



P^rPiperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Piperacillin Sodium/Tazobactam Sodium – Manufacturer’s Standard

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Clinically Relevant Nonmedicinal Ingredients
Intravenous	Lyophilized Powder for Injection 2.25 g/vial (2 g piperacillin as piperacillin sodium, 0.25 g tazobactam as tazobactam sodium) 3.375 g/vial (3 g piperacillin as piperacillin sodium, 0.375 g tazobactam as tazobactam sodium) 4.5 g/vial (4 g piperacillin as piperacillin sodium, 0.50 g tazobactam as tazobactam sodium) 13.5 g/vial (12 g piperacillin as piperacillin sodium, 1.50 g tazobactam as tazobactam sodium) 40.5 g/vial (36 g piperacillin as piperacillin sodium, 4.50 g tazobactam as tazobactam sodium)	There are no clinically relevant nonmedicinal ingredients. <i>For a complete listing see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.</i>

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection (piperacillin sodium/tazobactam sodium) is indicated for the treatment of patients with systemic and/or local bacterial infections, caused by piperacillin resistant, piperacillin/tazobactam susceptible, β-lactamase producing strains of the designated microorganisms in the specified conditions listed below.

a) INTRA-ABDOMINAL INFECTIONS

Appendicitis (complicated or uncomplicated) and peritonitis caused by piperacillin resistant, β-lactamase producing strains of *Escherichia coli* or members of the *Bacteroides fragilis* group.

b) SKIN AND SKIN STRUCTURE INFECTIONS

Uncomplicated and complicated skin and skin structure infections, including cellulitis, cutaneous abscess, acute ischemic/diabetic foot infections caused by piperacillin resistant β-lactamase producing strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* (not methicillin-resistant strains).

c) GYNECOLOGICAL INFECTIONS

Postpartum endometritis or pelvic inflammatory disease caused by piperacillin resistant, β-lactamase producing strains of *Escherichia coli*.

d) COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

Community-acquired pneumonia (moderate severity only) caused by piperacillin resistant, β-lactamase producing strains of *Haemophilus influenzae*.

e) NOSOCOMIAL PNEUMONIA

Nosocomial pneumonia (moderate to severe) caused by piperacillin-resistant, β-lactamase producing strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and by piperacillin/tazobactam-susceptible *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Nosocomial pneumonia caused by *P. aeruginosa* should be treated in combination with an aminoglycoside (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

While Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection is indicated only for the conditions listed above, infections caused by piperacillin susceptible organisms are also amenable to Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection treatment due to its piperacillin content. The tazobactam component of this combination product does not decrease the activity of the piperacillin component against piperacillin susceptible organisms. Therefore, the treatment of polymicrobial infections caused by piperacillin susceptible organisms and β-lactamase producing organisms susceptible to Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection should not require the addition of another antibiotic.

Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection may be useful as presumptive therapy in the indicated conditions prior to identification of causative organisms because of its broad spectrum of bactericidal activity against gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic and anaerobic organisms. Appropriate cultures should usually be performed before initiating antimicrobial treatment in order to isolate and identify the organisms causing infection and to determine their susceptibility to Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection. Antimicrobial therapy should be adjusted, if appropriate, once results of culture(s) and antimicrobial susceptibility testing are known.

Geriatrics (> 65 years of age):

Patients over 65 years of age are not at an increased risk of developing adverse effects solely because of age. However, dosage should be adjusted in the presence of renal insufficiency (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations, Geriatrics and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment, Renal Insufficiency**).

Pediatrics (< 12 years of age):

Safety and efficacy in children below the age of 12 years have not been established (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations, Pediatrics**).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The use of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection (piperacillin sodium/tazobactam sodium) is contraindicated in:

- Patients who are hypersensitive to this drug or to any ingredient in the formulation or component of the container. For a complete listing, see the **DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING** section.
- Patients with a history of allergic reactions to any of the penicillins and/or cephalosporins or β-lactamase inhibitors.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactoid reaction, anaphylactic reaction, anaphylactoid shock, anaphylactic shock) reactions have been reported in individuals receiving therapy with penicillins. These reactions are more apt to occur in individuals with a history of sensitivity to multiple allergens. There have been reports of individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity who experienced severe hypersensitivity reactions when treated with cephalosporins.
- Before initiating therapy with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection (piperacillin sodium/tazobactam sodium), careful inquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins or other allergens. If an allergic reaction occurs during therapy with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection, the antibiotic should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted. Serious anaphylactoid reactions require immediate emergency treatment with epinephrine, oxygen and intravenous steroids and airway management, including intubation, should also be administered as indicated.

