

- To increase fluids, bulk, exercise to lessen constipation

sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim (Rx)

(sul-fa-meth-ox'a-zole-trye-meth'oh-prim)

Bactrim, Bactrim DS, Septra, Septra DS, SMZ/TMP, Protrin DF, Trisulfa DS 🌿, Trisulfa S 🌿

Func. class.: Antiinfective

Chem. class.: Sulfonamide—miscellaneous

ACTION: Sulfamethoxazole (SMZ) interferes with the bacterial biosynthesis of proteins by competitive antagonism of PABA when adequate levels are maintained; trimethoprim (TMP) blocks the synthesis of tetrahydrofolic acid; the combination blocks 2 consecutive steps in the bacterial synthesis of essential nucleic acids and protein

USES: UTI, otitis media, acute and chronic prostatitis, shigellosis, chancroid, traveler's diarrhea, *Enterobacter* sp., *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus influenzae* (*beta-lactamase negative*), *Haemophilus influenzae* (*beta-lactamase positive*), *Klebsiella* sp., *Morganella morganii*, *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Pneumocystis jiroveci*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Proteus* sp., *Proteus vulgaris*, *Sbigella flexneri*, *Sbigella sonnei*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; **may also be effective for** *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Actinomadura madurae*, *Actinomadura pelletieri*, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, *Cyclospora cayetanensis*, *Haemophilus ducreyi*, *Isospora belli*, *Klebsiella granulomatis*, *Legionella micdadei*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Nocardia asteroides*, *Nocardia brasiliensis*, *Nocardia otitidiscaviarum*, *Pediculus capitis*, *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Providencia* sp., *Salmonella* sp.,

Serratia sp., *Sbigella* sp., *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA), *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* (group A beta-hemolytic streptococci), *Streptomyces somaliensis*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Vibrio cholerae*, viridans streptococci, *Yersinia enterocolitica*

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Breast-feeding, infants <2 mo; hypersensitivity to trimethoprim or sulfonamides; pregnancy at term, megaloblastic anemia, CCr <15 mL/min

Precautions: Pregnancy, geriatric patients, infants, renal disease, G6PD deficiency, impaired hepatic/renal function, possible folate deficiency, severe allergy, bronchial asthma, UV exposure, porphyria, hyperkalemia, hypothyroidism

DOSAGE AND ROUTES

Based on TMP content

Most infections

- **Adult/child >2 mo:** PO/IV 6-12 mg TMP/kg/day divided q12hr

UTI

- **Adult:** PO 160 mg TMP q12hr × 10-14 days

- **Child:** PO 8 mg/kg TMP/day in 2 divided doses q12hr (treatment): 2 mg/kg/day (prophylaxis)

Otitis media

- **Child:** PO 8 mg/kg TMP/day in 2 divided doses q12hr × 10 days

Chronic bronchitis

- **Adult:** PO 160 mg TMP q12hr × 10-14 days

Serious infections/Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonitis

- **Adult/child:** PO 15-20 mg/kg TMP daily in 4 divided doses q6hr × 14-21 days; IV 15-20 mg/kg/day (based on TMP) in 3-4 divided doses for ≤14 days

Renal dose

- **Adult:** PO CCr >30 mL/min, usual dose; CCr 15-30 mL/min, give 50% of usual dose; CCr <15 mL/min, not recommended

Available forms: Tabs 20 mg TMP/100 SMX 🌿, 80 mg trimethoprim/400 mg

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