

**ABBREVIATED PACKAGE INSERT – See Product Monograph for Complete Product Information.****TOBRAMYCIN FOR INJECTION USP**

1.2 g Tobramycin (as tobramycin sulphate)/Vial  
Antibiotic

**SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Clinically Relevant Nonmedicinal Ingredients
Intravenous	1.2 g tobramycin (as tobramycin sulphate) powder per single unit vial	Nil

**INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE**

Tobramycin for Injection USP may be indicated for the treatment of the following infections when caused by susceptible organisms: septicemia, complicated and recurrent urinary tract infections, lower respiratory infections, serious skin and soft tissue infections including burns and peritonitis and central nervous system infections caused by organisms resistant to antibiotics usually considered efficacious in these infections.

Tobramycin for Injection USP is usually active against most strains of the following organisms in vitro and in clinical infections:

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

*Proteus sp.* (Indole-positive and indole-negative), including *Proteus mirabilis*, *Morganella morganii*, *Providencia rettgeri*, and *Proteus vulgaris*

*Escherichia coli*

*Klebsiella-Enterobacter-Serratia group Citrobacter sp.*

*Providencia sp.*

*Staphylococci*, including *Staphylococcus aureus* (coagulase-positive and coagulase-negative)

Tobramycin for Injection USP may be considered in serious staphylococcal infections when penicillin or other potentially less toxic drugs are contraindicated and when bacterial susceptibility testing and clinical judgment indicate its use.

Appropriate sensitivity studies should be performed to determine the susceptibility of the causative organism to Tobramycin for Injection USP. Clinical judgment and anticipated bacteriological findings may permit the start of therapy before results of susceptibility studies are obtained.

Note: If susceptibility tests show that the causative organism is resistant to Tobramycin for Injection USP, other appropriate therapy should be instituted.

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of Tobramycin for Injection USP and other antibacterial drugs, Tobramycin for Injection USP should be used only to treat infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria. When culture and susceptibility information are available, they should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy. In the absence of such data, local epidemiology and susceptibility patterns may contribute to the empiric selection of therapy.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Tobramycin for Injection USP is contraindicated in patients with known hyper-sensitivity to tobramycin or any other aminoglycoside. Cross-allergenicity to other aminoglycosides has been established.

**Serious Warnings and Precautions**

Patients treated with Tobramycin for Injection USP or other aminoglycosides should be under close clinical observation because these drugs have an inherent potential for causing ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity.

**DOSAGE AND ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION**

Tobramycin for Injection USP is intended for intravenous infusion.

**Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment:**

**Adults:** The recommended dosage for patients with normal renal function is 1 mg/kg every eight hours, for a total of 3 mg/kg/day. Mild to moderate infections of the lower urinary tract have responded to doses of 2 to 3 mg/kg/day administered once daily. When renal

tissue is involved or in serious infections, especially when there are signs of systemic involvement, two or three equally divided doses are recommended.

The usual dosage for patients weighing more than 60 kg is 80 mg (2 mL) every eight hours. For patients weighing 60 kg or less, the usual dosage is 60 mg (1.5 mL) every eight hours.

In patients with life-threatening infections, dosages up to 5 mg/kg/day may be administered in three or four equal doses. This dosage should be reduced to 3 mg/kg/day as soon as clinically indicated. To prevent increased toxicity due to excessive blood levels, dosage should not exceed 5 mg/kg/day unless serum levels are monitored.

**Children:** 6 to 7.5 mg/kg/day in 3 or 4 equally divided doses.

**Neonates (one week of age or less):** Dosage up to 4 mg/kg/day may be administered in two equal doses every twelve hours.

The usual duration of treatment is seven to ten days. A longer course of therapy may be necessary in difficult and complicated infections. Monitoring of renal, auditory, and vestibular functions is advisable in these cases because neurotoxicity is more likely to occur when treatment is extended for longer than ten days.

**Patients with Impaired Renal Function:** Serum tobramycin concentrations should be monitored during therapy.

Following a loading dose of 1 mg/kg, subsequent dosage in these patients must be adjusted, either with lower doses administered at eight-hour intervals or with normal doses at prolonged intervals (See Table 1). Both regimens should be based on the BUN, the serum creatinine or the creatinine clearance of the patient, because these values correlate with the half-life of tobramycin.

