

## 7 Reference section

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## Clinical observations

### Approximate normal physiological ranges

#### Temperature (°C)

- Oral — 36.5–37.5 oral
- Under arm (axillary) — 36–37
- Rectal — 37–37.8
- In ear (tympanic) — 36.8–37.8

Age	Weight (kg)	Pulse (beats/min) Normal range	RR (breaths/min)	BP systolic (mmHg) Lower limit	BP systolic (mmHg) Upper limit	BP diastolic (mmHg) Upper limit
Newborn	3.3	110–160	30–60	–	–	–
3 months	6.2	110–150	30–50	–	–	–
6 months	7.6	110–150	30–50	–	–	–
1 year	9	110–150	20–40	–	–	–
2 years	12	95–140	20–30	–	–	–
4 years	16	95–140	20–25	78	111	69
6 years	20	80–120	20–25	82	112	74
8 years	25	80–120	20–25	86	114	76
10 years	32	80–120	20–25	90	116	80
12 years	40	60–100	16–20	90	122	81
14 years	50	60–100	16–20	90	127	83
17 years+	70+	60–100 Pregnant 80–110	16–20	90	136	83

## Antibiotics doses table

**This table must be used with protocols from CARPA STM (7th ed) or WBM (6th ed) — it does not provide all the information needed for appropriate antibiotic treatment.**  
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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Aciclovir†</b> Tab: 200mg, 200mg (disp), 800mg Susp: (4mg/mL) <sup>#</sup> Pregnancy: B3 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Chickenpox Shingles	Oral 5 times a day	20mg/kg/dose	66mg (16.6mL)	124mg (31mL)	152mg (38mL)	180mg (45mL)	240mg (60mL)	320mg (80mL or 1½ tab – 200mg)	400mg (100mL or 2 tab – 200mg)	500mg (125mL or 2½ tab – 200mg)	640mg (160mL or 3½ tab – 200mg)	800mg (200mL or 1 tab – 800mg)	<sup>#</sup> <b>Mix</b> 200mg dispersible tablet in 50mL water to make 4mg/mL solution. Mix well and use straight away. If weakened immune system – increase dose. If kidney disease – reduce dose.
<b>Albendazole</b> Tab: 200mg, 400mg Pregnancy: D – do not use. Breastfeed: Appears safe.	Hookworm Threadworm  Strongyloides Whipworm	Oral Single dose  Oral Once a day		N/A	200mg (1 tab – 200mg)	400mg (2 tab – 200mg or 1 tab – 400mg)						Tablets can be chewed or crushed.		

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Amoxicillin†</b> Susp: 50mg/mL Cap: 500mg Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Dental infection	Oral 3 times a day (tds)	12.5mg/kg/dose	41.25mg (0.9mL)	77.5mg (1.6mL)	95mg (1.9mL)	112.5mg (2.3mL)	150mg (3mL)	200mg (4mL)	250mg (5mL)	312.5mg (6.3mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	
	Broken jaw	Oral Single dose	15mg/kg/dose	49.5mg (1mL)	93mg (2mL)	114mg (2.4mL)	135mg (2.8mL)	180mg (3.6mL)	240mg (4.8mL)	300mg (6mL)	375mg (7.6mL)	480mg (9.6mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	
	Nose bleed Sinusitis	Oral 3 times a day (tds)												
	Dental infection	Oral Single dose	25mg/kg/dose	82.5mg (1.8mL)	155mg (3.2mL)	190mg (3.8mL)	225mg (4.6mL)	300mg (6mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	625mg (12.6mL)	800mg (16mL)	1g (20mL or 2 cap)	
	Otitis media Sinusitis	Oral Twice a day (bd)												
	Pneumonia	Oral 3 times a day (tds)												
	Pneumonia	Oral Twice a day (bd)												
	Pneumonia	Oral Twice a day (bd)	35mg/kg/dose	115.5mg (2.4mL)	217mg (4.4mL)	266mg (5.4mL)	315mg (6.4mL)	420mg (8.4mL)	560mg (11.2mL)	700mg (14mL)	875mg (17.6mL)	1g (20mL or 2 cap)	1.5g (30mL or 3 cap)	
	Endocarditis prevention	Oral Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (3.4mL)	310mg (6.2mL)	380mg (7.6mL)	450mg (9mL)	600mg (12mL)	800mg (16mL)	1g (20mL or 2 cap)	1.25g (25mL)	1.5g (30mL or 3 cap)	2g (40mL or 4 cap)	
Otitis media	Oral Twice a day (bd)													

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† = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.

Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid†</b> Susp: 80+11.4mg/mL Tab: 875+125mg Pregnancy: B1 – avoid if PROM. Breastfeed: Caution.	Bite injury Chronic cough CSLD Dental infection Diabetic ulcer Soft tissue injury UTI	Oral Twice a day (bd)	22.5mg/kg/dose	74.25mg (1mL)	139.5mg (1.8mL)	171mg (2.2mL)	202.5mg (2.6mL)	270mg (3.4mL)	360mg (4.6mL)	450mg (5.8mL)	562.5mg (7.2mL)	720mg (9mL)	875mg (11mL or 1 tab)	Doses worked out using amoxicillin component.
	Otitis media	Oral Twice a day (bd)	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (2.2mL)	310mg (4mL)	380mg (4.8mL)	450mg (5.8mL)	600mg (7.6mL)	800mg (10mL)	1g (12.6mL)	1.25g (15.8mL)	1.6g (20mL)	1.75g (22mL or 2 tab)	
<b>Amoxicillin</b> Inj#: 500mg <b>Ampicillin</b> Inj#: 500mg, 1g Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Endocarditis prevention Gall bladder	IV Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (1.8mL)	310mg (3.2mL)	380mg (3.8mL)	450mg (4.6mL)	600mg (6mL)	800mg (8mL)	1g (10mL)	1.25g (12.6mL)	1.6g (16mL)	2g (20mL)	# Mix with WFI to give 100mg/mL — <b>500mg + 4.7mL, 1g + 9.3mL.</b>
	Dental infection Sepsis	IV Every 6 hours (qid)												

