Glaxo breakthrough in antibiotic treatment : Ceporin : truly bactericidal really broad spectrum.

Contributors

Glaxo Laboratories

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Glaxo breakthrough in antibiotic treatment

Ceporin

truly bactericidal really broad spectrum



The urinary and respiratory tracts:

important areas for swift and successful Ceporin treatment





Ceporin (cephaloridine), with its highly bactericidal action against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, has very wide application in the treatment of bacterial infections. It is indicated for use whenever mixed infections are present or suspected; in the treatment of patients who are sensitive to penicillin; for the treatment of infections caused by penicillin-resistant staphyloccoci. "Since resistant strains (of Staphyloccoci) are frequent, it is safer to begin treatment on the assumption that one is present." Editorial, *Brit. med., J.,* 1964, 2, 324.

Use of Ceporin gives the maximum assurance of killing these staphylococci.

Also, when there is likely to be more than one bacterial pathogen, it is safer to use Ceporin immediately because it is active against a truly wide range of bacteria and it is intensely bactericidal.

Urinary tract infections

Most infections of the urinary tract respond well—and sometimes strikingly—to Ceporin. This is because the antibiotic is excreted efficiently in the urine, in high concentrations. After an intramuscular dose of 250 mg, for instance, higher concentrations are reached in the urine than are required for bactericidal action against the common urinary pathogens. Thus its broad spectrum and bactericidal properties are particularly applicable in cystitis. pyelitis and pyelonephritis; and because of its attributes Ceporin offers the certainty of clearing infection, and clearing it quickly. In acute infections caused by the most frequent proteus species, E. coli, Kl. pneumoniae and Staphylococcus aureus the urine becomes sterile guickly and the symptoms subside rapidly.

Impairment of renal function is not a contra-indication; when it is the result of infection it is often improved by the sterilising effect of the drug. Ceporin is also valuable as cover before and after urinary tract surgery.

Respiratory tract infections

In acute bronchitis and pneumonia, the commoner infecting pathogens are those that are particularly sensitive to Ceporin—pneumococci, streptococci, staphylococci, Haemophilus influenzae, Kl. pneumoniae.

The highly bactericidal action of Ceporin often gives dramatic clearance of infection, with sterile sputum, and quick relief of symptoms in these conditions.

General guide to dosage

Gram-positive infections: 250 mg twice daily. Mixed and gram-negative infections: 500 mg twice daily.

Most acute conditions will clear within two to five days, chronic conditions may require treatment for up to ten days. (More detailed dosage recommendations can be found in the leaflet included with each pack.)

Storage

Ceporin should be stored in a cool place, preferably in a refrigerator, and protected from light. The powder, which is normally white, may become discoloured after a period particularly if the vials are exposed to light. There is no evidence that this alteration in appearance affects the potency or safety of the antibiotic. Similarly, solutions of the antibiotic may vary in colour.

Solutions of Ceporin may crystallise rather quickly, especially if refrigerated. A clear solution can be obtained by warming gently. Solutions, will retain their potency for up to 24 hours when stored below 25°C, and for four days when stored in a refrigerator.

Presentation	Basic NHS Cost
1 x 250 mg vial	11/-
5 x 250 mg vials	52/-
1 x 500 mg vial	21/-
5 x 500 mg vials	100/-



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