

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

VANCOMYCIN

Vancomycin Powder for Infusion 500mg & 1000mg



Presentation

Vancomycin 500mg vial: white to almost white lyophilised powder which has been prepared in a sterile fashion. Each vial contains vancomycin hydrochloride equivalent to 500mg vancomycin base.

Vancomycin 1000mg vial: white to almost white lyophilised powder which has been prepared in a sterile fashion. Each vial contains vancomycin hydrochloride equivalent to 1000mg vancomycin base.

When reconstituted in water, it is a clear solution with a pH of 2.8 – 4.5.

Uses

Actions

Vancomycin is an amphoteric glycopeptide antimicrobial substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Nocardia orientalis*. It is bactericidal against many gram-positive organisms. Vancomycin is not chemically related to any of the presently used antimicrobial agents.

Pharmacokinetics

Vancomycin is poorly absorbed by mouth. It is given intravenously for the treatment of systemic infections. In subjects with normal renal function participating in a multi dose study 1g (1,000,000 IU) given over 60 minutes produced mean plasma levels of approximately 63 micrograms/mL immediately after the completion of infusion and mean plasma levels of approximately 23 micrograms/mL and approximately 8 micrograms/mL at 2 hour and 11 hour respectively, after completion of the infusion. Serum levels will be higher in patients with renal impairment, and toxicity may result.

The mean elimination half-life of vancomycin from plasma is 4 to 6 hours in subjects with normal renal function. In the first 24 hours, about 75% of an administered dose of vancomycin is excreted in the urine by glomerular filtration. Mean plasma clearance is about 0.06 L/kg/hour, and mean renal clearance is about 0.05 L/kg/hour. Renal dysfunction slows excretion of vancomycin. In anephric patients, the average half-life of elimination is 7.5 days. The distribution coefficient is from 0.3 to 0.69 L/kg. There is no apparent metabolism of the drug.

Vancomycin is not effectively removed by either haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis; there have been no reports of vancomycin clearance with haemoperfusion.

Total systemic and renal clearance of vancomycin may be reduced in the elderly.

Protein binding is approximately 55% as measured by ultra filtration at vancomycin serum concentrations of 10 to 100 micrograms/L. Clinically effective concentrations of this antibiotic in the blood are usually achieved and maintained by its intravenous administration, moreover, inhibitory concentrations can be demonstrated in pleural, pericardial, ascitic and synovial fluids, in urine, in peritoneal dialysis fluid, and in atrial appendage tissue. Vancomycin does not readily diffuse across the meninges into the cerebrospinal fluid.

Measurable serum concentrations of vancomycin may occur in patients treated with oral vancomycin for active pseudomembranous colitis due to *Clostridium difficile*.

Microbiology

Vancomycin is active against many gram-positive organisms (see below). Gram-negative bacteria, mycobacteria and fungi are resistant. Many strains of gram-positive bacteria are sensitive in-vitro to

vancomycin concentrations of 0.5 to 5 micrograms/mL, but a few *Staph. aureus* strains require 10 to 20 micrograms/mL for inhibition. Using the Kirby-Bauer method of disc susceptibility testing, a 30 microgram vancomycin disc should produce a zone of more than 11mm when tested against a vancomycin sensitive strain (See Susceptibility tests for current NCCLS guidelines for testing details).

Vancomycin is active against staphylococci, including *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (including heterogeneous methicillin-resistant strains); streptococci, including Streptococci, corynebacterium, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (including penicillin-resistant strains), *Streptococcus agalactiae*, the viridans group, *Streptococcus bovis*, and enterococci (e.g. *Enterococcus faecalis*); *Clostridium difficile* (e.g. toxigenic strains implicated in pseudomembranous enterocolitis); diphtheroids (e.g. JK corynebacterium). Other organisms that are susceptible to vancomycin in vitro include *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Lactobacillus* species, *Actinomyces* species, *Clostridium* species, and *Bacillus* species.

The combination of vancomycin hydrochloride and an aminoglycoside acts synergistically in vitro against many strains of *S. aureus*, nonenterococcal group D streptococci, enterococci, and Streptococcus species (viridans group).

