose: 4g.	(1) 2- 4g/day in divided doses q12h, up to 12g/day. (2) Clotting impairment.

12	Cefoxitin (Mefoxin 1g inj)	(1)Clcr = 30-50 ml/ min 1-2g q8-12h (2)Clcr 10-29 ml/ min 1-2g q12-24h (3)Clcr 5-9 ml/min 0.5-1g q12-24h (4)Clcr <5 ml/min 0.5-1g q24-48h (5)HD: Moderately dialyzable (20-50%); administer a loading dose of 1-2g after each HD; MD as noted above based on Clcr (6)CVVHD: dose as Clcr 10-50ml/min	1-2 g q6-8h (最大量 12g/天)
13	Cefphradine (Tydine 1gm inj)	(1)Clcr = 20-50 ml/ min: 500mg q6h (2)Clcr =5-20 ml/ min: 250mg q6h (3)Clcr <5 ml / min: 250mg q12h	250-1000mg q6h
14	Cefpirome (Cefrom 1gm inj)	(1)Clcr> 50 ml/ min , 以 1-2g q12h 方式給藥 (2)Clcr =50-20 ml/ min , 以 0.5-1g q12h 方式給藥 (3)Clcr =20-5 ml / min , 以 0.5-1g q24h 方式給藥 (4)Clcr<5 ml/min , 每日 0.5-1g , 透析後給 0.25-0.5g。	Start 1~2 gm q12h IV for severe patient.
15	Ceftazidime (Kefadim 500mg inj)	24 小時內約有 80-90%之藥物以原形態經腎絲球由尿液排除 (1) Clcr = 30-50 ml/ min , 以 q12h 方式給藥 (2) Clcr =10- 30 ml/ min , 以 q24h 方式給藥 (3) Clcr <10 ml / min , 以 q48-72h 方式給藥 (4) HD: Dialyzable (50% to 100%)	(1) 一般成人劑量為 1-2g q8h-q12h ; (2) UTI : 250-500 mg q12h
16	Ceftriaxone (Sintrix 1g, Rocephin 0.5g inj)	約有 33-65%藥物由腎絲球以原型藥物濾除, 部份由糞便排除 (1) 腎功能不全時一般 不須 調整劑量 (2)HD: Not dialyzable (0%-5%); administer dose postdialysis (3)CVVHD: Removes 10mg ceftriaxone of liter of filtrate per day.	1-2g q12-24h ; 最大量 4g/day
17	Cefuroxime (Zinacef 250 mg inj)	24 小時內約有 66-100%之藥物以原形態經腎絲球與腎小管排除 (1)Clcr = 10-20 ml/ min , 以 q8h 方式給藥 (2)Clcr <10 ml / min , 以 q12h 方式給藥 (3)HD: Dialyzable (25%)	750-1500mg IV q8h. Max dose: 6g/day
18	Cimetidine (Tagamet 200mg inj)	(1) Clcr =20-40 ml/ min , 以 q8h 方式給藥 (2) Clcr <20 ml / min , 以 q24h 方式給藥 (3)HD:Slightly Dialyzable (5-20%)	300-600mg q6h or 37.5mg/hr or max dose: 2.4g/day
19	Ciprofloxacin (Ciproxin 100mg inj)	約有 30-50%之藥物以原型由尿中排除。若 Clcr <30 ml/min : IV 以 q18-24h ; oral 以 q18h 給藥	400 mg q12h
20	Clindamycin (Clindamycin 300mg inj)	Adjustment recommended in patients with severe hepatic disease.	600-900 mg IV q8h.
