Update date: February 1, 2024

Derived from the AGREEMENT that establishes the proposal formats for a descriptive card of inputs, for application in requests to update the National Compendium of Health Supplies, published in the

DOF on 01/24/2023, in section 15, the following is stated:

Considerations on antimicrobial resistance, in the case of antimicrobials from Group No. 6: Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, the category to which it belongs must be specified according to the classification.

AWaRe from the World Health Organization:

to. Access

b. Surveillance
c. Booking

Group No. 6: Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

ALBENDAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1344.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Albendazole 200 mg. Package with 2 tablets.	Ascariasis. Enterobiasis. Uncinariasis. Trichocephalosis. Taeniasis. Strongyloidosis. Hymenolepiasis.	Oral. Adults and children: Ascariasis, enterobiasis, hookworm disease and trichocephalosis 400 mg/day, single dose. Hymenolepiasis, taeniasis and strongyloidosis 400 mg/day, for three days. Repeat after 15 days.
010.000.1345.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each bottle contains: Albendazole 400 mg. Container with 20 mL.		

Generalities

Inhibits glucose uptake in susceptible helminths.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Dizziness, asthenia, headache.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: in patients under 2 years of age, do not administer with hepatotoxic medications.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

AMOXICILLIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2127.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each bottle with powder contains: Amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 7.5 g of amoxicillin. Container with powder for 75 mL (500 mg/5 mL).	Infections caused by susceptible gram-negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 500 to 1000 mg every 8 hours. In severe infections, the maximum dose should not exceed 4.5 g/day.
	CAPSULE		Children:

	Each capsule contains: Amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of amoxicillin.		20 to 40 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 8 hours.
010.000.2128.00 010.000.2128.01	Container with 12 capsules. Container with 15 capsules.		

Generalities

Prevents the synthesis of the bacterial wall by inhibiting transpeptidase.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to penicillins or cephalosporins.

Interactions

With probenecid and cimetidine their plasma concentration increases.

AMOXICILLIN / CLAVULANIC ACID (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each bottle with powder contains: Amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 1.5 g of amoxicillin. Potassium clavulanate equivalent to 375 mg of clavulanic acid.	Infections caused by sensitive gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: According to amoxicillin: 500 mg every 8 hours. Children:
010.000.2129.00	Container with 60 mL, each 5 mL with 125 mg of amoxicillin and 31.25 mg clavulanic acid		According to amoxicillin: 20 to 40 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 8 hours.
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 500 mg of amoxicillin. Potassium clavulanate equivalent to 100 mg of clavulanic acid.		Intravenous. Adults:
010.000.2130.00	Container with a vial bottle with or without 10 mL of diluent.		According to amoxicillin: 500 mg to 1000 mg every 8 hours. Children:
	TABLET Each tablet contains: amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of amoxicillin. Potassium clavulanate equivalent to 125 mg of clavulanic acid.		According to amoxicillin: 20 to 40 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 8 hours.
010.000.2230.00 010.000.2230.01	Package with 12 tablets. Package with 16 tablets.		Oral. Adults and children over 50 kg:
	Each tablet contains: Amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 875 mg of amoxicillin. Potassium clavulanate equivalent to 125 mg of clavulanic acid.		500 mg / 125 mg every 8 hours for 7 to 10 days.
010.000.6281.00	Container with 10 tablets		

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial wall.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to penicillins or cephalosporins.

Interactions

With probenecid and cimetidine its plasma concentration increases.

AMPICILIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET OR CAPSULE Each tablet or capsule contains: Ampicillin anhydrous or ampicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of ampicillin.	Bacterial infections gram positive and susceptible gram negative.	Oral. Adults: 2 to 4 g/day, divided every 6 hours.
010.000.1929.00	Package with 20 tablets or capsules.		
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Ampicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg of ampicillin.		Children: 50 to 100 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 6 hours.
010.000.1930.00	Container with powder for 60 mL and dispenser.		

Generalities

It inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall by blocking the enzymatic activity of penicillin-binding proteins.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock, glossitis, stomatitis, fever, superinfections.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Interstitial nephritis, angioneurotic edema, serum sickness.

Interactions

With hormonal contraceptives, the contraceptive effect decreases. With allopurinol, the frequency of skin erythema increases. With probenecid, the plasma concentration of ampicillin increases. Cross sensitivity with cephalosporins and other penicillins.

COMPOUND BENZYLPENICILIN BENZATHINE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial with powder contains: Benzathine benzylpenicillin equivalent to 600,000 IU of benzylpenicillin Procaine benzylpenicillin equivalent to 300,000 IU of benzylpenicillin Crystalline benzylpenicillin equivalent to 300,000 IU of benzylpenicillin.	Infections caused by gram positive bacteria susceptible.	Intramuscular. Adults: 1,200,000 IU in a single dose, do not repeat before 21 days. Children: 50,000 IU/kg body weight. In a single dose. Maximum dose 2.4 million IU. Do not repeat before 21 days.

010.000.1938.00	Container with a vial and diluent with 3 mL.		Rheumatic fever prophylaxis: once a month.

Generalities

Inhibits microbial cell wall synthesis during active multiplication.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock, glossitis, fever, pain at the injection site.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

With probenecid, the plasma concentration of penicillins increases. Cross sensitivity with cephalosporins and other penicillins. With non-steroidal analgesics, the half-life of penicillins increases.

PROCAINE BENZYLPENICILLINE WITH BENZYLPENICILINE CRYSTALINA(Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1923.00	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial with powder contains: Procaine benzylpenicillin equivalent to 300,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Crystalline benzylpenicillin equivalent to 100,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Container with a vial and 2 mL of diluent.	Bacterial infections susceptible gram positive.	Intramuscular. Adults: 800,000 IU every 12 or 24 hours. Children: 25,000 to 50,000 IU/kg body weight every 12 to 24 hours, not exceeding 800,000 UI.
010.000.1924.00	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial with powder contains: Procaine benzylpenicillin equivalent to 600,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Crystalline benzylpenicillin equivalent to 200,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Container with a vial and 2 mL of diluent.		

Generalities

Inhibits microbial cell wall synthesis during active multiplication.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock, glossitis, fever, pain at the injection site.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity, interstitial nephritis, angioneurotic edema, serum sickness.

Interactions

With probenecid, the plasma concentration of penicillins increases. Cross sensitivity with cephalosporins and other penicillins. With non-steroidal analgesics, the half-life of penicillins increases.

BENZATHINE BENZYLPENICILINE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.0071.00	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial with powder contains: Benzathine benzylpenicillin equivalent to 600,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Container with a vial and 5 mL of diluent.	Bacterial infections susceptible gram positive.	Intramuscular. Children: 50,000 IU/kg body weight. Single dose. Do not exceed 2,400,000 IU.
010.000.1925.00	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial with powder contains: Benzathine benzylpenicillin equivalent to 1,200,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Container with a vial and 5 mL of diluent.		Adults : 1,200,000 to 2,400,000 IU. Single dose. Children: 50,000 IU/kg body weight. Single dose. Maximum dose 2,400,000 IU. Rheumatic fever prophylaxis: once a month.

Generalities

Inhibits microbial cell wall synthesis during active multiplication.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock, glossitis, fever, pain at the injection site.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

With probenecid, the plasma concentration of penicillins increases. Cross sensitivity with cephalosporins and other penicillins. With non-steroidal analgesics, the half-life of penicillins increases.

CEFACLOR (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2131.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Cefaclor monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg of cefaclor. Container with 15 capsules.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 250 to 500 mg every 8 hours without exceeding 4 g/day.

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Second generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Moderate, occasionally severe diarrhea with mucus or blood, jaundice, feeling weak and tired, severe allergic reaction, difficulty breathing.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CEPHALEXIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1939.00	TABLET OR CAPSULE Each tablet or capsule contains: Cephalexin monohydrate equivalent to 500 mg of cephalexin. Package with 20 tablets or capsules.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 500 mg every 6 hours. Total dose: 4 g/day. Children: 25 to 100 mg/kg body weight/day divided every 6 hours. Maximum dose 25 mg/kg body weight/day.

Generalities

It inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial wall by binding to penicillin-binding proteins.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypersensitivity reactions, pseudomembranous colitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

Its plasma concentration increases with probenecid. With aminoglycosides, amphotericin B and vancomycin, the risk of nephrotoxicity increases.

CIPROFLOXACIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4255.00	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg of ciprofloxacin. Package with 8 capsules or tablets.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 250 to 750 mg every 12 hours depending on the case. Children: its use is not recommended.

Generalities

It inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase, preventing replication in sensitive bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Headache, convulsions, tremors, nausea, diarrhea, rash, oral candidiasis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to quinolones, breastfeeding and children.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

Antacids reduce oral absorption. Probenecid increases plasma levels of ciprofloxacin. With theophylline the neurological effects are increased.

CLARITHROMYCIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET	Infections caused by	Oral.

010.000.2132.00	Each tablet contains: Clarithromycin 250 mg. Package with 10 tablets.	susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Adults: 250 to 500 mg every 12 hours for 10 days. Children over 12 years old: 7.5 to 14 mg/kg body weight/day divided every 12 hours for 10 days.

Generalities

It exerts its antibacterial action by binding to the 50s ribosomal subunit of sensitive bacteria and suppresses protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting and alteration of taste.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Known hypersensitivity to clarithromycin, erythromycin, any other macrolide antibiotics or any of their excipients.
Precautions: Liver and kidney failure.

Interactions

Increases the effects of terfenadine, carbamazepine, cisapride, digoxin, ergotamine, theophylline, zidovudine and triazolam.

CLINDAMICIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2133.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Clindamycin hydrochloride equivalent to 300 mg of clindamycin. Container with 16 capsules.	Bacterial infections anaerobic and sensitive gram positive bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 300 mg every 6 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, hypersensitivity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Ulcerative colitis and liver failure.

Interactions

Its effect is antagonized by the use of chloramphenicol and erythromycin. Increases the effect of muscle relaxants. With kaolin its absorption is decreased. With diphenoxylate or loperamide, the presence of diarrhea is favored.

CHLORAMPHENICOL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1991.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Chloramphenicol 500 mg. Container with 20 capsules.	Infections by susceptible gram-negative germs.	Oral. Adults and children: 50 to 100 mg/kg body weight/day each 6 hours. Maximum dose 4 g/day.

Generalities

It inhibits bacterial protein synthesis, at the level of the 50S ribosomal subunit.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, confusion; aplastic anemia. In newborns “gray syndrome”.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

It increases the adverse effects of voriconazole and with warfarin it increases the risks of bleeding.

CHLOROQUINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Chloroquine phosphate equivalent 150 mg of chloroquine. 010.000.2030.00 Package with 1,000 tablets. 010.000.2030.01 Package with 30 tablets.	Malaria.	Oral. Adults: Initial: 600 mg. Maintenance: 300 mg at 6, 24 and 48 hours. Children: Initial 10 mg/kg body weight. Maximum dose 600 mg. Maintenance: 5 mg/kg of body weight, at 6, 24 and 48 hours. Maximum dose: 300 mg.

Generalities

It acts against the erythrocytic forms of Plasmodium without knowing the specific mechanism of action.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Nausea, headache, psychosis, dermatitis, leukopenia, eye disorders, arterial hypotension, tinnitus.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity, retinopathy, peptic ulcer, psoriasis, porphyria, glaucoma.

Interactions

Antacids reduce the absorption of chloroquine. Acute dystonic reactions may occur with metronidazole. Chloroquine decreases the absorption of ampicillin.

DAPSONE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Dapsone 100 mg. 010.000.0906.00 Package with 1000 tablets.	Leprosy.	Oral. Adults: 100 mg/day for an indefinite period. Children: From 2 to 5 years: 25 mg 3 times a week. From 6 to 12 years: 25 mg/day.

Generalities

Bacteriostatic that inhibits the biosynthesis of folic acid.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Hemolytic anemia, methemoglobinemia, leukopenia, agranulocytosis, allergic dermatitis, nausea, vomiting, hepatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

Probenecid increases the plasma concentration of dapsone.

DICLOXACILLIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1926.00	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Dicloxacillin sodium 500 mg. Package with 20 capsules or tablets.	Infections due to germs susceptible gram positive.	Oral. Adults: 1 to 2 g/day, divide doses every 6 hours.
010.000.1927.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Dicloxacillin sodium 250 mg. Container with powder for 60 mL and dispenser.		Children from 1 month to 10 years: 25 to 50 mg/kg body weight/day, in divided doses every 6 hours. Neonates. 5 to 8 mg/kg body weight/day every 6 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall during active multiplication.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock, glossitis, fever, pain at the injection site.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

With probenecid, the plasma concentration of penicillins increases. Cross sensitivity with cephalosporins and other penicillins. With non-steroidal analgesics, the half-life of penicillins increases.

DIYODOHYDROXYQUINOLEIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1301.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Diiodohydroxy-quinoline 650 mg. Package with 60 tablets.	Intestinal amoebiasis.	Oral. Adults: 650 mg every 8 hours for 20 days. Maximum daily dose: 2 g.

Generalities

Iodinated derivative, intraintestinal amoebicide. Its mechanism of action is not exactly known.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Agranulocytosis, optic neuritis, ocular atrophy, vision loss, neurotoxicity, gastritis, constipation.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to the drug, liver and kidney failure, previous optic neuropathy.

Interactions

With iodized substances its adverse effects increase.

DOXYCYCLINE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1940.00	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Doxycycline hyclate equivalent to 100 mg doxycillin. Package with 10 capsules or tablets.	Anger. Infections caused by sensitive gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Oral. Cholera: 300 mg in a single dose. Adults: Other infections: the first day 100 mg every 12 hours and continue with 100 mg/day, every 12 or 24 hours.
010.000.1941.00	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Doxycycline hyclate equivalent to 50 mg doxycillin. Package with 28 capsules or tablets.		Children over 10 years old: 4 mg/kg body weight/day, administered every 12 hours on the first day. Then 2.2 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 12 hours.

Generalities

It inhibits protein synthesis by interacting with the 30S ribosomal subunit in susceptible bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pruritus, photosensitivity, colitis, allergic reactions. In children, tooth pigmentation, enamel defects and delayed bone growth.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Hepatic or renal failure, coagulation disorders, gastroduodenal ulcer, children under 10 years of age, breastfeeding.

Interactions

Interferes with the effect of hormonal and heparin contraceptives. Anticonvulsants decrease the plasma concentration of doxycycline. Antacids and substances containing calcium, iron or magnesium reduce their intestinal absorption.

ERYTHROMYCIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1971.00	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Erythromycin stearate equivalent to 500 mg of erythromycin. Package with 20 capsules or tablets.	Infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: From 250 to 1,000 mg every 6 hours. Children:
010.000.1972.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Erythromycin stearate or ethylsuccinate or estolate equivalent to 250 mg of erythromycin. Container with powder for 100 mL and		30 to 50 mg/kg body weight/day in divided doses every 6 hours.

	dispenser.		

Generalities

It inhibits protein synthesis in susceptible bacteria, at the level of the 50S ribosomal subunit.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Vomiting, diarrhea, nausea, skin rashes, acute gastritis, cholestatic jaundice.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity, cholestasis, liver disease.

Interactions

May increase the risk of adverse effects with corticosteroids, theophylline, ergot alkaloids, triazolam, valproate, warfarin, cyclosporine, bromocriptine, digoxin, disopyramide.

STREPTOMICIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2403.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION The vial with powder contains: Streptomycin sulfate equivalent to 1 g of streptomycin. Container with a vial and diluent with 2 mL.	Primary treatment tuberculosis standard. Infections due to: Bordetella pertussis. Campylobacter jejuny. Mycoplasma pneumoniae.	Intramuscular. Adults: 1 g/day, from Monday to Sunday for 2 months (60 doses). Other infections: 1 to 2 g/day; administer every 12 hours. Children: 20 mg/kg/day, divided every 12 hours. According to the scheme, it should be administered with other anti-tuberculosis drugs.

Generalities

It inhibits protein synthesis at the level of the 30S ribosomal subunit in susceptible bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Neuromuscular blockade, ototoxic and nephrotoxic, hypersensitivity reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With general anesthetics and neuromuscular blockers, neuromuscular blockade is potentiated. Nephrotoxicity increases with cephalosporins. With loop diuretics, ototoxicity increases, dimenhydrinate masks ototoxic symptoms.

ETAMBUTOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2405.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Ethambutol hydrochloride 400 mg. Package with 50 tablets.	Tuberculosis.	Oral. Adults: 2 g/day, for two months (60 doses). Children over 12 years old: 15 mg/kg body weight/day, for two months (60 doses).

Generalities

It inhibits protein metabolism by interfering with RNA synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Headache, dizziness, mental confusion, peripheral neuritis, optic neuritis, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, hyperuricemia, hypersensitivity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, optic neuritis and in children under 12 years of age.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

It should be administered with other anti-tuberculosis drugs to increase its therapeutic effect.

GENTAMICIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1954.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 80 mg gentamicin. Vial container with 2 mL.	Infections caused by sensitive gram-negative bacteria.	Intramuscular or intravenous infusion (30 to 120 minutes). Adults: 3 mg/kg /day, administered every 8 hours. Maximum dose 5 mg/kg/day. Children: Premature: 2.5 mg/kg /day, administered every 18 hours. Neonates: 2.5 mg/kg/day, administer every 8 hours. Children: 2 to 2.5 mg, administered every 8 hours.
010.000.1955.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 20 mg gentamicin base. Vial container with 2 mL.		

Generalities

Bactericide that prevents protein synthesis by irreversibly binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Ototoxicity (cochlear and vestibular), nephrotoxicity, neuromuscular blockade.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure, botulism, myasthenia gravis, Parkinson's disease.

Interactions

Their toxic effects increase with: Furosemide, cisplatin, indomethacin, amphotericin B, vancomycin, cyclosporin A, cephalosporins.
With penicillins its antimicrobial effect increases.

HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6309.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Hydroxychloroquine sulfate 200 mg Cardboard box with 20 tablets in bubble packaging	Antiparasitic Antirheumatic. Malaria:	Adults The suppressive treatment is 400 mg once a week, on exactly the same day. In an acute attack, an initial dose of 800 mg should be given, followed by 400 mg in six to eight hours and by 400 mg daily for two consecutive days until completing a dose of 2 g.

			Children The weekly suppressive dose is 5 mg, per kg of body weight, calculated with respect to the base (200 mg of hydroxychloroquine sulfate = 155 mg of the base), without exceeding the adult doses. In acute attack, a total dose of 25 mg/kg is administered, administered over three days as follows: first dose, 10 mg/kg; second dose, 5 mg/kg six hours after the first dose; third dose, 5 mg/kg 18 hours after the second dose; fourth dose, 5 mg/kg 24 hours after the third dose. It should be taken into account that this calculation is made based on the hydroxychloroquine base and that 620 mg of said base should not be exceeded in the first dose, 310 mg in the second, third and fourth doses. Rheumatoid arthritis: Adults The initial dose in adults is between 400 and 600 mg/day. The medicine should be taken with food or a glass of milk. The maintenance dose is 200 to 400 mg/day. The severity of the condition and the therapeutic response set the definitive treatment regimen, as well as its duration. Lupus erythematosus: Adults On average, the adult dose is 400 mg once or twice daily, which should be continued for several weeks or months, depending on the patient's response. For maintenance therapy, a smaller dose of 200 to 400 mg daily will often be sufficient.

