



Presentation

Qcin® 150 Capsule: Each capsule contains Clindamycin hydrochloride USP equivalent to Clindamycin 150mg.

Qcin® 300 Capsule: Each capsule contains Clindamycin hydrochloride USP equivalent to Clindamycin 300mg.

Description

Clindamycin is a lincosamide antibiotic used for the treatment of infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. Clindamycin is a semisynthetic antibiotic derived from lincomycin.

Microbiology

Aerobic gram-positive cocci, including: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (penicillinase and non-penicillinase producing strains), *Streptococci*, *Pneumococci*. Anaerobic gram-negative bacilli, including: *Bacteroides species*, *Fusobacterium species*. Anaerobic gram-positive non-spore forming bacilli, including: *Propionibacterium species*, *Eubacterium species*, *Actinomyces species*. Anaerobic and microaerophilic gram-positive cocci, including: *Peptococcus species*, *Peptostreptococcus species*, *Microaerophilic streptococci*, *C. perferinges*.

Indications

Clindamycin has been shown to be effective in the treatment of the following infections when caused by susceptible anaerobic bacteria or susceptible strains of gram positive bacteria such as *Streptococci*, *Staphylococci* and *Pneumococci*;

- Upper respiratory infections,
- Lower respiratory infections,
- Skin and soft tissue infections,
- Bone and joint infections,
- Diabetic foot infections,
- Pelvic infections,
- Intra-abdominal infections,
- Septicemia and endocarditis,
- Dental infections.

As an alternative therapy when used in combination with quinine or amodiaquine for the treatment of multi-drug resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* infection.

Dosage and Administration

Dosage of Qcin® Capsule

Serious infections: 150mg - 300mg every 6 hours.

More severe infections: 300mg - 450mg every 6 hours.

To avoid the possibility of oesophageal irritation, **Qcin®** capsules should be taken with a full glass of water. Several researches have found that Clindamycin 300mg capsule provides plasma concentration over MIC₉₀ for more than 12 hours. These finding supports the twice daily dosing of **Qcin®** 300mg capsule particularly in SSTIs & RTIs.

However, incase of bone & joint infections, diabetic foot infections dose of Clindamycin should be 300mg capsule 3-4 times daily.

Pathogens	Duration of Plasma conc. remains over MIC ₉₀
<i>Staphylococci spp.</i>	12 hours
<i>Streptococci spp.</i>	12 hours
<i>Bacteroides spp.</i>	12 hours

Side-effects

The adverse effects have been reported with the use of Clindamycin are abdominal pain, oesophagitis and oesophageal ulcer, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, pruritus, skin rashes, urticaria.

Precautions

Qcin should be prescribed with caution in individuals with a history of gastrointestinal disease, particularly colitis.

Use in pregnancy & lactation

Pregnancy

Pregnancy category B: Clindamycin crosses the placenta in humans. After multiple doses, amniotic fluid concentrations were approximately 30% of maternal concentrations. Clindamycin should be used in pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Lactation

Clindamycin has been reported to appear in breast milk. Therefore, it is not recommended for nursing mothers if not clearly needed.

Use in newborns and infants

When Clindamycin is administered to newborns and infants (birth to 16 years), appropriate monitoring of organ system functions is desirable.

Geriatric use

Dose adjustment of Clindamycin is not necessary.

Contraindications

Clindamycin is contraindicated in patients previously found to be sensitive to Clindamycin or any of the ingredients of this medicine.

Drug Interactions

Clindamycin enhances the action of other neuromuscular blocking agents. Therefore, it should be used with caution in patients receiving such agents. Antagonism has been demonstrated between Clindamycin and erythromycin in vitro. Because of possible clinical significance, these two drugs should not be administered concurrently.

Overdosage

Overdosage with orally administered Clindamycin has been rare. Adverse reactions similar to those seen with normal doses can be expected, however, unexpected reactions could occur. Haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis are not effective in removing Clindamycin from the serum. Overdosage should be treated with simple gastric lavage. No specific antidote is known.

Storage

Store in a cool and dry place, away from light and children.

Packaging

Qcin® 150 Capsule: Each box contains 5x6 capsules in alu-alu blisters.

Qcin® 300 Capsule: Each box contains 5x6 capsules in alu-alu blisters.



Manufactured by
RENATA LIMITED
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®Trademark