The combination of vancomycin hydrochloride and a cephalosporin acts synergistically against some strains of *S. epidermidis* (methicillin-resistant). The combination of vancomycin hydrochloride and rifampicin acts with partial synergism against some strains of *S. aureus* and with synergism against *S. epidermidis*. Synergy testing is helpful because the combination of vancomycin hydrochloride and a cephalosporin may act antagonistically against some strains of *S. epidermidis*, and the combination of vancomycin hydrochloride and rifampicin may act antagonistically against some strains of *S. aureus*.

Vancomycin hydrochloride appears to act by inhibiting the production of bacterial cell wall mucopeptide. This effect occurs at a site different from that affected by penicillins and produces immediate inhibition of cell wall synthesis and secondary damage to the cytoplasmic membrane. There is also evidence that vancomycin alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits RNA synthesis.

There is no cross-resistance between vancomycin hydrochloride and other antibiotics.

Susceptibility tests

Dilution or diffusion techniques, either quantitative (MIC) or breakpoint, should be used following a regularly updated, recognised and standardised method (e.g. NCCLS). Standardised susceptibility test procedures require the use of laboratory control Microorganisms to control the technical aspects of the laboratory procedures.

A report of "Susceptible" indicates that the pathogen is likely to be inhibited if the antimicrobial compound in the blood reaches the concentrations usually achievable. A report of "Intermediate" indicates that the result should be considered equivocal, and if the microorganism is not fully susceptible to alternative, clinically feasible drugs, the test should be repeated. This category implies possible clinical applicability in body sites where the drug is physiologically concentrated or in situations where high dosage of drug can be used. This category also provides a buffer zone, which prevents small uncontrolled technical factors from causing major discrepancies in interpretation. A report of "Resistant" indicates that the pathogen is not likely to be inhibited if the antimicrobial compound in the blood reaches the concentrations usually achievable: other therapy should be selected.

Note: The prevalence of resistance may vary geographically for selected species and local information on resistance is desirable, particularly when treating severe infections.

Indications

Vancomycin hydrochloride is indicated for potentially life-threatening infections which cannot be treated with another effective, less toxic antimicrobial drug, including the penicillins and cephalosporins.

Vancomycin hydrochloride is useful in therapy of severe staphylococcal (including methicillin resistant staphylococcal) infections in patients who cannot receive or who have failed to respond to the penicillins and cephalosporins or who have infections with staphylococci that are resistant to other antibiotics. Once sensitivity data are available, therapy should be adjusted accordingly.

Vancomycin hydrochloride is effective alone or in combination with an aminoglycoside for endocarditis caused by *Streptococcus viridans* or *S. bovis*. For endocarditis caused by enterococci (e.g. *Strep. faecalis*),

vancomycin hydrochloride is effective only in combination with an aminoglycoside. Vancomycin hydrochloride is effective for the treatment of diptheroid endocarditis. Vancomycin hydrochloride is used in combination with rifampicin, an aminoglycoside, or both in early-onset prosthetic valve endocarditis caused by *Staph. epidermidis* or diptheroids.

The effectiveness of vancomycin has been documented in other infections due to staphylococci including osteomyelitis, pneumonia, septicaemia and, skin and skin structure infections. When staphylococcal infections are localised and purulent, antibiotics are used as adjuncts to appropriate surgical measures.

Specimens for bacteriological cultures should be obtained in order to isolate and identify causative organisms and to determine their susceptibilities to vancomycin hydrochloride.

Vancomycin hydrochloride should be administered orally for the treatment of staphylococcal enterocolitis and antibiotic-associated pseudomembranous colitis (produced by *C. difficile*). Parenteral administration of vancomycin hydrochloride alone is inappropriate for this indication. Vancomycin hydrochloride is not effective by the oral route for other types of infections. For oral administration the parenteral formulation may be used. Some systemic absorption may occur following oral administration in patients with pseudo-membranous colitis.