Generalities

Hydroxychloroquine is an aminoquinoline like chloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine has antimalarial actions and also exerts a beneficial effect in lupus erythematosus (systemic and discoid) and rheumatoid arthritis. The mechanism of action is not precisely known, but it seems to be linked to the elevation of intracytoplasmic pH, which alters the assembly of the a and ß chains of the class II molecules of the major histocompatibility complex and thus would interfere with antigenic processing. and, therefore, decreasing the autoimmune stimulus of CD4+ cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Headache, dizziness and gastrointestinal disturbances such as diarrhea, anorexia, nausea, abdominal pain and, in rare cases, vomiting have been observed after administration in doses appropriate for the management of malaria. All of these effects are mild and temporary.
In long-term treatments, a series of events have been documented that, although they are not common in terms of their presentation, must be taken into account when using the medication.
Hematological alterations (anemia, aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia) have been reported; alterations in metabolism and nutrition (anorexia. Hypoglycemia. Hydroxychloroquine can exacerbate porphyria); ocular alterations (retinopathy with changes in pigmentation and defects in the visual field, blurred vision, maculopathy, macular degeneration) in their initial form, these changes are reversible after discontinuation of hydroxychloroquine; dermatological alterations (cutaneous erythema, pruritus, pigmentary changes of the skin and mucous membranes: alopecia, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, skin rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS syndrome), photosensitivity and exfoliative dermatitis) these generally They resolve when treatment is stopped; gastrointestinal disorders (abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting); psychiatric disorders (nervousness, emotional lability, psychosis and suicidal behavior); alterations in the nervous system (dizziness, headache and seizures); Extrapyramidal disorders (dystonia, dyskinesia, tremor); auditory and labyrinth disturbances (vertigo, tinnitus, tinnitus, decreased hearing ability); hepatobiliary alterations (abnormalities of liver function and fulminant hepatitis) and alterations of the immune system (urticaria, angioedema bronchospasm).

and

Contraindications and Precautions

Its use is contraindicated in the presence of retinal or visual field changes attributable to compounds related to 4-aminoquinolines. Pre-existing eye maculopathy. Long-term therapy in children under
12 years. The use of hydroxychloroquine in patients with psoriasis can precipitate a severe attack. In patients with porphyria, this alteration can be exacerbated. Hypersensitivity to the components of the product and others
from the same group.

Precautions: Hydroxychloroquine crosses the placental barrier. There are only limited data regarding the use of hydroxychloroquine during pregnancy. It should be noted that 4-aminoquinolines at therapeutic doses have been associated with damage to the central nervous system, including ototoxicity (auditory and vestibular toxicity, congenital deafness), retinal hemorrhages, and abnormal retinal pigmentation. Hydroxychloroquine should be avoided in pregnancy except when, in the physician's judgment, the potential benefit outweighs the risks.

The use of hydroxychloroquine during breast-feeding should be carefully considered because the drug has been shown to be excreted in human milk in small quantities, and children are known to be especially sensitive to the toxic effects of 4 -aminoquinolines.

Interactions

The main ones are:

Antacids: In vitro and in vivo studies have shown that antacids and kaolin can alter the absorption of chloroquine, so it is recommended that there be a 4-hour interval between taking chloroquine and antacids and/or kaolin, when the latter are necessary.

Antibiotics: It has been reported that chloroquine may decrease the gastrointestinal absorption of ampicillin. Chloroquine congeners (such as amiodiaquine) interfere with the metabolism of hydroxychloroquine when used in combination.

Concomitant therapy of hydroxychloroquine and digoxin may result in an elevation of serum digoxin levels. Serum digoxin levels should be closely monitored in patients receiving combination treatment.

As hydroxychloroquine can intensify the effects of hypoglycemic treatments, a reduction in doses of insulin or other antidiabetic medications may be required.

Halofrantine prolongs the QT interval and should not be administered with other medications that have the potential to induce cardiac arrhythmias, including hydroxychloroquine. Similarly, there may be an increased risk of inducing ventricular arrhythmias if hydroxychloroquine is used concomitantly with other arrhythmogenic medications.
such as amiodarone and Moxifloxacin.

A plasma increase of cyclosporine has been reported when administered concomitantly with hydroxychloroquine.

Hydroxychloroquine may lower the seizure threshold. It is known that coadministration of hydroxychloroquine with
Other antimalarial medications (for example, mefloquine) lower the seizure threshold and may increase the risk of seizures. Likewise, the activity of anticonvulsant medications may be affected if coadministered with hydroxychloroquine.

ISONIAZIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2404.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Isoniazid: 100 mg. Container with 200 tablets.	Tuberculosis.	Oral. Adults: From 5 to 10 mg/kg body weight. Administer from Monday to Saturday for ten weeks. Maximum dose: 300 mg/day. Maintenance: 800 mg/day, twice a week for 15 weeks. If you weigh less than 50 kg, reduce the dose to 600 mg/day. Children: 10 to 20 mg/kg body weight/day each 12 to 24 hours. Maximum dose: 300 mg/day.

Generalities

It inhibits cell wall biosynthesis with interference with lipid and DNA synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, peripheral neuropathy, nausea, vomiting, hepatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, liver or kidney failure.
Precautions: Chronic alcoholism.

Interactions

Antacids decrease absorption, carbamazepine increases the risk of hepatotoxicity. Corticosteroids decrease the effectiveness of isoniazid. Neurological symptoms occur with disulfiram.

ISONIAZIDE AND RIFAMPICIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2415.00	TABLET OR CAPSULE Each tablet or capsule contains: Isoniazid 200 mg. Rifampicin 150 mg. Package with 120 tablets or capsules.	Tuberculosis. Shortened treatment, support phase.	Oral. Adults and children weighing more than 50 kg: One dose = 4 tablets or capsules together. Support phase 45 doses. One dose twice a week
010.000.2417.00	COATED TABLET Each coated tablet contains: Isoniazid 400 mg. Rifampicin 300 mg. Package with 90 coated tablets.		Oral. Adults: 2 tablets in a single dose per day, in intermittent administration (Monday, Wednesday and Friday), until completing 45 doses.

Generalities

Association of two antituberculous drugs that prevent the synthesis of mycolic acid and nucleic acids respectively.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, fever, hepatitis, peripheral and optic neuritis, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, liver or kidney failure, alcoholism, epilepsy.
Precautions: In case of history or risk of neuropathy (T2DM, T1DM, malnutrition), concomitant administration of pyridoxine (B6)

Interactions

With alcohol ingestion, the risk of hepatitis increases, ketoconazole decreases its intestinal absorption, probenecid increases the plasma concentration of rifampicin.

ISONIAZIDE, RIFAMPICIN, PYRAZINAMIDE, ETAMBUTOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2418.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Isoniazid 75 mg. Rifampicin 150 mg. Pyrazinamide 400 mg. Ethambutol hydrochloride 300 mg. Package with 240 tablets.	Tuberculosis. Shortened treatment, intensive phase.	Oral. Adults: 4 tablets in a single dose per day, from Monday to Saturday, until completing 60 doses.

Generalities

Association of four antituberculosis drugs that prevent the synthesis of mycolic acid and nucleic acids respectively.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, hepatitis, peripheral and optic neuritis, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, anemia, eosinophilia, hyperuricemia, erythema, papules, pruritus, headache, dizziness, muscle weakness, decreased myotatic reflexes, ataxia, meningitis, nystagmus, lethargy, seizures.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, liver or kidney failure, hyperuricemia, acute gout, alcoholism, epilepsy.

Precautions: In case of history or risk of neuropathy (T2DM, T1DM, malnutrition), concomitant administration of pyridoxine (B6).

Interactions

With alcohol ingestion, the risk of hepatitis increases, ketoconazole decreases its intestinal absorption, probenecid increases the plasma concentration of rifampicin. Reduces the effect of contraceptives and beta blockers. Decreases the action of digitalis, corticosteroids, benzodiazepines, anticoagulants, and levothyroxine.

ITRACONAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2018.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Itraconazole 100 mg. Container with 15 capsules.	Local and systemic mycosis.	Oral. Adults: 100 to 400 mg/day after food.

Generalities

It damages the cell membrane of the fungus by inhibiting the biosynthesis of ergosterols.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headache, fever, hypersensitivity, can cause fatal hepatotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to the drug, liver failure, alcoholism, lactation.

Interactions

With antacids, atropinics and antihistamines, their absorption is reduced. With rifampicin and isoniazid, its therapeutic effect decreases.

IVERMECTIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6329.00 010.000.6329.01 010.000.6329.02 010.000.6329.03	TABLET Each tablet contains 6 mg of ivermectin Cardboard box with 2 tablets Cardboard box with 4 tablets Cardboard box with 6 tablets Cardboard box with 100 tablets	Systemic treatment of Ectoparasitosis	Orally, administer with food. Single dose of 200 mcg/Kg. At the discretion of the treating doctor, a second dose can be applied 7 days later.

Generalities

Ivermectin is a member of the avermectins, macrolide lactones produced by Streptomyces avemitlis. Powerful antiparasitic, active against ectoparasites such as arachnids and insects.

Risk in Pregnancy It is not recommended for use during pregnancy

Adverse effects

Rare or minor. Asthenia and fatigue, abdominal pain, anorexia, constipation, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting have been reported in less than 1% of cases.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the components of the formula and pregnancy

Interactions

Although ivermectin does not penetrate the CNS, joint treatment with medications that have GABA potentiating activity such as barbiturates, benzodiazepines, sodium oxybate and valproic acid is not recommended.

KETOCONAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2016.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Ketoconazole 200 mg. Package with 10 tablets.	Local and systemic mycosis.	Oral. Adults: 200 mg/day. In severe mycoses, 400 mg/day should not exceed 1 g in 24 hours. Children over 2 years: 2.5 to 7.5 mg/kg body weight/day.

Generalities

It inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis, damaging the cell wall and permeability of sensitive fungi.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, gynecomastia, headache, fever, impotence, menstrual irregularities.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Alcoholism, liver failure and breastfeeding.

Interactions

Antacids, atropinics and H2 antihistamines reduce its absorption. Rifampicin and isoniazid decrease the antifungal effect.

METHENAMINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2333.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Methenamine hippurate 500 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	Urinary tract infection uncomplicated lows. Urinary acidifier.	Oral. Adults: 1 g every 6 or 8 hours. Children: Children under 5 years: 50 mg/kg body weight/day divide dose every 6 hours. From 6 to 12 years: 500 mg every 6 hours.

Generalities

Urinary antiseptic that owes its action to its active metabolite formaldehyde.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastritis, dysuria, hematuria, albuminuria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity, liver failure and kidney failure.

Interactions

Urine alkalinizing drugs inhibit its therapeutic effect.

METRONIDAZOLE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Metronidazole 500 mg.	intra- and extraintestinal. Trichomoniasis. Giardiasis. Anaerobic infections.	Oral. Adults: 500 to 750 mg every 8 hours for 10 days. Children: 35 to 50 mg/kg body weight/day every 8 hours for 10 days.
010.000.1308.00	Package with 20 tablets.		
010.000.1308.01	Package with 30 tablets.		
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Metronidazole benzoyl equivalent to 250 mg metronidazole.		
010.000.1310.00	Container with 120 mL and dispenser.		

Generalities

Anti-infective drug from the nitroimidazol group, inhibits nucleic acid synthesis and DNA disruption.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Vertigo, headache, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, colic, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, depression, insomnia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Do not drink alcohol during treatment, liver or kidney failure.

Interactions

With the ingestion of alcohol, the antabuse effect occurs, with cyclosporine it can increase the risks of neurotoxicity.

NYSTATIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each bottle with powder contains: Nystatin 2,400,000 IU.	Oral-pharyngeal candidiasis. Oral.	Adults: 400,000 to 600,000 IU every 6 hours. Children: 100,000 IU, every 6 hours.
010.000.4260.00	Container for 24 mL.		

Generalities

The antifungal effect depends on its binding to the sterols of the cell membrane of susceptible fungi, an action that translates a change in membrane permeability and release of essential cellular constituents.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and, occasionally, pruritus and dermatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

NITAZOXANIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Nitazoxanide 200 mg.	Broad antiparasitic spectrum.	Oral. Adults and children:
010.000.2519.00	Package with 6 tablets.		Amebiasis cysts and trophozoites: 7.5 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for 3 days.
	DRAGEE OR COATED TABLET Each coated tablet or dragee contains: Nitazoxanide 500 mg.		Helminthiasis: 7.5 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for 3 days. Trichomoniasis: 7.5 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for 3 days.
010.000.2523.00	Package with 6 coated tablets or dragees.		
010.000.2523.01	Package with 10 coated tablets or dragees.		Giardiasis: 7.5 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for 3 days.
010.000.2523.02	Package with 14 coated tablets or dragees.		Fasciolosis: 7.5 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for 7 days.
	ORAL SUSPENSION Every 5 mL contains Nitazoxanide 100 mg.		
010.000.2524.00	Container with 30 mL.		
010.000.2524.01	Container with 60 mL.		
010.000.2524.02	Container with 100 mL.		

Generalities

Medication with activity against protozoa, helminths and bacteria, which inhibits the synthesis of nucleosides of the parasite's DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy x

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, diarrhea, dizziness, headache and nausea. Embryotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Precautions: In children under two years of age and breastfeeding.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

NITROFURANTOIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Nitrofurantoin 100 mg.	urinary tract infection sensitive bacteria.	Oral Children under 12 years old: 5 to 7 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 6 hours.
010.000.1911.00	Container with 40 capsules.		
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Nitrofurantoin 500 mg.		Adults and kids older than 12 years old: 50 to 100 mg every 6 hours.
010.000.5302.00	Container with 120 mL (25 mg/5 mL).		

Generalities

Bacteriostatic that interferes with bacterial enzymatic processes.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hemolytic anemia, peripheral neuropathy.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, less than one month old, full-term pregnancy.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With quinolones, their therapeutic effect decreases.

PYRAZINAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET	Tuberculosis.	Oral.
	Each tablet contains:		Adults:
	Pyrazinamide 500 mg.		Daily from Monday to Saturday until completed 60 doses
010.000.2413.00	Package with 50 tablets.		Administration in one shot.
			One dose is equivalent to 20 to 35 mg/kg body weight/day.
			Maximum dose: 3 g/day.
			Children:
			15 to 30 mg/kg body weight/day, equivalent to one dose.
			Maximum dose: 2 g/day.

Generalities

Its mechanism of action is unknown.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Sideroblastic anemia, thrombocytopenia, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, dysuria, hepatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, liver failure.
Precautions: Diabetes mellitus.

Interactions

It should be administered in conjunction with other anti-tuberculosis drugs to increase the therapeutic effect and reduce the risk of resistance.

PRAZICUANTEL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET	Taeniasis.	Oral.
	Each tablet contains:	Neurocysticercosis.	Adults and children over 5 years old:
	Praziquantel 600 mg.	Hepatic fasciolosis.	Schistosomiasis: 20 mg/kg body weight body/day, divided into doses, every 8 hours.
010.000.2040.00	Package with 25 tablets.	Hymenolepiasis.	
		Schistosomiasis.	Cysticercosis: 50 mg/kg body weight/day, divided into doses every 8 hours for 3 weeks.

			Trematodiasis: 25 mg/kg body weight/day, divide dose every 8 hours, for 8 days. Cestodiasis: 50 mg/kg body weight /day, divide dose every 8 hours for 14 days.

Generalities

It causes spastic paralysis, due to the passage of calcium into the parasite, also inhibiting its glucose uptake.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, headache, vertigo, nausea, fever, rashes, inflammation around the cysticercus.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, ocular cysticercosis.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

PRIMAQUINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2031.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Primaquine phosphate equivalent to 5 mg of primaquine. Package with 20 tablets.	Malaria.	Oral. Adults: 15 mg/day for 14 days. Children over 6 months: 0.3 mg/kg body weight/day, for 14 days.
010.000.2032.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Primaquine phosphate equivalent to 15 mg of primaquine. Package with 20 tablets.		

Generalities

It destroys the exoerythrocytic forms by generating oxidation-reduction mediators that interfere with the electronic transport of the parasite.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Hemolysis, hematuria, leukopenia, agranulocytosis, headache, ocular accommodation disorders, nausea, vomiting, colic, urticaria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, children under 6 months, bone marrow depression.
Precautions: Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and favism.

Interactions

Magnesium salts decrease its absorption.

QUINFAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage

	TABLET Each tablet contains: Quinfamide 300 mg. Package with a tablet.	Intestinal amoebiasis.	Oral. Adult: One tablet, as a single dose.
010.000.1314.00			

Generalities

Active against the mobile form of *Entamoeba histolytica,* acting in the intestinal lumen, destroying trophozoites; it has no action on extraintestinal amoebiasis.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Nausea, headache, flatulence.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to the drug, extraintestinal amoebiasis.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

QUININE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Quinine sulfate 300 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	Malaria.	Oral. Adults: Malaria: 600 mg every 8 hours for 10 days. Administer with pyrimethamine. Children: 25 mg/kg body weight/day every 8 hours for 10 to 14 days.
010.000.2034.00			

Generalities

It acts as an erythrocytic schizontocide and gametocide. It inhibits Hem polymerase, producing a cytotoxic substrate.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, severe headache, excitement, confusion, hypotension, eye disorders, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

Plasma levels of quinine are increased with sodium bicarbonate.

RIFAMPICIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE, TABLET OR COATED TABLET. Each capsule, tablet or coated tablet contains: Rifampicin 300 mg. Package with 1000 capsules, tablets or coated tablets. Container with 120 capsules,	Tuberculosis.	Oral. Adults: One dose is equivalent to 600 mg/day in a single dose. Children: 10 to 20 mg/kg body weight/day in a single dose, equivalent to one dose.
010.000.2409.00			
010.000.2409.01			

	tablets or coated tablets.		Maximum dose: 600 mg per day. From 3 months to 1 year: 5 mg/kg body weight/day.
010.000.2410.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Rifampicin 100 mg. Container with 120 mL and dispenser.		Intensive phase. From Monday to Saturday until completing 60 doses. Support phase: Intermittent twice a week, Monday and Thursday or Tuesday and Friday, until completing 30 doses.

Generalities

Interferes with the RNA polymerase of infecting organisms.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Thrombocytopenia, anemia, headache, drowsiness, ataxia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, mucosal ulcers, hepatotoxicity, hyperuricemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, hepatitis. Precautions: in liver dysfunction and alcoholism.

Interactions

Alcohol intake increases the risk of hepatotoxicity and ketoconazole decreases absorption, probenecid increases its plasma concentrations.

RIFAMPICIN-ISONIAZIDE-PYRAZINAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2414.00	TABLET OR DRAGEE Each tablet or dragee contains: Rifampicin 150 mg. Isoniazid 75 mg. Pyrazinamide 400 mg. Package with 240 tablets or dragees.	Intensive phase of short-term primary treatment against tuberculosis.	Oral. Adults and children over 50 kg: Intensive phase 60 doses. One dose = 4 tablets per day. Children from 40 to 50 kg: Intensive phase 60 doses. One dose = 3 tablets a day. With less than 40 kg: Dosage of each medication per kg of body weight/day.

Generalities

Association of three antimicrobials to increase antimicrobial activity and avoid the presence of bacterial resistance.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Vertigo, nausea, vomiting, rash, fever, pancytopenia, hepatitis, hyperuricemia, optic neuritis, vasculitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, kidney failure, alcoholism.

Interactions

Modifies the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, corticosteroids, tolbutamide, digoxin and oral anticoagulants.

TETRACYCLINE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET OR CAPSULE Each tablet or capsule contains:	Infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults:

010.000.1981.00	Tetracycline hydrochloride 250 mg. Package with 10 tablets or capsules.		250 to 500 mg every 6 hours. Children over 10 years old: 40 mg/kg body weight/day, divide the dose every 6 hours. Maximum 2 g per day.

Generalities

Broad-spectrum antibiotic, with bacteriostatic activity that acts on the 30 S ribosomal subunit, inhibiting protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, photosensitivity and severe allergic reactions. In children it causes enamel defects, delayed bone growth and tooth pigmentation.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, kidney or liver failure, and in children under 10 years of age.

Interactions

Antacids and substances containing aluminum, calcium, zinc, iron and magnesium decrease the absorption of tetracyclines, due to the formation of chelates.

TINIDAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2042.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Tinidazole 500 mg. Package with 8 tablets.	Amebiasis. Trichomoniasis. Giardiasis.	Oral. Adults: 2 g single dose. Children: 50 to 60 mg/kg body weight/day.

Generalities

It inhibits and causes loss of the helical form of DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Vertigo, headache, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, colic.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, in liver and kidney failure.
Precautions: Ingestion of alcohol produces antabuse effect.

Interactions

Increases the anticoagulant effects of warfarin; barbiturates inhibit its action.

TRIMETHOPRIME-SULFAMETHOXAZOLE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1903.00	TABLET OR TABLET Each tablet or tablet contains: Trimethoprim 80 mg. Sulfamethoxazole 400 mg. Package with 20 tablets or tablets.	Infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults and children: According to trimethoprim, administer 15 to 20 mg/kg/ body weight/day, divided every 12 hours, for 10 days.
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Trimethoprim 40 mg.		Children: 4 mg/kg body weight/day of trimethoprim and 20 mg/kg body weight

010.000.1904.00	Sulfamethoxazole 200 mg. Container with 120 mL and dispenser.		body/day of sulfamethoxazole, divided into two doses, for 10 days.