21	Diazepam (Diazepam 10mg inj)	(1) 腎功能不良不須調整劑量 (2) HD: Not dialyzable (0-5%)。	Skeletal muscle spasms: 5-10 mg IV and repeat in 3-4 hr if needed Status epilepticus: 5-10 mg IV q10-15 min to a total dose of 30 mg; may repeat in 2 hr if needed
22	Digoxin (Digosin 0.25mg inj)	(1) Clcr 10-50 ml/min: administer 25-75% of dose (2) Clcr <10ml/min: administer 10-25% of dose	0.25mg qd
23	Erythromycin (Erythromycin lactobionate 500mg inj)	Clcr <10 ml/ min: administer 50-75% of the normal dose at the usual dosing interval	250-500mg q6h

24	Famotidime (Gaster 20mg tab/inj)	Clcr <10 ml/ min: administer 50% of dose or increase the dosing interval to q36-48h (decrease CNS ADR)	20mg q12h
25	Fenyanyl (Fentanyl 0.5mg/0.1mg inj)	(1) Clcr 10-50 ml/min: administer at 75% of normal dose (2) Clcr <10 ml/min: administer at 50% of normal dose	Wide range of doses, dependent undesired degree of analgesia/anesthesia
26	Flomoxef (Flumarin 0.5gm inj)	(1) 主要由腎臟排泄，其尿中排泄率與投與量無關，在投與後 2 小時平均為 50-70%排出，12 小時平均為 80-90%排出。 (2) 腎功能不良須調整劑量。	Adults:1-2g/day divided 2 times; Severe infection: Adults-up to 4g/day divided 2-4 times;
27	Fluconazole (Diflucan 100mg inj)	(1) Clcr =11-50 ml/min 降低 50%劑量 or q48h (2) HD: One dose after each dialysis	(1) 200-400 mg/day (2) Maximum rate of infusion: 200mg/hr
28	Ganciclovir (Cymevene 500mg inj)	I.V. (maintenance) (1) Clcr 50-69 ml/min: administer 2.5mg/kg/dose q24h (2) Clcr 25-49 ml/min: administer 1.25mg/kg/dose q24h (3) Clcr 10-24 ml/min: administer 0.625mg/kg/dose q24h (4) Clcr <10 ml/min: administer 0.625mg/kg/dose tiw (5) HD: Dialyzable (50%); administer dose postdialysis (6) CVVHD: administer 2.5mg/kg/dose q24h	5mg/kg/day for 7days/week or 6mg/kg/day for 5days/week
29	Imipenem/Cilastatin (Tienam 250mg inj)	約有 70-80%之 imipenem 及 cilastatin 藥物以原形藥經尿液排除 (1) Clcr =30-70 ml /min , 500mg q8h (2) Clcr =20-30 ml /min , 500mg q12h (3) Clcr =5-20 ml /min , 250mg q12h (4) HD: Imipenem (not cilastatin) is moderately dialyzable (20%-50%); administer dose postdialysis. (5) CVVHD: Removes 20mg of imipenem/L of filtrate per day.	(1) Mild-moderate infection: 250-500mg q6-8h. (2) Severe infections with only moderately susceptible organisms: 1g q6-8h. (3) Infuse each 250-500mg dose over 30mins; 1g over 1 hours.
30	Ketorolac (Keto 30mg inj)	Patients with moderately-elevated serum creatinine should use half the recommended dose, not to exceed 60mg/day I.M./I.V.	I.V. 30mg q6h, max dose 120mg/day.
31	Lidocaine (Xylocaine 2% 5ml inj)	(1) Renal failure: not require dosage adjustment, but accumulation of this metabolite (glycinexylidide) may result in the development of central nervous system toxicity (2) HD: not dialyzable (0-5%)	Ventricular arrhythmias: loading dose, 50-100 mg IV over 2-3 min, may repeat in 5 min up to 300 mg in any 1-hr period; maintenance, 0.02-0.05 mg/kg at a rate of 1-4 mg/min IV
32	Mannitol (Mannitol 20% 300ml)	Mannitol is contraindicated in patients with chronic, severe renal failure or those renal failure patients unresponsive to a test dose .	Intracranial pressure: 0.25 gram/kg IV every 6-8 hr; MAX 6 grams/kg/24 hr
33	Meperidine (Demerol 50mg inj)	(1) Clcr =10-50 ml /min: administer at 75% of normal dose. (2) Clcr <10 ml /min: administer at 50% of normal dose. (3) Normeperidine, a metabolite of Meperidine and a toxic CNS excitatory agent, was found to be increased in patients with renal failure	50-150mg/dose q3-4hs as needed

34	Methylprednisolone (Solu-medrol 500mg inj)	(1) No dosage adjustment is needed with renal dysfunction. (2) Lower doses with monitoring of renal function may be considered in patients with existing renal dysfunction that must receive methylprednisolone.	Inflammatory conditions: initial, 10-40 mg IV, infused over several minutes; subsequent doses may be given IV or IM at intervals dictated by patient's response and condition
35	Meropenem (Mepem 0.25gm inj)	(1) Clcr =26-50 ml /min: 1-2g q12h. (2) Clcr =10-25 ml /min :0.5-1g q12h (3) Clcr <10 ml /min: 0.5-1g q24h (4) HD:Meropenem and its metabolites are readily dialyzable; administer 0.5g dose postdialysis. (5) CVVHD: 0.5g q12h	1g IV q8h up to 2g/dose IV q8h.
