

CEPHAZOLIN

Other names: Kefzol ®, m-cefazolin ®



Important note: The following information is intended to add to, not replace, the knowledge and judgment of your doctor, pharmacist or other health care professional.

Why are you taking this medication

Cephazolin is a cephalosporin antibiotic that kills bacteria. It is effective against many (but not all) infections. This medicine may be used for urinary, skin, bone and joint infections, provided that the bacteria causing the infection are not resistant to it.

When to take this medication

Cephazolin does not work if it is taken orally (as a tablet or capsule). It only works if it is injected into muscle (IM) or a vein (IV).

Cephazolin may already be prepared by the Hospital Pharmacy or will be prepared by a District Nurse. The injection is contained in a bag which is designed to drip slowly into your catheter (this is called an infusion) or a syringe. This should be administered exactly as you have been instructed at the hospital or clinic. This infusion should be given over at least 15 minutes. It may also be given as a continuous infusion drip. The syringe should be given over at least five minutes. Your dose (how much and how often) depends on how bad your infection is and on your kidney function.

Side effects

Some people are allergic to cephazolin: this would have showed up in the hospital or clinic.

Milder side effects include:

- nausea
- diarrhoea
- headache

Contact your backup service or see your doctor **immediately** if the following occur:

- skin rash, itching or fever
- unusual bleeding or bruising

Rarely, cephazolin can cause severe or long lasting diarrhoea which may start up to a month after you finish taking cephazolin. If you get troublesome diarrhoea, do not take any anti-diarrhoea medicine. Contact your backup service or your doctor straight away and report that you have had cephazolin recently: there is a specific treatment for this diarrhoea.

Other medication

Cephazolin may increase the effect of **warfarin** on your blood clotting making you more prone to bleeding.

Storage

Remember to keep your medication out of reach of children

Read this leaflet and discuss any questions you have about your medicines with your doctor or pharmacist.