Generalities

It interferes with the bacterial synthesis of tetrahydrofolic acid and nucleic acids.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, headache, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis, neuropathies, fever, Stevens syndrome Johnson.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, liver and kidney failure, premature babies and newborns.

Interactions

Enhances the effect of oral anticoagulants and hypoglycemics. With urinary acidifiers the risk of crystalluria increases.

ABACAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4272.00	SOLUTION or SYRUP Each 100 mL contains: Abacavir sulfate equivalent to 2 g of abacavir. Package with a 240 mL bottle and measuring pipette or measuring syringe.	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Adults: 300 mg (15 mL) every 12 hours. Children and adolescents: 8 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours, up to a maximum of 600 mg (30 mL).
010.000.4273.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Abacavir sulfate equivalent to 300 mg of abacavir. Package with 60 tablets.		Oral. Adults: Take one tablet every 12 hours, combined with other antiretrovirals.

Generalities

Carbocyclic nucleoside analogue with inhibitory activity against HIV. Intracellularly it is converted into its active metabolite that inhibits reverse transcriptase by incorporating into the viral DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Fever, rash, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypotension, lactic acidosis, hepatic steatosis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Breastfeeding, liver failure, obesity.

Interactions

Alcohol decreases its elimination by increasing its plasma concentration.

ABACAVIR-LAMIVUDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4371.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Abacavir sulfate equivalent to 600 mg of abacavir. Lamivudine 300 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection.	Oral Adults and people over 12 years of age: 600 mg / 300 mg every 24 hours.

Generalities

Both abacavir and lamivudine are sequentially metabolized by intracellular kinases to the respective triphosphates (TFs) that are the active parts. Lamivudine TF and carbovir TF (the active triphosphate form of abacavir) are substrates and competitive inhibitors of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) reverse transcriptase (RT).

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

With abacavir: skin rash (without systemic symptoms), hyperlactaemia. With lamivudine: alopecia, arthralgia, myopathies, hyperlactaemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the drug and moderate and severe liver failure.
Precautions: Treatment with Abacavir, Lamivudine should be discontinued in any patient who develops clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or hepatotoxicity (which may include hepatomegaly and steatosis, even in the absence of notable elevations in aminotransferase levels).

Interactions

Abacavir and lamivudine are not significantly metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes nor do they inhibit or induce this enzyme system. Therefore, there is little potential for interactions with antiretroviral products such as protease inhibitors, non-nucleoside analogues and other drugs metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes.

ABACAVIR-LAMIVUDINE-ZIDOVUDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Abacavir sulfate Equivalent to 300 mg of abacavir. Lamivudine 150 mg. Zidovudine 300 mg. Package with 60 tablets.	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Adults and people over 12 years old: One tablet every 12 hours.
010.000.4368.00			

Generalities

Nucleoside analogues reverse transcriptase inhibitors, selective inhibitors of HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anemia, neutroprenia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, medullary hypoplasia, elevated liver enzymes, elevated serum amylase, hepatomegaly with steatosis, elevated bilirubin, lactic acidosis, myalgia, myopathy, headache, paresthesia, peripheral neuropathy, insomnia, loss of mental acuity, seizures, anxiety, depression, rash, alopecia, skin and nail pigmentation, pruritus, diaphoresis, fever, fatigue, alterations in taste and gynecomastia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, neutropenia, anemia, liver failure, pregnancy.

Interactions

With the ingestion of alcohol its metabolism is altered, with methadone its therapeutic effect decreases and with ribavirin it antagonizes its antiviral activity.

ACICLOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET OR TABLET Each tablet or tablet contains: Acyclovir 400 mg. Package with 35 tablets or tablets.	Herpes simplex and genital. Varicella zoster.	Oral. Adults: 200 mg every 4 hours.
010.000.2126.00			
	TABLET OR TABLET		

010.000.4263.00	Each tablet or tablet contains: Acyclovir 200 mg. Package with 25 tablets or tablets.		
010.000.4264.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Acyclovir sodium equivalent to 250 mg of acyclovir. Container with 5 vials.		Intravenous. Adults and kids older than 12 years old: 5 mg/kg of body weight every 8 hours for seven days. Children under 12 years old: 250 mg/ m2 of body surface/day, every 8 hours for 7 days. Neonates: 30 mg/kg body weight/day, every 8 hours. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of viral DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Intravenous: phlebitis. headache, tremors, hallucinations, convulsions, hypotension. Oral: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: The injectable solution is an infusion, avoid its use as a bolus, topical or ocular.

Interactions

With probenecid the plasma half-life of the drug increases.

ADEFOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4375.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Adefovir dipivoxil 10 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	Chronic hepatitis B.	Oral. Adults: 10 mg every 24 hours.

Generalities

Adefovir dipivoxil is an oral prodrug of adefovir. It is an acyclic phosphonate nucleotide analogue of adenosine monophosphate, it inhibits the DNA polymerase of the hepatitis B virus (HBV).

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Asthenia, abdominal pain, nausea, flatulence, diarrhea, dyspepsia and headache.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

Adefovir is excreted renally, through a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. Coadministration of adefovir Dipivoxil 10 mg with other medications that are eliminated by tubular secretion or impair tubular secretion may increase serum concentrations of Adefovir or the coadministered medication.

LIPOSOMAL AMPHOTHERICIN B

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6122.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Amphotericin B Liposomal, 50 mg. Package with 1 vial with lyophilisate, one vial with or without 12 mL. of diluent, a 5 micron filter.	Systemic Mycoses.	Intravenous Children and adults: 3 to 5 mg/kg per day as intravenous infusion over 60 to 120 minutes.

Generalities

It acts by binding to the sterol and ergosterol component of the cell membrane of susceptible fungi.
It penetrates the fungal wall by mediating the formation of transmenbranal channels that lead to alterations in cell permeability through which Na, K, H and Cl ions leak out of the cell resulting in cell death.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, elevated liver enzymes, hydroelectric imbalance, rash, tachycardia and hypotension.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Cautions: False elevations of serum phosphate may occur.

Interactions

There are no formal clinical drug interaction studies that have been performed with Amphotericin B.
Concurrent use of amphotericin B and other nephrotoxic medications may increase the potential for drug-induced renal toxicity. Intensive monitoring of renal function is recommended.

AMPHOTERICIN BO AMPHOTERICIN B

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2012.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Amphotericin B or Amphotericin B 50 mg. Container with a vial.	Systemic mycoses.	Intravenous. Adults: 0.5 to 1.0 mg/kg body weight/day, in 5% glucose solution. Maximum dose: 1.5 mg/kg body weight/day. Children: 0.25 to 0.5 mg/kg body weight/day in 5% glucose solution, increase progressively to a maximum of 1 mg/kg body weight/day. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.

Generalities

It binds to sterols in the fungal cell membrane, altering its permeability.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Anemia, headache, peripheral neuropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, hypotension, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypokalemia, renal dysfunction.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, concomitant use with other antibiotics.
Precautions: Kidney dysfunction.

Interactions

With other nephrotoxic antibiotics, renal toxicity increases.

AMPHOTERICIN B (PHOSPHOLIPID OR LIPID COMPLEX)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6132.00	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial contains: Amphotericin B (As phospholipid or lipid complex) 100 mg Package with a vial containing 20 mL (5 mg/mL), with a 5 micron filter needle.	Treatment of Invasive fungal infections in patients who are refractory or intolerant to conventional amphotericin treatment. with b	Intravenous. Children and adults: 5 mg/kg body weight/day, administered as a single infusion, at a rate of 2.5 mg/kg body weight/h. If the infusion time is longer than 2 hours, the contents must be mixed by shaking the infusion bag every 2 hours.

Generalities

It acts by binding to the sterol and ergosterol component of the cell membrane of susceptible fungi.
It penetrates the fungal wall by mediating the formation of transmenbranal channels that lead to alterations in cell permeability through which Na, K, H and Cl ions leak out of the cell resulting in cell death.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, elevated liver enzymes, hydroelectric imbalance, rash, tachycardia and hypotension

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Cautions: False elevations of serum phosphate may occur.

Interactions

There are no formal clinical drug interaction studies that have been performed with Amphotericin B.
Concurrent use of amphotericin B and other nephrotoxic medications may increase the potential for drug-induced renal toxicity. Intensive monitoring of renal function is recommended.

AMIKACIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1956.00 010.000.1956.01	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial or vial contains: Amikacin sulfate equivalent to 500 mg amikacin. Container with 1 vial or vial bottle with 2 mL. Container with 2 vials or vial bottle with 2 mL.	Gram infections susceptible negatives.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults and children: 15 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 8 or 12 hours. Intravenously, administer in 100 to 200 mL of 5% glucose solution. In patients with renal dysfunction, reduce the dose or increase the dosing interval according to renal clearance.
010.000.1957.00 010.000.1957.01	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial or vial contains: Amikacin sulfate equivalent to 100 mg amikacin. Container with 1 vial or vial bottle with 2 mL. Container with 2 vials or vial bottle with 2 mL.		

Generalities

It inhibits protein synthesis by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit of the bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Neuromuscular blockade, ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity, hepatotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Precautions: In hepatic insufficiency and renal insufficiency, adjust the dose or interval, use the intravenous infusion.

Interactions

With general anesthetics and neuromuscular blockers, its blocking effect is increased. Nephrotoxicity increases with cephalosporins. With loop diuretics, ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity increase.

AMPICILIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1931.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Ampicillin sodium equivalent to 500 mg of ampicillin. Container with a vial and 2 mL of diluent.	Bacterial infections gram positive and susceptible gram negative.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 2 to 12 g divided every 4 to 6 hours. Children: 100 to 200 mg/kg body weight/day divided every 6 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits microbial cell wall synthesis during active multiplication.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to cephalosporins and other penicillins.

Interactions

With probenecid and cimetidine their plasma concentration increases.

AMPRENAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4275.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Amprenavir 150 mg. Container with 240 capsules.	HIV infection in combination with other antiretrovirals.	Oral. Adults: 1200 mg every 12 hours. Children: 4 to 12 years: 20 mg/kg body weight, every 12 hours.

Generalities

Virus protease inhibitor.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Rash, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, perioral numbness, abdominal pain, occasionally nausea syndrome Stevens-Johnson, acute hemolytic anemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

Antacids block its absorption, rifampin inhibits its action. With cisapride, ergotamine derivatives,

Statins, tricyclic antidepressants and anticoagulants increase their undesirable effects.

ANIDULAFUNGINA

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Anidulafungin 122 mg with a potency of 84% is equivalent to 102.5 mg of anidulafungin.	Adult patients, no neutropenic, with candidemia, and with resistance to fluconazole.	Intravenous. Adults: Initial dose: 200 mg. Maintenance dose: 100 mg every 24 hours. Anidulafungin should be administered by intravenous infusion.
010.000.5670.00	Container with a vial bottle with freeze-dried.		

Generalities

Anidulafungin is a semisynthetic lipopeptide, synthesized from a fermentation product of *Aspergillus nidulans.* Anidulafungin is an echinocandin, a class of medications that inhibit the synthesis of 1,3-ÿ-D-glucan.
Anidulafungin is not metabolized in the liver, it is slowly degraded under physiological pH and temperature conditions to a ring-opened peptide.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Flushing/hot flashes, pruritus, rash, urticaria, hypokalemia, diarrhea, elevated ALT, elevated serum alkaline phosphatase, and elevated serum bilirubin.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug or to other medications of the echinocandin class.
Cautions: The ethanol content can be dangerous for those who suffer from alcoholism. This should be taken into account in pregnant women, lactating women, children and high-risk groups such as patients with liver disease or epilepsy.

Patients with hereditary problems of fructose intolerance should not be treated with this medication.
The infusion rate should not exceed the recommended rate of 1.1 mg/min.

Interactions

Anidulafungin is not a substrate, inducer, or inhibitor of clinically relevant cytochrome P450 isoenzymes (1ª 2, 2B6, 2C8,2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 3A). No dose adjustment of any of the drugs is required when anidulafungin is coadministered. with liposomal Amphotericin B, Voriconazole, Rifampicin, Cyclosporin or Tacrolimus.

ASUNAPREVISE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Asunaprevir 100 mg	Asunaprevir is indicated in combination with other antivirals for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C genotype 1 or adult patients with compensated liver disease, with or without prior treatment or ineligible for treatment with peginterferon.	Oral. Adults: Genotype 1b: One 100 mg capsule every 12 hours per 24 weeks. It must be administered in combination with daclatasvir for 24 weeks. Genotype 1 or 4: One 100 mg capsule every 12 hours per 24 weeks. It must be administered in combination with daclatasvir, peginterferon alfa and ribavirin for 24 weeks.
010.000.6043.00	Container with 56 capsules.		

Generalities

Asunaprevir is a direct-acting antiviral agent (DAA) against the hepatitis C virus. Asunaprevir is an inhibitor of the HCV serine protease NS3/4A complex. This NS3/4A enzyme complex is responsible for processing the HCV polyprotein to produce the mature viral proteins necessary for viral replication.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Headache, fatigue, diarrhea, nasopharyngitis, and nausea

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. In patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B or C, score of 7 or greater) and in patients with decompensated liver disease. In combination with thioridazine, medicinal products that strongly or moderately induce CYP3A, medicinal products that strongly or moderately inhibit CYP3A, medicinal products that strongly inhibit organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATP) 1B1

Precautions: Asunaprevir should not be administered as monotherapy.

Interactions

ASUNAPREVIR has interactions with medications that moderate or potent inducers and inhibitors of CYP3A, as well as medications that strongly inhibit organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATP) 1B1

ATAZANAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4266.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Atazanavir sulfate equivalent to 300 mg of atazanavir. Container with 30 capsules.	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. 300 mg once daily, taken with food.
010.000.4267.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Atazanavir sulfate equivalent to 200 mg of atazanavir. Container with 60 capsules.		Oral. 400 mg once daily, taken with food.

Generalities

Azapeptide protease inhibitor.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Headache, insomnia, peripheral neuroleptic symptoms, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dyspepsia, nausea, vomiting, jaundice, asthenia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

With rifampicin, its plasma concentrations decrease; Cisapride, lovastatin and simvastatin increase their adverse effects when combined with atazanavir.

AZITHROMYCIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1969.00 010.000.1969.01	TABLET Each tablet contains: Azithromycin dihydrate equivalent to 500 mg azithromycin Package with 3 tablets. Package with 4 tablets.	Infections caused by sensitive germs.	Oral. Adults: 500 mg every 24 hours.

010.000.6308.01 010.000.6308.02	Each tablet contains: Azithromycin dihydrate equivalent to 250 mg azithromycin Container with 6 tablets Container with 9 tablets		

Generalities

It exerts its mechanism of action by inhibiting the protein synthesis of bacteria by binding to the P site of the subunit. ribosomal 50's, thus avoiding peptide translocation reactions.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, loose stools, abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and flatulence.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug or to any of the macrolide antibiotics.
Precautions: In patients with QT prolongation and arrhythmias.

Interactions

Ergotism has been precipitated by simultaneous administration of some macrolide antibiotics. Likewise, these antibiotics alter the microbial metabolism of digoxin in the intestine in some patients. Do not take simultaneously with antacids. Together with other macrolides, they can cause drug interactions by reducing their hepatic metabolism by P450 enzymes.

BENZYLPENICILINE SODIUM CRYSTALLINE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1921.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Crystalline benzylpenicillin sodium equivalent to 1,000,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Container with a vial, with or without 2 mL of diluent.	Bacterial infections sensitive gram positive.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 1.2 to 24 million/day divided every 4 hours depending on the case. Children: 25,000 to 300,000 IU/kg body weight/day divided every 4 hours as appropriate.
010.000.1933.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Crystalline benzylpenicillin sodium equivalent to 5,000,000 IU of benzylpenicillin. Container with a vial.		

Generalities

Inhibits microbial cell wall synthesis during active multiplication.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock, glossitis, fever, pain at the injection site.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

With probenecid, the plasma concentration of penicillins increases. Cross sensitivity with cephalosporins and other penicillins. With non-steroidal analgesics, the half-life of penicillins increases.

BICTEGRAVIR / EMTRICITABINE / TENOFOVIR / ALAFENAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage

010.000.6203.00	TABLET Bictegravir sodium 52.5 mg equivalent to 50 mg of bictagravir. Emtricitabine 200 mg. Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate 28 mg equivalent to 25 mg of tenofovir alafenamide. Box with a bottle with 30 tablets.	Treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults who have no history of antiretroviral treatment or replace the current antiretroviral regimen in those who are virologically suppressed (HIV-1 RNA less than 50 copies per mL) on a stable antiretroviral regimen of at least at least 3 months with no history of treatment failure and no known substitutions associated with individual component resistance. with to their	Oral Adults One tablet every 24 hours

Generalities

Bictegravir is an inhibitor of the HIV-1 integrase transfer chain. Emtricitabine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor and a 2'deoxytidine nucleoside analogue. Tenofovir alafenamide is a prodrug of tenofovir phosphonoamidate, a cell-permeable nucleotide analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor with increased plasma stability and intracellular activation.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, headache, fatigue, abnormal dreams, dizziness, insomnia, vomiting, flatulence, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, rash, depression.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to the active ingredients or any of the excipients.

Coadministration with drugs that are strong inducers of CYP3A and UGT1A1, such as rifampicin or St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum), may significantly decrease bictegravir plasma concentrations, which may lead to loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance; consequently, concomitant administration is contraindicated.

Discontinuation of treatment with bictegravir/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide in patients co-infected with HIV/HBV may be associated with severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis, so they should be closely monitored with clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months thereafter. to discontinue treatment. Patients with pre-existing liver dysfunction demonstrate a higher frequency of alterations in liver function during combination antiretroviral therapy and should be monitored; If there is evidence of worsening liver disease in such patients, discontinuation of treatment should be considered. Weight and metabolic alterations, mitochondrial dysfunction in utero, inflammatory immune reconstitution syndrome, opportunistic infections, osteonecrosis and nephrotoxicity may appear during antiretroviral treatment.

Interactions

It should not be administered with other antiretroviral drugs for HIV-1 infection.

Coadministration with some of the following medications is contraindicated due to the potential for serious or life-threatening adverse reactions or loss of virologic response and possible resistance: Rifampicin, rifabutin, rifapentine, atazanavir, atazanavir/cobicistat, boceprevir, carbamazepine , oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, sucralfate. Bictegravir/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide should be administered at least 2 hours before iron supplements, or taken together with food.

CASPOFUNGIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5313.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Caspofungin acetate equivalent to 50 mg of caspofungin. Container with vial bottle with powder	Deep mycoses due to: Aspergillosis. Candidiasis. Histoplasmosis.	Intravenous infusion (60 min). Adults: Initial dose of 70 mg on the first day followed by 50 mg daily, depending on response clinic. Administer diluted in solutions

	for 10.5 mL (5 mg/mL).		IVs packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.5314.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Caspofungin acetate equivalent to 70 mg of caspofungin. Container with vial bottle with powder for 10.5 mL (7 mg/mL).		

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of the fungal cell wall.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Pulmonary edema, blood dyscrasia, hypercalcemia, hepatoxicity, fever, nausea, vomiting, headache, diarrhea and anemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Caution: Liver dysfunction.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

CEPHALOTHIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5256.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Cephalothin sodium equivalent to 1 g of cephalothin. Container with a vial and 5 mL of diluent.	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 500 mg to 2 g every 4 to 6 hours. Maximum dose: 12 g/day. Children: Intravenous: 20 to 30 mg/kg of body weight every 4 or 6 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Second generation cephalosponin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypersensitivity reactions, pseudomembranous colitis, phlebitis, thrombophlebitis, nephrotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid

CEFIXIMA

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Cefixime trihydrate equivalent to cefixime 200 mg.	Infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria	Oral Adults: 400 mg single dose per day, the duration depends on the severity of the condition. Children: 8 mg/kg body weight, single dose per day, duration depends on the severity of the condition.

010.000.6342.01 010.000.6342.02 010.000.6342.03	Cardboard box with 10 capsules Cardboard box with 12 capsules Cardboard box with 20 capsules Each capsule contains: Cefixime trihydrate equivalent to cefixime 400 mg.		
010.000.6343.01 010.000.6343.02 010.000.6343.03 010.000.6343.04 010.000.6343.05	Cardboard box with 5 capsules Cardboard box with 6 capsules Cardboard box with 10 capsules Cardboard box with 14 capsules Cardboard box with 20 capsules		
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL of suspension contains: Cefixime 100 mg		
010.000.6344.00	Bottle with powder to reconstitute 50 mL, with dosing pipette.		
010.000.6344.01	Bottle with powder to reconstitute 100 mL, with dosing pipette.		

