



ADULT

SPIRAMYCIN




This document should be read in conjunction with this [DISCLAIMER](#)

[Antimicrobial Restriction – Restricted](#)

[SAS Category A](#) (item requires approval by TGA)

Presentation	Capsule: 1.5 million units
Dose	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Congenital toxoplasmosis</u></p> <p><u>Mild to moderate infections</u></p> <p>Oral: 4-6 capsules (6-9 million units) per day in 2 divided doses</p> <p><u>Severe infections</u></p> <p>Oral 8-10 capsules (12-15 million units) per day in 2 divided doses</p>
Administration	<p><u>Oral:</u> Take on an empty stomach, at least half an hour before food or two hours after food.</p>
Pregnancy	<p>1st Trimester: Considered safe to use 2nd Trimester: Considered safe to use 3rd Trimester: Considered safe to use</p>
Breastfeeding	Considered safe to use
Monitoring	Ultrasound to detect abnormalities and amniocentesis for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and / or culture at 18 - 20 weeks gestation or if ≥ 4 weeks after maternal infection.
Clinical guidelines and Policies	Antimicrobial Stewardship
References	Truven Health Analytics. Spiramycin. In: Micromedex [Internet]. Greenwood Village (CO): Truven Health Analytics; 2017 [cited 2017 Sept 20]. Available from: http://www.micromedexsolutions.com/

	<p>South Australian Maternal & Neonatal Community of Practice. Toxoplasmosis in pregnancy. South Australian Perinatal Practice Guidelines [Internet]. 2016 [updated 2015 Jun 24; cited 2017 Sept 20].</p> <p>Padberg S. Anti-infective agents. In: Schaefer C, Peters P, Miller R, editors. Drugs in pregnancy and lactation [Internet]. Amsterdam: Elsevier. 3rd ed., 2015 [cited 2017 Dec 12]. p. 115-76. Available from: https://www-clinicalkey-com-au.kelibresources.health.wa.gov.au/#!/content/book/3-s2.0-B978012408078200007X.</p> <p>APILAM: association for promotion and cultural and scientific research of breastfeeding. Spiramycin. E-lactancia [Internet]. 2002 [updated 2016 Feb 15; cited 2017 Sept 20]. Available from: http://www.e-lactancia.org/breastfeeding/spiramycin/product/</p>
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Keywords:	Spiramycin, macrolide, toxoplasmosis		
Publishing:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intranet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internet		
Document owner:	Chief Pharmacist		
Author / Reviewer:	Pharmacy Department		
Date first issued:	March 2014	Version:	
Last reviewed:	Sept 2017	Next review date:	Sept 2020
Endorsed by:	Medicines and Therapeutics Committee	Date:	Dec 2017
Standards Applicable:	NSQHS Standards: 1  Clinical Care is Guided by Current Best Practice 3  Infection Control 4  Medication Safety		
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