Dosage and Administration

Adults

The usual intravenous dose is 500mg every 6 hours or 1g every 12 hours. A 500mg dose of vancomycin hydrochloride should be infused over a period of at least 60 minutes, whereas a 1g dose should be administered over a period of at least two hours. Vancomycin must not be given by intramuscular injections (see Warnings and Precautions).

Adults with impaired renal function and the elderly

Dosage adjustment must be made in patients with impaired renal function to avoid toxic serum levels. In the elderly, dosage reduction may be necessary to a greater extent than expected because of decreasing renal function. Measurement of vancomycin serum concentrations is required to optimise therapy, especially in seriously ill patients with changing renal function. Vancomycin serum concentrations may be determined by use of a microbiological assay, a radioimmunoassay, a fluorescence polarization immunoassay, a fluorescence immunoassay, or high-pressure liquid chromatography.

For most patients with renal impairment or the elderly, the dosage calculations may be made by using the following table. The vancomycin dose per day in milligrams is about 15 times the glomerular filtration rate in mL/minute (see table below).

Dosage Table for Vancomycin In Patients With Impaired Renal Function:

Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)	Vancomycin dose (mg/24h)
100	1,545
90	1,390
80	1,235
70	1,080
60	925
50	770
40	620
30	465

20	310
10	155

Loading dose

The initial dose should be no less than 15 mg/kg, even in patients with mild to moderate renal insufficiency.

Anephric patients

The table is not valid for functionally anephric patients. For such patients, an initial dose of 15 mg/kg bodyweight should be given in order to promptly achieve therapeutic serum concentrations. The dose required to maintain stable concentrations is 1.9 mg/kg/24hours. Since individual maintenance doses of 250 (250,000 IU) – 1,000 (1,000,000 IU) milligrams are convenient, in patients with marked renal impairment, a dose may be given every several days rather than on a daily basis. In anuria, a dose of 1,000 mg every 7 to 10 days has been recommended.

The majority of patients with infections caused by organisms susceptible to the antibiotic show a therapeutic response by 48 - 72 hours. The total duration of therapy is determined by the type and severity of the infection and the clinical response of the patient. In staphylococcal endocarditis, therapy for three weeks or longer is recommended.

Children

The paediatric dosage of vancomycin is calculated on the basis of 10 milligrams/kg bodyweight every six hours after an initial loading dose of 15 milligrams/kg. Each dose should be administered over a period of at least 60 minutes.

Infants and Neonates

In neonates and young infants, the total daily intravenous dosage may be lower. An initial dose of 15 mg/kg is suggested, followed by 10 mg/kg every 12 hours in the first week of life and every 8 hours thereafter until one month of age. Close monitoring of serum vancomycin concentrations is mandatory in these patients. Each dose should be administered over a period of at least 60 minutes.

Oral Administration

The usual adult total daily dosage for antibiotic associated pseudomembranous colitis produced by *C. difficile* is 500 milligrams to 2g in 3 or 4 divided doses for 7 to 10 days. The total daily dosage in children is 40mg/kg bodyweight in 3 or 4 divided doses. The total daily dosage should not exceed 2g.

The contents of one 500mg (500,000 IU) vial may be diluted in 30mL of distilled or deionised water and given to the patient to drink, or the diluted material may be administered via nasogastric tube. Common flavouring syrups may be added to the solution to improve the taste for oral administration.

Reconstituted powder, diluted solution for oral use can be stored for 96 hours at 2°C to 8°C or 24 hours below 25°C.

Preparation of solution for injection

At the time of use, the 500 milligrams (500,000 IU) vial should be reconstituted with 10 mL of Water for Injections. The resulting solution contains vancomycin 50 milligrams/mL. The 1g (1,000,000 IU) vial should be reconstituted with 20 mL of Water for Injections. The resulting solution contains vancomycin 50 milligrams/mL. The reconstituted solution containing 500 milligrams of vancomycin must be further diluted with at least 100 mL of Sodium Chloride Intravenous Infusion 0.9% or Glucose Intravenous Infusion 5%. The reconstituted solution containing 1 g of vancomycin must be further diluted with at least 200 mL of Sodium Chloride Intravenous Infusion 0.9% or Glucose Intravenous Infusion 5% to a concentration of not more than 5 milligrams/mL. The resulting solution should be infused over a period of at least 60 minutes when 500 milligrams of vancomycin is to be administered, or at least 2 hours when 1 g of vancomycin is to be given. In selected patients in need of fluid restriction, a concentration of up to 10 mg/mL may be used; use of such higher concentration may increase the risk of infusion related events. Infusion related events may occur, however, at any rate of concentration.