Generalities

It exerts its antibacterial action through the inhibition of the synthesis of the bacterial wall, by inhibiting transpeptidases, which prevents the normal formation of the bacterial wall, causing the lysis and death of the microorganism.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to cephalosporins or other beta-lactam antibiotics
Precautions: Renal and liver failure.

Interactions

Nephrotoxic substances such as aminoglycosides, colistin, polymyxin, vancomycin, or potent diuretics may increase the risk of deterioration of renal function with concomitant use.
Cefixime decreases the immune response to the typhoid vaccine; you should wait 24 hours after the last dose of the antibiotic to apply the vaccine.

CEFEPIMA (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION The vial contains: Cefepime monohydrate hydrochloride equivalent to 500 mg of cefepime.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intravenous or intramuscular. Adults: One or two grams every 8 to 12 hours, for 7 to 10 days.
010.000.5284.00	Container with a vial and vial with 5 mL of diluent.		Children: 50 mg/kg body weight, every 8 or 12 hours, maximum 2 g per dose.
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Cefepime monohydrate hydrochloride equivalent to 1 g of cefepime.		
010.000.5295.00	Container with a vial and vial with 3 mL of diluent.		
010.000.5295.01	Container with a vial and vial with 10 mL of diluent.		

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Second generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Headache, nausea, allergic reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Caution: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CEFOTAXIME (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Cefotaxime sodium equivalent to 1 g of cefotaxime.	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 1 to 2 g every 6 to 8 hours. Maximum dose: 12 g/day. Children: 50 mg/kg body weight/day. Administer every 8 or 12 hours.
010.000.1935.00	Container with a vial and 4 mL of diluent.		

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Third generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, injection site pain, rash, kidney dysfunction.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CEFPIROMA (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION The vial with powder contains: Cefpirome sulfate equivalent to 2 g of cefpirome.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intravenous. Adults: One or two grams every 12 hours, maximum dose 4 g/day.
010.000.5311.00	Container with a vial and a vial with 20 mL of diluent.		

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Second generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Angioedema, bronchospasm, rash, urticaria, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, neutropenia, in

occasions agranulocytosis, phlebitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CEFTAZIDIME (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4254.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Ceftazidime pentahydrate equivalent to 1 g of ceftazidime. Container with a vial and 3 mL of diluent.	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intramuscular, intravenous. Adults: 1 g every 8 to 12 hours, up to 6 g/day. Children: 1 month to 12 years 30 to 50 mg/kg body weight every 8 hours. Neonates: 30 mg/kg body weight each 12 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Third generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Angioedema, bronchospasm, rash, urticaria, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, neutropenia, sometimes agranulocytosis, phlebitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CEFTOLOZANE/ TAZOBACTAM (Reserve)

Clue	Description	Indications In	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6198.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Ceftolozane Sulfate equivalent to 1000.00 mg of Ceftolozane Tazobactam sodium equivalent to 500.0 mg Tazobactam Container with 10 vials.	combination with Metronidazole for the treatment of Complicated Intra-abdominal Infections (IIAc) caused by Pseudomona aeruginosa.	Intravenous 18 years or older: 1.5 grams (1 g of cephthalozane sulfate and 0.5 g of tazobactam sodium) injected every 8 hours, by intravenous infusion for 1 hour, in patients with creatinine clearance (DCr/CrCL)>50mL/min. of Duration of treatment from 4 to 14 days. In combination with 500 mg of intravenous metronidazole, every 8 hours.

Generalities

Ceftolozane belongs to the cephalosporin type antibiotics. It exerts its bactericidal activity by binding to important penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs), producing an inhibition of the bacterial cell wall that triggers subsequent cell death. It is an inhibitor of PBPs from P. aeruginosa (e.g., PBP1b, PBP1c and PBP3) and E.
coli (e.g. PBP3).

Tazobactam is a beta-lactam, structurally related to penicillin. It is a multiple lactamase inhibitor.

Class A molecules, including CTX M, SHV and TEM enzymes.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, pyrexia, hypokalemia, anxiety, insomnia, thrombocytosis, anemia and hypotension.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the components of the formula, hypersensitivity to any beta-lactam antibiotic, cephalosporin or carbapenems, pregnancy, breastfeeding and children under 18 years of age.

Precautions: Dosage should be adjusted based on renal function.

Interactions

No significant drug interactions are anticipated with substrates, inhibitors and inducers of cytochrome P450 enzymes.

CEFTRIAXONE (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Ceftriaxone sodium equivalent to 1 g of ceftriaxone. Container with a vial and 10 mL of diluent.	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 1 to 2 g every 12 hours, without exceeding 4 g/day. Children: 50 to 75 mg/kg body weight/day, each 12 hours.
010.000.1937.00			

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Third generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Angioedema, bronchospasm, rash, urticaria, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, neutropenia, sometimes agranulocytosis, phlebitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CEFUROXIME (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	SOLUTION OR SUSPENSION INJECTABLE Each vial with powder contains: Cefuroxime sodium equivalent to 750 mg of cefuroxime. Container with a vial and container with 3 mL of diluent. Container with a vial and container with 5 mL of diluent. Container with a vial and container with 10 mL of diluent.	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 750 mg to 1.5 g every 8 hours. Children: 50 to 100 mg/kg body weight/day. Diluted dose every 8 hours.
010.000.5264.00			
010.000.5264.01			
010.000.5264.02			

Generalities

Inhibits cell wall synthesis. Third generation cephalosporin.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Angioedema, bronchospasm, rash, urticaria, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, neutropenia, sometimes agranulocytosis, phlebitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

With furosemide and aminoglycosides, the risk of kidney injury increases. Its plasma concentration is increased with probenecid.

CIPROFLOXACIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4258.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Every 5 milliliters contains: Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to 250 mg ciprofloxacin or Ciprofloxacin 250 mg Container with microspheres with 5 g and container with diluent with 93 mL.	Pulmonary exacerbation of cystic fibrosis associated with infection Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Oral. Adults: 250 to 500 mg every 12 hours. Children: 20 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours. Maximum dose 1,500 mg.
010.000.4259.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Lactate or ciprofloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to 200 mg of ciprofloxacin. Container with 100 mL.	Infections produced by sensitive gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Intravenous. Adults: 250 to 750 mg every 12 hours depending on case. Children: its use is not recommended.

Generalities

It inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase, preventing replication in sensitive bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache, convulsions, tremors, nausea, diarrhea, rash, oral candidiasis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to quinolones, breastfeeding and children. Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

Antacids reduce oral absorption. Probenecid increases plasma levels of ciprofloxacin. With theophylline, adverse reactions in the nervous system increase.

CLARITHROMYCIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6278.00	SUSPENSION The bottle with granules contains: clarithromycin 2.50 g Container with a 60 mL bottle	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Oral. Recommended daily dose is 7.5 mg/kg twice a day, for a maximum of 500 mg twice a day.

Generalities

Inhibits protein synthesis

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, diarrhea, urticaria, headache.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Liver and kidney failure.

Interactions

Increases the effects of terfenadine, carbamazepine, cisapride, digoxin, ergotamine, theophylline, zidovudine and triazolam.

CLINDAMICIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1973.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Clindamycin phosphate equivalent to 300 mg of clindamycin. Vial container with 2 mL.	Bacterial infections gram positive and sensitive anaerobic bacteria.	Intravenous or intramuscular. Adults: 300 to 900 mg every 8 or 12 hours. Maximum dose: 2.7 g/day. Children: Neonates: 15 to 20 mg/kg body weight/ day every 6 hours. From one month to one year: 20 to 40 mg/ kg body weight/day every 6 hours.
010.000.1976.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each bottle contains: Clindamycin phosphate equivalent to 900 mg of clindamycin. Container with 50 mL.		Intravenous. Adults: 900 mg every 8 hours. Children over 1 month of age: 20-40 mg/kg/day, divided every 6 to 8 hours. Children under 1 month: 15-20 mg/kg/day, divided every 6 to 8 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, hypersensitivity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Precautions: Ulcerative colitis and liver failure.

Interactions

Its effect is antagonized by the use of chloramphenicol and erythromycin. Increases the effect of muscle relaxants. With kaolin its absorption decreases.

CHLORAMPHENICOL(Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1992.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Chloramphenicol sodium succinate equivalent to 1 g of chloramphenicol. Package with a 5 mL vial with diluent.	Typhoid fever. Gram negative infections.	Intramuscular, Intravenous. Adults and children: 50 to 100 mg/kg body weight/day, dilute dose every 6 hours. Maximum dose 4 g/day.

Generalities

Inhibits protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, confusion; aplastic anemia, “gray syndrome” in newborns.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Liver injury.

Interactions

The concomitant use of chloramphenicol with barbiturates, coumarins, sulfonylureas and diphenylhydantoin increases the effects of all the drugs listed. The use of paracetamol increases the concentration of the drug.

COLISTIMETHATE (Reserve)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION	Infections caused by multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria susceptible to colistin.	Intravenous or Intramuscular.
	Each vial with lyophilisate contains:		Adults and people over 12 years of age: 2.5 – 5 mg/kg body weight per day, divided into 2 to 4 doses.
	Colistimethate sodium equivalent to 150 mg colistimethate		In obese people, calculate the dose according to ideal weight. The dose is adjusted in the presence of renal dysfunction.
010.000.5865.00	Container with a vial bottle with freeze-dried.		

Generalities

Colistimethate, also called Colistimethate sodium, Colistin sodium methanesulfate or Colistin sodium sulfometate, is a stable form of Polymyxin E, a peptide antibiotic with activity against gram-negative bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Reversible renal toxicity upon discontinuation of treatment; Temporary and reversible neurotoxicity (paresthesias, dizziness, ataxia).

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the Drug.
Precautions: The maximum daily dose should not exceed 5mg/kg/day in people with normal renal function. Adjust dose according to creatinine clearance.

Interactions

Since the nephro- and neurotoxic effects may be additive, the concurrent or sequential use of Colistimethate with other drugs with a similar toxicity profile such as aminoglycosides, amphotericin B, capreomycin, methoxyflurane, polymyxin B, vancomycin, should be avoided as far as possible. possible.
Agents that produce neuromuscular blockade, such as tubecurarine, succinylcholine, decamethonium, enhance the blocking effect of colistimethate sodium, so they should be used with caution.

DARUNAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection.	Oral
	Each tablet contains:		Adults:
	Darunavir ethanolate equivalent to 600 mg of darunavir.		600 mg, administered with 100 mg ritonavir, every 12 hours, take with food.
010.000.4289.00	Package with 60 tablets.		
	Tablet		
	Each tablet contains:		
	Darunavir 600 mg		
010.000.4289.01	Package with 60 tablets.		

010.000.5860.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Darunavir ethanolate equivalent to 400 mg of darunavir. Package with 60 tablets.	Patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, with experience with antiretroviral treatment and without mutations for Darunavir.	Oral Adults: 800 mg, administered with 100 mg ritonavir, every 24 hours, take with food
010.000.5860.01	Tablet Each tablet contains: Darunavir 400 mg Package with 60 tablets.		
010.000.5861.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Darunavir ethanolate equivalent to 75 mg darunavir. Package with 480 tablets.	Patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection.	Oral Children: 6 to <18 years of age The dose is determined according to the patient's body weight in kilograms (Kg): ≥ 20 to < 30Kg: 375 mg of darunavir with 50 mg ritonavir every 12 hours. ≥ 30 to < 40Kg: 450 mg of darunavir with 60 mg ritonavir every 12 hours. ≥ 40Kg: Dose similar to that of adults. 600 mg darunavir with 100 mg ritonavir every 12 hours. Administered with food.
010.000.5862.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Darunavir ethanolate equivalent to 150 mg darunavir. Package with 240 tablets.		

Generalities

It is an HIV-1 protease inhibitor. selectively inhibits the partitioning of Gag-Pol polyproteins encoded by HIV in cells infected with the virus, thus preventing the formation of mature infectious virus particles.

Risk in Pregnancy x

Adverse effects

Headache, diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, constipation, hypertriglyceridemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: It should not be co-administered with medications that are highly dependent on CYP3A4 for clearance due to increased plasma concentrations that are associated with serious life-threatening adverse reactions (narrow therapeutic range), such as astemizole, terfenadine, midazolam, triazolam. , cisapride, pimozide and the “ergot” alkaloids (ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, ergonovine and methylergonovine).

Interactions

The co-administration of darunavir and ritonavir and drugs metabolized mainly by CYP3A4 increase their plasma concentration, prolonging their therapeutic effect and increasing adverse reactions.

DARUNAVIR/ COBICISTAT

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6098.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Darunavir ethanolate equivalent to 800 mg of darunavir. Cobicistat in silicon dioxide equivalent to 150 mg of cobicistat. Package with 30 tablets.	In combination with others antiretroviral agents, for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in adults with prior antiretroviral treatment without mutations associated with resistance to darunavir.	Oral. Adults: One tablet every 24 hours.

Generalities

Darunavir is an inhibitor of the dimerization and catalytic activity of the HIV-1 protease. It selectively inhibits the cleavage of HIV polyproteins encoded by Gag-Pol in cells infected by the virus, preventing

then the formation of mature infectious virus particles.
Cobicistat is based on the inhibition mechanism of the CYP3A subfamily. Inhibition of the CYP3A-mediated metabolism of cobicistat enhances the systemic exposure of CYP3A substrates, such as darunavir, where bioavailability is limited and half-life is shortened by CYP3A-dependent metabolism.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, diarrhea, flatulence, nausea, vomiting, headache, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the drugs.
Precautions: Darunavir and cobicistat are both inhibitors of the cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) isoform.
Darunavir/cobicistat should not be coadministered with medications that are highly dependent on CYP3A for clearance and for which increased plasma concentrations are associated with serious events and/or
life-threatening (narrow therapeutic index). These medications include alfuzosin, astemizole,
cisapride, colchicine (in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment), dronedarone, lovastatin, oral midazolam, pimozide, ergot alkaloids (eg, dihydroergotamine, ergotamine, ergonovine and methylergonovine), ranolazine, sildenafil (when used for treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension), simvastatin, terfenadine, and triazolam.

Coadministration of darunavir/cobicistat with CYP3A inducers may lead to lower darunavir and cobicistat exposures and potential loss of darunavir efficacy and possible resistance. Patients taking darunavir/cobicistat should not use products containing carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampicin, or St. John's wort.

Interactions

Coadministration of darunavir/cobicistat with drugs primarily metabolized by CYP2D6 and/or CYP3A may result in increased plasma concentrations of such drugs, which could increase or prolong their therapeutic effect and adverse events.

DICLOXACILLIN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1928.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Dicloxacillin sodium equivalent to 250 mg. of dicloxacillin. Container vial and 5 mL of diluent.	Bacterial infections sensitive gram positive.	Intravenous or intramuscular. Adults and children over 40 kg: 250 to 500 mg every 6 hours. Children: Neonates: 5 to 8 mg/kg body weight/day, divide dose every 6 hours. Children 1 month to 10 years: 25 to 50 mg/kg body weight/day, administer divided doses every 6 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial wall.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis. Mild allergic reactions (skin rash, itching, etc.).
Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis, serum sickness), interstitial nephritis, neutropenia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to penicillins.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

Acetylsalicylic acid increases its concentration. Tetracyclines can antagonize its bactericidal action.

DIDANOSINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE WITH GRANULES WITH ENTERIC LAYER	Adult patients and children with HIV infection, in combination with others	Oral. Adults and children:

010.000.5321.00	Each capsule with enteric-coated granules contains: Didanosine 200 mg. Container with 30 capsules.	antiretrovirals.	With more than 60 kg of body weight: 400 mg every 24 hours. With less than 60 kg body weight: 250 mg every 24 hours
010.000.5322.00	CAPSULE WITH GRANULES WITH ENTERIC LAYER Each capsule with enteric-coated granules contains: Didanosine 250 mg. Container with 30 capsules.		
010.000.5323.00	CAPSULE WITH GRANULES WITH ENTERIC LAYER Each capsule with enteric-coated granules contains: Didanosine 400 mg. Container with 30 capsules.		

Generalities

Reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Peripheral neuropathy, dizziness, abdominal pain, constipation, hepatitis, pancreatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Precautions: Liver and kidney dysfunction and pregnancy.

Interactions

Its effect decreases with antacids. Decreases the effectiveness of ciprofloxacin, itraconazole and dapsone when used simultaneously.

DOLUTEGRAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6010.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Dolutegravir sodium equivalent to 50 mg dolutegravir. Package with 30 tablets.	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV-1), in combination with other antiretrovirals	Oral. Adults and people over 12 years of age: 50 mg once a day.
010.000.6318.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Dolutegravir sodium 10.5 mg equivalent to 10 mg of Dolutegravi Container with 30 tablets	Treatment against Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-1) infection, in combination with other antiretrovirals in children over 6 years of age.	Oral Patients > 6 years of age follow the following recommendations: • 15 kg to < 20 Kg: 20 mg day (taken like two 10 mg tablets) • 20 kg to < 30 kg: 25 mg per day • 30 kg to < 40 kg: 35 mg daily (taken as one 25 mg and one 10 mg tablet) • 40 kg or more: 50 mg once a day
010.000.6319.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Dolutegravir sodium 26.3 mg equivalent to 25 mg of Dolutegravir Container with 30 tablets		

Generalities

Dolutegravir inhibits HIV integrase by binding to the active site of the integrase and blocking the strand transfer step of retroviral deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) integration, which is essential for the HIV replication cycle: Abacavir and Lamivudine are nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), and are potent and selective inhibitors of HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Pediatric population: Based on the limited data available in children and adolescents (6 to less than 18 years of age), no additional types of adverse reactions other than those observed in the adult population were observed.
Insomnia, abnormal dreams, depression, headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, upper abdominal pain, rash, pruritus, fatigue, increased alanine aminotransferase and/or aspartate aminotransferase, increased creatine phosphokinase.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Dolutegravir is contraindicated in combination with dofetilide or pilsicainide. Dolutegravir is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to Dolutegravir or any of the excipients. Dolutegravir should not be used in children under 6 years of age.
Precautions: The decision to use Dolutegravir in the presence of resistance to integrase inhibitors should take into account that the activity of Dolutegravir is considerably compromised in viral strains with the 4 mutations Q148+> secondary mutations of G140A/C/S, E1138A/K /T, L741. The extent to which dolutegravir provides additional efficacy in the presence of such resistance to integrase inhibitors is uncertain. In HIV-infected patients who have severe immune deficiency at the time of initiating combination antiretroviral therapy (CART), an inflammatory reaction to latent or asymptomatic opportunistic pathogens may occur and cause serious clinical conditions or worsening of symptoms. Patients should be advised that Dolutegravir or any other antiretroviral treatment does not cure HIV infection. Therefore, patients should remain under close clinical observation by physicians with experience in the treatment of these diseases.

associated with HIV.
Although the etiology is considered to be multifactorial (including use of corticosteroids, bisphosphonates, alcohol consumption, severe immunosuppression, high body mass index), cases of osteonecrosis have been reported in patients with advanced HIV infection and/or prolonged exposure. to TARC. Patients should be advised to
Consult your doctor if you experience joint discomfort or pain, joint stiffness, or difficulty moving.

Interactions

Factors that decrease dolutegravir exposure should be avoided in the presence of resistance to integrase inhibitors. This includes concomitant administration with medicinal products that reduce exposure to dolutegravir (for example: magnesium/ aluminium-containing antacids, iron and calcium supplements, multivitamin preparations and inducing agents, etravirine (without boosted protease inhibitors), tipranavir/ritonavir, rifampicin, St. John's wort, and certain antiepileptic medications).

DOLUTEGRAVIR / ABACAVIR / LAMIVUDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Dolutegravir sodium equivalent to 50 mg dolutegravir. Abacavir sulfate equivalent to 600 mg of abacavir. Lamivudine 300 mg	Treatment of adults and adolescents older than 12 years of age infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and weighing at least 40 kg.	Oral. Adults and adolescents over 12 years of age and weighing at least 40 kg: One tablet once a day.
010.000.6108.00	Container with 30 tablets		

Generalities

Dolutegravir inhibits HIV integrase by binding to the active site of the integrase and blocking the strand transfer step of retroviral deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) integration, which is essential for the HIV replication cycle.

