

Bactocycline

Tetracycline Hydrochloride

COMPOSITION:

Bactocycline Capsule: Each capsule contains Tetracycline Hydrochloride BP 250 mg.

PHARMACOLOGY:

Bactocycline (Tetracycline) is taken up into sensitive bacterial cells by an active transport process. Once within the cell they bind reversibly to the 30S subunit of the ribosome, preventing the binding of aminoacyl transfer RNA and inhibiting protein synthesis and hence cell growth. Although tetracyclines also inhibit protein synthesis in mammalian cells they are not actively taken up, permitting selective effects on the infecting organism.

INDICATIONS:

Chlamydia, Rickettsia, Mycoplasma, Brucella and some Spirochaetal infections. It has been given long term in the management of severe acne.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

The usual dose is 1 to 2 g / day (2 - 4 capsules) divided in 2 or 4 equal doses depending on the severity of the infection.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the tetracyclines.
- Chronic renal/hepatic dysfunction.
- Renal impairment, particularly if severe.
- Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- Children under 12 years.
- Pregnancy and breastfeeding women.
- Benign intracranial hypertension has been reported following the concomitant use of tetracyclines and Vitamin A or retinoids and therefore concurrent use should be contraindicated.

WARNING AND PRECAUTION:

The use of Tetracycline hydrochloride during tooth development (last half of pregnancy, infancy and childhood to the age of 8 years) may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth.

Care should be taken if Tetracycline is given to patients with impaired liver function. Potential hepatotoxic drugs including Erythromycin, Chloram-phenicol, Isoniazid, Sulfonamide etc. should not be given concomitantly. The risk of nephrotoxicity may be increased if given with Methoxyflurane or other potentially nephrotoxic medication. Care is advisable in patients with Myasthenia gravis, who may be at risk of neuromuscular blockage.

SIDE EFFECT:

Common side effects are gastro-intestinal disturbances including nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. These are common especially with high doses and most are attributed to irritation of the mucosa. Other effects that have been reported are dry mouth, glossitis and discoloration of the tongue, stomatitis and dyspepsia. Benign intracranial hypertension, pancreatitis and pseudomembranous colitis are reported.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:

Pregnancy

Not to be used in pregnancy unless essential to the patient's welfare. Tetracyclines cross the placenta and may have toxic effects on foetal tissues, particularly on skeletal development.

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Breast-feeding

Tetracyclines are also excreted in breast milk and are therefore contraindicated in nursing mothers.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND ADOLESCENTS:

All tetracyclines form a stable calcium complex in any bone-forming tissue. A decrease in fibula growth rate has been observed in premature infants given oral tetracycline in doses of 25mg/kg every 6 hours. This reaction was reversed when drug was discontinued.

DRUG INTERACTION:

It has been reported that Tetracycline in combination with Methoxyflurane has resulted in nephrotoxicity. Milk and milk products as well as antacids containing calcium, aluminium and magnesium impair the absorption of Tetracycline and resulting decreased serum levels. Tetracycline inhibits the antimicrobial activity of penicillin when used concomitantly.

OVERDOSAGE:

There may be nausea and vomiting, Crystalluria and haematuria following very large doses, Hypersensitivity reactions.

STORAGE:

Store in a cool and dry place (below 30° C), protected from light and moisture. Keep out of reach of children.

PACKING:

Bactocycline Capsule: Each box contains 10x10's capsules in blister pack.

Manufactured by:



MEDICON Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh