# Ceftolozane/Tazobactam Intravenous Infusion for

## Who can administer

May be administered by registered competent doctor or nurse/midwife

#### Important information

- Zerbaxa vial contains ceftolozane 1g and tazobactam 0.5g. Prescribe as combination i.e. 1g/0.5g, 2g/1g etc
- Restricted to Microbiology or Infectious Diseases advice only (Red-light antimicrobial)
- If documented IMMEDIATE, or SEVERE DELAYED hypersensitivity REACTION to PENICILLIN, CEPHALOSPORINS or CARBAPENEMS: DO NOT GIVE THIS DRUG
- Contains Sodium (10mmol per vial)
- See under Dose for adjustments required in Renal impairment

#### Available preparations

Zerbaxa vial (ceftolozane 1g and tazobactam 0.5g)

#### Reconstitution

Water for injection or Sodium chloride 0.9%

- 10ml per 1.5g vial
- Shake gently to dissolve the powder
- Final volume 11.4ml per vial
- Dilute further prior to administration

## Infusion fluids

Sodium chloride 0.9% or Glucose 5%

## Methods of intravenous administration

#### Intermittent intravenous infusion

• Any dose may be added to 100ml infusion fluid and administer over 60 minutes

| Dose of Ceftolazone/tazobactam | Volume of reconstituted injection |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2g/1g                          | 22.8ml (two vials)                |
| 1.5g/0.75g                     | 17.1ml                            |
| 1g/0.5g                        | 11.4ml (one vial)                 |
| 500mg/250mg                    | 5.7ml                             |
| 300mg/150mg                    | 3.5ml                             |
| 250mg/125mg                    | 2.9ml                             |
| 100mg/50mg                     | 1.2ml                             |

## Dose in adults

## Complicated intra-abdominal infection, Complicated urinary tract infection, Acute Pyelonephritis

• Give 1g ceftolazone / 0.5g tazobactam (one vial) every eight hours

#### Hospital acquired pneumonia, including ventilator-associated pneumonia

• Give 2g ceftolazone /1g tazobactam (two vials) every eight hours

#### Renal impairment

See table in Methods of administration for how to work out doses below- eg 500mg/250mguse 5.7ml reconstituted solution

| eGFR (ml/min)                                  | Complicated intra-abdominal<br>infection, Complicated urinary<br>tract infection, Acute<br>Pyelonephritis  | Hospital acquired pneumonia,<br>including ventilator-associated<br>pneumonia  |
|--|--|---|
| 30 to 50                                       | give 500mg cetolazone / 250mg<br>tazobactam every 8 hours  | give 1g ceftolazone /0.5g tazobactam<br>every 8 hours   |
| 15 to 29                                       | give 250mg ceftolazone / 125mg<br>tazobactam every 8 hours   | give 500mg ceftolazone /250mg<br>tazobactam every 8 hours   |
| End stage renal<br>disease or<br>Haemodialysis | give a single loading dose of 500mg<br>cetolazone /250mg tazobactam,<br>followed 8 hours later by<br>maintenance dose of 100mg<br>ceftolazone /50mg tazobactam every<br>8 hours. Administer dose<br>immediately <b>after dialysis on</b><br><b>dialysis days</b> | give a single loading dose of 1.5g<br>ceftolazone /0.75g tazobactam, followed<br>8 hours later by maintenance dose of<br>300mg ceftolazone / 150mg tazobactam<br>every 8 hours. Administer dose<br>immediately <b>after dialysis on dialysis</b><br><b>days</b> |

#### Hepatic impairment

• No dosage adjustment required

#### Storage

- Store between 2 and  $8^{\circ}C$ 

#### References

• SPC 02/08/2022

#### Therapeutic classification

Cephalosporin antibiotic (fifth generation) with beta-lacatamase inhibitor