tazobactam, indicated for the treatment of patients with moderate to severe infection.
Piperacillin and tazobactam for injection should be used only to treat or prevent

1.6 Usage

1.1 Intra-abdominal Infections

lactamase producing isolates of *Bacteroides fragilis*
producing isolates of

Intramuscular injection: administer 1.25 g piperacillin/0.125 g tazobactam

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

5.4 Central Nervous System Adverse Reactions

5.2 Severe Cutaneous Adverse Reactions

5.1 Hypersensitivity Adverse Reactions

5.7 Development of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

2.5 Reconstitution and Dilution of Powder Formulations

1.3 Female Pelvic Infections

2.4 Reconstitution Diluent for Single Dose Vials

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Piperacillin and tazobactam for injection is a combination penicillin-class anti-

1.4 Adjunctive therapy with aminoglycosides is indicated when the potential for
demonstrated for a period of 12 hours at room temperature. Each dose was recon-

Reconstituted piperacillin and tazobactam for injection solutions for single dose

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION Of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

The most common adverse reactions include diarrhea, constipation, and nausea.

The absence of adverse reactions in any of the possible, cephalosporin-resistant

COMPATIBILITY

Electrolyte Effects

Table 7: Adverse Events with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Bacteriostatic saline/parabens

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Elevations of ALT and AST have been detected in an increased number of patients

Table 6: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections in Patients with Renal Function

Table 5: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Dosage for Infections

Systemic Organ Class

4.2 Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Table 4: Adverse Events with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

7.5 Vecuronium

7.4 Cefepime

7.3 Aminoglycoside

7.2 Other antibiotics

7.1 Cephalosporins

7.6 Other adverse events

7.7 Effects on Laboratory Tests

Hypoglycemia (≤1%)

Liver function test abnormal (1.4%)

Anemia (≤1%)

Aspartate aminotransferase increased (≤1%)

Liver function test abnormal (1.4%)

4.1 Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

4.2 Gastrointestinal disorders

4.3 Skin disorders

4.4 Laboratory test abnormalities

4.5 Other symptoms

4.6 Adverse reactions occurring in at least 1% of patients treated with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection and a placebo after

Nausea (22.2%)

Diarrhea (20%)

Discontinuation due to adverse events was reported in 112 patients, 28 (24.9%)

Table 8: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Microbiology Clinical Trials

Adverse events are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always

The most common adverse reactions include diarrhea, constipation, and nausea.

Infections

2.9 Administration of Powder Formulations

† 0.75 g (0.67 g piperacillin/0.08 g tazobactam) should be administered following

dosage of 44 mg sodium, 37 mg potassium, 18 mg calcium, and 70 mg magnesium.

5.6 Electrolelyte Effects

(See Reverse)

4.6 Adverse reactions occurring in at least 1% of patients treated with piperacillin and tazobactam for injection and a placebo after

4.4 Laboratory test abnormalities

4.5 Other symptoms

4.3 Skin disorders

4.2 Gastrointestinal disorders

4.1 Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

4.5 Electrolyte Effects

5.2 Severe Cutaneous Adverse Reactions

5.1 Hypersensitivity Adverse Reactions

5.7 Development of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

Do the consumption and incidence for adverse reactions with the combination and tazobactam and piperacillin for injection are expected.

Piperacillin and tazobactam for injection is a combination penicillin-class antibiotic

Table 1: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections with Nosocomial Lower Respiratory Tract Infections

Table 3: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 2: Comparison of Completeness of Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 1: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections with Nosocomial Lower Respiratory Tract Infections

Table 7: Adverse Events with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Table 4: Adverse Events with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Table 6: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections in Patients with Renal Function

Table 5: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Dosage for Infections

Table 8: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 9: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Dosage for Infections

Table 3: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 2: Comparison of Completeness of Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 1: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections with Nosocomial Lower Respiratory Tract Infections

Table 7: Adverse Events with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Table 4: Adverse Events with Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection

Table 6: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections in Patients with Renal Function

Table 5: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Dosage for Infections

Table 8: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 9: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Dosage for Infections

Table 3: Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Injection Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 2: Comparison of Completeness of Microbiology Clinical Trials

Table 1: Recommended Dosing of Piperacillin and Tazobactam for Infections with Nosocomial Lower Respiratory Tract Infections
Tazarotene cream (tazarotene), an example of a drug that may affect the blood coagulation system or provide an increased incidence of fever and rash in one of the most frequent side-effects of this drug. Tazarotene is a medication that can be used to treat various skin conditions, including acne and psoriasis. It works by reducing the growth of skin cells and is often prescribed to people who have these conditions. Over time, it can improve the appearance of the skin by making it smoother and less bumpy. However, like any medication, tazarotene has potential side effects. It is important for patients to understand these risks before starting treatment, as some people may experience further skin complications or other issues.

One of the most frequent side-effects of tazarotene cream is an increased incidence of fever and rash. This can occur in people who are already prone to these symptoms or in those who have recently experienced a fever or rash. It is also possible for the fever to occur during treatment with tazarotene cream, regardless of any other conditions you may be experiencing.

Another potential side-effect of tazarotene cream is an increased risk of developing a fever while taking the drug. If you experience a fever while taking tazarotene cream, it is important to contact your doctor immediately. This can help prevent any complications that may arise from the fever.

In addition to fever and rash, there is also a risk of developing skin complications while taking tazarotene cream. This can include skin irritation, redness, and itching. In some cases, the skin may become more sensitive to light or cold temperatures.

If you experience any side-effects or complications while taking tazarotene cream, it is important to contact your doctor. They can help determine if you need to continue taking the medication or if you should stop.

Tazarotene cream is a medication that can be used to treat various skin conditions. It is important for patients to understand the risks and potential side effects of this medication before starting treatment. If you experience any side-effects or complications while taking tazarotene cream, it is important to contact your doctor.