



Nalid[®]

Nalidixic acid
Antibacterial

COMPOSITION

Nalid[®] Tablet : Each tablet contains Nalidixic acid BP 500 mg.

Nalid[®] Dry Syrup : After reconstitution, each 5 ml syrup contains Nalidixic acid BP 300 mg.

PHARMACOLOGY

Nalid[®] (Nalidixic acid) is a synthetic narrow spectrum antibacterial. It is bacteriostatic or bactericidal depending on the concentration.

Nalidixic acid appears to act by inhibiting bacterial DNA synthesis, possibly by interfering with DNA polymerization. It is rapidly and completely absorbed from the G.I. Tract. Parent drug and active metabolites are distributed to most tissues specially to the kidney and to the urine.

During normal renal function, half-life is 1.1 to 2.5 hours and when renal function is impaired, half-life is up to 21 hours. It is rapidly and almost completely excreted within 24 hours.

INDICATION

Nalid[®] is indicated in the treatment of urinary tract infection caused by susceptible Gram-negative organisms, including *Proteus species*, *Klebsiella species*, *Enterobacter species* and *Escherichia coli*.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Adults: Usual adult dose initially is 1 g every 6 hours for 7 days reducing to 500 mg every 6 hours.

Children: Infants and children 3 month of age and over

Initial: Oral 13.75 mg per kg body weight every six hours for one or two weeks.

Maintenance: Oral 8.25 mg per kg body weight every six hours or as prescribed by the physician.

CONTRAINDICATION AND PRECAUTION

Risk-benefit must be considered during the first trimester of pregnancy and during breast feeding, impaired renal or hepatic function.

Nalidixic acid is contraindicated in the following cases -
Infants under 3 months, epilepsy, CNS lesions.

QUINOLONE & FLUROQUINOLONE ANTIBIOTICS

Nalid[®]

SIDE EFFECT

Gastro-intestinal disturbances including nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, haemolysis in G6PD deficiency, allergic reaction including urticaria, rashes, fever, arthralgia, eosinophilia, also myalgia, muscle weakness, phototoxicity, jaundice, visual disturbances and convulsions.

DRUG INTERACTION

Concomitant use of Nalidixic acid with melphalan there have been reports of death from severe blood containing diarrhoea caused by hemorrhagic ulcerative colitis.

Probenecids inhibits tubular secretion of nalidixic acid and may therefore elevate serum concentration, possibly enhancing toxicity.

Chlorpromazine and Perphenazine have been shown to potentiate the effect of Nalidixic Acid in vitro.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

There is the possibility that it may cause cartilage damage and as it is a DNA-gyrase inhibitor there is a possibility of causing DNA damage too. Nalidixic acid is excreted in breast milk and there is a report of hemolytic anaemia in a breast feed child of an azotemic mother.

HOW SUPPLIED

Nalid[®] Tablet : Box containing 7 x 8 tablets in blister pack.

Nalid[®] Syrup : Bottle containing dry ingredients to make 50 ml syrup.

