

"For suspected adverse drug reaction, report to the FDA: [www.fda.gov.ph](http://www.fda.gov.ph)"

**Overdose and Treatment:**

Overdosage of cephalosporins can cause cerebral irritation leading to convulsions. Serum levels of cefuroxime can be reduced by hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

**Availability:**

500 mg film coated tablets - Alu-Alu Blister Pack x 8's (Box of 48's)

Registration Number: DR-XY37463

Date of First Authorization: February 2010

Revision Date: June 2019

**STORE AT TEMPERATURES NOT EXCEEDING 30°C.  
KEEP IN COOL DRY PLACE**

Manufactured by  
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NTZTX500048IN1901

REV 06/19



**Cefuroxime**

**Zoltax<sup>®</sup>**

500mg film-coated tablet  
Antibacterial

**Formulation:**

Each film-coated tablet contains Cefuroxime (as axetil).....500 mg

**Indications:**

Cefuroxime is a second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic used in the treatment of susceptible infections. These have included bone and joint infections, bronchitis (and other lower respiratory- tract infections) gonorrhoea, meningitis (although treatment failures have been reported in *Haemophilus influenzae* meningitis), otitis media, peritonitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis, skin infections (including soft-tissue infection) and urinary tract infections.

It is also used for surgical infection prophylaxis.

**Dosage and Administration:**

Usual oral doses for adults are:  
125mg twice daily for uncomplicated urinary-tract infections  
250mg to 500mg twice daily for respiratory tract infections.

Adults with pneumonia or with acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis may respond to sequential therapy with parenteral cefuroxime 1.5g twice daily or 750mg twice daily, respectively, followed by oral cefuroxime 500mg twice daily in each case.

For Lyme disease in adults, an oral dose of 500mg is given twice daily for 20 days. Uncomplicated gonorrhoea- a single 1-g oral dose of cefuroxime and 1 g probenecid may be given.

Administration in renal impairment: Doses may need to be reduced in patients with renal impairment.

**Pharmacodynamics**

Cefuroxime is bactericidal and has a similar spectrum of antimicrobial action and pattern of resistance to those of cefamandole. It is more resistant to hydrolysis by beta-lactamases than cefamandole, and therefore may be more active against beta-lactamase - producing strains of, for example, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. However, treatment failures have occurred in patients with *H. influenzae* meningitis given cefuroxime and might be associated with a relatively high minimum bacterial concentration when compared with the minimum inhibitory concentration or with a significant inoculum effect. Reduced affinity of penicillin-binding proteins for cefuroxime has also been reported to be responsible for resistance in a beta-lactamase-negative strain of *H. influenzae*.

Cefuroxime has been demonstrated to be active against most strains of the following organisms