Abacavir and Lamivudine are nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), and are potent and selective inhibitors of HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Anorexia, insomnia, abnormal dreams, depression, headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, upper abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, gastroesophageal reflux, dyspepsia, rash, rash, pruritus, alopecia, arthralgias, muscle pain, fatigue, fever, lethargy.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs.
Precautions: Fever and/or rash, lactic acidosis/severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, mitochondrial dysfunction, immune reconstitution syndrome, patients co-infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV), opportunistic infections, HIV transmission, myocardial infarction, osteonecrosis, resistance to the medicine, effects on the ability to drive and use machines.

Interactions

Dolutegravir, Abacavir, Lamivudine should not be administered concomitantly with other medicines containing any of the same active ingredients. Because the recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily in patients taking etravirine (without boosted protease inhibitors), efavirenz, nevirapine, rifampicin, tipranavir/ritonavir, carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and St. John's wort. The use of Dolutegravir, Abacavir, Lamivudine is not recommended in patients taking these medications. Dolutegravir should not be coadministered with antacids containing polyvalent cations. It is recommended to administer Dolutegravir, Abacavir, Lamivudine two hours before or six hours after consuming such agents. It is recommended to administer Dolutegravir, Abacavir, Lamivudine two hours before or six hours after taking calcium or iron supplements, or alternatively, administer them with food. Dolutegravir increases metformin concentrations. A dose adjustment of metformin should be considered when initiating and discontinuing coadministration of dolutegravir with metformin to maintain glycemic control.

DORAVIRIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6320.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Doravirine…….100 mg Box with bottle with 30 Tablets.	Treatment of HIV-1 infection	According to the Management Guide Antiretroviral for People with HIV (CONASIDA)

Generalities

Antiretroviral of the class of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) of HIV-1.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

The most frequently reported adverse reactions are nausea and headache.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the components of the formula. Co-administration with medications that are potent inducers of cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A enzymes. Such as, among others, the following: carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampin, rifapentine, St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum), mitotane, enzalutamine and lumacaftor.

Precautions: Although effective viral suppression with antiretroviral treatment has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of sexual transmission of HIV-1, a residual risk cannot be ruled out. Precautions should be taken to prevent transmission in accordance with national guidelines.

Interactions

Caution should be used when prescribing with drugs that may reduce doravirine exposure.

DORAVIRIN / LAMIVUDINE / TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6321.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Doravirine……100 mg Lamivudine…… 300 mg Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate...300 mg Box with bottle with 30 tablets.	Treatment of HIV-1 infection	According to the Management Guide Antiretroviral for People with HIV (CONASIDA)

Generalities

Antiretroviral of the class of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) of HIV-1.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

The most frequently reported adverse reactions are nausea and headache.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients included in the formula. Co-administration with medications that are potent inducers of cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A enzymes. such as, among others, the following: carbamazepine, oxacarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenyloin, rifampicin, rifapentine, St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum), mitotane, enzalutamide, lumacaftor.
Precautions: Although effective viral suppression with antiretroviral treatment has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of sexual transmission of HIV-1, a residual risk cannot be ruled out. Precautions should be taken to avoid transmission in accordance with national guidelines.

Interactions

Caution should be used when prescribing with drugs that may reduce doravirine exposure.

EFAVIRENZ

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4370.00	COATED TABLET Each tablet contains: Efavirenz 600 mg. Package with 30 coated tablets.	Virus infection Human Immunodeficiency (HIV), in combination with other antiretrovirals.	Oral Adults: 600 mg every 24 hours.
010.000.5298.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Efavirenz 200 mg. Container with 90 capsules.		

Generalities

It is a selective non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, dizziness, diarrhea, headache, hallucinations, abnormal dreams, fatigue, and skin rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Liver injury, psychiatric illnesses.

Interactions

It induces hepatic microsomal enzymes, therefore favoring biotransformation and reducing the plasma concentration of drugs. Adverse effects increase with terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, midazolam and triazolam.

EFAVIRENZ, EMTRICITABINE, TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5640.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Efavirenz 600 mg. Emtricitabine 200 mg. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg equivalent to 245 mg Tenofovir disoproxil. Package with 30 tablets.	Antiretroviral for the treatment of HIV-1.	Oral. Adults and people over 18 years of age: One tablet every 24 hours.
	TABLET		

010.000.5640.01	Each tablet contains: Efavirenz 600 mg. Emtricitabine 200 mg. Tenofovir disoproxil succinate 300.6 mg equivalent to 245 mg. of Tenofovir disoproxil. Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

Efavirenz is an HIV-1 NNRTI. Efavirenz noncompetitively inhibits HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (TR) and does not significantly inhibit human immunodeficiency virus-2 (HIV-2) TR or cellular deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) polymerases (ÿ, ÿ, ÿ and ÿ). Emtricitabine is a cytidine nucleoside analogue. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is converted *in vivo* to tenofovir, which is a nucleoside monophosphate (nucleotide) analogue of adenosine monophosphate.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Dizziness, nausea, abnormal dreams, erythema multiforme, rash, insomnia, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, flatulence, headache, drowsiness, asthenia, neutropenia, stupor, lethargy, amnesia, ataxia, balance disorders, dysgeusia, blurred vision, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, major depression, death by suicide, seizures, pancreatitis, lactic acidosis, renal failure and proximal renal tubolopathy, anorexia, hypophosphatemia, hyperglycemia, hypertriglyceridemia, anxiety, nightmares, insomnia, increased amylase, increased lipase serum, increased serum aspartate aminotransferase and/or increased serum alanine aminotransferase, increased transaminases, increased creatine kinase.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs. Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should not be administered concomitantly with terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, midazolam, triazolam, pimozide, bepridil or ergot alkaloids (e.g., ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, ergonovine and methylergonovine) because competition of efavirenz for cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 may cause inhibition of metabolism and create potential serious and/or life-threatening adverse effects (e.g., cardiac arrhythmias, prolonged sedation, or respiratory depression). Efavirenz significantly decreases the plasma concentrations of voriconazole which, in turn, voriconazole significantly increases the plasma concentrations of efavirenz. Because Atripla is a fixed-dose combination medication, the dose of efavirenz cannot be altered; therefore, voriconazole and Atripla should not be coadministered. Vegetable preparations containing St. John's Wort *(Hypericum perforatum)* should not be used while taking Atripla due to the risk of decreased plasma concentrations and clinical effects of efavirenz.

Precautions: Atripla should not be administered concomitantly with other medications that contain any of the same active ingredients, efavirenz, emtricitabine or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Atripla should not be administered concomitantly with other cytidine analogues such as lamivudine. Atripla should not be administered concomitantly
with adefovir dipivoxil. Concomitant administration of Atripla and didanosine is not recommended, since
Didanosine exposure increases significantly following concomitant administration with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, which may increase the risk of didanosine-related adverse reactions. Pancreatitis, lactic acidosis, in some cases fatal, have been reported rarely.

Interactions

No drug interaction studies have been performed using Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. As Atripla contains Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, any interactions that have been identified with these drugs individually may occur with Atripla.

ELVITEGRAVIR / COBICISTAT / EMTRICITABINE / TENOFOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dose*
010.000.6126.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Elvitegravir 150 mg Cobicistat 150 mg Emtricitabine 200 mg Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil Package with 30 tablets.	Treatment of HIV-1 infection	*According to the Handling Guide Antiretroviral Treatment for People with HIV (CONASIDA).

Generalities

Elvitegravir is an HIV-1 integrase strand transfer inhibitor. Cobicistat is an inhibitor based on a

mechanism of cytochrome 9450 (CYP) enzymes of the CYP3A family. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is converted *in vivo* to tenofovir, an acyclic nucleoside phosphonate analog of 5'adenosine monophosphate. Emtricitabine is a synthetic nucleoside analogue of cytidine.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, flatulence, nausea, ocular jaundice, fatigue, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, insomnia, abnormal dreams, rash, angioedema, lactic acidosis, hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia, dyspnea, pancreatitis, abdominal pain, rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia, hypokalemia, weakness muscle, myopathy, renal failure, acute tubular necrosis, fanconi syndrome, renal proximal tubulopathy, interstitial nephritis, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, renal failure, increased creatinine, proteinuria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the drugs.
Precautions: Certain precautions should be considered in patients with severe lactic acidosis/hepatomegaly with steatosis, co-infected with HIV-1 and chronic hepatitis B virus, deteriorating or new-onset renal failure, with decreases in bone mineral density, immune reconstitution syndrome or with renal failure. Use of
other antiretroviral products.

Interactions

Do not use together with acid-reducing agents, antiarrhythmics, antibacterial agents (8clarithromycin, telithromycin), warfarin, antiepileptics, antidepressants (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and tricyclic antidepressants), antifungals (itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole), colchicine, rifabutin, rifapentine , beta blockers, calcium channel antagonists, dexamethasone, fluticasone, endothelin receptor antagonists, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, hormonal contraceptives, immunosuppressants, salmeterol, neuroleptics, phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors, sedatives/sleeping pills.

ELVITEGRAVIR / COBICISTAT / EMTRICITABINE / TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	*Rout of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Elvitegravir 150 mg Cobicistat 150 mg Emtricitabine 200 mg Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate 11.2 mg equivalent to 10 mg tenofovir alafenamide	Treatment of HIV-1 infection	*According to the Handling Guide Antiretroviral Treatment for People with HIV (CONASIDA).
010.000.6161.00	Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

Eltegravir is an HIV-I integrase strand transfer inhibitor. Cobicistat is a mechanism-based inhibitor of cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes of the CYP3A family. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is converted in vivo to tenofovir, an acyclic nucleoside phosphate (nucleotide) analogue of 5'adenosine monophosphate. Emtricitabine is a cytidine nucleoside analogue.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, flatulence, nausea, ocular jaundice, fatigue, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, insomnia, abnormal dreams, rash, angioedema, lactic acidosis, hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia, dyspnea, pancreatitis, abdominal pain, rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia, hypokalemia, weakness muscle, myopathy, renal failure, acute tubular necrosis, Fanconi syndrome, renal proximal tubulopathy, interstitial nephritis (including acute cases), nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, renal failure, increased creatinine, proteinuria, polyuria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the drugs.
Precautions: Certain precautions should be considered in patients with severe lactic acidosis/hepatomegaly with steatosis, co-infected with HIV-I and chronic hepatitis N virus, deteriorating or new onset renal failure, with decreases in bone mineral density, immune reconstitution syndrome or renal failure. Use of other antiretroviral products.

Interactions

It should not be administered with other antiretroviral drugs for HIV-I infection. Do not use together with acid-reducing agents, antiarrhythmics, antibacterials (clarithromycin, telithromycin), warfarin, antiepileptics,

antidepressants (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and tricyclic antidepressants), antifungals (itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole), colchicine, rifaburin, rifapentine, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, dexamethasone, fluticasone, endothelin receptor antagonists, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, hormonal contraceptives, immunosuppressants, salmeterol, neuroleptics, phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors, sedatives/sleeping pills.

EMTRICITABINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4276.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Emtricitabine 200 mg. Container with 30 capsules.	Virus infection Human Immunodeficiency (HIV).	Oral. Adults over 18 years of age: 200 mg every 24 hours.

Generalities

Reverse transcriptase inhibitor incorporated into viral DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Lactic acidosis, hepatomegaly, hepatotoxicity, neutropenia, rash, diarrhea, headache, rhinitis, asthenia, cough, abdominal pain, hyperglycemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Renal failure, hepatitis, nephrotoxic agents.

Interactions

Its toxicity may increase with atazanavir and tenofovir.

EMTRICITABINE/ RILPIVIRINE/ TENOFOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6090.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Emtricitabine 200 mg Rilpivirine hydrochloride equivalent to 25 mg rilpivirine Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil Package with 30 tablets.	Indicated for use as a complete regimen for the treatment of HIV-1 infection to replace the current regimen in adults who are virologically suppressed without known mutations associated with resistance to the components of Emtricitabine/ Rilpivirine/Ten ofovir.	Oral. Adults: One tablet every 24 hours.

Generalities

Rilpivirine is a non-nucleoside diarylpyrimidine non-competitive inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase. Rilpivirine does not inhibit human cellular DNA polymerase ÿ, ÿ, or ÿ. Emtricitabine is a cytidine nucleoside analogue. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is converted in vivo to tenofovir, a monophosphatic nucleoside (nucleotide) analogue of adenosine monophosphate.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Allergic reaction, headache, dizziness, insomnia and abnormal dreams, diarrhea and nausea, amylase elevation, lipase elevation, vomiting, abdominal pain and dyspepsia, rash events (vesiculobular rash, pustular rash, maculopapular rash, rash, pruritus, urticaria) and skin discoloration, elevated creatine kinase, pain and asthenia, increased AST/ALT and hyperbilirubinemia, hyperglycemia, hypertrigleceridemia, neutropenia and immune reconstitution syndrome.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs.
Precautions: Emtricitabine, Rilpivirine, Tenofovir, Treatment should be discontinued in patients who develop clinical or laboratory signs suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity. Must be

avoid Emtricitabine, Rilpivirine, Tenofovir with concurrent or recent use of a nephrotoxic agent

Interactions

Rilpivirine, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a complete regimen for the treatment of HIV-1 infection, therefore, it should not be administered with other antiretroviral medications. Information regarding potential drug interactions with other antiretrovirals is not provided. No drug interaction studies have been performed using Rilpivirine, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Because it contains emtricitabine, rilpivirine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, any interactions that have been identified with these agents individually may occur with Rilpivirine, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

EMTRICITABINE-TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL OR EMTRICITABINE-TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE

Clue	Description	**Indications** Virus	**Route of administration and dosage**
	COATED TABLET Each coated tablet contains: Tenofovir disoproxil 245 mg o Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg. equivalent to 245 mg of Tenofovir disoproxil Emtricitabine 200 mg.	Infection Human Immunodeficiency (HIV).	Oral. Adults and people over 18 years of age: One tablet every 24 hours.
010.000.4396.00	Package with 30 coated tablets		
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Tenofovir disoproxil succinate equivalent to 245 mg of Tenofovir disoproxil Emtricitabine 200 mg		
010.000.4396.01	Container with 30 tablets		

Generalities

Combination of two nucleoside analogues, both selective inhibitors of the HIV reverse transcriptase.
Human Immunodeficiency

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, asthenia, headache, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, rash, depression, anxiety, dyspepsia, arthralgia, myalgia, insomnia, peripheral neuritis, paresthesia, cough, rhinitis, back pain, flatulence, elevation of serum creatinine, transaminases, bilirubin , alkaline phosphatase, creatine phosphokinase, lipase and amylase.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Renal or liver failure. Coinfection with HIV and hepatitis B virus. Discontinue treatment if there are signs of lactic acidosis or development of hepatomegaly.

Interactions

The combination with didanosine requires reducing the dose of the latter; The combination with atazanavir and lopinavir requires monitoring in the first weeks of treatment.

EMTRICITABINE / TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	*Rout of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate 11.2 mg equivalent to 10 mg tenofovir alafenamide Emtricitabine 200 mg	Treatment of HIV-1 infection	*In accordance with the Antiretroviral Management Guide for People with HIV (CONASIDA).
010.000.6162.00	Container with 30 tablets		

	TABLET Each tablet contains: Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate 28 mg equivalent to 25 mg tenofovir alafenamide Emtricitabine 200 mg		
010.000.6163.00	Container with 30 tablets		

Generalities

Combination of two nucleoside analogues, both selective inhibitors of the HIV reverse transcriptase.
Human Immunodeficiency.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Abdominal pain, asthenia, headache, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, rash, depression, anxiety, dyspepsia, arthralgia, myalgia, insomnia, peripheral neuritis, paresthesia, cough, rhinitis, back pain, flatulence, elevation of serum creatinine, transaminases, bilirubin , alkaline phosphatase, creatine phosphokinase, lipase and amylase.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the drugs.
Precautions: Kidney or liver failure. Co-infection with HIV and hepatitis B virus. Discontinue treatment if there are signs of lactic acidosis or development of hepatomegaly.

Interactions

The combination with didanosine requires reducing the dose of the latter; The combination with atazanavir and lopinavir requires monitoring in the first weeks of treatment.

ENFUVIRTIDA

Clue	**Description**	**Indications** Virus	**Route of administration and dosage**
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Enfuvirtide 108 mg.	Infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Subcutaneous. Adults: 90 mg (1 mL) every 12 hours. Children and adolescents from 6 to 16 years old:
010.000.4269.00	Package with 60 vials with lyophilisate and 60 vials with diluent.		2 mg/kg body weight, every 12 hours. Maximum dose 180 mg (2 mL) every 24 hours.
010.000.4269.01	Box with 60 vials with lyophilisate and 60 vials with diluent, 60 3 mL syringes, 60 1 mL syringes and 180 wipes moistened with alcohol.		

Generalities

Inhibitor of structural rearrangement of HIV-1 gp41.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Headache, peripheral neuropathy, dizziness, insomnia, depression, anxiety, cough, weight loss, anorexia, sinusitis, oral candidiasis, herpes simplex, asthenia, pruritus, myalgia, night sweats, constipation.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

ENTECAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4385.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Entecavir 0.50 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	Chronic hepatitis B.	Oral Adults: 0.5 mg every 24 hours in patients without previous exposure to antivirals and 1 mg every 24 hours in those resistant to lamivudine.
010.000.4386.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Entecavir 1 mg. Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

Guanosine nucleoside analogue with potent and selective activity against Hepatitis B Virus polymerase.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache, fatigue, dizziness, diarrhea, dyspepsia and nausea. Adverse effects increase with the concomitant administration of medications that are excreted through the kidneys.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Possible exacerbation of hepatitis after discontinuation of treatment. Adjust the dose in case of renal failure, with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL/minute, including patients with hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

Interactions

Administer two hours before or after eating. Administration together with other medications that are excreted through the kidneys or that alter kidney function may increase adverse effects.

ERTAPENEM (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4301.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Ertapenem sodium equivalent to 1 g of ertapenem. Container with a vial bottle with freeze-dried.	Infections caused by sensitive gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.	Intravenous. Adults and people over 13 years of age: 1 g every 24 hours. In adults and those over 13 years of age. Reconstitute the lyophilisate with 10 mL of water for injection or 0.9% sodium chloride solution, and immediately transfer the reconstituted solution to a bottle or bag with 50 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride solution for injection. Administer by infusion over 30 minutes. Children from 3 months to 12 years of age: 15 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours (not exceeding 1 g). In children from 3 months to 12 years. Reconstitute the lyophilisate with 10 mL of injectable water or 0.9% sodium chloride solution and immediately withdraw a volume equal to 15 mg/kg body weight (not exceeding 1 g/day) and dilute with 0.9% sodium chloride solution to a final concentration of 20 mg/mL or less. Administer by infusion over 30 minutes.

Generalities

Ertapenem binds to penicillin-binding proteins, blocking bacterial cell wall synthesis. It presents strong binding to PBP 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4 and 5, showing greater affinity for PBP 2 and PBP 3. Its action is bactericidal and has a post-anbiotic effect against Gram-positive cocci.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headache, vaginitis, phlebitis, thrombophlebitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Because lidocaine hydrochloride is used as a diluent, intramuscular administration is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to amide-type local anesthetics, in severe shock or with heart block.

Precautions: Before administering this medicine, it should be checked if there have been previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins or other beta-lactams.

Interactions

When ertapenem and probenecid are administered concurrently, probenecid competes for active tubular secretion, thereby inhibiting renal excretion of ertapenem. This causes increases in the elimination half-life (19%) and systemic exposure (25%) of ertapenem. No dosage adjustment is necessary when ertapenem and probenecid are coadministered. May decrease serum levels of valproic acid.

ETRAVIRINE

Clue	Description	**Indications** Virus	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5275.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Etravirine 100 mg. Package with 120 tablets.	Infection Human immunodeficiency type 1 (HIV-1), in patients without response to treatment with antiretrovirals, or to a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.	Oral. Adults: 200 mg every 12 hours after meals.
010.000.6074.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Etravirine 200 mg. Package with 60 tablets.		