**Adjusted Dose at Eight-Hour Intervals (Regimen I):** An appropriately reduced dosage range can be found in Table 1 for any patient for whom the BUN, creatinine clearance or serum creatinine values are known. The choice of dose within the indicated range should be based on the severity of the infection, the sensitivity of the pathogen, and individual patient considerations, especially renal function.

**Adjusted Intervals Between Fixed Doses (Regimen II):** Recommended intervals between doses are given in Table 1. As a general rule, the interval in hours can be determined by multiplying the patient's serum creatinine level by six.

**Table 1: Two Maintenance Regimens Based on Renal Function and Body Weight following a Loading Dose of 1 mg/kg\***

RENAL FUNCTION*		REGIMEN I OR		REGIMEN II
		ADJUSTED DOSES OF 8-HOUR INTERVALS		ADJUSTED INTERVALS BETWEEN FIXED DOSES
SERUM CREATININE $\mu$ mol/L	CREATININE CLEARANCE mL/s	WEIGHT		WEIGHT/DOSE
		50-60 kg	60-80 kg	50-60 kg: 60 mg 60-80 kg: 80 mg
$\leq 115$	$\geq 1.17$	60 mg	80 mg	q.8 h
125-170	1.15-0.67	30-60 mg	50-80 mg	q.12 h
175-290	0.65-0.33	20-25 mg	30-45 mg	q.18 h
300-470	0.32-0.17	10-18 mg	15-24 mg	q.24 h
475-660	0.15-0.08	5-9 mg	7-12 mg	q.36 h
$\geq 670$	$\leq 0.07$	2.5-4.5 mg	3.5-6 mg	q.48 h <sup>++</sup>

\* For life-threatening infections, dosages 50% above those recommended may be used. The dosage should be reduced as soon as possible after improvement is noted.

+ If used to estimate degree of impairment, serum creatinine concentrations should reflect a steady state of renal azotemia.

++ When dialysis is not being performed.

Both of these regimens are suggested as guides to be used when serum levels of tobramycin cannot be measured directly. The appropriate dosage schedules derived from either regimen should be used in conjunction with careful clinical and laboratory observations of the patient and should be modified as necessary.

**Dosage in Moderate to Marked Obesity:** The appropriate dose may be calculated by using the patient's estimated lean body weight plus 40% of the excess as the basic weight on which to figure mg/kg.

**Administration****Intravenous Administration:**

Note: Tobramycin for Injection USP should not be physically premixed with other drugs but should be administered separately according to the recommended dose and route.

The concentration of Tobramycin for Injection USP in solution should not normally exceed 1 mg/mL for either adults or children. The solution should be infused over a period of 20 to 60 minutes. When it is necessary to restrict the volume of solution infused, a more concentrated solution may be used; however, it is important that the infusion time exceed five minutes to prevent excessively high serum concentrations. A volume control set is recommended for this administration.

**Reconstitution:****Solution for reconstitution.**

Sterile Water for Injection is used for reconstitution.

**Table 2: Reconstitution Table for Pharmacy Bulk Vial**

Vial Size (Pharmacy Bulk Vial)	Volume to be added to vial	Approximate Available Volume	Approximate Average Concentration of Tobramycin
1.2 g Powder (as tobramycin sulfate)	30 mL	31.0 mL	38.70 mg/mL

Shake well until dissolved.

The Pharmacy Bulk Vial is intended only for intravenous infusion using diluent listed below upon dilution to 0.2 mg/mL - 1.0 mg/mL tobramycin (by single puncture for multiple dispensing).

**Solutions for I.V. Infusion:**

0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection

Ringer's Solution

Lactated Ringer's Solution

**OVERDOSAGE****Signs and Symptoms:**

The severity of the signs and symptoms following a tobramycin overdose are dependent on the dose administered, the patient's renal function, state of hydration, and age and whether or not other medications with similar toxicities are being administered concurrently. Toxicity may occur in patients treated more than 10 days, given more than 5 mg/kg/day, children given more than 7.5 mg/kg/day, or patients with reduced renal function whose dose has not been appropriately adjusted.

