# Daptomycin Intravenous for Adults

## Who can administer

May be administered by registered competent doctor or nurse/midwife

## Important information

- Red-light antimicrobial:Requires pre-authorisation from Microbiology or ID prior to use 24 hours/7 days a week
- **Not effective for pneumonia**
- See **monitoring** requirements
- See under 'Dose' for adjustments required in **renal impairment**

## Available preparations

Daptomycin 350mg vial (Accordpharma)

Daptomycin 500mg vial (Accordpharma)

Cubicin 350mg vial

Cubicin 500mg vial

## Reconstitution

**Sodium chloride 0.9% ONLY**

- 7ml per 350mg vial, 10ml per 500mg vial
- GENTLY ROTATE the vial to ensure complete wetting of the product
- Allow to **stand for 10 minutes**
- Finally, the vial should be **GENTLY** rotated/swirled for a few minutes as needed to obtain a clear reconstituted solution
- **Vigourous** shaking/agitation should be **avoided** to prevent foaming of the product
- Reconstitution is normally complete within 15 minutes

## Infusion fluids

Sodium chloride 0.9%

## Methods of intravenous administration

**Intermittent intravenous infusion**

- Add required dose to 50ml infusion fluid and administer over 30 minutes
- The residual volume in the infusion line must be flushed through at the same rate to avoid significant underdosing

**Slow intravenous injection**

- Administer over 2 minutes (**only if infusion is not possible** as studies conducted in healthy subjects only)

# Dose in adults

**Usual dose: This is a red light agent which should only be prescribed after consultation with ID or Micro and doses should be in accordance with ID/Micro advice.**

**Complicated skin and soft tissue infections**

- Give 4 to 6mg/kg every 24 hours
- Treat for seven to fourteen days, or until infection is resolved
- Doses are usually **rounded to avoid wastage** [ref 4]

**Other indications (osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, infective endocarditis and bacteraemia)** [ref 1]

- Higher doses may be required (6mg/kg to 10mg/kg) every 24 hours - only on the direct instruction of ID or Micro
- Doses of up to 10mg/kg per day may be prescribed. This would be consistent with IDSA guidelines for the treatment of blood-borne staph aureus or infective endocarditis for example [ref 1]
- Treat for seven to fourteen days, or until infection is resolved
- Doses are usually **rounded to avoid wastage** [ref 4]
- The dose is usually **capped at 1000mg daily** [ref 4]

**Renal impairment**

- Use with caution in patients with renal impairment (eGFR <80ml/min/1.73m$^2$), due to limited clinical experience.
- Monitor renal function and CPK closely

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| **eGFR less than 30ml/minute/1.73m$^2$** | Skin and soft tissue infections | Give the ID/Micro recommended dose every 48 hours [ref 3] |
| | Other indications | Give the ID/Micro recommended dose every 48 hours [ref 3] |
| **Renal replacement therapy** | Consult pharmacy or specialist literature sources<br>See GAPP also | |

**Hepatic impairment**

- Use with caution in patients with severe hepatic insufficiency (due to lack of data)

# Monitoring

- **Plasma CPK** should be measured at baseline and at least **once-weekly** during therapy in all patients
- Plasma CPK should be measured **more frequently in patients at risk of myopathy** e.g. where eGFR is less than 80ml/minute/1.73m2 or where the patient is on other medication which has also been associated with myopathy e.g. **statins, fibrates or ciclosporin**
- Patients should be reviewed regularly while on therapy for any signs or symptoms that might represent myopathy. Any patient that develops unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, weakness or cramps should have CPK levels monitored every 2 days. Daptomycin should be discontinued in the presence of unexplained muscle symptoms if the CPK level reaches greater than 5 times upper limit of normal
- Patients with eGFR less than **80ml/minute/1.73m2** require close monitoring of renal function and clinical response. Use only if benefit outweighs risk
- Monitor renal function regularly in all patients on concomitant nephrotoxins e.g. NSAIDs

## Further information

- **Daptomycin may cause false prolongation of the PT and increase of INR with certain recombinant thromboplastin reagents. This appears to be a dose-dependent phenomenon.** Minimise likelihood/magnitude by taking blood sample immediately before daptomycin dose. Consider measuring PT/INR using non-thromboplastin reagents (if available) (ref 2)
- Daptomycin dose may be **rounded down to the nearest vial** where recommended by Micro/ID/Pharmacy (document available on Medinfogalway to logged in Pharmacist users)

## Storage

Store between 2 and 8$^{0}$C

## References


Cubicin SPC accessed online via EMEA 16th Feb 2026

1. Clinical Practice Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America for the Treatment of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Infections in Adults and Children .Clinical Infectious Diseases, Volume 52, Issue 3, 1 February 2011, Pages e18-e55, https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciq146

2: Drugs.com

3: GUH antimicrobial guidelines 2024- renal dosing section

4. AST advice Feb 2026 (based on Daptomycin dose banding guide 2016 (on file in pharmacy))


## Therapeutic classification

Lipopeptide antibiotic