General

As with other semisynthetic penicillins, piperacillin therapy has been associated with an increased incidence of fever and rash in cystic fibrosis patients.

Because of chemical instability, Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection should not be used for intravenous administration with solutions containing only sodium bicarbonate (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Administration, Reconstitution**).

Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection should not be added to blood products or albumin hydrolysates.

Use of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection with other drugs may lead to drug-drug interactions (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Drug-Drug Interactions**).

Ability to Drive and use Machines

No studies on the effect of ability to drive or use machines have been performed.

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

Long-term carcinogenicity studies in animals have not been conducted with piperacillin/tazobactam, piperacillin, or tazobactam.

Gastrointestinal

Clostridium difficile-Associated Disease

Clostridium difficile-associated disease (CDAD) has been reported with use of many antibacterial agents, including piperacillin and tazobactam for injection. CDAD may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. It is important to consider this diagnosis in patients who present with diarrhea, or symptoms of colitis, pseudomembranous colitis, toxic megacolon, or perforation of colon subsequent to the administration of any antibacterial agent. CDAD has been reported to occur over 2 months after the administration of antibacterial agents. Treatment with antibacterial agents may alter the normal flora of the colon and may permit overgrowth of *Clostridium difficile*. *Clostridium difficile* produces toxins A and B, which contribute to the development of CDAD. CDAD may cause significant morbidity and mortality. CDAD can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy.

If the diagnosis of CDAD is suspected or confirmed, appropriate therapeutic measures should be initiated. Mild cases of CDAD usually respond to discontinuation of antibacterial agents not directed against *Clostridium difficile*. In moderate to severe cases, consideration should be given to management with fluids and electrolytes, protein supplementation, and treatment with an antibacterial agent clinically effective against *Clostridium difficile*. Surgical evaluation should be instituted as clinically indicated, as surgical intervention may be required in certain severe cases (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**).

Hematologic

Bleeding manifestations or significant leukopenia following prolonged administration have occurred in some patients receiving β-lactam antibiotics, including piperacillin. These reactions have sometimes been associated with abnormalities of coagulation tests such as clotting time, platelet aggregation and prothrombin time and are more likely to occur in patients with renal failure. If bleeding manifestations occur, the antibiotic should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted.

Leukopenia and neutropenia may occur, especially during prolonged therapy. Therefore, periodic assessment of hematopoietic function should be performed (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests**).

Neurologic

As with other penicillins, patients may experience neuromuscular excitability or convulsions if higher than recommended doses are given intravenously (particularly in the presence of renal failure).

Renal

In patients with creatinine clearance <40 mL/min and dialysis patients (hemodialysis and chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)), the intravenous dose should be adjusted to the degree of renal function impairment (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment, Renal Insufficiency**). Also see **Hematologic and Neurologic** above.

Sensitivity/Resistance

The possibility of the emergence of resistant organisms that might cause superinfections should be kept in mind. If this occurs, appropriate measures should be taken.

Sexual Function/Reproduction

Studies in animals have shown reproductive and developmental toxicity in rats at maternally toxic doses when administered intravenously or intraperitoneally but have not shown teratogenicity of the piperacillin/tazobactam combination when administered intravenously.

Skin Reactions

Serious skin reactions, such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis, have been reported in patients receiving piperacillin/tazobactam (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). If patients develop a skin rash they should be monitored closely and piperacillin/tazobactam discontinued if lesions progress.

Special Populations

Pregnant Women: Studies in animals have shown reproductive and developmental toxicity, but no evidence of teratogenicity, at doses that are maternally toxic. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies with the piperacillin/tazobactam combination or with piperacillin or tazobactam alone in pregnant women. Piperacillin and tazobactam cross the placenta. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response pregnant women should be treated with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection only if the expected benefit outweighs the possible risks to the pregnant woman and fetus.

Nursing Women:

Caution should be exercised when Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection is administered to nursing mothers. Piperacillin is excreted in low concentrations in human milk; tazobactam concentrations in milk have not been studied. Women who are breast-feeding should be treated only if the expected benefit outweighs the possible risks to the woman and child.

Pediatrics (< 12 years of age): Safety and efficacy in children below the age of 12 have not been established.

Geriatrics (> 65 years of age): Patients over 65 years of age are not at an increased risk of developing adverse effects solely because of age. However, dosage should be adjusted in the presence of renal insufficiency (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment, Renal Insufficiency**).