Generalities

It is a NNRTI (non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor) of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1). Etravirine binds directly to reverse transcriptase and blocks the activities of RNA- and DNA-dependent DNA polymerase by blocking the catalytic region of the enzyme.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Rash, night sweats, thrombocytopenia, anemia, diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipidemia, anxiety, insomnia, peripheral neuropathy, headache, myocardial infarction, hypertension, gastroesophageal reflux disease, diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, flatulence , gastritis, kidney failure, fatigue.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Clinical data are limited and an increased risk of skin reactions cannot be ruled out in patients with previous cases of skin reaction associated with NNRTIs. Caution should be used in these patients, especially in case of a history of severe skin reaction to drugs. Patients who have discontinued treatment due to hypersensitivity reactions should not restart treatment with Etravirine.

Interactions

Coadministration of etravirine with drugs that induce or inhibit CYP3A4, CYP2C9, and CYP2C19 may alter the therapeutic effects or increase the adverse reactions of etravirine.

FLUCONAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Fluconazole 100 mg. Package with a vial with 50 mL (2 mg/mL).	Candidiasis. Cryptococcal meningitis.	Intravenous or oral infusion. Adults: Oral candidiasis: 200 mg on the first day; subsequent 100 mg/day for 1 to 2 weeks. Systemic candidiasis and Cryptococcal meningitis: 400 mg; subsequent 200 mg/day for 2 weeks and 10 to 12 weeks in meningitis. Children: Over 1 year: 1 to 2 mg/kg body weight/day. Systemic mycoses: 3 to 6 mg/kg body weight/day. Maximum dose: 400 mg. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.2135.00			
	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Fluconazole 100 mg. Package with 10 capsules or tablets.		
010.000.5267.00			

Generalities

It inhibits the conversion of lanosterol into ergosterol by altering the permeability of fungal cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, liver dysfunction, Stevens Johnson syndrome.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

May increase plasma concentrations of phenytoin, sulfonamides, warfarin and cyclosporine.

FOSAMPRENAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	COATED TABLET Each coated tablet contains: Fosamprenavir calcium equivalent to 700 mg of fosamprenavir.	Virus infection Human immunodeficiency (HIV) in combination with other antiretrovirals.	Oral. 1400 mg every 12 hours without combining with ritonavir, or 1400 mg every 24 hours with 200 mg ritonavir.
010.000.4278.00	Container with 60 coated tablets.		

Generalities

Fosamprenavir is the pro-drug of amprenavir. Amprenavir is a non-peptide competitive inhibitor of the HIV protease. It interferes with the ability of the viral protease to cleave precursor polyproteins necessary for viral replication.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headaches, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

Fosamprenavir should not be administered concurrently with drugs with narrow therapeutic windows and are substrates of cytochrome p450 3ª 4 (CYP 3ª 4). Coadministration may cause competitive inhibition of the metabolism of these medications and create potential for adverse events: Terfenadine, cisapride, pimozide, triazolam, midazolam, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, and methylergonovine.

GANCICLOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Ganciclovir sodium equivalent to 500 mg of ganciclovir. Container with a vial and a vial with 10 mL of diluent.	infection Cytomegalovirus.	Intravenous infusion. (60 to 90 minutes). Adults: 5 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for 10 to 21 days. Maintenance: 5 mg/kg body weight/ day for one week. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.5268.00			

Generalities

It inhibits viral DNA polymerase, incorporates into DNA and prevents its replication.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache, nausea, hematuria, rash, hallucinations, seizures, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, fever and hepatotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, active liver disease.
Precautions: Breastfeeding, kidney failure and neurological diseases.

Interactions

Increases the effect of depressants of the hematopoietic system. Imipenem increases the risk of seizures.

GENTAMICIN-COLAGEN (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	IMPLANT Each implant contains: Gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 1.3 mg. of gentamicin. Bovine tendon collagen 2.8 mg.	Concomitant treatment in soft tissue and bone infections caused by susceptible gram-negative bacteria.	Implant at the site of infection. Adults: Application according to the specialist's criteria.
010.000.4280.00	Package with 1 implant measuring 5 cm x 5 cm x 0.5 cm.		
010.000.4280.01	Package with 5 implants of 5 cm x 5 cm x 0.5 cm.		
	IMPLANT Each implant contains: Gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 1.3 mg gentamicin. Bovine tendon collagen 2.8 mg.		
010.000.4281.00	Package with 1 implant measuring 10 cm x 10 cm x 0.5 cm.		
010.000.4281.01	Package with 5 implants of 10 cm x 10 cm x 0.5 cm.		

Generalities

Sterile sponge whose objective is to locally provide high concentrations of gentamicin at the implant site, producing the elimination or prevention of local infections.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Increased secretion of serous fluid, nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and albumin.
Precautions: Concomitant use with aminoglycosides and potent diuretics.

Interactions

With beta-lactams it produces reciprocal inactivation, with neuromuscular blockers it can cause respiratory paralysis.

GLECAPREVIR / PIBRENTASVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6164.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Glecaprevir 100 mg Pibrentasvir 40 mg Package with 4 boxes, each with 7 strips with 3 tablets each.	Treatment of the virus chronic hepatitis C in adults.	Oral. Adults: Three tablets every 24 hours with food. Previously untreated (Naive)-non-cirrhotic: Genotypes 1 to 6 for 8 weeks With failure to previous treatment-non-cirrhotics: Genotypes 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 for 8 weeks. Genotype 3 for 16 weeks. With renal failure or coinfected with HIV-1, apply the same dosage guidelines.

Generalities

Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir is a fixed-dose combination of two pangenotypic direct-acting antivirals, glecaprevir (NS3/4a protease inhibitor) and pibrentasvir (NS5A inhibitor), targeting multiple stages.
of the HCV life cycle.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Transient ischemic attack, headache, fatigue, asthenia, diarrhea and nausea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the drugs.
Precautions: Cases of hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation, some with fatal outcome, have been reported during or after treatment with direct-acting antiretrovirals. All patients should be screened for HBV before starting treatment. Patients with concomitant HBV and HCV infection are at risk of reactivation and should therefore be monitored and treated according to current clinical guidelines.

The safety and efficacy of Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir have not been evaluated in patients who have received a liver transplant. In this population, treatment with Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir according to the recommended dosage should be based on an evaluation of the possible risks and benefits for each individual patient and managed in accordance with current clinical guidelines.

Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir is not recommended in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B), and is contraindicated with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C).

Interactions

Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir are inhibitors of P-glycoprotein (P-gp), breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) and organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP) 1B1/3. Coadministration with Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir may increase plasma concentrations of drugs that are substrates of P-gp (dabigatran etexilate, digoxin), BCRP (Rosuvastatin) or OATP1B1/3 (atorvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin).

GRAZOPREVIR / ELBASVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET	Treatment of	Oral.

010.000.6127.00	Grazoprevir hydrate 102.3 mg equivalent to 100.0 mg of grazoprevir Elbasvir 50.0 mg Package with 28 tablets.	chronic hepatitis C virus infection, in naive or previously treated patients, genotypes 1 or 4 in adults.	Adults: One tablet every 24 hours, with or without food. Treatment-naïve patients: Genotypes 1a or 4: 12 weeks. Genotype 1b: 12 weeks (consider 8 weeks in patients without significant fibrosis or cirrhosis). Patients with previous virological failure: Genotypes 1a or 4: 16 weeks with ribavirin. Genotype 1b: 12 weeks.

Generalities

Inhibitor of the HCV NS5A protease, which is essential for viral RNA replication and virion assembly.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Headache, nausea, fatigue, anemia, decreased hemoglobin, insomnia, dyspnea, dyspnea on exertion, dyspepsia, vomiting, pruritus, myalgia, asthenia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the components of the formula. Moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B), severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C), medications that inhibit organic cation transporter polypeptide 1B (OATP1B), medications that are potent inducers of cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A), with rifampicin, ribavirin or sofosbuvir.

Precautions: Liver function tests should be performed in the laboratory prior to therapy, at week 8 of treatment and as clinically indicated. For patients receiving 16 weeks of treatment, additional laboratory tests should be performed at week 12 of treatment. Consider discontinuing

Grazoprevir/Elbasvir if ATL levels remain persistently greater than 10 times the ULN, in the company of signs or symptoms of liver inflammation or increased conjugated bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, or INR (International Normalized Ratio).

Interactions

Grazoprevir/Elbasvir risks associated with the combination with Ribavirin and Sofosbuvir. Coadministration of Grazoprevir/ Elbasvir and OATP1B inhibitors that are known or expected to significantly increase grazoprevir plasma concentrations is contraindicated.
Concomitant use of Grazoprevir/Elbasvir and moderate strong CYP3A inducers or efavirenz may decrease or significantly increase the plasma concentrations of grazoprevir and elbasvir, and may lead to a reduction in therapeutic effect.

IMIPENEM AND CILASTATIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Imipenem monohydrate equivalent to 500 mg of imipenem. Cilastatin sodium equivalent to 500 mg of cilastatin.	Bacterial infections gram positive and gram negative sensitive.	Intravenous infusion (30 – 60 minutes). Adults: 250-1000 mg every 6-hours, maximum 4 g/day. Children
010.000.5265.00	Container with a vial		15 mg/kg body weight every 6 hours.
010.000.5265.01	Container with 25 vials.		Maximum dose per day not greater than 2 g.
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Imipenem monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg of imipenem. Cilastatin sodium equivalent to 250 mg of cilastatin.		Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.5287.00	Container with a vial.		
010.000.5287.01	Container with 25 vials.		

Generalities

Imipenem inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial wall and cilastatin prevents the enzymatic degradation of imipenem in the kidney.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Convulsions, dizziness, hypotension, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, thrombophlebitis at the injection site, own or cross hypersensitivity to penicillins or cephalosporins.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and beta-lactams.
Precautions: Kidney dysfunction.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

LAMIVUDINE

Clue	Description	**Indications** Virus	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lamivudine 150 mg. 010.000.5282.00 Package with 30 tablets. 010.000.5282.01 Package with 60 tablets.	Infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Adults and adolescents over 12 years of age: 300 mg every 24 hours or 150 mg every 12 hours. Children from 3 months to 12 years: 4 mg/kg of body weight every 12 hours, maximum 300 mg per day.
010.000.4271.00	SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Lamivudine 1 g. Container with 240 mL and dispenser.		

Generalities

Synthetic nucleoside analog that is biotransformed intracellularly into its active metabolites: 5-triphosphate and triphosphate (L-TP). It inhibits HIV reverse transcription at the end of the DNA chain.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Headache, peripheral neuropathy, paresthesias. cough, vertigo, insomnia and depression. Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dyspepsia and pancreatitis. Neutropenia, anemia and thrombocytopenia. Alopecia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Precautions: Pancreatitis and kidney damage.

Interactions

Didanosine, pentamidine, and zalcitabine may increase the risk of pancreatitis. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole may increase its side effects.

LAMIVUDINE / ZIDOVUDINE

Clue	Description	**Indications** Virus	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lamivudine 150 mg. Zidovudine 300 mg. 010.000.4268.00 Package with 60 tablets.	Infection Immunodeficiency Human.(HIV).	Oral. Adults and people over 12 years old: 150 mg every 12 hours (according to lamivudine).

Generalities

Antivirals that inhibit the reverse transcriptase enzyme, essential for DNA synthesis, in combination have a synergistic action against HIV, prolonging the increase in the number of CD4 lymphocytes and decreasing the number of viruses.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Headache, nausea, myalgia, vomiting, anorexia, hyperglycemia, pancreatitis. Zidovudine includes neutropenia, severe anemia and thrombocytopenia; Its prolonged use is associated with symptomatic myopathy.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs.
Precautions: Hematopoietic depression or decreased kidney function; Do not administer to patients with weight loss (< 50 kg), with creatinine clearance < 50 mL/min, with data suggestive of lactic acidosis or hepatotoxicity.

Interactions

Acyclovir, interferon alfa, bone marrow suppressants and cytotoxic agents may increase the toxic effect of zidovudine.

LEVOFLOXACIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each container contains: Levofloxacin hemihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of levofloxacin.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intravenous. Adults: 500 mg every 24 hours, for 7 to 14 days, depending on the type of infection.
010.000.4249.00	Container with 100 mL.		
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Levofloxacin hemihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of levofloxacin.		Oral. Adults: 500 to 750 mg every 24 hours.
010.000.4299.00	Package with 7 tablets.		
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Levofloxacin hemihydrate equivalent to 750 mg of levofloxacin.		
010.000.4300.00	Package with 7 tablets.		

Generalities

It inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase, preventing replication in sensitive bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, flatulence, abdominal pain, pruritus, rash, dyspepsia, dizziness, insomnia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to quinolones.
Precautions: Do not administer together with solutions containing magnesium.

Interactions

It can prolong the half-life of theophylline, it can increase the effects of warfarin or its derivatives, its concomitant administration with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics can increase the risk of stimulation of the central nervous system and seizures.

LINEZOLID (Reserve)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Linezolid 600 mg.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 600 mg every 12 hours, for 10 to 28 days.

010.000.4290.00	Container with 10 tablets.		Children (5 years or older): 10 mg/kg every 12 hours, maximum dose 600 mg every 12 hours, for 10 to 28 days.
010.000.4291.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Linezolid 200 mg. Container with bag with 300 mL.		Intravenous infusion. Adults: 600 mg in 30-120 minutes every 12 hours, for 10 to 28 days. Children (5 years or older): 10 mg/kg every 12 hours, maximum dose 600 mg every 12 hours, for 10 to 28 days.

Generalities

Bactericidal and bacteriostatic that acts on the 50s subunit, interfering with protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Thrombocytopenia, pseudomembranous colitis, leukopenia, pancytopenia, anemia, neuropathy, diarrhea, headache, nausea, vaginal candidiasis, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Precautions: Pheochromocytoma, carcinoid syndrome.

Interactions

With tramadol and paracetamol the risk of carcinoid syndrome increases.

LOPINAVIR-RITONAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5276.00	SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Lopinavir 8.0 g. Ritonavir 2.0 g. Amber bottle container with 160 mL and dispenser.	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Adults: 400 mg/100 mg every 12 hours, with food. Maximum dose of 400 mg/100 mg every 12 hours.
010.000.5288.00	Tablet Each tablet contains: Lopinavir 200 mg. Ritonavir 50 mg. Package with 120 tablets.		Children: 300 mg/75 mg/m2 body surface, every 12 hours.
010.000.5286.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lopinavir 100 mg. Ritonavir 25 mg. Package with 60 tablets.		Oral. Children from 6 months to 18 years of age: 200 mg/50 mg/ 0.6 ≤ 0.9 m2 of body surface, every 12 hours. 300 mg/75 mg/ 0.9 ≤ < 1.4 m2 of body surface, every 12 hours. 400 mg/100 mg/ 1.4 ≤ m2 of body surface, every 12 hours.

Generalities

Coformulation of HIV-1 and HIV-2 protease inhibitors.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, perioral paresthesia, dysgeusia, nausea, headache, myalgia, insomnia, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Do not administer together with benzodiazepines, ergotamine derivatives, neuroleptics,

medications that act on intestinal motility, nor with antihistamines.

Interactions

Increases plasma concentration with phosphodiesterase inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, statins and immunosuppressants. Concomitant administration with drugs that induce CYP3A reduces their therapeutic effects.

MARAVIROC

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Maraviroc 150 mg.	Patients with HIV/AIDS multiresistant to other antiretrovirals and with demonstrated tropism for CCR-5.	Oral. Adults: 150 or 300 mg every 12 hours, based on the medications that are co-administered to each patient.
010.000.5324.00	Package with 60 tablets.		
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Maraviroc 300 mg.		
010.000.5325.00	Package with 60 tablets.		

Generalities

Maraviroc selectively binds to the human chemokine CCR5 co-receptor, preventing CCR5-tropic HIV-1 from entering target cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Dyspepsia, dysgeusia and rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the medication.
Precautions: Maraviroc should only be used when HIV-1 CCR5 tropism is detectable. Administer with caution in patients with increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, renal failure, orthostatic hypotension or concomitant use with medications that cause arterial hypotension.

Interactions

Drugs that induce CYP3A4 may decrease maraviroc concentrations and reduce its therapeutic effects. Conversely, coadministration of maraviroc with medications that inhibit CYP3A4 may increase its plasma concentrations. Dose adjustment is recommended when coadministered with CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers.

MEROPENEM (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Meropenem trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of meropenem.	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intravenous. Adults and children with more than 50 kg body weight: 500 mg to 2 g every 8 hours.
010.000.5291.00	Container with 1 vial.		Children over 3 months up to 50 kg body weight.
010.000.5291.01	Container with 10 vials.		
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Meropenem trihydrate equivalent to 1 g of meropenem.		20 to 40 mg/kg of body weight, every 8 hours. Maximum dose: 2 g every 8 hours. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.5292.00	Container with 1 vial.		
010.000.5292.01	Container with 10 vials.		

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial wall.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Thrombophlebitis, pruritus, urticaria, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, headache, seizures and candidiasis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindication: Hypersensitivity to the drug and other beta-lactam antibiotics, children under 3 months of age, epileptics.

Caution: Adjust dosage according to kidney function; in infusion, do not mix it with other medications.

Interactions

Probenecid prolongs the half-life.

METRONIDAZOLE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION	intra- and extraintestinal.	Intravenous infusion.
	Each vial or vial contains:	Anaerobic infections.	Adults and kids older than 12 years old.
	Metronidazole 200 mg.		500 mg every 8 hours for 7 to 10 days.
010.000.1309.00	Container with 2 ampoules or vials with 10 mL.		Children under 12 years old.
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION		7.5 mg/kg body weight every 8 hours for 7 to 10 days.
	Each 100 mL contains:		
	Metronidazole 500 mg		Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.1311.00	Container with 100 mL.		

Generalities

It inhibits the synthesis of nucleic acids and produces loss of the helical structure of DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Vertigo, headache, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, colic, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, depression, insomnia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Do not drink alcohol during treatment, liver and kidney failure.

Interactions

The antabuse effect occurs with alcohol ingestion; with cyclosporine the risk of neurotoxicity may increase.

MINOCYCLINE (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	DRAGEE	Infections caused by sensitive gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Oral.
	Each dragee contains Minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 100 mg of minocycline.		Adults: 100 to 200 mg every 12 hours.
010.000.4139.01	Container with 48 dragees.		Maximum dose: 400 mg in 24 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits the protein synthesis of bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Pancytopenia, agranulocytosis, dysphagia, anorexia, headache and pseudotumor cerebri, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pruritus, photosensitivity, colitis. In children, teeth pigmentation.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines. Precautions: In children under 12 years of age, kidney dysfunction.

Interactions

Interferes with the effect of hormonal and heparin contraceptives. Anticonvulsants decrease the plasma concentration of minocycline. Antacids and substances containing calcium, iron or magnesium decrease intestinal absorption. It interferes with the action of antimicrobials that act on the cell wall.

MOXIFLOXACIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Moxifloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to 400 mg of moxifloxacin.	Infections produced susceptible gram positive gram negative bacteria.	Oral. Adults: 400 mg every 24 hours, for 7 to 14 days.
010.000.4252.00	Package with 7 tablets.		
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Moxifloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to 160 mg of moxifloxacin.		Intravenous. Adults: 400 mg every 24 hours, for 7 to 14 days.
010.000.4253.00	Container with flexible bag or vial bottle with 250 mL (400 mg).		

Generalities

It inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase, preventing replication in sensitive bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Headache, convulsions, tremors, nausea, diarrhea, rash, oral candidiasis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to quinolones, breastfeeding and children.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

Antacids reduce oral absorption. Probenecid increases plasma levels of ciprofloxacin. Adverse neurological effects increase with theophylline.

NEOMYCIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each tablet or capsule contains: Neomycin sulfate equivalent to 250 mg of neomycin.	Hepatic encephalopathy. Pre-surgical intestinal preparation.	Oral. Adults: Preoperative: 1g every hour (4 doses) and then 1g every 4 hours, the day before surgery. Hepatic encephalopathy: 1 to 3 g every 6 hours.
010.000.4176.00	Package with 10 capsules or tablets.		

Generalities

It inhibits protein synthesis by direct binding to the 30S subunit of the ribosome.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Headache, lethargy, ototoxocity, nausea, vomiting. nephrotoxicity, rash, urticaria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, intestinal obstruction.
Precautions: Kidney failure, ulcerative colitis.

Interactions

Oral anticoagulants that enhance the action of the anticoagulant. Nephrotoxicity increases with cephalothin. With dimenhydrinate the symptoms of ototoxicity can be masked.

NEVIRAPINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	SUSPENSION Every 100 milliliters contain: Nevirapine hemihydrate equivalent to 1 g of nevirapine	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Children: 2 months to 8 years (4-24 kg body weight): 4 mg/kg body weight daily/2 weeks followed by 7 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours.
010.000.5259.00	Container with 240 mL with dispenser.		
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Nevirapine 200 mg.		8 to 12 years (24-30 kg body weight): 4 mg/kg body weight daily/2 weeks followed by 4 mg/kg body weight/12 hours.
010.000.5296.00	Package with 60 tablets.		Adults and people over 12 years old (more than 30 kg body weight): 200 mg/day/2 weeks followed by 200 mg every 12 hours. Prevention of mother-child transmission: 200 mg to the mother in labor and 2 mg/kg of body weight to the child in the first 72 hours after birth.
010.000.5296.01	Package with 100 tablets.		

Generalities

Non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV reverse transcriptase.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Skin rashes, ulcerative stomatitis, hepatitis, fever, myalgia, fatigue, drowsiness, nausea, sweating, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Do not use with rifampicin and ketoconazole.

Interactions

Decreases the plasma concentration of indinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir and oral contraceptives by enzymatic induction.

OFLOXACIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Ofloxacin 400 mg.	Bacterial infections gram negative and gram positive sensitive.	Oral. Adults: 400 to 800 mg every 12 hours, for 7 to 10 days.
010.000.4261.01	Package with 8 tablets.		
010.000.4261.02	Package with 12 tablets.		

Generalities

It inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase, preventing replication in sensitive bacteria.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, leukopenia, eosinophilia, increased plasma transaminases.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and quinolones, breastfeeding and children.
Precautions: Kidney failure.

Interactions

Antacids reduce oral absorption. Probenecid increases plasma levels of ciprofloxacin. With theophylline, neurological adverse effects increase.

OMBITASVIR / PARITAPREVIR / RITONAVIR / DASABUVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6041.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Ombitasvir 12.5 mg Paritaprevir 75.0 mg Ritonavir 50.0 mg Each tablet contains: Dasabuvir 250.0 mg Package with 4 boxes each with 7 wallets with 2 tablets of ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and 2 tablets of dasabuvir.	Chronic hepatitis C genotype 1 in adult patients with compensated liver disease, with or without prior treatment, ineligible for treatment with peginterferon. As well as patients with coinfection with HIV-1 and patients with liver transplant and recurrence of HCV GT 1 infection.	Oral. Adults: Genotype 1b without cirrhosis: Two ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir tablets once a day (in the morning) and one dasabuvir tablet twice a day (morning and night) for 12 weeks. Genotype 1a with or without cirrhosis; 1b with cirrhosis; 1 with unknown subtype without cirrhosis: Same previous scheme in combination with ribavirin for 12 weeks. In genotype 1a patients with cirrhosis or Genotype 1 and unknown subtype patients with cirrhosis and who have had a previous null response or relapse to peginterferon and ribavirin and in patients with liver transplant and relapse of HCV GT 1 infection: The same initial regimen is recommended for 24 weeks in combination with ribavirin.

Generalities

The fixed combination ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir includes an NS3/4A protease inhibitor (paritaprevir), an NS5A inhibitor (ombitasvir), a pharmacokinetic enhancer (ritonavir), and a non-nucleoside NS5B polymerase inhibitor (dasabuvir). Ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir combine three direct-acting antiviral agents against the Hepatitis C virus with different mechanisms of action, and ritonavir, which is not active against the Hepatitis C virus. Ritonavir is a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4, which increases the maximum and trough concentrations of paritaprevir, and therefore the overall exposure to the drug.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Fatigue, nausea, pruritus, skin reactions, insomnia, asthenia, dyspnea, headache, cough, irritability, ocular jaundice, hyperbilirubinemia. If administered with ribavirin, consult the ribavirin prescribing information for a list of associated adverse reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: The fixed combination ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment due to the potential risk of toxicity. Contraindicated medications: alpha 1 adrenoceptor antagonists, anticonvulsants, gemfibrozil, antimycobacterials, ergot derivatives, products containing ethinyl estradiol, herbal products, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, neuroleptics, efavirenz, 5-phosphodiesterase inhibitors, sedatives and hypnotics.

Cautions: high risk of increased ALT levels. If administered with ribavirin, the contraindications for ribavirin also apply for the ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir, and dasabuvir regimen.

Interactions

Alprazolam, amLodipine, atazanavir/ritonavir, carbamazepine, cyclosporine, darunavir, darunavir/ritonavir, ethinyl estradiol/ norgestimate, furosemide, gemfibrozil, ketoconazole, lopinavir/ritonavir, omeprazole, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, rilpyrivine, tacrolimus, buprenorphine, norbuprenorphine, naloxone, norelge Stromin , norgestrel, fluticasone, salmeterol.

OSELTAMIVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE Each capsule contains:	Influenza treatment A and B, and the flu.	Oral. Adults and kids older than 12 years old:

010.000.4582.00	Oseltamivir 75.0 mg. Container with 10 capsules.	Influenza A prophylaxis and B, and the flu.	Treatment: 75 mg every 12 hours, for 5 days. Prevention: 75 mg every 24 hours, for a minimum of 7 days.
010.000.4583.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Oseltamivir phosphate equivalent to 45 mg oseltamivir Container with 10 capsules		Oral. Children from 1 to 12 years of age: Treatment (5 days): Start treatment within the first two days after flu symptoms.
010.000.4584.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Oseltamivir phosphate equivalent to 30 mg oseltamivir Container with 10 capsules		Less than or equal to 15 kg body weight: 30 mg every 12 hours. Over 15 kg to 23 kg body weight: 45 mg every 12 hours. Over 23 kg to 40 kg body weight: 60 mg every 12 hours. Over 40 kg body weight: 75 mg every 12 hours.
010.000.4585.00	SUSPENSION Each container with 30 g of powder contains: Oseltamivir phosphate equivalent to 0.9 g of oseltamivir Container with 30 g. Reconstitute with 100 mL of water to form a suspension containing 900 mg/75 mL (12 mg/mL).		Prevention (10 days): Begin prophylaxis within the first two days after exposure. Less than or equal to 15 kg body weight: 30 mg every 24 hours. Over 15 kg to 23 kg body weight: 45 mg every 24 hours. Over 23 kg to 40 kg body weight: 60 mg every 24 hours. Over 40 kg body weight: 75 mg every 24 hours.

Generalities

Its active metabolite inhibits the neuraminidases of influenza viruses of both types: A and B. The concentrations of the active metabolite necessary to inhibit 50% of the enzymatic activity (C150) are in the nanomolar range.
In vitro, the active metabolite also blocks the growth of viruses, and in vivo it inhibits their replication and pathogenicity.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, bronchitis, insomnia, vertigo.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug or any other component of the medication.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

PALIVIZUMAB

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4320.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate or solution contains: Palivizumab 50 mg. Container with a vial and vial with 1.0 mL of diluent.	Preventive treatment against respiratory syncytial virus infection.	Intramuscular. Children: 15 mg/kg body weight/month.
010.000.4320.01	Package with a vial with 0.5 mL (50 mg/0.5 mL).		

	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate or solution contains: Palivizumab 100mg Container with a vial and vial with 1.0 mL of diluent. Package with a vial with 1.0 mL (100 mg/1 mL).		
010.000.4321.00			
010.000.4321.01			

Generalities

Humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody directed at a determining antigen of known structure in the antigenic site A of the respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) fusion protein.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Fever, cough, diarrhea, pneumonia, dyspnea, eczema, bronchospasm, bronchiolitis, conjunctivitis, anemia and flu syndrome.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: In adults and children with a previous severe reaction to the active ingredient or any of the ingredients of the medication.

Precautions: In children under 12 years of age, kidney dysfunction.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

PENTAMIDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Pentamidine isethionate 300 mg.	Prophylaxis and treatment of pneumonia due to *Pneumocystis carinii.*	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 4 mg/kg body weight/day in a single daily dose for 14 days.
010.000.5328.00	Container with a vial.		

Generalities

Aromatic diamine with antiprotozoal effects.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Hypotension, hypoglycemia, dyspnea, tachycardia, dizziness or syncope, vomiting, headache and pancreatitis. Sterile abscess at the application site.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Liver or kidney disease, hypotension, hypoglycenia, leukopenia.

Interactions

With aminoglycosides, amphotericin B, cisplatin and vancomycin, the risk of nephrotoxicity increases.

PIPERACILLIN-TAZOBACTAM (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Piperacillin sodium equivalent to 4 g of piperacillin.	Infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and by beta-lactamase producers.	Intravenous. Adults and kids older than 12 years old: 4.0 g-500 mg every 6-8 hours, minimum for 5 days.

010.000.4592.00	Tazobactam sodium equivalent to 500 mg of tazobactam. Container with vial bottle.		Children under 50 kg: 80 mg-10 mg/kg body weight every 6 hours, up to 4.0 g-500 mg, minimum for 3 days.

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of cell wall mucopeptidase.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Thrombocytopenia, interstitial nephritis, erythema multiforme, pseudomembranous colitis, rash, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headache, constipation, insomnia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Hypokalemia, renal failure, allergy to cephalosporins.

Interactions

Physical incompatibility with aminoglycosides, which is why they have to be administered separately. Decreases the therapeutic efficacy of aminoglycosides. With Probenecid it increases its levels.

PYRIMETHAMINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5261.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Pyrimethamine 25 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	Malaria. Toxoplasmosis.	Oral. Adults and children over 12 years of age: Malaria: Prophylaxis 25 mg every week. Acute attack 25 to 75 mg as a single dose, for three days. Toxoplasmosis: initial 100 mg/day, maintenance 25 mg/day for 3 to 6 weeks. Children: Prophylaxis: Malaria: 0.5 to 0.75 mg/kg body weight as a single dose, once a week. Acute attack: weight less than 10 kg: 6.25 mg/day, from 10 to 20 kg: 12.5 mg/day and 20 to 40 kg: 25 mg/day. In all cases the treatment is for three days. Toxoplasmosis: initial 1 to 2 mg/kg body weight/day, divided dose every 12 hours. Support: 0.25 mg/kg body weight/day for 3 to 6 weeks.

Generalities

It inhibits hydrofolate reductase, which prevents the reduction of dihydrofolic acid to tetrahydrofolic acid.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, Stevens Johnson syndrome.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

Folic acid and paraminobenzoic acid reduce its effect. Sulfonamides increase their antimicrobial activity and toxic effects.

QUINUPRISTINE-DALFOPRISTINE (Reserve)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5312.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION The vial with lyophilisate contains: Quinupristin 150 mg. Dalfopristin 350 mg. Container with vial bottle.	Infections caused by gram positive, gram negative and sensitive anaerobes.	Intravenous infusion. Adults: 7.5 mg/kg body weight, every 8 hours, for 7-10 days. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.

Generalities

Inhibits the late phase of protein synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Pseudomembranous colitis, superinfection, nausea, rash, diarrhea, vomiting.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, concomitant administration with cisapride.
Precautions: Do not dilute with saline solutions.

Interactions

Increases levels of cyclosporine, midazolam, diazepam, digoxin, calcium antagonists, indinavir, ritonavir, nevirapine, lidocaine, docetaxel, lovastatin, budesonide and brupenorphine.

RALTEGRAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5280.00	COMPRESSED Each tablet contains: Raltegravir potassium equivalent to 400 mg raltegravir Container with 60 tablets.	Virus Infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV-1).	Oral. Adults and people over 16 years of age: 400 mg twice a day. 1,200 mg (2 600 mg tablets) once a day. It must be administered in combination with other antiretrovirals.

Generalities

Viral integrase inhibitor. Indicated in combination with other antiretrovirals for the treatment of HIV-1 infection, in patients who have already received treatment and have evidence of HIV-1 replication, despite current antiretroviral treatment.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, headache. Increase in liver enzymes mainly in patients with a history of chronic hepatitis B or C. Osteonecrosis (joint pain and stiffness and difficulty in movement). Immune reactivation syndrome to asymptomatic or residual opportunistic pathogens *(Pneumocystis carinii,* cytomegalovirus). Myopathy and Rhabdomyolysis. Increased risk of cancer.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the active ingredient or to the components of the formula.
Precautions: Pre-existing liver failure, breastfeeding and pregnancy, children under 16 years of age and older adults.

Interactions

With rifampicin, phenytoin and phenobarbital, plasma concentrations of raltegravir decrease. With atazanavir, its plasma concentrations increase.

RIBAVIRIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage

010.000.5920.00 010.000.5920.01	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Ribavirin 200 mg Container with 90 capsules. Package with 168 tablets.	Chronic Hepatitis C in combination with interferon alfa 2B.	Oral. Adults: The dose should be adjusted depending on the patient's body weight in: <75 kg, 1000 mg/day divided into two capsules or tablets in the morning and three in the evening ÿ75 kg, 1200 mg/day divided into three capsules or tablets in the morning and three in the evening.
010.000.2139.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Ribavarin 400 mg. Container with 12 capsules.	Viral infections.	Oral. Adults: 400 mg every 8 hours. Children: 15 to 25 mg/kg body weight/day divided every 8 hours.

Generalities

It is a nucleoside-analog-synthetic antiviral that is activated by enzymes not encoded by the virus, which allows it to act against a wide variety of viruses. It acts by inhibiting the guanylation process of viral messenger RNA and additionally inhibits the activity of RNA and DNA polymerases in the respective viruses as well as HIV reverse transcriptase.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

At doses higher than those recommended and for periods longer than 4 weeks, in some cases, relative and transient decreases in hemoglobin, hematocrit and erythrocyte levels have been reported. without preventing continued treatment.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: The use of ribavirin as monotherapy in hepatitis C is not effective, so it should not be used alone; the safety and efficacy of combined treatment has been established only with the combination of ribavirin and interferon alfa-2b. There are variations between different brands of interferon in doses, routes of administration and adverse effects. Therefore, only interferon alfa-2b should be used in combination with ribavirin capsules.

Interactions

Ribavirin does not inhibit Cytochrome P450 enzymes. Coadministration of ribavirin with an antacid containing magnesium, aluminum and dimethicone decreases the bioavailability of ribavirin by 14%. In vitro, ribavirin was shown to inhibit the phosphorylation of zidovudine and stavudine.

RIFAXIMINE (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5671.00 010.000.5671.01 010.000.5671.02	TABLET Each tablet contains: Rifaximin 200 mg. Container with 28 tablets Rifaximin 400 mg. Container with 14 tablets Rifaximin 550 mg. Package with 14 tablets.	Hepatic encephalopathy acute.	Oral. Adults: 200 mg every 8 hours. 400 mg every 12 hours. 550 mg every 12 hours.

Generalities

Non-absorbable, broad-spectrum antibiotic, for Gram positive and Gram negative, aerobes and anaerobes, reduces ammonia production by intestinal bacteria and hyperammonemia in any degree of hepatic encephalopathy.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Dizziness, headache, constipation, abdominal pain and distension, diarrhea, flatulence, nausea, rectal tenesmus, urgency of evacuation, vomiting, pyrexia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Intestinal obstruction. Severe ulcerative lesions of the intestine.

Interactions

They have not been described to date. Due to the negligible absorption of rifaximin ÿ (less than 1%), no drug interactions at a systemic level.

RIMANTADINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4580.00	ORAL SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Rimantadine hydrochloride 5 g. Dropper container with 30 mL.	Prophylaxis and treatment of influenza virus A.	Oral. Children from 2 to 9 years: 5 mg/kg/day, divided every 12 to 24 hours without exceeding 75 mg/day.

Generalities

It inhibits viral replication in the early phase and acts in the late phase of viral assembly.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Ataxia, depression, delirium and hallucinations, seizures, obtundation, insomnia, anorexia, nausea, bronchospasm, heart failure.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure or liver failure.

Interactions

With antihistamines, psychotropics or anticholinergics, their neurotoxic effects increase.

RITONAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5281.00 010.000.5281.01	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Ritonavir 100 mg. 2 containers with 84 capsules each. Container with 30 tablets	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Adults: 600 mg every 12 hours, preferably with food.

Generalities

HIV protease inhibitor that renders the enzyme unable to process the gag-pol protein, leading to the production of immature HIV particles, incapable of initiating new cycles of infection.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Asthenia, headache, abdominal pain, anorexia, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hypotension, paresthesias, rash and dysgeusia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Liver failure, kidney failure, hemophilia type A or B.

Interactions

Concomitant use with: opiates, antifungals, calcium antagonists, lipid-lowering agents, macrolides and tricyclic antidepressants should be monitored due to toxic effects or metabolic interactions.

SAQUINAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	COMPRESSED Each tablet contains: Saquinavir mesylate equivalent to 500 mg saquinavir Package with 120 tablets.	Virus infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV).	Oral. Adults: 1000 mg every 12 hours plus 100 mg of Ritonavir taken at the same time, in combination with antiretroviral agents. with others
010.000.5290.00			

Generalities

Selective inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus proteases.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Asthenia, pruritus, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, abdominal pain, constipation, fatigue, depression, anxiety, ulceration of the oral mucosa, diarrhea, arthralgia and peripheral neuropathy.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Diabetes mellitus, hemophilia, liver failure and kidney failure, in children under 16 years of age and over 60 years of age.

Interactions

Rifampicin, midazolam, and rifabutin, efavirenz, may decrease saquinavir concentrations. Increases the concentrations of indinavir, nelfinarir, ritonavir, clindamycin, sildenafil, terfenadine. With antifungals, anticonvulsants, calcium antagonists, toxic effects may increase.

ALWAYS PREVIOUS

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Simeprevir sodium equivalent to 150 mg of Simeprevir Container with 28 capsules.	Simeprevir is indicated in combination with other antivirals for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, genotype 1 and 4 in adults, with compensated liver disease, with or without prior treatment with interferon. As well as patients with coinfection with HIV-1 and patients with liver transplant and relapse of HCV genotype 1 infection. Excluding patients with genotype 1a with the NS3 Q80K polymorphism.	Oral. Adults: One 150 mg capsule once daily 12 weeks, with food.
010.000.6020.01			

Generalities

Simeprevir is a specific inhibitor of the HCV serine protease NS3/4A, which is essential for virus replication. In a biochemical assay, simeprevir inhibited the proteolytic activity of recombinant HCV genotype 1a and 1b NS3/4A proteases, with median Ki values of 0.5 nM and 1.4 nM, respectively.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Constipation, elevated bilirubin in the blood, rash, pruritus, nausea, rash, dyspnea, photosensitivity reactions. Consult the prescribing information for peginterferon alfa and ribavirin regarding their reactions.

specific adverse events.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Simeprevir should not be administered as monotherapy, it should be prescribed in combination with other medications for the treatment of HCC.
Post-marketing hepatic decompensation and hepatic failure, including fatal cases, have been reported in patients treated with Simeprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin and in combination
with sofosbuvir. Therefore, in patients who are at high risk for hepatic decompensation or liver failure, liver function tests should be monitored before and as clinically indicated.
during combination treatment with Simeprevir.
Cases of bradycardia have been observed when Simeprevir was used in combination with sofosbuvir together with amiodarone. The mechanism has not been established.
The efficacy of simeprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin is substantially reduced in patients infected with hepatitis C genotype 1a who have baseline Q80K polymorphism in NS3 compared to
patients with hepatitis C genotype 1a without Q80K polymorphism in NS3.
Simeprevir should only be administered concomitantly with other direct-acting antivirals if, based on available data, the benefits are considered to outweigh the possible risks. There are no data to support the coadministration of Simeprevir with telaprevir or boceprevir. These HCV protease inhibitors are expected to be cross-resistant, and therefore coadministration is not recommended.

In clinical studies, patients assigned to simeprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa-2b and ribavirin had numerically lower SVR12 rates and also experienced viral flare and relapse more frequently than those treated with simeprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa-2a and ribavirin.

Interactions

Concomitant administration of Simeprevir with substances that moderately or potently induce or inhibit cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A4) is not recommended as it may result in significantly lower or higher simeprevir exposure, respectively.

The safety and efficacy of simeprevir in the treatment of HCV infection in patients co-infected with HBV have not been studied.

Coadministration of simeprevir with cyclosporine is not recommended as it induces a significant increase in simeprevir exposure, based on an interim analysis of an ongoing phase 2 trial in infected patients.
with HCV post-liver transplant.