Stability of reconstituted solution

Solutions of vancomycin hydrochloride 50 milligrams/mL (50,000 IU/mL) in Water for Injections do not show significant loss of potency when stored at 2°C to 8°C for 96 hours.

When diluted to a concentration of either 10 milligrams/mL or 1 milligram/mL with Sodium Chloride Intravenous Infusion 0.9% or Glucose Intravenous Infusion 5%, vancomycin was chemically stable for 14 days at 2°C to 8°C.

To reduce microbiological hazard, the infusion should be commenced as soon as practicable after reconstitution/preparation. If storage is necessary, the solution should be held at 2°C to 8°C for not more than 24 hours.

Compatibility with other Drugs and Intravenous Fluids

Vancomycin hydrochloride solutions have a low pH and may cause chemical or physical instability when mixed with other compounds. All parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for both particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution or container permits.

Contraindications

Vancomycin hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to this drug.

Warnings and Precautions

Rapid bolus administration (e.g. over several minutes) may be associated with exaggerated hypotension, including shock, and, rarely, cardiac arrest.

Vancomycin hydrochloride should be administered in a dilute solution at a rate not exceeding 500 mg/hour to avoid rapid-infusion-related reactions, e.g. hypotension, flushing, erythema, urticaria and pruritus. Stopping the infusion usually results in a prompt cessation of these reactions (see Dosage and Administration and Adverse Effects).

When given intravenously, toxic serum levels can occur. Vancomycin is excreted fairly rapidly by the kidney and blood levels increase markedly with decreased renal clearance. During parenteral therapy, the risk of toxicity and nephrotoxicity appears appreciably increased by high blood concentrations or prolonged treatment.

Because of its nephrotoxicity, vancomycin should be used with care in patients with renal insufficiency. If it is necessary to use vancomycin parenterally in patients with renal impairment, the dose and/or dose intervals should be adjusted carefully (see Dosage and Administration) and blood levels monitored. Serial monitoring of renal function should be performed.

When patients receive concomitant therapy with an aminoglycoside, serial monitoring of renal function should be performed.

Ototoxicity has occurred when serum levels exceeded 80 micrograms/mL. It may be transient or permanent. Deafness may be preceded by tinnitus. The elderly are more susceptible to auditory damage. Experience with other antibiotics suggests that deafness may be progressive despite cessation of treatment.

Vancomycin hydrochloride should be avoided (if possible) in patients with previous hearing loss. If it is used in such patients, the dose of vancomycin should be regulated by periodic determination of drug levels in the blood. Patients with renal insufficiency and individuals over the age of 60 should be given serial tests of auditory function and of vancomycin blood levels. All patients receiving the drug should have periodic hematologic studies, urinalyses, and liver and renal function tests.

Some patients with inflammatory disorders of the intestinal mucosa may have significant systemic absorption of oral vancomycin and, therefore, may be at risk for the development of adverse reactions associated with the parenteral administration of vancomycin. The risk is greater if renal impairment is present. It should be noted that the total systemic and renal clearances of vancomycin are reduced in the elderly.

Concurrent and sequential use of other neurotoxic and/or nephrotoxic antibiotics, particularly ethacrynic acid, neuromuscular blocking agents, aminoglycoside antibiotics, polymyxin B colistin, viomycin and cisplatin requires careful monitoring.

Reversible neutropenia has been reported in patients receiving vancomycin hydrochloride (see Adverse Reactions). Patients who will undergo prolonged therapy with vancomycin hydrochloride or those who are receiving concomitant drugs which may cause neutropenia should have periodic monitoring of the leukocyte count.