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Azithromycin</b> <sup>†</sup> Susp: 40mg/mL Tab: 500mg Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Trachoma* – TF or TI	Oral Single dose		80mg (2mL)	160mg (4mL)			240mg (6mL)	400mg (10mL)	500mg (12.5mL or 1 tab)		750mg (18.8mL or 1½ tab)	1g (25mL or 2 tab)	* Trachoma doses taken from CDNA trachoma guidelines (2014).
	<i>Shigella</i>	Oral Once a day	5mg/kg/ dose	16.5mg (0.4mL)	31mg (0.8mL)	38mg (1mL)	45mg (1.2mL)	60mg (1.6mL)	80mg (2mL)	100mg (2.6mL)	125mg (3.2mL)	160mg (4mL)	200mg (5mL) <b>50kg+</b> 250mg (6.4mL or ½ tab)	
		Oral Single dose	10mg/ kg/dose	33mg (0.9mL)	62mg (1.6mL)	76mg (2mL)	90mg (2.4mL)	120mg (3mL)	160mg (4mL)	200mg (5mL)	250mg (6.4mL or ½ tab)	320mg (8mL)	400mg (10mL) <b>50kg+</b> 500mg (12.6mL or 1 tab)	
	Sore throat	Oral Once a day	12mg/ kg/dose	39.6mg (1mL)	74.4mg (2mL)	91.2mg (2.4mL)	108mg (2.8mL)	144mg (3.6mL)	192mg (4.8mL)	240mg (6mL)	300mg (7.6mL)	384mg (9.6mL)	480mg (12mL or 1 tab)	
	CSLD	Oral Once a week	30mg/ kg/dose	N/A	186mg (4.8mL)	228mg (5.8mL or ½ tab)	270mg (6.8mL)	360mg (9mL)	480mg (12mL or 1 tab)	600mg (15mL)	750mg (18.8mL or 1½ tab)	1g (25mL or 2 tab)		
<b>Benzathine Benzylpenicillin (Bicillin L-A)</b> Inj: 1,200,000U/2.3mL 600,000U/1.17mL syringe* Pregnancy: A – safe to use Breastfeed: Safe	Chickenpox	Deep IM Single dose		300,000U /0.6mL (225mg)	450,000U/0.8mL (337.5mg)			600,000U /1.17mL*	900,000U /1.8mL (675mg)	1,200,000U/2.3mL (1 x 2.3mL syringe) (900mg)				Long-lasting low levels of penicillin. <b>Do not</b> give for pneumonia. Note: 1,200,000U = 900mg For syphilis dose see STI protocol.
	RHD	Deep IM Every 28 days		600,000U/1.17mL (1 x 1.17mL syringe) (450mg)					1,200,000U/2.3mL (1 x 2.3mL syringe) (900mg)					

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Benzylpenicillin†</b> Inj <sup>†</sup> : 600mg, 1.2g Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Pneumonia	IV or IM Single dose	30mg/kg/dose (mixed)	99mg (0.3mL)	186mg (0.6mL)	228mg (0.8mL)	270mg (0.9mL)	360mg (1.2mL)	480mg (1.6mL)	600mg (2mL)	750mg (2.6mL)	960mg (3.2mL)	1.2g (4mL)	# Mix with WFI to give 300mg/mL – 600mg + 1.6mL, 1.2g + 3.2mL. Inject over 5 minutes. Infuse over 30 minutes.
	Pneumonia	IV or IM Every 6 hours (qid)												
	Dental infection	IV Every 6 hours (qid)												
	Meningitis	IV Single dose	60mg/kg/dose (mixed)	198mg (0.7mL)	372mg (1.3mL)	456mg (1.6mL)	540mg (1.8mL)	720mg (2.4mL)	960mg (3.2mL)	1.2g (4mL)	1.5g (5mL)	1.92g (6.4mL)	2.4g (8mL)	
<b>Cefaclor†</b> Susp: 50mg/mL Tab: 375mg Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	CSLD	Oral Twice a day (bd)	25mg/kg/dose	82.5mg (1.8mL)	155mg (3.2mL)	190mg (3.8mL)	225mg (4.6mL)	300mg (6mL)	400mg (8mL or 1 tab)	500mg (10mL)	625mg (12.6mL)	800mg (16mL or 2 tab)		
<b>Cefalexin†</b> Susp: 50mg/mL Cap: 250mg, 500mg Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Water-related infection	Oral Twice a day (bd)	12.5mg/kg/dose	41.25mg (0.9mL)	77.5mg (1.6mL)	95mg (2mL)	112.5mg (2.4mL)	150mg (3mL)	200mg (4mL)	250mg (5mL or 1 cap – 250mg)	312.5mg (6.4mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap – 500mg)	
	Boils Diabetic ulcer Soft tissue injury	Oral 4 times a day (qid)												
	Sore throat	Oral Twice a day (bd)	25mg/kg/dose	82.5mg (1.8mL)	155mg (3.2mL)	190mg (3.8mL)	225mg (4.6mL)	300mg (6mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap – 500mg)	625mg (12.6mL)	800mg (16mL)	1g (20mL or 2 cap – 500mg)	

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Cefazolin</b> Inj <sup>†</sup> : 500mg, 1g, 2g Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Bone infection	IV Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	N/A	310mg (3.2mL)	380mg (3.8mL)	450mg (4.6mL)	600mg (6mL)	800mg (8mL)	1g (10mL)	1.25g (12.6mL)	1.6g (16mL)	2g (20mL)	# Mix with normal saline to give 100mg/mL — <b>500mg</b> + 4.8mL, <b>1g</b> + 9.6mL, <b>2g</b> + 19mL. <b>Inject</b> over 3 minutes. <b>Infuse</b> over 30 minutes.
	Cellulitis, skin Soft tissue injury	IV Every 8 hours (tds)												
	Compound fracture Head injury	IV or IO Every 8 hours (tds)												
<b>Cefotaxime</b> Inj <sup>†</sup> : 1g, 2g Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Sepsis	IV Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (1.8mL)	310mg (3.2mL)	380mg (3.8mL)	450mg (4.6mL)	600mg (6mL)	800mg (8mL)	1g (10mL)	1.25g (12.6mL)	1.6g (16mL)	2g (20mL)	# Mix with WFI to give 100mg/mL <b>1g</b> + 9.6mL, <b>2g</b> + 19mL. <b>Inject</b> over 3–5 minutes.





