

PIPERTEX

Antibiotics

Recommended treatment of:

Infections caused by Gram-negative, Gram-positive and mixed bacteria
For further detailed description, see back side.

Route of administration:

PIPERTEX 1 g: i.m. with solvent – i.v. without solvent
PIPERTEX 2 g: i.m. with solvent – i.v. without solvent
PIPERTEX 4 g: i.v.

Active principle:

Piperacillin Sodium

Dosage & pack size:

PIPERTEX 1 g – box of 1 vial with 1 g of powder & 1 ampoule of 2 ml with lidocaine hydrochloride 10 mg and WFI
PIPERTEX 2 g – box of 1 vial of 2g of powder & 1 ampoule of 4 ml with lidocaine hydrochloride 20mg and WFI
PIPERTEX 4 g – box of 10 vials of 4 g of powder each, without solvent

Registered for use in:

Italy



Recommended treatment of:

Gram-negative bacteria: Sodium piperacillin is indicated for the treatment of the infections caused by Piperacillin-sensitive pathogens, particularly by Pseudomonas, Indole-Positive and Indole-Negative Proteus, Citrobacter, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Serratia, E. coli, H. influenzae, N. meningitidis, Neisseria, and Gonorrhoeae:

1. Complicated and simple infections of the kidney and genitourinary tracts
Piperacillin, given intramuscularly or intravenously, has shown to be particularly efficient due to high concentrations of active drug reached in the urine
2. Acute and chronic infections of the respiratory tract
3. Severe and septicemic systemic infections
4. Infections of the skin and soft tissues
Piperacillin shows a synergistic action when used in combination with aminoglycoside antibiotics. This characteristic may have a benefit in clinical practice, in infections sustained by Gram-negative pathogenic microorganisms.

Anaerobic bacteria: Piperacillin is indicated for the treatment of the infections listed below, caused by anaerobic bacteria and particularly by Bacteroides (including Bacteroides fragilis), Clostridium, Peptococcus, Peptostreptococcus:

- Pleuro-pulmonary infections such as empyema, pneumonia and lung abscess
- Infections of the abdominal cavity such as peritonitis and abscess (typically deriving from anaerobic microorganisms, normal hosts of the gastro-enteric apparatus)
- Gynecological infections such as endometritis, pelvic inflammation, pelvic abscess and salpingitis.
- Skin and soft tissues infections
- Septicemia
- Perioperative prophylaxis

Gram-positive and mixed bacteria: Piperacillin is indicated for the treatment of infections, such as those listed above, caused by gram-positive bacteria including streptococci, pneumococci, non-penicillinase staphylococci, and enterococci.

Piperacillin is efficient in the treatment of mixed infections: gram-positive, gram-negative, aerobic/ anaerobic.

