

For bacterial infections Septrin : an advance on the antibiotics.

Contributors

Burroughs Wellcome and Company

Publication/Creation

1971.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/zx9eeyr9>

License and attribution

Conditions of use: it is possible this item is protected by copyright and/or related rights. You are free to use this item in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s).



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



SEPTRIN
an advance on the antibiotics



For bacterial infections

SEPTRIN[®] trimethoprim and sulphamethoxazole. an advance on the antibiotics

In bronchitis and UTI

Unlikely to cause the development
of bacterial resistance.

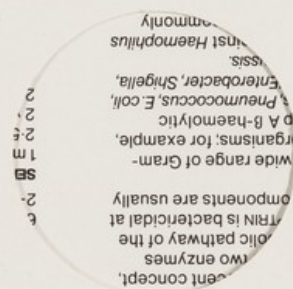
Bactericidal to a wide range of pathogens,
Gram-positive and Gram-negative.

Effective against problem organisms like
H. influenzae, *E. coli*, and *Proteus* sp.

Gives a quick and decisive clinical response.

Well tolerated.

Medicine bundles: The bundles, usually made of the skins of
animals, birds or reptiles, and stuffed with a variety of potent
charms, were the owners' most sacred and precious possession.
Here a medicine-man leads the tribe to a new site, bearing the
highly-decorated magic bundle. (*Folklore of the American Indians*)



Septtrin Prescribing Information

Composition

The active ingredients of SEPTRIN* are: trimethoprim (2,4-diamino-5-(3, 4, 5-trimethoxybenzyl)-pyrimidine) and sulphamethoxazole (5-methyl-3-sulphanilamido-isoxazole).

Properties

SEPTRIN is a bactericidal chemotherapeutic agent based upon fundamental scientific research. Its bactericidal action is the result of a recent concept, namely the sequential blockade of two enzymes acting within the bacterial metabolic pathway of the biosynthesis of folic acid. SEPTRIN is bactericidal at concentrations at which the components are usually bacteriostatic.

SEPTRIN is effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms; for example, *Streptococcus* (including Group A β -haemolytic *Streptococcus*), *Staphylococcus*, *Pneumococcus*, *E. coli*, *Neisseria*, *Salmonella*, *Klebsiella*/Enterobacter, *Shigella*, *Vibrio cholerae* and *Bordetella pertussis*. SEPTRIN is particularly effective against *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Proteus* sp. and *E. coli*, which commonly appear as causative and often troublesome pathogens in clinical practice.

SEPTRIN is not active against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or *Treponema pallidum*. *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* is usually insensitive.

Indications

The indications include bacterial infections caused by the wide range of sensitive organisms.

Clinical experience indicates the therapeutic value of SEPTRIN in the treatment of bacterial infections of the respiratory and urinary tracts.

Respiratory tract. Acute and chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, empyema, lung abscess, lobar and broncho-pneumonia.

Urinary tract. Urethritis, cystitis, pyelitis, chronic pyelonephritis, prostatitis and gonococcal urethritis. **Blood stream.** Particularly striking successes have been shown in septicaemias due to problem organisms resistant to other antibacterial agents. In sensitivity testing special methods and media apply. See special literature for details.

Dosage

SEPTRIN Tablets

Adults and children over 12 years old:

Standard dosage Two SEPTRIN Tablets twice daily.

Maximum dosage (for particularly severe infections):

Two SEPTRIN Tablets three times daily.

Minimum dosage and dosage for long-term treatment (more than 14 days): One SEPTRIN Tablet twice daily.

SEPTRIN Paediatric Tablets

2 to 6 years:

1-2 SEPTRIN Paediatric Tablets twice daily.

6 to 12 years:

2-4 SEPTRIN Paediatric Tablets twice daily.

SEPTRIN Paediatric Suspension†

1 month to 2 years:

2.5 ml SEPTRIN Paediatric Suspension twice daily.

2 years to 6 years:

2.5-5 ml SEPTRIN Paediatric Suspension twice daily.

6 years to 12 years:

5-10 ml SEPTRIN Paediatric Suspension twice daily.

†May be diluted with Syrup BP.

In acute infections SEPTRIN should be given for at least five days or until the patient has been symptom-free for two days.

In acute urinary tract infections many authorities advise that treatment should continue for at least 10-14 days because of the danger of subclinical or low grade chronic pyelonephritis persisting and leading to permanent renal impairment and its sequelae.

Adverse reactions

At the recommended dosage SEPTRIN is well tolerated.

Nausea, vomiting, glossitis and skin rashes can occur.

As SEPTRIN contains a sulphonamide the possibility of blood dyscrasias like those associated with sulphonamides should be borne in mind. The changes reported with SEPTRIN mainly consist of

thrombocytopenia, purpura, leucopenia, neutropenia and very rarely agranulocytosis. They have usually proved to be reversible on withdrawal of the drug.

Elderly patients are more susceptible to these blood changes.

During long-term therapy, isolated cases of megaloblastic changes in the bone marrow have been reported; these are reversible by folic acid therapy.

Precautions

An adequate urinary output should be maintained. In cases with renal impairment a reduced or more widely spaced dosage is indicated to avoid accumulation of the drug. In such patients, measurement of the plasma concentration of the drug is advisable. Regular blood counts are necessary whenever long-term therapy is used. Special caution should be exercised in treating patients with conditions predisposing to folate deficiency.

Contra-indications

SEPTRIN is contra-indicated in patients showing marked liver parenchymal damage or blood dyscrasias, and in severe renal insufficiency where repeated measurements of the plasma concentration cannot be performed.

SEPTRIN should not be given to patients with a history of sulphonamide sensitivity.

SEPTRIN should not be given to premature babies nor during the first few weeks of life. Babies should not be breast fed by women receiving SEPTRIN. The drug should not be given during pregnancy. The usual caution in prescribing any drug for women of child-bearing age should also be exercised with SEPTRIN.

Presentation

SEPTRIN Tablets, each containing 80 mg trimethoprim and 400 mg sulphamethoxazole.

Basic NHS cost: 20 tablets for £0.88.

SEPTRIN Paediatric Suspension, containing 40 mg trimethoprim and 200 mg sulphamethoxazole in each 5 ml.

Basic NHS cost: 100 ml for £0.70.

SEPTRIN Paediatric Tablets, each containing 20 mg trimethoprim and 100 mg sulphamethoxazole.

Basic NHS cost: 50 tablets for £0.65.

Additional information is available on request.

*Trade Mark