Mixtures of solutions of vancomycin and beta-lactam antibiotics have been shown to be physically incompatible. The likelihood of precipitation increases with higher concentrations of vancomycin. It is recommended to adequately flush the intravenous lines between the administration of these antibiotics. It is also recommended to dilute solutions of vancomycin to 5 mg/mL or less (see Dosage and Administration, Compatibility with other Drugs and Intravenous Fluids).

Since vancomycin hydrochloride is irritating to tissue and causes drug fever, pain and possibly necrosis it should never be injected intramuscularly; it must be administered intravenously. Pain and thrombophlebitis occur in many patients receiving vancomycin and are occasionally severe. The frequency and severity of thrombophlebitis can be minimised if the drug is administered in a volume of at least 200mL of glucose or saline solution and if the injection sites are rotated.

The safety and efficacy of vancomycin hydrochloride administration by the intrathecal (intralumbar or intraventricular) route have not been assessed.

Reports have revealed that administration of sterile vancomycin hydrochloride by the intraperitoneal route during continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) has resulted in a syndrome of chemical peritonitis. To date, this syndrome has ranged from a cloudy dialysate alone to a cloudy dialysate accompanied by varying degrees of abdominal pain and fever. This syndrome appears to be short lived after discontinuation of intraperitoneal vancomycin.

If parenteral and oral vancomycin are administered concomitantly an additive effect can occur. This should be taken into consideration when calculating the total dose. In this situation serum levels of the antibiotic should be monitored.

In surgical patients the administration of vancomycin should be carefully timed in relation to the induction of anaesthesia (see Interactions with other drugs).

The use of vancomycin hydrochloride may result in the overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms. If new infections due to bacteria or fungi appear during therapy with this product, appropriate measures should be taken including withdrawal of vancomycin hydrochloride. In rare instances, there have been reports of pseudomembranous colitis due to *C. difficile* developing in patients who received intravenous vancomycin.

Patients taking oral vancomycin hydrochloride should be warned of its offensive taste.

Pregnancy and Lactation

(Category B2).

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with vancomycin hydrochloride. It is not known whether vancomycin hydrochloride can affect reproduction capacity. In a controlled clinical study, vancomycin was administered to pregnant women for serious staphylococcal infections complicating intravenous drug abuse to evaluate potential ototoxic and nephrotoxic effects on the infant. Vancomycin was found in cord blood. No sensorineural hearing loss or nephrotoxicity attributable to vancomycin was noted. One infant whose mother received vancomycin in the third trimester experienced conductive hearing loss that was not attributed to the administration of vancomycin. As only 10 patients were treated with vancomycin in this study, and it was administered only in the second and third trimesters, it is not known whether vancomycin causes foetal harm. Vancomycin hydrochloride should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

Vancomycin hydrochloride is excreted in breast milk but it is not known whether it is harmful to the newborn. Therefore, it is not recommended for nursing mothers unless the expected benefits outweigh any potential risk.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Patients should refrain from driving a vehicle or operating machines since vancomycin hydrochloride is likely to produce severe adverse effects.

Other

Carcinogenicity and mutagenicity

No long-term carcinogenicity studies have been performed using vancomycin in animals. There are no studies available demonstrating the mutagenic potential of vancomycin.

Impairment of fertility

No definitive fertility studies have been performed.

Use in children

In premature neonates, infants and children, it is appropriate to confirm vancomycin serum concentrations. Concomitant administration of vancomycin and anaesthetic agents has been associated with erythema and histamine-like flushing in children (see Adverse Reactions).

Use in the elderly

The natural decrement of glomerular filtration with increasing age may lead to elevated vancomycin serum concentrations if dosage is not adjusted. Vancomycin dosage schedules should be adjusted in elderly patients (see Dosage and Administration).

Adverse Effects

Infusion Related Events

During or soon after infusion of vancomycin hydrochloride, patients may develop anaphylactoid reactions including hypotension, palpitations, substernal pressure, tachycardia, wheezing, dyspnea, urticaria, or pruritus. Severe anaphylactoid reactions require immediate treatment with adrenaline, corticosteroids and oxygen. Rapid infusion may cause flushing of the upper body ("red neck") or pain and muscle spasm of the chest and back. These reactions usually resolve within 20 minutes, but may persist for several hours. Such events are infrequent if vancomycin hydrochloride is given by a slow infusion at a rate not exceeding 500mg/hr and at an appropriate dilution.