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be approached with caution, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection contains 54.28 mg (2.36 mEq) of sodium per gram of piperacillin in the combination product. At the usual recommended doses, patients would receive between 651 and 868 mg/day (28.3 and 37.7 mEq) of sodium. The geriatric population may respond with a blunted natriuresis to salt loading. This may be clinically important with regard to diseases such as congestive heart failure.

This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function and therefore care should be taken in dose selection. It may be useful to monitor renal function.

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection contains a total of 2.36 mEq (54.28 mg) of sodium (Na⁺) per gram of piperacillin in the combination product. This should be considered when treating patients requiring restricted salt intake. Periodic electrolyte determinations should be performed in patients with low potassium reserves, and the possibility of hypokalemia should be kept in mind with patients who have potentially low potassium reserves and who are receiving cytotoxic therapy or diuretics.

Periodic assessment of hematopoietic function should be performed, especially with prolonged therapy (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hematologic and ADVERSE REACTIONS, Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings**).

Coagulation parameters should be tested more frequently and monitored regularly, during simultaneous administration of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection and high doses of heparin, oral anticoagulants and/or other drugs that may affect the blood coagulation system and/or the thrombocyte function (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Drug-Drug Interactions**).

Piperacillin may reduce the excretion of methotrexate. Therefore, to avoid drug toxicity, serum levels of methotrexate should be monitored in patients simultaneously treated with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection and methotrexate (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Drug-Drug Interactions**).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions

Because clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions the adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse drug reaction information from clinical trials is useful for identifying drug-related adverse events and for approximating rates.

Clinical Trials (except Nosocomial Pneumonia)

During the clinical investigations, 2621 patients worldwide were treated with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection in phase 3 trials. In the key North American clinical trials (n=830 patients), 90% of the adverse events reported were mild to moderate in severity and transient in nature. However, in 3.2% of the patients treated worldwide, piperacillin and tazobactam for injection was discontinued because of adverse events primarily involving the skin (1.3%), including rash and pruritus; the gastrointestinal system (0.9%), including diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting; and allergic reactions (0.5%).

Adverse local reactions that were reported, irrespective of relationship to therapy with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection, were phlebitis (1.3%), injection site reaction (0.5%), pain (0.2%), inflammation (0.2%), thrombophlebitis (0.2%), and edema (0.1%).

Based on patients from the North American trials (n=1063), the events with the highest incidence in patients, irrespective of relationship to piperacillin and tazobactam for injection, were diarrhea (11.3%); headache (7.7%); constipation (7.7%); nausea (6.9%); insomnia (6.6%); rash (4.2%); itching maculopapular, bullous, urticarial, and eczematoid; vomiting (3.3%); dyspepsia (3.3%); pruritus (3.1%); stool changes (2.4%); fever (2.4%); agitation (2.1%); pain (1.7%); moniliasis (1.6%); hypertension (1.6%); dizziness (1.4%); abdominal pain (1.3%); chest pain (1.3%); edema (1.2%); anxiety (1.2%); rinitis (1.2%); and dyspnea (1.1%).

Nosocomial Pneumonia Trials

In a completed study of nosocomial pneumonia, 222 patients were treated with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection in a dosing regimen of 4.5 g every 6 hours in combination with an aminoglycoside and 215 patients were treated with a comparator in combination with an aminoglycoside. In this trial, treatment-emergent adverse events were reported by 402 patients, 204 (91.9%) in the piperacillin/tazobactam group and 198 (92.1%) in the comparator group. Twenty-five (25, 11.0%) patients in the piperacillin/tazobactam group and 14 (6.5%) in the comparator group (p > 0.05) discontinued treatment due to an adverse event.

In this study of piperacillin and tazobactam for injection in combination with an aminoglycoside, adverse events that occurred in more than 1% of patients and were considered by the investigator to be drug-related were: diarrhea (17.6%), fever (2.7%), vomiting (2.7%), urinary tract

infection (2.7%), rash (2.3%), abdominal pain (1.8%), generalized edema (1.8%), moniliasis (1.8%), nausea (1.8%), oral moniliasis (1.8%), BUN increased (1.8%), creatinine increased (1.8%), peripheral edema (1.8%), abdomen enlarged (1.4%), headache (1.4%), constipation (1.4%), liver function tests abnormal (1.4%), thrombocytopenia (1.4%), exoriations[†] (1.4%), and sweating (1.4%).