36	Metoclopramide (Primperan 10mg inj)	(1) Clcr =10-40 ml /min: administer at 50% of normal dose (2) Clcr <10 ml /min: administer at 25% of normal dose (3) HD: Not dialyzable (0-5%)	0.1 mg/kg/dose q6-8h, not to exceed 0.5 mg/kg/day
37	Metronidazole (Anegyn; Medazole 500mg inj)	(1)Clcr <10ml/min , 500mg q12h (2)HD: 50-100% dialyzable; administer dose postdialysis. (3)CVVHD: dose as usual dose (4)Unchanged in mild liver disease; reduce dosage in severe liver disease.	500mg q6-8h
38	Midazolam (Dormicum 5mg inj)	(1) Mild to moderate renal failure: no dose adjustments are required. (2) Clcr <10ml/min: the dose should be decreased by 50%. (3) Metabolites of midazolam have substantial pharmacological activity and can accumulate in patients with renal failure.	Status epilepticus: (refractory) maintenance 0.75-10 mcg/kg/min IV for 12-24 hr, then slowly taper off while the patient is observed. Midazolam may be continued if seizures recur.
39	Morphine (Morphine 10mg inj)	(1) Clcr =10-50ml /min: administer at 75% of normal dose (2) Clcr <10 ml /min: administer at 50% of normal dose (3) MORPHINE-6-GLUCURONIDE may have some narcotic activity.	Analgesia: 5-20 mg IM/SC every 4-6 hr
40	Octreotide (Sandostatin 0.1mg inj)	Dosage adjustments may be necessary in patients with severe renal failure requiring dialysis since the half-life of the drug can be increased.	Bleeding gastroesophageal varices: 25mcg/hr IV infusion for max 5 days.
41	Oxacillin (Prostaphlin 500mg inj)	(1)Clcr <10ml/min: Use lower range of the usual dosage (2)HD: Not dialyzable(0%-5%)	Infections: 250mg-2g IV q4-6h
42	Pancuronium (Pavulon 4mg inj)	(1) Clcr >10ml/min: No dosage adjustment is necessary (2) Clcr <10ml/min: Pancuronium should be avoided.	Endotracheal intubation: 0.06 to 0.1 mg/kg Neuromuscular blockade: 0.04-0.1mg/kg
43	Piperacillin (Pitamycin 2gm inj)	該藥主要由尿中排除，部份由糞便排除 (1)Clcr =20-40ml /min , 3-4g q8h (2)Clcr <20 ml /min , 3-4g q12h (3)CVVHD:dose as Clcr=10-40ml/min	2-4 g/dose q4-6h; Max 24g/day
44	Piperacillin 2gm +Tazobactam 0.25gm (Tazocin 2.25gm inj)	(1) Piperacillin 50-70% eliminated unchanged in urine,10-20% excreted in bile (2) Clcr 20-40 ml /min , 2.25g q6h (3) Clcr <20 ml /min , 2.25g q8h (4) HD:Administer 2.25g q8h with an additional dose of 0.75g postdialysis. (5) CVVHD:dose as Clcr=10-40ml/min	4.5g IV q6-8h.