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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Ceftriaxone</b> Inj†: 500mg, 1g, 2g Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Bowel obstruction Cellulitis, eye Meliodosis Penetrating eye injury Peritonitis Pneumonia Sepsis	IV Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (0.7mL)	310mg (1.3mL)	380mg (1.6mL)	450mg (1.8mL)	600mg (2.4mL)	800mg (3.2mL)	1g (4mL)	1.25g (5mL)	1.6g (6.4mL)	2g (8mL)	# <b>Mix</b> to give 250mg/mL — <b>500mg</b> + 2mL, <b>1g</b> + 3.5mL, <b>2g</b> + 7.2mL. <b>IV</b> mix with WFI. <b>IM</b> mix with lidocaine (lignocaine) 1% – not more than 1g in each buttock. <b>Inject</b> (up to 1g) over 3 minutes. <b>Do not</b> mix with Hartmann's solution.
	Chest injury Water-related infection	IV or IM Single dose												
	Pneumonia	IV or IM Once a Day												
	Gonococcal conjunctivitis	IV or IM Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	125mg (0.5mL)	310mg (1.3mL)	380mg (1.6mL)	450mg (1.8mL)	600mg (2.4mL)	800mg (3.2mL)	1g (4mL)				
	Gall bladder	IV Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (0.7mL)	310mg (1.3mL)	380mg (1.6mL)	450mg (1.8mL)	600mg (2.4mL)	800mg (3.2mL)	1g (4mL)				
	Abdominal wound	IV or IM Single dose												
	Bite injury	IV or IM Every 12 hours (bd)												
	Meningitis	IV Single dose	100mg/kg/dose	N/A	620mg (2.6mL)	760mg (3.2mL)	900mg (3.6mL)	1.2g (4.8mL)	1.6g (6.4mL)	2g (8mL)	2.5g (10mL)	3.2g (12.8mL)	4g (16mL)	

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Ciprofloxacin</b> Tab: 250mg, 500mg, 750mg Inj: 2mg/mL (50mL, 100mL, 200mL) Pregnancy: B3 – not recommended. Breastfeed: Caution.	Diabetic ulcer Soft tissue injury Water-related infection	Oral Twice a day (bd)	12.5mg/kg/dose	N/A			125mg (½ tab – 250mg)	187.5mg (¾ tab – 250mg)	250mg (1 tab – 250mg)	312.5mg (1¼ tab – 250mg)	375mg (1½ tab – 250mg)	500mg (1 tab – 500mg)	If kidney disease — reduce dose.	
<b>Clindamycin</b> Cap: 150mg Inj <sup>†</sup> : 150mg/mL (2mL, 4mL) Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Dental infection	Oral 3 times a day (tds)	7.5mg/kg/dose	N/A					150mg (1 cap)	300mg (2 cap)			# <b>Mix</b> measured dose with glucose 5% or normal saline to give concentration not more than 12.5mg/mL.	
	Bite injury Cellulitis, skin Diabetic ulcer Soft tissue injury	Oral 3 times a day (tds)	10mg/kg/dose	N/A					150mg (1 cap)	300mg (2 cap)	450mg (3 cap)			
	Endocarditis prevention	Oral Single dose	20mg/kg/dose	N/A		150mg (1 cap)			300mg (2 cap)	450mg (3 cap)	600mg (4 cap)		<b>Infuse</b> slowly – not more than 30mg/minute.	
	Bite injury Dental infection Soft tissue injury	IV Every 8 hours (tds)	10mg/kg/dose	N/A	62mg (0.4mL)	76mg (0.5mL)	90mg (0.6mL)	120mg (0.8mL)	160mg (1.1mL)	200mg (1.4mL)	250mg (1.8mL)	320mg (2.2mL)		400mg (2.8mL) <b>45kg+</b> 450mg (3mL)
	Compound fracture Head injury Soft tissue injury	IV Every 8 hours (tds)	15mg/kg/dose	N/A	93mg (0.6mL)	114mg (0.8mL)	135mg (0.9mL)	180mg (1.2mL)	240mg (1.6mL)	300mg (2mL)	375mg (2.6mL)	480mg (3.2mL)		600mg (4mL)

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† = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.														
Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Dicloxacillin</b> Cap: 250mg, 500mg Pregnancy: B2 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Boils	Oral 4 times a day (qid) OR Twice a day (bd) with probenecid	12.5mg/kg/dose	N/A						250mg (1 cap – 250mg)		500mg (1 cap – 500mg)		If giving with probenecid – give same treatment dose but only give twice a day (ie give half usual daily total dose).
<b>Doxycycline</b> Tab: 50mg, 100mg Cap: 50mg, 100mg Pregnancy: D – <b>do not use</b> . Breastfeed: Safe for 7–10 days.	Dental infection	Oral Once a day	2mg/kg/dose	N/A						50mg (1 tab or 1 cap – 50mg)		100mg (1 tab or 1 cap – 100mg)		
	Water-related infection	Oral Twice a day (bd)		N/A						100mg (1 tab or 1 cap – 100mg)		150mg (3 tab or 3 cap – 50mg)		
	Dental infection Water-related infection	Oral Single dose	4mg/kg/dose	N/A						100mg (1 tab or 1 cap – 100mg)		150mg (3 tab or 3 cap – 50mg) <b>50kg+</b> 200mg (2 tab or 2 cap – 100mg)		
<b>Famciclovir</b> Tab: 125mg, 250mg Pregnancy: B1 – aciclovir safer. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Chickenpox Shingles	Oral 3 times a day (tds)	5mg/kg/dose	N/A						125mg (1 tab – 125mg)		250mg (1 tab – 250mg)		

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Flucloxacillin</b> † Susp: 50mg/mL Cap: 500mg Inj*: 500mg, 1g Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Boils	Oral 4 times a day (qid) <i>OR</i> Twice a day (bd) with probenecid	12.5mg/kg/dose	N/A	77.5mg (1.6mL)	95mg (2mL)	112.5mg (2.4mL)	150mg (3mL)	200mg (4mL)	250mg (5mL)	312.5mg (6.4mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	If giving with probenecid — give same treatment dose but only give twice a day (ie give half usual daily total dose).
	Nappy rash	Oral 4 times a day (qid)												
	Endocarditis prophylaxis	Oral Single dose	25mg/kg/dose	N/A	155mg (3.2mL)	190mg (3.8mL)	225mg (4.6mL)	300mg (6mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	625mg (12.6mL)	800mg (16mL)	1g (20mL or 2 cap)	
	Cellulitis, eye Mastoiditis	IV Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	N/A	310mg (6.2mL)	380mg (7.6mL)	450mg (9mL)	600mg (12mL)	800mg (16mL)	1g (20mL)	1.25g (25mL)	1.6g (32mL)	2g (40mL)	# <b>Mix</b> with WFI to give 50mg/mL — <b>500mg</b> + 9.6mL, <b>1g</b> + 19.3mL. <b>Inject</b> over 3 minutes. <b>Infuse</b> over at least 30 minutes.

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 † = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.

Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses											Notes	
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years			
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+			
<b>Gentamicin†</b> Inj <sup>#</sup> : 40mg/mL Pregnancy: D – specialist advice. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Mastoiditis	IV Single dose	7.5mg/ kg/dose up to 320mg	Medical consult	46.5mg (1.2mL)	57mg (1.5mL)	67.5mg (1.8mL)	90mg (2.4mL)	120mg (3mL)	150mg (3.8mL)	187.5mg (4.8mL)	240mg (6mL)	N/A	# <b>Mix</b> measured dose with 100mL normal saline. <b>IV push</b> over 3–5 minutes. <b>Infuse</b> over 15 minutes.		
	Melioidosis	IM Single dose														
	Pneumonia	IM Single dose														
	UTI	IV or IM Single dose														
	Gall bladder infection	IV Single dose	5mg/ kg/dose	N/A											200mg (5mL)	If kidney failure — specialist consult.
	Intrauterine infection															
	Mastoiditis	IV or IM Single dose	5mg/ kg/dose	N/A											50kg 250mg (6.4mL)	No <b>maximum adult dose</b> — continue to calculate dose by weight.
Melioidosis																
Pneumonia																
Postpartum haemorrhage	IV or IM Single dose	5mg/ kg/dose	N/A											60kg 300mg (7.6mL)	If obese — <b>medical consult</b> about adjusted dose.	
UTI																
Intrauterine infection	IV Once a day	5mg/ kg/dose	N/A											70kg 350mg (8.8mL)		
Postpartum haemorrhage																
Uterus infection																

This table must be used with protocols from CARPA STM (7th ed) or WBM (6th ed) — it does not provide all the information needed for appropriate antibiotic treatment.														
† = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.														
Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Ivermectin</b> Tab: 3mg Pregnancy: B3 – avoid use. Breastfeed: May be used.	Scabies Strongyloides	Oral Single dose	200micro-gram/ kg/dose	N/A						1 tab	2 tab		3 tab <b>60kg</b> 4 tab <b>70kg</b> 5 tab <b>80kg+</b> 6 tab	<b>Do not</b> give to children under 5 years, or less than 15kg. Best with full cream milk or fatty food.
	Crusted scabies	Oral Once a day												
<b>Metronidazole</b> <sup>†</sup> Susp: 40mg/mL Tab: 200mg, 400mg Inj: 5mg/mL Pregnancy: B2 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Broken jaw	Oral Single dose	10mg/ kg/dose	33mg (0.8mL)	62mg (1.6mL)	76mg (2mL)	90mg (2.4mL)	120mg (3mL)	160mg (4mL)	200mg (5mL or 1 tab – 200mg)	250mg (6.4mL)	320mg (8mL or 1½ tab – 200mg)	400mg (10mL or 1 tab – 400mg)	Must not drink alcohol while taking and for 24 hours after. If pregnant or breastfeeding — give divided doses. If severe liver disease — reduce dose.
	Dental infection Diabetic ulcer Soft tissue injury	Oral Twice a day (bd)												
	<i>Giardia</i>	Oral Once a day	30mg/ kg/dose	99mg (2.6mL)	186mg (4.8mL)	228mg (5.8mL)	270mg (6.8mL)	360mg (9mL or 1 tab – 400mg)	480mg (12mL or 1 tab – 400mg)	600mg (15mL or 3 tab – 200mg)	750mg (18.8mL or 2 tab – 400mg)	960mg (24mL or 5 tab – 200mg)	1.2g (3 tab – 400mg) <b>50kg</b> 1.6g (4 tab – 400mg) <b>60kg+</b> 2g (5 tab – 400mg)	
	Gall bladder	IV Single dose	12.5mg/ kg/dose	41.25mg (8.4mL)	77.5mg (15.6mL)	95mg (19mL)	112.5mg (22.6mL)	150mg (30mL)	200mg (40mL)	250mg (50mL)	312.5mg (62.6mL)	400mg (80mL)	500mg (100mL)	
	Bite injury Dental infection Soft tissue injury	IV Twice a day (bd)												

This table must be used with protocols from CARPA STM (7th ed) or WBM (6th ed) — it does not provide all the information needed for appropriate antibiotic treatment.														
† = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.														
Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Phenoxymethylpenicillin†</b> Susp: 50mg/mL (250mg/5mL) Cap: 500mg Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Dental infection Cellulitis, skin	Oral 4 times a day (qid)	12.5mg/kg/dose	41.25mg (0.83mL)	77.5mg (1.6mL)	95mg (2mL)	112.5mg (2.4mL)	150mg (3mL)	200mg (4mL)	250mg (5mL)	312.5mg (6.4mL)	400mg (8mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	
	Sore throat	Oral Twice a day (bd)	15mg/kg/dose	49.5mg (1mL)	93mg (2mL)	114mg (2.4mL)	135mg (2.8mL)	180mg (3.6mL)	240mg (4.8mL)	300mg (6mL)	375mg (7.6mL)	480mg (9.6mL)	500mg (10mL or 1 cap)	
<b>Praziquantel</b> Tab: 600mg Pregnancy: B1 – appears safe. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Dwarf tapeworms	Oral Single dose	25mg/kg/dose	N/A			300mg (½ tab)			450mg (¾ tab)	600mg (1 tab)	750mg (1¼ tab)	900mg (1½ tab) 50kg+ 1.2g (2 tab)	Children don't like the taste.
<b>Probenecid</b> Tab: 500mg Pregnancy: B2 – specialist advice. Breastfeed: Specialist advice.	Boils	Oral Twice a day (bd)	25mg/kg/dose	N/A				250mg (½ tab)		500mg (1 tab)		750mg (1½ tab)	1g (2 tab)	Delays excretion of penicillin.
<b>Procaine benzylpenicillin (procaine penicillin)</b> Inj: 1.5g (3.4mL syringe) Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Bites	Deep IM Single dose	50mg/kg/dose	165mg (0.4mL)	310mg (0.7mL)	380mg (0.9mL)	450mg (1.1mL)	600mg (1.4mL)	800mg (2mL)	1g (2.4mL)	1.25g (3mL)	1.5g (3.4mL)	Shake well. Put into another syringe to measure small doses accurately.	
	Bites Cellulitis, skin Nappy rash Pneumonia	Deep IM Once a day												

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes	
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years		
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+		
<b>Pyrantel</b> Susp: 50mg/mL Tab: 125mg, 250mg Choc sq: 100mg Pregnancy: B2 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Threadworm	Oral Single dose	10mg/kg/dose	N/A					120mg (2.4mL or 1 tab – 125mg)	160mg (3.2mL or 1½ sq or 1 tab – 125mg)	200mg (4mL or 2 sq or 1½ tab – 125mg)	250mg (5mL or 2½ sq or 1 tab – 250mg)	320mg (6.4mL or 3 sq)	400mg (4 sq or 3 tab – 125mg)	Tablet can be crushed. Can be given to children under 6 months, females who are or could be pregnant.
	Hookworm	Oral Once a day	10mg/kg/dose										60kg 600mg (6 sq or 5 tab – 125mg)	80kg 800mg (3 tab – 250mg)	
<b>Roxithromycin</b> Tab: 50mg (disp), 150mg, 300mg Susp: 10mg/mL# Pregnancy: B1 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use. <i>Use if penicillin allergy.</i>	Pneumonia Sinusitis	Oral Twice a day (bd)	4mg/kg/dose	N/A	24.8mg (2.6mL or ½ tab – 50mg)	30.4mg (3.2mL)	36mg (3.6mL)	48mg (4.8mL or 1 tab – 50mg)	64mg (6.4mL)	80mg (8mL)	100mg (2 tab – 50mg)	125mg (2½ tab – 50mg)	150mg* (1 tab – 150mg)	If severe liver disease – halve dose. # <b>Mix</b> 50mg dispersible tablet with 5mL water to make 10mg/mL solution. Mix well and use straight away. * Adults – 150mg twice a day or 300mg once a day.	