[†] These were coded under the COSTART term skin necrosis in CSR-44881, Supportive Table 10-3.

Less Common Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions (<1%)

Clinical Trials (except Nosocomial Pneumonia)

Additional adverse systemic clinical events reported in 1.0% or less of the patients are listed below within each body system: **Blood and lymphatic system disorders:** mesenteric embolism, purpura, epistaxis, pulmonary embolism (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hematologic**).

Cardiac disorders: tachycardia, including supraventricular and ventricular; bradycardia; arrhythmia, including atrial fibrillation, ventricular fibrillation, cardiac depression, cardiac failure, circulatory failure, myocardial infarction.

Ear and labyrinth disorders: vertigo, tinnitus.

Eye disorders: photophobia.

Gastrointestinal disorders: ileus, melena, flatulence, hemorrhage, gastritis, hiccough, ulcerative stomatitis.

Pseudomembranous colitis was reported in one patient during the clinical trials. The onset of pseudomembranous colitis symptoms may occur during or over 2 months after the administration of antibacterial treatment (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Gastrointestinal**).

General disorders and administration site conditions: rigors, malaise, thirst.

Hepatology disorders: jaundice.

Immune system disorders: anaphylaxis (including shock). Incidence of rash and fever is higher in patients with cystic fibrosis.

Infections and infestations: candidiasis, vaginitis, pharyngitis.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: symptomatic hypoglycemia.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue and bone disorders: myalgia, arthralgia, back pain.

Nervous system disorders: syncope, tremor, convulsions, taste perversion.

Psychiatric disorders: confusion, hallucination, depression.

Renal and urinary disorders: retention, dysuria, oliguria, hematuria, incontinence.

Reproductive system and breast disorders: leucorrhea, genital pruritus.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: pulmonary edema, bronchospasm, coughing.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: diaphoresis, toxic epidermal necrolysis.

Vascular disorders: flushing, hypotension.

Nosocomial Pneumonia Trials

Drug-related adverse events reported in 1% or less of patients in the nosocomial pneumonia study of piperacillin and tazobactam for injection with an aminoglycoside were: acidosis, acute kidney failure, agitation, alkaline phosphatase increased, anemia, asthenia, atrial fibrillation, chest pain, CNS depression, colitis, confusion, convulsion, cough increased, thrombocytopenia, dehydration, depression, diplopia, drug level decreased, dry mouth, dyspepsia, dysphagia, dyspnea, dysuria, eosinophilia, fungal dermatitis, gastritis, glossitis, grand mal convulsion, hematuria, hyperglycemia, hypernatremia, hypervolemia, hypervolemia, hypervolemia, hypochromic anemia, hypoglycemia, hypokalemia, hypotension, hypophosphatemia, hypoxia, ileus, injection site edema, injection site reaction, kidney function abnormal, leukocytosis, leukopenia, local reaction to procedure, melena, pain, prothrombin decreased, pruritus, respiratory disorder, AST (SGOT) increased, ALT (SGPT) increased, sinus bradycardia, somnolence, stomatitis, stupor, tremor, tachycardia, ventricular extrasystoles, and ventricular tachycardia.

Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings

Changes in laboratory parameters, without regard to drug relationship, were reported in all studies, including studies of nosocomial pneumonia in which a higher dose of piperacillin and tazobactam for injection was used in combination with an aminoglycoside. The changes in laboratory parameters included:

Hematologic: agranulocytosis, pancytopenia, anemia, decreases in hemoglobin and hematocrit, thrombocytopenia, increases in platelet count, eosinophilia, leukopenia, neutropenia. The leukopenia/neutropenia associated with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection administration appears to be reversible and most frequently associated with prolonged administration, i.e., > 21 days of therapy. These patients were withdrawn from therapy; some had accompanying systemic symptoms (e.g., fever, rigors, chills).

Coagulation: positive direct Coombs test, prolonged prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time prolonged, bleeding time prolonged.

Hepatic: increase of AST (SGOT), ALT (SGPT), alkaline phosphatase, blood bilirubin and gamma-glutamyltransferase.

Renal: increases in serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, renal failure.

Urinanalysis: proteinuria, hematuria, pyuria.

Additional laboratory events include abnormalities in electrolytes (i.e., increases and decreases in sodium, potassium, and calcium), hyperglycemia, decreases in albumin, protein total decreased. In individuals with liver disease or those possessing cytotoxic therapy or diuretics, piperacillin and tazobactam for injection has been reported rarely to produce a decrease in serum potassium levels at high doses of prolonged.