SOFOSBUVIR, LEDIPASVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6052.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Sofosbuvir 400 mg Ledipasvir 90 mg Container with 28 tablets	Sofosbuvir/Ledipasvir is indicated for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) genotypes 1, 3 and 4 infection, in adults, with compensated or decompensated liver disease (waiting for liver transplant) with or without prior treatment or ineligible for treatment with peginterferon. As well as in patients with HIV-1 coinfection and patients with liver transplant and relapse of HCV infection.	Oral Adults: Genotypes 1 and 4 One tablet of sofosbuvir 400 mg/ ledipasvir 90 mg every 24 hours for 12 weeks in patients without cirrhosis. One tablet of sofosbuvir 400 mg/ ledipasvir 90 mg every 24 hours adding ribavirin (1000 to 1200 mg/ day, according to body weight) for 12 weeks in patients with compensated cirrhosis, post-transplant patients (without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis) or patients with decompensated cirrhosis. Sofosbuvir 400 mg/ ledipasvir 90 mg each 24 hours for 24 weeks (without ribavirin) is an alternative treatment in patients with compensated cirrhosis. Genotype 3 One tablet of sofosbuvir 400 mg/ ledipasvir 90 mg every 24 hrs adding ribavirin (1000 to 1200 mg/day, according to body weight) for 24 weeks. Scheme limited to patients with GT 3 infection, compensated cirrhosis and/or previous treatment failure.

Generalities

Ledipasvir is an HCV inhibitor that acts on the NS5A protein of said virus, which is essential for both RNA replication and the assembly of HCV virions. Biochemical confirmation of NS5A inhibition by ledipasvir is not currently possible, as NS5A lacks enzymatic function. In vitro resistance selection and cross-resistance assays indicate that ledipasvir's effect on NS5A is its mode of action.

Sofosbuvir is a pangenotypic inhibitor of the HCV RNA-dependent RNA polymerase NS5B, which is essential for viral replication. Sofosbuvir is a nucleotide prodrug that undergoes intracellular metabolism to form the pharmacologically active uridine triphosphate analogue (GS-461203), which can be incorporated into HCV RNA by the NS5B polymerase and acts as a chain terminator. GS-461203 (the active metabolite of sofosbuvir) is neither an inhibitor of human DNA and RNA polymerases nor an inhibitor of mitochondrial RNA polymerase.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache, rash, fatigue

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Concomitant administration with rosuvastatin or St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum). It should not be administered concomitantly with other medicines containing sofosbuvir.

Interactions

Cases of severe bradycardia and heart block have been observed when sofosbuvir/ledipasvir is used with amiodarone, with or without other heart rate-lowering drugs.

SOFOSBUVIR, VELPATASVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Sofosbuvir 400 mg Velpatasvir 100 mg Package with 28 tablets.	Virus treatment chronic hepatitis C in adults.	Oral: Adults: One tablet every 24 hours for 12 weeks.
010.000.6131.00			

Generalities

Sofosbuvir is a pangenotypic inhibitor of the HCV RNA-dependent RNA polymerase NS5b, which is essential for viral replication. Sofosbuvir is a pharmacologically active uridine analogue (GS-461203), which can be incorporated into hepatitis C virus RNA by the NS5B polymerase and acts as a chain terminator. GS-461203 (the active metabolite of sofosbuvir) is not an inhibitor of human DNA and RNA polymerases nor a mitochondrial RNA polymerase inhibitor.

Velpatasvir is an inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus that acts on the NS5A protein of said virus, which is essential for both RNA replication and the assembly of hepatitis C virus virions. *In vitro* selection assays of resistance and cross-resistance indicate that the effect of velpatasvir on NS5A is its mode of action.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Headache, fatigue and nausea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications and Precautions: Hypersensitivity to any of the drugs. Use with strong P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and CYP inducers. Medications that are potent inducers of P-gp or cytochrome P450 (CYP, rifampin, rifabutin, St. John's wort *(Hypericum perforatum),* carbamazepine, phenobarbital, and phenytoin).

Interactions

Velpatasvir is an inhibitor of the drug transporter Pgp, breast cancer resistance protein (PRCM), organic anion transporting polypeptide (PTAO) 1B1 and PTAO1B3. Coadministration of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir with drugs that are substrates of these transporters may increase exposure to these drugs.

THALIDOMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET OR CAPSULE Each tablet or capsule contains: Thalidomide 100 mg. Package with 50 tablets or capsules.	Leprosy.	Oral. Adults: Initial: 200 mg every 12 hours. Support: 50 to 100 mg/day.
010.000.4256.00			

Generalities

Its specific intrinsic mechanism is unknown.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Rash, nausea, peripheral neuropathy.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, polyneuritis and neuropathy.
Precautions: Infection by other mycobacteria.

Interactions

Increases the activity of barbiturates, alcohol, chlorpromazine and reserpine. Antagonizes the action of histamine, serotonin and acetylcholine.

TEICOPLANIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4578.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION The vial contains: Teicoplanin 400 mg. Container with a vial and vial with 3 mL of diluent.	Bacterial infections gram positive sensitive.	Intramuscular, intravenous, infusion intravenous. Adults: From a single dose of 400 mg per day, up to 400 mg every 12 hours for 4 days, intravenously; followed by 200 to 400 mg/day intramuscularly or intravenously. Children from 2 months to 16 years: Three doses of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours intravenously, followed by 6 to 10 mg/kg/day intravenously or intramuscularly. Newborns under 2 months: 16 mg/kg intravenously on the first day, followed by 8 mg/kg/day by intravenous infusion over 30 minutes. As an infusion, administer diluted in intravenous solutions and packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.5278.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Teicoplanin 200 mg. Container with a vial and diluent with 3 mL.		

Generalities

Glycopeptide antibiotic, inhibits cell wall synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Fever, skin rash, ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, headache, elevation of transaminases and alkaline phosphatase.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

Teicoplanin and aminoglycosides are incompatible and should not be mixed in the same syringe. In concomitant administration with aminoglycosides, amphotericin B, cyclosporine or furosemide, the risk of ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity increases.

TENOFOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection (HIV). Chronic hepatitis B.	Oral. Adults over 18 years of age: 300 mg every 24 hours.

010.000.4277.00	Package with 30 tablets. either Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil.		
010.000.4277.01	Package with 30 tablets. either Tenofovir disoproxil succinate 300.6 mg equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil.		
010.000.4277.02	Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

It is an acyclic nucleoside diester phosphonate analogue of adenosine monophosphate. Inhibits HIV-1 reverse transcriptase activity. The above prevents the elongation of the DNA from continuing and consequently the growth of the viral DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, diarrhea, asthenia, vomiting, flatulence, dizziness, rash, lactic acidosis, hepatic steatosis, hepatotoxicity, hepatomegaly, renal failure, pancreatitis, osteomalacia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure, liver dysfunction, hepatitis.

Interactions

Its toxicity may increase with atazanavir, emtricitabine, nucleoside analogues alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals.

TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	ORAL TABLET Each tablet contains: Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate 28.04 mg equivalent to 25 mg of tenofovir alafenamide.	Indicated for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B in adults and adolescents (from 12 years of age and older with a body weight of at least 35 kg)	Oral Adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older with a body weight of at least 35 kg) take one tablet once a day.
010.000.6210.00	Bottle with 30 tablets		

Generalities

It is an acyclic nucleoside diester phosphonate analogue of adenosine monophosphate. Inhibits HIV-1 reverse transcriptase activity. The above prevents the elongation of the DNA from continuing and consequently the growth of the viral DNA.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Nausea, diarrhea, asthenia, vomiting, flatulence, dizziness, rash, lactic acidosis, hepatic steatosis, hepatotoxicity, hepatomegaly, renal failure, pancreatitis, osteomalacia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the drug.

Precautions: Kidney failure, liver dysfunction, hepatitis.

Interactions

May increase toxicity with atazanavir, emtricitabine, nucleoside analogues alone or in combination with others. antiretrovirals.

TIGECYCLINE (Reserve)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4590.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Tigecycline 50 mg. Container with a vial.	Infections caused by sensitive germs.	Intravenous infusion. (30 to 60 min). Adults: Initial dose of 100 mg, followed by 50 mg every 12 hours, for 5 to 14 days.

Generalities

Glycylcycline antibiotic inhibits protein translation in bacteria by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit and blocking the entry of aminoacyl tRNA molecules into the A site of the ribosome. This prevents the incorporation of amino acid residues into elongating peptide chains.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, headache, phlebitis, pruritus, skin rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: The glycylcycline class is structurally similar to tetracyclines, increasing adverse reactions.

Interactions

With warfarin (monitoring clotting times), with oral contraceptives, contraceptive effectiveness decreases.

TIPRANAVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4274.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Tipranavir 250 mg. Container with 120 capsules.	Virus Infection Immunodeficiency Human (HIV/AIDS).	Oral. Adults: 500 mg, coadministered with 200 mg ritonavir, every 12 hours.

Generalities

Non-peptide inhibitor of the HIV-1 protease that inhibits viral replication by preventing the maturation of viral particles.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, headache and vomiting.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity, liver failure.

Interactions

Tipranavir co-administered with low doses of ritonavior is not recommended for use with: Protease inhibitors (amprenavir, lopinavir, saquinavir); HMG-CoA Reductase inhibitors (simvastatin and lovastatin); Phosphodiesterase inhibitors, PDE5 (sildenafil, vardenafil or tadalafil); Oral contraceptives and estrogens; Narcotic analgesics (methadone, meperidine), CYP isoenzyme inducers (Rifabutin); CYP isoenzyme inhibitors (Clarithromycin); Other agents: disulfiram, metronidazole, rifampin, theophylline, desipramine, loperamide.

TOBRAMYCIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5337.00	SOLUTION FOR NEBULIZER Each vial contains: Tobramycin 300 mg. Container with 14 sachets. Each envelope with 4 vials of 5 mL each.	Cystic fibrosis with chronic bronchial infection by *Pseudomona aeruginosa.*	Inhalation. Adults and children over 6 years of age: 300 mg every 12 hours, for 28 days, in alternating periods of 28 days as

			consecutive.

Generalities

It acts primarily by interruption of protein synthesis, leading to altered permeability of the cell membrane, progressive disruption of the cell coating, and finally, cell death.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Cough, bronchospasm, decreased lung function, voice alteration, pharyngitis, tinnitus, vertigo, increased and discolored sputum, rhinitis, dyspnea, fever, headache, chest pain, hemoptysis, anorexia, asthma, vomiting, abdominal pain, nausea , weight loss, sinusitis, back pain, epistaxis, taste disturbance, diarrhea, general malaise, lower respiratory tract infection, hyperventilation and skin rashes.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Patients receiving concomitant parenteral aminoglycosides should be monitored.

Interactions

It should not be administered concomitantly with alfa dornase, beta agonists, inhaled corticosteroids, or other antipseudomonas antibiotics, nor with parenteral aminoglycosides, neurotoxic or ototoxic drugs, and diuretics such as ethacrynic acid and furosemide, nor with urea or mannitol.

TRIMETHOPRIM AND SULFAMETHOXAZOLE (Access)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Trimethoprim 160 mg. Sulfamethoxazole 800 mg.	Infections caused by susceptible gram positive and gram negative bacteria.	Intravenous infusion. (60-90 minutes) Adults and children: According to trimethoprim, administer 10 to 20 mg/kg of body weight/day, dividing doses every 8 hours, for 7 to 10 days. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.
010.000.5255.00	Container with 6 vials with 3 mL.		

Generalities

It interferes with the bacterial synthesis of tetrahydrofolic acid and nucleic acids.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Skin rash, nausea, vomiting, photosensitivity, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia, hepatitis, crystalluria, hematuria, headache and vertigo.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, uremia, glomerulonephritis, hepatitis, premature babies and newborns.

Interactions

With thiazide and loop diuretics, nephrotoxicity increases. Increases methotrexate concentrations and the toxic effects of phenytoin.

VALACICLOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	COATED TABLET Each coated tablet contains: Valacyclovir hydrochloride equivalent to 500 mg of valacyclovir.	Prophylaxis of infection by: Cytomegalovirus and disease after organ transplantation. Herpes simplex.	Oral Adults and people over 12 years of age. Prophylaxis for Cytomegalovirus infection 2 g four times a day, which should be started immediately after transplanting.
010.000.4372.00	Package with 10 coated tablets.	Genital herpes.	Adults. Prevention of Recurrent Herpes:

010.000.4372.01 Package with 42 coated tablets.		Herpes zoster.	Immunocompetent Patients: 250 mg every 24 hours. Immunocompromised patients: 500 mg every 24 hours. Genital herpes: 250 mg every 24 hours. Herpes Zoster 1g to 2g every 12 hours.

Generalities

Valacyclovir is the L-valinyl ester of acyclovir, an analogue of the purine nucleoside guanine, and is a specific inhibitor of herpes viruses, with in vitro activity against the so-called herpes simplex virus (HSV) types 1 and 2, varicella-zoster (VZV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein-Bar virus (EBV) and human herpes virus 6 (HHV-6).

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Frequent headache and nausea. Rare and very rare; leukopenia and thrombocytopenia, especially in immunocompromised patients, anaphylaxis, urticaria, angioedema, coma, ataxia, dysarthria, psychosis, seizures, dyspnea, diarrhea, erythrema, pruritus, photosensitivity, renal failure.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, acyclovir or any component of the formula.
Precautions: In lactating women. Administer with special care in dehydrated patients or at risk of dehydration such as the elderly. Adjust the dose in renal failure. Patients with kidney damage are at increased risk for developing neurological adverse effects. There are no studies in liver transplant recipients with high-dose administration of the drug, but high-dose acyclovir reduces the risk of cytomegalovirus infection in these patients. In genital herpes it does not cure or completely eliminate the risk of transmission. Monitor renal function in coadministration with cyclosporine and tacrolimus.

Interactions

It increases in a non-significant manner with cimetidine and probenecid, without requiring dose adjustment. When co-administered with mycophenolate mofetil, its plasma levels increase.

VALGANCICLOVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4373.00	COMPRESSED Each tablet contains: Valganciclovir hydrochloride equivalent to 450 mg of valganciclovir. Container with 60 tablets	by Cytomegalovirus retinitis. Prevention of cytomegalovirus disease in patients receiving solid organs.	Oral. Adults: Induction: 900 mg every 12 hours. Maintenance: 900 mg every 24 hours. Prevention of cytomegalovirus disease: 900 mg once daily for 100 days.

Generalities

Prodrug of ganciclovir that inhibits viral DNA synthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Leukopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia, nephrotoxicity, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, oral candidiasis, headache, insomnia, dermatitis, cough, retinal detachment.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Caution: Bone marrow suppression.

Interactions

With aminoglycosides the risk of nephrotoxicity increases, with clozapine the risk of bone marrow suppression increases.

VANCOMYCIN (Surveillance)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION	Gram positive and gram negative infections	Intravenous.

010.000.4251.00	Each vial with powder contains: Vancomycin hydrochloride equivalent to 500 mg of vancomycin. Container with a vial.	sensitive.	Adults: 15 mg/kg body weight/day; divide the dose every 12 hours. Children: 10 – 15 mg/kg body weight/day; divide the dose every 12 hours.

Generalities

Inhibits the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Ototoxicity, nausea, fever, hypersensitivity, superinfections.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Kidney failure and liver failure.

Interactions

With aminoglycosides, amphotericin B and cisplatin, the risk of nephrotoxicity increases.

VORICONAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5315.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Voriconazole 200 mg. Container with a vial bottle with freeze-dried.	Systemic mycoses severe.	Intravenous. Adults and children from 2 to 12 years: Initial 6 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for the first 24 hours; continue with 4 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours.
010.000.5317.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Voriconazole 50 mg. Package with 14 tablets.		Oral. Adults over 40 kg body weight: Initial 400 mg every 12 hours the first 24 hours; continue with 200 mg every 12 hours.
010.000.5318.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Voriconazole 200 mg. Package with 14 tablets.		Patients weighing less than 40 kg body weight: Initial 200 mg every 12 hours the first 24 hours; continue with 100 mg every 12 hours. Children 2-12 years: Initial 6 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours for the first 24 hours; continue with 4 mg/kg body weight every 12 hours.

Generalities

Inhibitor of fungal cytochrome P450, mediated by demethylation of 14-ÿ-sterol in ergosterol biosynthesis.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Vascular disorders, fever, rash, vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, headache, peripheral edema and abdominal pain.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, simultaneous administration with terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, pimozide, quinidine, rifampicin, carbamazepine, barbiturates, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, sirulimus. Do not administer to children under 2 years of age.

Precautions: Liver failure, kidney failure, breastfeeding.

Interactions

Concomitant administration with terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, pimozide, quinidine, rifampicin, carbamazepine,

barbiturates, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, sirulimus.

ZANAMIVIR

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4374.00	DUST Each dose of powder contains: Zanamivir 5 mg. Package with 5 aluminum discs, each with 4 doses of 5 mg and an inhaler device.	Prophylaxis and treatment of Influenza subtypes A and b.	Oral by inhalation. Adults and children over 5 years old: Influenza treatment: 2 inhalations 5 mg every 12 hours for 5 days. Prophylaxis: 2 inhalations of 5 mg every 24 hours for 10 days.

Generalities

Zanamivir is indicated for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza virus subtypes A and B in adults and children over 5 years of age.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

On very rare occasions, hypersensitivity reactions (allergy type) have occurred. Broncho spasm, dyspnea, and skin erythema.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

ZIDOVUDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5274.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Zidovudine 250 mg. Container with 30 capsules.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection.	Oral. Adults: 200 mg every 4 hours for one month, then reduce the dose to 100 mg every 4 hours. Children from 3 months to 11 years: 100 to 120 mg/m2 body surface area/day, divided every 4 hours.
010.000.5273.00	ORAL SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Zidovudine 1 g. Container with 240 mL.		
010.000.6121.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Zidovudine 200 mg Package with 5 vials (200 mg/20 mL)	Intrapartum Prophylaxis of Perinatal Transmission of HIV or in the event of eventuality of oral intolerance in the newborn.	Intravenous 2 mg/kg initial dose in infusion for one hour, followed by 1 mg/kg/hour in continuous infusion until birth. In scheduled Caesarean section, start three hours before the incision. In labor, from the beginning of labor until birth. NB >~~35~~ weeks gestational age at birth: ZDV 3 mg/kg/dose IV every 12 hours, start 6 to 12 hours after birth. From birth to 4 to 6 weeks (prophylaxis is recommended for 6 weeks; consider 4 weeks when there is sustained virological control of the mother). NB <30 to <35 weeks gestational age at birth: 1.5 mg/kg/dose IV); start as soon as possible, ideally between 6 and 12 hours after birth. Advance after 15 days

			extrauterine life at 2.3 mg/kg/dose IV every 12 hours. From birth to 6 weeks.

Generalities

Zidovudine is an antiviral agent highly active in vitro against retroviruses, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Inhibits the action of the reverse transcriptase enzyme.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Anemia, neutropenia, leukopenia, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, myalgia, elevated blood levels of liver enzymes and bilirubin

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Concomitant use with over-the-counter or freely available medications. Patients should be informed that treatment has not been shown to prevent the transmission of HIV to others through sexual contact or by blood contamination. Pregnant women who use Zidovudine to prevent the transmission of HIV to their children should be informed that transmission to the newborn may occur in some cases, even despite the treatment.

Interactions

Atavaquone slows the rate of metabolism of zidovudine to its glucuronide metabolite. Clarithromycin reduces the absorption of zidovudine. Zidovudine inhibits the intracellular phosphorylation of stavudine when both products are used in combination. Aspirin, codeine, morphine, methadone, indomethacin, ketoprofen, naproxen, oxazepam, lorazepam, cimetidine, clofibrate, dapsone and isoprinosine alter the metabolism of zidovudine by competitive inhibition of glucuronidation or by directly inhibiting hepatic microsomal metabolism.

Concomitant treatment, especially during acute treatment with potentially nephrotoxic or myelosuppressive drugs such as: dapsone, systemic pentamidine, pyrimethamine, co-trimoxazole, amphotericin, flucytosine, ganciclovir, interferon, vincristine, vinblastine and doxorubicin, increases the risk of adverse reactions. If concomitant treatment with any of these drugs is necessary, extra care should be taken to monitor renal function and hematological parameters and if required, the dose of one or more of these agents should be reduced.