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† = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.														
Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Tinidazole</b> Tab: 500mg Pregnancy: B3 – metronidazole safer. Breastfeed: Avoid – metronidazole safer.	<i>Giardia</i> Gingivitis	Oral Single dose	50mg/ kg/dose	125mg (¼ tab)	250mg (½ tab)	375mg (¾ tab)	500mg (1 tab)	625mg (1¼ tab)	750g (1½ tab)	1g (2 tab)	1.2g (2½ tab)	1.5g (3 tab)	2g (4 tab)	If pregnant – give divided doses. Tablet can be crushed. Can repeat in 24–48 hours. Children don't like the taste.
<b>Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole†</b> Susp: 8+40mg/mL (40+200mg/5mL) Tab: 160+800mg Pregnancy: C – avoid use. Breastfeed: Caution.	Otitis media Skin sores UTI	Oral Twice a day (bd)	4+20mg/ kg/dose	N/A	24.8mg (3.2mL)	30.4mg (3.8mL)	36mg (4.6mL)	48mg (6mL)	64mg (8mL)	80mg (10mL or ½ tab)	100mg (12.6mL)	128mg (16mL)	160mg (20mL or 1 tab)	Doses worked out using trimethoprim component.
	Melioidosis	Oral Twice a day (bd)	6+30mg/ kg/dose	N/A	37.2mg (4.8mL)	45.6mg (5.8mL)	54mg (6.8mL)	72mg (9mL)	96mg (12mL)	120mg (15mL)	150mg (18.8mL or 1 tab)	192mg (24mL or 1 tab)	240mg (30mL or 1½ tab)	
<b>Valaciclovir</b> Tab: 500mg, 1g Pregnancy: B3 – appears safe but aciclovir preferred. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Chickenpox Shingles	Oral 3 times a day (tds)	20mg/ kg/dose	N/A				250mg (½ tab – 500mg)		375mg (¾ tab – 500mg)	500mg (1 tab – 500mg)	750mg (1½ tab – 500mg)	1g (1 tab – 1g)	

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg+	
<b>Vancomycin†</b> Inj*: 500mg, 1g Pregnancy: B2 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use. <i>Use if penicillin allergy.</i>	Endocarditis prevention	IV Single dose	15mg/kg/dose	49.5mg (1mL)	93mg (2mL)	114mg (2.4mL)	135mg (2.8mL)	180mg (3.6mL)	240mg (4.8mL)	300mg (6mL)	375mg (7.5mL)	480mg (9.6mL)	<b>600g</b> (12mL) <b>50kg</b> 750mg (15mL) <b>60kg</b> 900mg (18mL) <b>70kg</b> 1.05g (21mL)	* Mix with WFI to make 50mg/mL — <b>500mg</b> + 10mL, <b>1g</b> + 20mL. <b>Infuse</b> over 1–2 hours. If kidney failure — specialist consult. <b>No maximum dose</b> — continue to calculate dose by weight.

For more information and details on giving antibiotics see *AMH, Therapeutic Guidelines, Medicines Book*.

**Note:** ‘Common uses’ provides examples only and doesn’t include all conditions the medicines can be used for.

### Use in pregnancy and breastfeeding

For more information on using medicines when a woman is pregnant or breastfeeding, contact your closest Pregnancy Drug Information Centre.

#### Australian categories for use of medicines in pregnancy

‘Harm’ means birth defects or other direct or indirect harm to fetus. For more detail see *AMH* or *Therapeutic Guidelines*.

**Category A:** Have been taken by a large number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age without any known harm.

**Category B1:** Have been taken by a limited number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age without any known harm. Animal studies have not shown harm.

**Category B2:** Women as for B1. Animal studies are poor quality or lacking, but no evidence of harm in available data.

**Category B3:** Women as for B1. Animal studies shown some evidence of harm, but not clear if this is significant for humans.

**Category C:** Have caused or are suspected of causing harm but not malformations. Effects may be non–permanent.

**Category D:** Have caused or are suspected of causing permanent harm.

**Category X:** Have such a high risk of causing permanent harm that they should not be used in women who are or could be pregnant.

#### Note:

- Category D medicines are not always contraindicated for use in pregnant women. The risks and benefits need to be discussed
- The categories of medicine are not hierarchical, eg the allocation of B category does not imply greater safety than C category

## Other medicines doses table

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 † = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.

Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses											Notes	
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12 years	14+ years		
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg	50kg+		
<b>Benzatropine†</b> Inj: 1mg/mL (2mL) Pregnancy: B2 – safe to use. Breastfeed: Appears safe.	Oculogyric crisis	IM or IV Single dose	0.02mg/kg/dose	N/A						0.3mg (0.3mL)	0.4mg (0.4mL)	0.5mg (0.5mL)	0.6mg (0.6mL)	0.8mg (0.8mL)	1mg (1mL)	
<b>Dexamethasone†</b> Inj: 4mg/mL (1mL, 2mL) Pregnancy: A – safe, but use lowest dose for shortest time. Breastfeed: Use alternative if available.	Meningitis	IV IM if no IV access Single dose	0.15mg/kg/dose	0.5mg (0.1mL)	0.93mg (0.2mL)	1.14mg (0.3mL)	1.35mg (0.35mL)	1.8mg (0.5mL)	2.4mg (0.6mL)	3.0mg (0.8mL)	3.75mg (1mL)	4.8mg (1.2mL)	6.0mg (1.6mL)	7.5mg (2mL) <b>60kg</b> 9mg (2.4mL) <b>70kg+</b> 10mg (2.5mL)	<b>Inject</b> over 1–3 minutes.	
<b>Hydrocortisone</b> Inj: 50mg/mL Pregnancy: A – safe, but use lowest dose for shortest time. Breastfeed: Safe to use, avoid high dose.	Meningitis	IV Single dose	4mg/kg/dose	13.2mg (0.26mL)	24.8mg (0.5mL)	30.4mg (0.6mL)	36mg (0.7mL)	48mg (1mL)	64mg (1.4mL)	80mg (1.6mL)	100mg (2mL)	128mg (2.6mL)	160mg (3.2mL)	200mg (4mL)	<b>Inject</b> over 1 minute.	
	Severe asthma	IV IM if no IV access Single dose	4mg/kg/dose	13.2mg (0.26mL)	24.8mg (0.5mL)	30.4mg (0.6mL)	36mg (0.7mL)	48mg (1mL)	64mg (1.4mL)	80mg (1.6mL)	100mg (2mL)					

