Oral broad spectrum penicillin : Penbritin.

ORAL BROAD SPECTRUM PENICILLIN

Penbritin

ampicillin REGD.

1 litre Agar.

Most Oxoid Evans } Docs

DOSAGE

Adults:

Chronic Bronchitis:	250 mg. 6 hourly. (Prophylaxis 250 mg. 12 hourly.)
Urinary Tract Infections:	500 mg. 8 hourly.
Gastro-intestinal Infections:	500-750 mg. 8 hourly.

In severe infections the frequency of th.s dosage should be increased.

Children:

0-2 years	62.5 mg. 6 hourly.
3-10 years	125 mg 6 hourly.

In severe infections this dosage should be doubled.

1 tab to 10 ccs = 125 mg in 10 ccs = 12.5 mgm/cc

CONTRA-INDICATIONS Penbritin is not active in infections caused by penicillinase-producing organisms.

Penbritin should not be given to penicillin-sensitive subjects.

Dilute 1 cc in 100 Agar to give. $\frac{12.5}{100}$ mgm/ccs

AVAILABILITY Capsules: Black and red capsules containing 250 mg. ampicillin, packed in canisters of 20, 100 and 500 capsules.

Paediatric Tablets: Scored tablets containing 125 mg. ampicillin packed in canisters of 20 and 100.

PRICE Basic N.H.S. Capsules: 20's, 45/6; 100's, 221/-; 500's, 1066/-. Paediatric Tablets: 20's, 27/-; 100's, 127/8.

REFERENCES

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= 0.125 mgm/cc agar = 0.125 x 1000 μgm/cc = 125 μgm/cc.

Introduction date, July, 1961.

1 tab 125 mg in 100 ml H_2O = 1.25 mgm/ml

Add 1 ccs to 100 Agar.

Final conc = $\frac{1.25}{100}$ mgm/ml = 0.0125 mgm/ml = 12.5 μgm/ml.

1 mgm = 1000 μgm.

A PRODUCT OF BRITISH RESEARCH AT

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957B/8/62

Penbritin

Penbritin
ampicillin REGD.

THE BROAD SPECTRUM PENICILLIN

Penbritin is chemically, α-aminobenzylpenicillin and is a semi-synthetic penicillin derived from the penicillin nucleus 6-amino-penicillanic acid, isolated at the Beecham Research Laboratories in 1957.
Penbritin exhibits superior effectiveness against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms.

ADVANTAGES

- ★ Greater activity than the tetracyclines and chloramphenicol against a wide range of organisms.
- ★ Highly bactericidal.
- ★ High concentrations obtained in bile and urine.
- ★ Stable in acid medium and well absorbed when taken by mouth.

INDICATIONS

Penbritin is indicated for the treatment of many infections due to Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms including the following:

Haemophilus influenzae
Staphylococcus aureus (penicillin-sensitive)
ß-haemolytic streptococcus
Streptococcus viridans
Diplococcus pneumoniae
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Neisseria catarrhalis
Streptococcus faecalis
Escherichia coli
Proteus vulgaris
Proteus mirabilis
Salmonella species
Shigella species

In particular, Penbritin is indicated for:

1. **Respiratory Tract Infections**
   In the treatment of chronic bronchitis, Penbritin combines high activity against Gram-positive organisms with the highest activity of any antibiotic against H. influenzae.
2. **Urinary Tract Infections**
   Penbritin is active against many strains of E. coli, Proteus mirabilis, and Streptococcus faecalis. This activity together with the high concentration in the urine makes it extremely effective in this type of infection.
3. **Gastro-intestinal Infections**
   In Vitro studies show that Penbritin has high activity against the Salmonella and Shigella groups. Clinical results indicate that many infections caused by these organisms are cleared with high doses of Penbritin but the true place of the antibiotic in this field is being determined by further research.

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