Nephrotoxicity following the parenteral administration of an aminoglycoside is most closely related to the area under the curve of the serum concentration versus time graph. Nephrotoxicity is more likely if trough blood concentrations fail to fall below 2 mg/L and is also proportional to the average blood concentration. Patients who are elderly, have abnormal renal function, are receiving other nephrotoxic drugs, or are volume depleted are at greater risk for developing acute tubular necrosis. Auditory and vestibular toxicities have been associated with aminoglycoside overdose. These toxicities occur in patients treated longer than 10 days, in patients with abnormal renal function, in dehydrated patients, or in patients receiving medications with additive auditory toxicities. These patients may not have signs or symptoms or may experience dizziness, tinnitus, vertigo, and a loss of high tone acuity as ototoxicity progresses. Ototoxicity signs and symptoms may not begin to occur until long after the drug has been discontinued.

Neuromuscular blockade or respiratory paralysis may occur following administration of aminoglycosides. Neuromuscular blockade, prolonged respiratory paralysis, and respiratory failure may occur more commonly in patients with myasthenia gravis or Parkinson's disease. Prolonged respiratory paralysis may also occur in patients receiving decamethonium, tubocurarine, or succinylcholine. If neuromuscular blockade occurs, it may be reversed by the administration of calcium salts but mechanical assistance may be necessary.

If tobramycin were ingested, toxicity would be less likely because aminoglycosides are poorly absorbed from an intact gastrointestinal tract.

**Treatment:**

The initial management in a tobramycin overdose is to assess respiration and if necessary, to establish an airway and ensure oxygenation and ventilation. Resuscitative measures should be initiated promptly if respiratory paralysis occurs.

Patients who have received an overdose of tobramycin and have normal renal function should be carefully hydrated to maintain a urine output of 3 to 5 mL/kg/hr. Fluid balance, creatinine clearance, and tobramycin plasma levels should be carefully monitored until the serum tobramycin level falls below 2 mg/L.

Patients in whom the elimination half-life is greater than 2 hours or whose renal function is abnormal may require more aggressive therapy. In such patients, hemodialysis may be beneficial.

**STORAGE AND STABILITY**

The product, in its non-reconstituted form, should be stored at controlled room temperatures 15°C- 30°C. Tobramycin for Injection USP requires no refrigeration. Protect from light.

The Pharmacy Bulk Vial is intended for multiple dispensing for intravenous use employing a single puncture. Following reconstitution, the solution should be dispensed and diluted for use within 8 hours. Any unused reconstituted solution should be discarded after 8 hours.

Tobramycin for Injection USP diluted with any of the solutions for I.V. infusion listed under the **Reconstitution** section in a concentration range of 1 mg/mL to 0.2 mg/mL should be used within 24 hours if kept at room temperature and 36 hours if stored under refrigeration.

**Special Instructions:**

Pharmacy Bulk Vials contain no preservatives. Care must be taken to minimize the potential for inadvertent introduction of microorganisms during manipulation in the hospital environment.

As with all parenteral drug products, reconstituted solution and intravenous admixture should be inspected visually for clarity, particulate matter, precipitate, discoloration and leakage prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. Solution showing haziness, particulate matter, precipitate, discoloration or leakage should not be used. Discard unused portion.

The availability of the Pharmacy Bulk Vial is restricted to hospitals with a recognized intravenous admixture program.

**DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING**

Dosage Form: 1.2 g Tobramycin (as sulphate) lyophilized powder

Composition: Tobramycin for Injection USP Bulk Pharmacy Vials contain tobramycin sulfate with no preservatives. Sulfuric Acid and/or Sodium Hydroxide may have been added during manufacturing to adjust pH.

Packaging: Tobramycin for Injection USP (Pharmacy Bulk Package) is packaged in 50 mL glass vials containing 1.2 g of Tobramycin (as sulphate) dry powder.

This leaflet was prepared by SteriMax Inc.

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SteriMax Inc., Oakville, ON L6H 6R4  
1-800-881-3550 • www.sterimaxinc.com

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