This table must be used with protocols from CARPA STM (7th ed) or WBM (6th ed) — it does not provide all the information needed for appropriate treatment. † = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.															
Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses										Notes	
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12 years		14+ years
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg		50kg+
<b>Ibuprofen†</b> Susp: 20mg/mL Tab: 400mg Pregnancy: C – avoid. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Dental pain Redback spider	Oral 3 times a day (tds)	10mg/kg/dose	N/A		76mg (3.8mL)	90mg (4.6mL)	120mg (6mL)	160mg (8mL)	200mg (10mL)	250mg (12.6mL)	300mg (15mL)	400mg (1 tab)		
<b>Iron</b> Susp: 30mg/mL ferrous sulfate Tab: 80–105mg Pregnancy: A – safe to use Breastfeed: Safe to use	IDA	Oral Once a day		1mL	5mL		10mL		15mL		80–105mg (1 tab)			1mL of 30mg/mL ferrous sulfate susp gives 6mg elemental iron (20%).	
<b>Levetiracetam†</b> Inj <sup>†</sup> : 100mg/mL (5mL) Pregnancy: B3 – get advice Breastfeed: Safe to use	Head injury	IV Loading dose	20mg/kg/dose	66mg (0.66mL)	124mg (1.24mL)	152mg (1.6mL)	180mg (1.8mL)	240mg (2.4mL)	320mg (3.2mL)	400mg (4mL)	500mg (5mL)	640mg (6.4mL)	800mg (8mL)	1g (10mL)	# Mix measured dose with 100mL normal saline or glucose 5%. <b>Infuse</b> over 30 minutes.
<b>Naloxone</b> Inj <sup>†</sup> : 0.4mg/mL (1mL, 5mL) Pregnancy: B1 – <b>do not use</b> if woman opioid-dependent. Breastfeed: May be used.	Over-sedation (opioids)	IV	0.01mg/kg/dose	0.03mg (0.3mL)	0.06mg (0.6mL)	0.76mg (0.8mL)	0.09mg (0.9mL)	0.12mg (1.2mL)	0.16mg (1.6mL)	0.2mg (2mL)			# Mix with normal saline to give 0.1mg/mL — <b>1mL</b> + 3mL, <b>5mL</b> + 15mL.		

This table must be used with protocols from CARPA STM (7th ed) or WBM (6th ed) — it does not provide all the information needed for appropriate treatment.															
† = other strengths and forms available. Doses in brackets (mL, tab) only apply to forms and strengths listed. Doses (mL) rounded up to nearest 0.2mL unless this is more than 10% above recommended dose.															
Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses											Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12 years	14+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg	50kg+	
<b>Ondansetron†</b> Wafer: 4mg, 8mg Pregnancy: B1 – safe after first trimester. Breastfeed: Caution.	Head injuries Nausea + vomiting	Oral		N/A		2mg (½ wafer – 4mg)			4mg (1 wafer – 4mg)			8mg (1 wafer – 8mg)		Best antiemetic when sedation not wanted. Always do <b>medical consult</b> for children.	
<b>Paracetamol†</b> Susp: 48mg/mL (240mg/5mL) Tab: 500mg Supp: 125mg, 250mg, 500mg Pregnancy: A – safe to use. Breastfeed: Safe to use.	Fever with pain Pain	Oral 4 times a day (qid)	15mg/kg/dose	49.5mg (1mL)	93mg (2mL)	114mg (2.4mL)	135mg (3mL)	180mg (3.8mL)	250mg (5.2mL or ½ tab)		500mg (1 tab)		1g (2 tab)	If child dose for weight is more than dose for age — use dose for age.	
		Supp 4 times a day (qid)		N/A		125mg			250mg		500mg		1g		
<b>Prednisolone†</b> Susp: 5mg/mL Tab: 5mg, 25mg Pregnancy: A – safe, but use lowest dose for shortest time. Breastfeed: Safe to use*.	Asthma	Oral Once a day	1mg/kg/dose	3.3mg (0.7mL)	6.2mg (1.3mL)	7.6mg (1.6mL)	9mg (1.8mL)	12mg (2.4mL)	16mg (3.2mL)	20mg (4mL)	25mg (5mL or 1 tab – 25mg)	32mg (6.4mL or 6 tab – 5mg)	40mg (8mL or 8 tab – 5mg)	50mg (10mL or 2 tab – 25mg)	*Take after breastfeed and wait 4 hours before next feed.

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Presentation	Common uses	Route and frequency	Dosage	Doses											Notes
				New-born	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	4 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12 years	14+ years	
				3.3kg	6.2kg	7.6kg	9kg	12kg	16kg	20kg	25kg	32kg	40kg	50kg+	
<b>Promethazine</b> † Susp: 1mg/mL Tab: 25mg Inj: 25mg/mL (2mL) Pregnancy: C – safe to use. Breastfeed: Appears safe.	Fly bite	Oral Once a day	0.5mg/kg/dose	N/A				6mg (6mL)	8mg (8mL)	10mg (10mL)	12.5mg (12.5mL)	16mg (16mL)	20mg (20mL)	25mg (1 tab)	Best antiemetic if sedation needed. Always do <b>medical consult</b> for children.
	Nausea + vomiting Sedation	Oral		N/A				3mg (0.12mL)	4mg (0.16mL)	5mg (0.2mL)	6.25mg (0.25mL)	8mg (0.32mL)	10mg (0.4mL)	12.5mg (0.5mL)	
	Nausea + vomiting Sedation	Deep IM	0.25mg/kg/dose	N/A				3mg (0.12mL)	4mg (0.16mL)	5mg (0.2mL)	6.25mg (0.25mL)	8mg (0.32mL)	10mg (0.4mL)	12.5mg (0.5mL)	
<b>Valproate</b> † Inj <sup>†</sup> : 400mg Pregnancy: D – avoid if possible. Breastfeed: Appears safe.	Fits	IV or IO Single dose	20mg/kg/dose	N/A	124mg (1.4mL)	152mg (1.6mL)	180mg (2mL)	240mg (2.6mL)	320mg (3.4mL)	400mg (4.4mL)	500mg (5.4mL)	640mg (6.8mL)	800mg (8.6mL)	# <b>Mix</b> with solvent provided to give 95mg/mL — <b>400mg + 4mL</b> . <b>Inject</b> over 3–5 minutes.	
		Infusion	1.6mg/kg/hr	N/A	9.92mg (2.6mL)	12mg (3mL)	14.4mg (3.6mL)	19.2mg (4.8mL)	25.6mg (6.4mL)	32mg (8mL)	40mg (10mL)	51.2mg (12.8mL)	64mg (16mL)	80mg (20mL) <b>60kg</b> 96mg (24mL) <b>65kg+</b> 104mg (26mL)	# <b>Mix</b> with normal saline to give 4mg/mL — <b>400mg + 100mL</b> .

