Penicillin G Potassium for Injection, USP

For injection.

Not applicable

Keep total volume of injection small. The intramuscular site should be avoided. This has been documented with the long-acting penicillins (eg, procaine penicillin G). Intramuscular injection may produce pain or an injection reaction. The recommended site for intramuscular injection is the posterior aspect of the upper thigh. Intramuscular injections should be deep and may be facilitated by using a large needle (eg, 20 gauge) and syringe to aid injection. Pain of short duration may result from using a needle of too small a gauge or inappropriate technique for injection. Intramuscular injection should be avoided in patients with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity. Intramuscular injection should be employed only after proper consideration of the possible irritating effects of the drug and the possibility of alternative therapy. Intramuscular injection should be avoided in patients with a history of aseptic meningitis following intramuscular administration of penicillin or procaine penicillin G.

Penicillin blood levels may be prolonged by concurrent administration of probenecid which inhibits glomerular filtration. Use with caution in glomerular filtration rates of 20 to 50 mL/min. Use with caution in patients with ascites or severe liver disease. Use with caution in patients with severe hypokalemia. Use with caution in patients with other renal and hepatic disease. Use with caution when the drug is administered to patients with a history of aseptic meningitis following intramuscular administration of penicillin or procaine penicillin G.

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Penicillin G (see Table 2) is available by the intravenous route and in a powder form for reconstitution of the USP formulation. Penicillin G Potassium for Injection, USP is available for intravenous use only. It is a sterile, nonpyrogenic, water-soluble powder for reconstitution of the USP formulation. It contains sodium and potassium as the chloride and the potassium, respectively. Each million units contains approximately 6.9 milligrams of sodium and 1.68 milligrams of potassium as the chloride and the potassium, respectively. This amount is not significant in patients with normal renal function. Each million units contains approximately 0.3 mEq of sodium and 1.68 mEq of potassium as the chloride and the potassium, respectively. This amount is not significant in patients with normal renal function. When administered intramuscularly, this formulation may cause irritation. Penicillin G Potassium for Injection, USP may be used for repeated intramuscular injections if the patient's condition requires this form of administration. Such injections should be given in the upper outer quadrant of the buttock. The needle should be inserted at a 45-degree angle if the injection is made into the muscles of the thigh. The local irritation may be reduced by using a large needle (eg, 20-gauge) and syringe to aid injection. Pain of short duration may result from using a needle of too small a gauge or inappropriate technique for injection. Intramuscular injection should be avoided in patients with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity. Intramuscular injection should be employed only after proper consideration of the possible irritating effects of the drug and the possibility of alternative therapy. Intramuscular injection should be avoided in patients with a history of aseptic meningitis following intramuscular administration of penicillin or procaine penicillin G.

Penicillin G administered by the intravenous route in ten patients with normal renal function was associated with serum levels of 100,000 to 300,000 units/kg/day. The mean serum levels after intravenous administration were 70,000 units/kg/day. The mean concentrations at steady state were 20,000,000 units (20 million units), for intravenous use only, of penicillin G as the potassium. The serum levels of penicillin G administered by the intravenous route in ten patients with normal renal function were 100,000 to 300,000 units/kg/day. The mean serum levels after intravenous administration were 70,000 units/kg/day. The mean concentrations at steady state were 20,000,000 units (20 million units), for intravenous use only, of penicillin G as the potassium.

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In patients with normal renal function, the mean serum levels of penicillin G administered by the intravenous route in ten patients with normal renal function were 70,000 units/kg/day. The mean serum levels after intravenous administration were 70,000 units/kg/day. The mean concentrations at steady state were 20,000,000 units (20 million units), for intravenous use only, of penicillin G as the potassium.