The following adverse reactions have also been reported for PIPRACIL[®] (piperacillin sodium):

Hepatology disorders: cholestatic hepatitis.

Nervous system disorders: prolonged muscle relaxation (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Drug-Drug Interactions, Vecuronium**).

Renal and urinary disorders: rarely tubulointerstitial nephritis.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: erythema multiforme and Stevens-Johnson syndrome, rarely reported.

Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions

Additional adverse events reported from worldwide marketing experience with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection occurring under circumstances where causal relationship to piperacillin and tazobactam for injection is uncertain:

Blood and lymphatic system disorders: hemolytic anemia, anemia, thrombocytosis, agranulocytosis, pancytopenia.

Hepatology disorders: hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice.

Immune system disorders: hypersensitivity, anaphylactoid reaction, anaphylactic reaction, anaphylactoid shock, anaphylactic shock.

Infections and infestations: candidiasis.

Renal and urinary disorders: tubulointerstitial nephritis, renal failure.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, dermatitis bullous.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Drug-Drug Interactions

Aminoglycosides

The mixing of beta-lactam antibiotics with aminoglycosides *in vitro* can result in substantial inactivation of the aminoglycoside. Therefore, Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection and the aminoglycoside must be administered separately, when concomitant therapy with aminoglycosides is indicated.

The inactivation of aminoglycosides in the presence of penicillin-class drugs has been recognized. It has been postulated that penicillin-aminoglycoside complexes form; these complexes are microbiologically inactive and of unknown toxicity. Sequential administration of piperacillin and tazobactam for injection with tobramycin to patients with normal renal function and mild to moderate renal impairment has been reported to modestly decrease serum concentrations of tobramycin but does not significantly affect tobramycin pharmacokinetics. When aminoglycosides are administered in combination with piperacillin to patients with end-stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis, the concentrations of the aminoglycosides (especially tobramycin) may be significantly altered and should be monitored. Since aminoglycosides are not equally susceptible to inactivation by piperacillin, consideration should be given to the choice of the aminoglycoside when administered in combination with piperacillin to these patients.

Probenecid

Concomitant administration of piperacillin and tazobactam for injection and probenecid results in prolonged half-life of piperacillin (21%), and tazobactam (71%) and lower renal clearance for both piperacillin and tazobactam; however, peak plasma concentrations of either drug are unaffected.

Vancomycin

No pharmacokinetic interactions are found between piperacillin and tazobactam for injection and vancomycin.

Heparin

Coagulation parameters should be tested more frequently and monitored regularly, during simultaneous administration of high doses of heparin, oral anticoagulants and other drugs that may affect the blood coagulation system and/or the thrombocyte function (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests**).

Vecuronium

Piperacillin used concomitantly with vecuronium has been implicated in the prolongation of the neuromuscular blockade of vecuronium. Piperacillin and Tazobactam for injection could produce the same phenomenon if given along with vecuronium. Due to their similar mechanism of action, it is expected that the neuromuscular blockade produced by any of the non-depolarizing muscle relaxants could be prolonged in the presence of piperacillin. See package insert for vecuronium bromide.

Methotrexate

Piperacillin may reduce the excretion of methotrexate; therefore, serum levels of methotrexate should be monitored in patients to avoid drug toxicity (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests**).

Where Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection is administered concurrently with another antibiotic the drugs should not be mixed in the same solution but must be administered separately.

Drug-Food Interactions

Interactions with food have not been established.

Drug-Herb Interactions

Interactions with herbal products have not been established.

Drug-Laboratory Interactions

As with other penicillins, the administration of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection may result in a false-positive reaction for glucose in the urine using a copper-reduction method (CLINTEST[®]). It is recommended that glucose tests based on enzymatic glucose oxidase reactions (such as DIASTIX[®] or TES-TAPE[®]) be used.*

* CLINTEST[®] and DIASTIX[®] are registered trademarks of Ames Division, Miles Laboratories, Inc.

** TES-TAPE[®] is a registered trademark of Eli Lilly and Company.

There have been reports of positive test results using the Bio-Rad Laboratories Platelia Aspergillus EA test in patients receiving piperacillin/tazobactam injection who were subsequently found to be free of Aspergillus infection. Cross-reactors with non-Aspergillus polysaccharides and polyurans with Bio-Rad Laboratories Platelia Aspergillus EA test have been reported. Therefore, positive test results in patients receiving piperacillin/tazobactam should be interpreted cautiously and confirmed by other diagnostic methods.

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