For more information and details on giving antibiotics see *AMH, Therapeutic Guidelines, Medicines Book*.

**Note:** ‘Common uses’ provides examples only and doesn’t include all conditions the medicines can be used for.

### Use in pregnancy and breastfeeding

For more information on using medicines when a woman is pregnant or breastfeeding, contact your closest Pregnancy Drug Information Centre.

**Australian categories for use of medicines in pregnancy**

‘Harm’ means birth defects or other direct or indirect harm to fetus. For more detail see *AMH* or *Therapeutic Guidelines*.

**Category A:** Have been taken by a large number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age without any known harm.

**Category B1:** Have been taken by a limited number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age without any known harm. Animal studies have not shown harm.

**Category B2:** Women as for B1. Animal studies are poor quality or lacking, but no evidence of harm in available data.

**Category B3:** Women as for B1. Animal studies shown some evidence of harm, but not clear if this is significant for humans.

**Category C:** Have caused or are suspected of causing harm but not malformations. Effects may be non–permanent.

**Category D:** Have caused or are suspected of causing permanent harm.

**Category X:** Have such a high risk of causing permanent harm that they should not be used in women who are or could be pregnant.

**Note:**

- Category D medicines are not always contraindicated for use in pregnant women. The risks and benefits need to be discussed
- The categories of medicine are not hierarchical, eg the allocation of B category does not imply greater safety than C category

# Abbreviations

°	degree	AST	aspartate aminotransferase
%	percent	ATSIHP	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner
ABC	airway, breathing, circulation	BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
ACE	angiotensin-converting enzyme	bd	bis die – twice a day
ACR	albumin creatinine ratio	BGL	blood glucose level
ACS	acute coronary syndrome	BMI	body mass index [weight(kg)/height(m) <sup>2</sup> ]
AED	automated external defibrillator	BP	blood pressure
AF	atrial fibrillation	BPG	benzathine penicillin (penicillin G)
AFB	acid-fast bacillus	C	celsius
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	C3	third component of complement
AIMhi	Australian Integrated Mental Health Initiative	C4	fourth component of complement
Alb	albumin	C4	fourth cervical nerve
ALP	alkaline phosphatase	C6	sixth cervical nerve
ALS	advanced life support	C7	seventh cervical nerve
ALT	alanine aminotransferase	C8	eighth cervical nerve
AMH	<i>Australian Medicines Handbook</i>	Ca	calcium
AMI	acute myocardial infarction	CAD	coronary artery disease
ANA	antinuclear antibody	cap	capsule
Anti-DNAse B	antibodies against antideoxyribonuclease B	CARPA	Central Australian Rural Practitioners Association
Anti-HBc	hepatitis B core antibody	CARPA STM	CARPA Standard Treatment Manual
Anti-HBe	hepatitis B envelope antibody	CDC	Centre for Disease Control, Communicable Disease Control Branch, Communicable Disease Control Directorate
Anti-HBs	hepatitis B surface antibody	CDNA	Communicable Disease Network Australia
Anti-HCV	hepatitis C virus antibody	CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
Anti-LKM	liver kidney microsomal antibody	CFU	colony-forming units
AOD	alcohol and other drugs	CIWA	Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment
AOM	acute otitis media	CK	creatinine kinase
AOMwiP	acute otitis media with perforation	CKD	chronic kidney disease
AOMwoP	acute otitis media without perforation	CLD	chronic lung disease
AP	anteroposterior (front to back)	cm	centimetre
APRI	AST platelet ratio index		
ARB	angiotensin II receptor blocker		
ARF	acute rheumatic fever		
ASOT	anti-streptolysin O titre		



<b>CNS</b>	central nervous system	<b>ETT</b>	endotracheal tube
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide	<b>F</b>	figure
<b>COPD</b>	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	<b>FAS</b>	fetal alcohol syndrome
<b>CPAP</b>	continuous positive airway pressure	<b>FASD</b>	fetal alcohol spectrum disorder
<b>CPM</b>	Clinical Procedures Manual	<b>FBC</b>	full blood count
<b>CPR</b>	cardiopulmonary resuscitation	<b>FEV1</b>	forced expiratory volume in 1 second
<b>CRP</b>	c-reactive protein	<b>fL</b>	femtoliter
<b>CSF</b>	cerebrospinal fluid	<b>FOBT</b>	faecal occult blood test
<b>CSL</b>	Commonwealth Serum Laboratory	<b>FVC</b>	forced vital capacity
<b>CSLD</b>	chronic suppurative lung disease	<b>G</b>	gauge
<b>CSOM</b>	chronic suppurative otitis media	<b>g</b>	gram
<b>CT</b>	computerised tomography	<b>GAS</b>	group A Streptococcus
<b>CVD</b>	cardiovascular disease	<b>GFR</b>	glomerular filtration rate
<b>CVS</b>	cardiovascular system	<b>GGT</b>	gamma glutamyl transferase
<b>dB</b>	decibel	<b>GLP1</b>	glucagon-like peptide-1
<b>disp</b>	dispersible	<b>GTN</b>	glyceryl trinitrate
<b>DM</b>	diabetes mellitus	<b>HAV</b>	hepatitis A virus
<b>DNA</b>	deoxyribonucleic acid	<b>Hb</b>	haemoglobin
<b>DOT</b>	directly observed therapy	<b>HbA1c</b>	glycated haemoglobin
<b>DPI</b>	dry powder inhaler	<b>HBeAg</b>	hepatitis B envelope antigen
<b>DPP4</b>	dipeptidyl peptidase-4	<b>HBsAg</b>	hepatitis B surface antigen
<b>dsDNA</b>	double stranded deoxyribonucleic acid	<b>hCG</b>	human chorionic gonadotrophin
<b>DTs</b>	delirium tremors	<b>HDL-C</b>	high density lipoprotein cholesterol
<b>DVT</b>	deep vein thrombosis	<b>HF</b>	heart failure
<b>ECG</b>	electrocardiogram	<b>HFA</b>	hydrofluoroalkanes
<b>EDTA</b>	ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid	<b>Hib</b>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
<b>eg</b>	exempli gratia – for example	<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>eGFR</b>	estimated glomerular filtration rate	<b>hr</b>	hour
<b>EMD</b>	electromechanical dissociation	<b>HRCT</b>	high resolution computerised tomography
<b>ENA</b>	extractable nuclear antigens	<b>HSV</b>	herpes simplex virus
<b>ENT</b>	ear, nose and throat	<b>HTLV1</b>	human T lymphotropic virus
<b>EPSE</b>	extra-pyramidal side effects	<b>HTLV1-Ab</b>	human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 antibody
<b>ESR</b>	erythrocyte sedimentation rate	<b>ICS</b>	inhaled corticosteroids
<b>etc</b>	et cetera – and so forth	<b>ICU</b>	intensive care unit