45	Penicillin G (Penicillin G Sodium 3mu/vial)	(1) Cl _{cr} 30-50 ml /min: administer q6h (2) Cl _{cr} 10-30 ml /min: administer q8h (3) Cl _{cr} <10 ml /min: administer q12h (4) HD: Moderately dialyzable (20-50%) (5) CVVHD: Dose as for Cl _{cr} 10-50ml/min.	2-24 million units/day in divided doses q4h
46	Phenobarbital (Phebital 100mg inj)	(1) CL _{cr} <10ml /min: q12-16h (2) HD: Moderately dialyzable (20-50%)	Antihyperbilirubinemic: 30-60 mg ORALLY 3 times a day Status epilepticus: 10-20 mg/kg by slow IV, repeated if necessary
47	Ranitidine (Zantac 50mg inj)	CL _{cr} <50ml /min: 50mg q12-24h	50mg q6-8h
48	Sulbactam (Maxtam 500 mg inj)	(1) Cl _{cr} : 15-30 ml /min, 2000mg/day. (2) Cl _{cr} <15 ml /min, 1000mg/day.	以 0.5 ~ 1.0 gm q6-12h Max: 4.0 gm/day。
49	Tranexamic acid (Kansamin 500mg inj)	(1) CL _{cr} =50-80ml /min: administer 50% of normal dose or 10mg/kg q12h (2) CL _{cr} =10-50ml /min: administer 25% of normal dose or 10mg/kg/day (3) CL _{cr} <10ml /min: administer 10% of normal dose or 10mg/kg/dose q48h	10mg/kg q6-8h
50	Teicoplanin (Targocid 200mg inj)	腎功能損傷在前三天不需調整劑量，第四天起依血中濃度或下列方式調整： (1) Cl _{cr} =40-60 ml/min 時，劑量減半；或劑量不變，改為每 2 天給藥一次。 (2) Cl _{cr} <40 ml/min 時，劑量減為 1/3；或劑量不變，改為每 3 天給藥一次。	(1) 中度感染： LD: IV 400mg on the first day. MD: IV 200mg daily. (2) 重度感染： LD: three 400mg IV administered 12 hrs apart. MD: IV 400mg daily.
51	Ticarcillin 1.5gm + Clavulanic Acid 0.1gm (Timentin 1.6g inj)	約有 60-90%之 ticarcillin 以原形經尿液排除 (1) Cl _{cr} =30-60ml /min, 3.1g q8h (2) Cl _{cr} =10-30ml /min, 3.1g q12h (3) Cl _{cr} <10 ml /min, 2g q12h。 (4) CVVHD: dose as for Cl _{cr} =10-30ml/min 註：與 aminoglycoside 分開一小時投予。	3.1g q4-6h, 最大劑量為 18-24g/day; UTI 為 3.1g q6-8h
52	Trimethoprim 80mg + Sulfamethoxazole 400mg (Septrin 5ml inj)	包括 TMP 及 SMX 之代謝物或原型藥物均由尿液排除； (1) Cl _{cr} =30-50 ml /min, 以 q12-18h 給藥 or 75% dose (2) Cl _{cr} =15-30 ml /min, 以 q18-24h 給藥 or 50% dose (3) Cl _{cr} <15 ml /min, 不建議使用。	(1) Septrin 2amp q12h or 3amp q12h for sever infection (2) Infuse over 90mins. (3) 2amp Septrin 加至 250ml 輸注溶液中。 (4) 3amp Septrin 加至 500ml 輸注溶液中。
53	Vancomycin (Vancocin 500mg inj)	(1) Cl _{cr} >60 ml/min: 1 g or 10-15 mg/kg/dose q12h (2) Cl _{cr} 40-60 ml/min: 1 g or 10-15 mg/kg/dose qd (3) Cl _{cr} <40 ml/min 時：做 TDM (4) HD: Not dialyzable (0%-5%) (5) CVVHD: Dose as for Cl _{cr} 10-40ml/min	500 mg q6h 或 1000 mg q12h

請多多利用【藥物諮詢專線：87923311 轉 17304】