## Abbreviations

<b>IDA</b>	iron deficiency anaemia	<b>MMSE</b>	Mini Mental State Examination
<b>IgG</b>	immunoglobulin G	<b>mod</b>	moderate
<b>IgM</b>	immunoglobulin M	<b>mol</b>	mole
<b>IM</b>	intramuscular (in the muscle)	<b>MRI</b>	magnetic resonance imaging
<b>inj</b>	injection	<b>N/A</b>	not applicable
<b>INR</b>	international normalized ratio	<b>NAAT</b>	nucleic acid amplification test
<b>IO</b>	intraosseous (in the bone)	<b>NMS</b>	neuroleptic malignant syndrome
<b>IUD</b>	intrauterine device	<b>NRT</b>	nicotine replacement therapy
<b>IV</b>	intravenous (in the vein)	<b>NSAID</b>	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
<b>J</b>	joule	<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>JVP</b>	jugular venous pressure	<b>O<sub>2</sub></b>	oxygen
<b>kg</b>	kilogram	<b>O<sub>2</sub> sats</b>	oxygen saturation
<b>KICA</b>	Kimberly Indigenous Cognitive Assessment	<b>OCP</b>	ova, cysts, parasites
<b>km</b>	kilometre	<b>OGTT</b>	oral glucose tolerance test
<b>L</b>	litre	<b>OME</b>	otitis media with effusion
<b>LA</b>	local anaesthetic	<b>orgs</b>	organisms
<b>LABA</b>	long-acting beta <sub>2</sub> agonist	<b>ORS</b>	oral rehydration solution
<b>LAMA</b>	long-acting muscarinic antagonist	<b>OSA</b>	obstructive sleep apnoea
<b>LDL-C</b>	low density lipoprotein cholesterol	<b>OT</b>	occupational therapist
<b>LFT</b>	liver function test	<b>p</b>	page
<b>m</b>	meter	<b>PBS</b>	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
<b>MAOI</b>	monoamine oxidase inhibitor	<b>PCR</b>	polymerase chain reaction
<b>max</b>	maximum	<b>PCV</b>	packed cell volume
<b>MC&amp;S</b>	microscopy, culture and sensitivity	<b>PE</b>	pulmonary embolism
<b>MCV</b>	mean cell volume	<b>PEA</b>	pulseless electrical activity
<b>MDI</b>	metered dose inhaler	<b>PEFR</b>	peak expiratory flow rate
<b>Mg</b>	magnesium	<b>PEP</b>	positive expiratory pressure
<b>mg</b>	milligram	<b>PHQ</b>	Patient Health Questionnaire
<b>MH</b>	mental health	<b>PHU</b>	Public Health Unit
<b>min</b>	minute	<b>physio</b>	physiotherapist
<b>mL</b>	millilitre	<b>PID</b>	pelvic inflammatory disease
<b>mm</b>	millimetre	<b>PO<sub>4</sub></b>	phosphate
<b>mmHg</b>	millimetre of mercury	<b>POC</b>	point of care
<b>mmol</b>	millimole	<b>PR</b>	per rectum
<b>MMS</b>	multimedia messaging service	<b>PSGN</b>	post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

<b>PTH</b>	parathyroid hormone	<b>temp</b>	temperature
<b>qid</b>	quater in die – 4 times a day	<b>TFT</b>	thyroid function test
<b>QLD</b>	Queensland	<b>TG</b>	triglycerides
<b>raOM</b>	recurrent acute otitis media	<b>TSH</b>	thyroid stimulating hormone
<b>RAPD</b>	relative afferent pupillary defect	<b>TV</b>	television
<b>RDW</b>	red cell volume distribution width	<b>U/A</b>	urinalysis (with dipstick)
<b>REWS</b>	remote early warning score	<b>UEC</b>	urea, electrolytes, creatinine
<b>RF</b>	rheumatoid factor	<b>UHT</b>	ultra-high temperature (pasturisation)
<b>RHD</b>	rheumatic heart disease	<b>URTI</b>	upper respiratory tract infection
<b>RPR</b>	rapid plasma reagin	<b>UTI</b>	urinary tract infection
<b>RR</b>	respiratory (breathing) rate	<b>VF</b>	ventricular fibrillation
<b>S1</b>	first sacral nerve	<b>VT</b>	ventricular tachycardia
<b>SA</b>	South Australia	<b>VUR</b>	vesico-ureteric reflux
<b>SABA</b>	short-acting beta <sub>2</sub> agonist	<b>VZIG</b>	varicella zoster immune globulin
<b>SAMA</b>	short-acting muscarinic antagonist	<b>WA</b>	Western Australia
<b>SGLT2</b>	sodium-glucose co-transporter 2	<b>WBM</b>	<i>Women's Business Manual</i>
<b>SIDS</b>	sudden infant death syndrome	<b>WFI</b>	water for injection
<b>SMS</b>	short message service	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>SNRI</b>	serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor	<b>XL, XR</b>	extended (controlled) release
<b>SR</b>	sustained (controlled) release		
<b>SSRI</b>	selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor		
<b>STI</b>	sexually transmitted infection		
<b>subcut</b>	subcutaneous (under the skin)		
<b>susp</b>	suspension (liquid medicine)		
<b>T</b>	temperature		
<b>T4</b>	fourth thoracic nerve		
<b>T10</b>	tenth thoracic nerve		
<b>T12</b>	twelfth thoracic nerve		
<b>tab</b>	tablet		
<b>TB</b>	tuberculosis		
<b>TBSA</b>	total body surface area		
<b>TC</b>	total cholesterol		
<b>TCA</b>	tricyclic antidepressant		
<b>tds</b>	ter die sumendum – 3 times a day		

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