Auditory and vestibular

Sensorineural deafness which may be accompanied by tinnitus has occurred but the incidence is low. Permanent deafness is more likely to occur in patients with compromised auditory or renal function but reversible deafness has been reported in normal patients. Vertigo and dizziness have also been reported.

Cardiovascular

Hypotension, palpitations, substernal pressure, tachycardia (see Infusion related events).

Dermatological

Pruritus at injection site, generalised flushing, erythematous macular rash with intense pruritus over face, neck and upper body have occurred after too rapid injection of the drug. Tissue irritation and necrosis occurs after intramuscular injection or extravasation from the intravenous site.

Gastrointestinal

Oral doses are extremely unpalatable. In leukaemic patients, oral dosing regimens are associated with frequent nausea, diarrhoea and occasional vomiting.

Haematological

Some patients have been reported to have developed reversible neutropenia, usually starting one week or more after onset of therapy with Vancomycin or after a total dose of more than 25 grams. Neutropenia appears to be promptly reversible when vancomycin is discontinued. Thrombocytopenia has rarely been

reported. Eosinophilia has also been reported. Although a casual relationship has not been established, reversible agranulocytosis (granulocyte count less than 500/mm³) has been reported rarely.

Immunological

Hypersensitivity reactions with chills, nausea, urticaria, macular rash, fever and rigors. The types of rashes that can occur include exfoliative dermatitis, Linear IgA bullous dermatosis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and rare cases of vasculitis. Anaphylactoid reactions have been reported infrequently (see Infusion related events).

Renal

Rarely, renal failure, principally manifested by increased serum creatinine or urea concentrations, especially in patients given large doses of vancomycin, has been reported. Rare cases of interstitial nephritis have been reported. Most of these have occurred in patients who were given aminoglycosides concomitantly or who had pre-existing kidney dysfunction. When vancomycin was discontinued, azotemia resolved in most patients. Transient elevations of urea and granular casts in the urine occasionally occur.

General

The use of vancomycin may result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms resulting in new bacterial or fungal infections. If the new infections due to bacteria or fungi appear during therapy with this product, appropriate measures should be taken.

Chemical peritonitis has been reported following intraperitoneal administration of vancomycin (see Warnings and Precautions).

Interactions

Concurrent administration with other neurotoxic or nephrotoxic drugs, eg streptomycin, neomycin, gentamicin, kanamycin, amikacin, amphotericin B, bacitracin, tobramycin, polymyxin B, colistin and cisplatin requires careful monitoring.

In order to minimise the risk of nephrotoxicity when treating patients with underlying renal dysfunction or those patients receiving concomitant therapy with an aminoglycoside, serial monitoring of renal function should be performed and particular care should be taken in following appropriate dosing schedules (see Dosage and Administration).

Diuretics such as ethacrynic acid and frusemide may aggravate ototoxicity.

Cholestyramine has been shown to bind vancomycin in-vitro. Therefore, if oral vancomycin is used with cholestyramine, the two drugs should be administered several hours apart.

Reversible neutropenia has been reported in patients receiving Vancomycin Hydrochloride (see Adverse Reactions). Patients who are receiving concomitant drugs which may cause neutropenia should have periodic monitoring of the leukocyte count.

There have been reports that the frequency of infusion related events (including hypotension, flushing, erythema, urticaria, and pruritus) increases with the concomitant administration of anaesthetic agents. Infusion related events may be minimised by the administration of vancomycin at a rate not exceeding 500 milligrams/hour prior to anaesthetic induction.

Vancomycin may enhance neuromuscular blockade produced by drugs such as suxamethonium or vecuronium.

Overdosage

Supportive care is advised, with maintenance of glomerular filtration. Vancomycin is not effectively removed by either haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Haemoperfusion with Amberlite resin XAD-4 has been reported to be of limited benefit. Haemofiltration and haemoperfusion with polysulfone resin have been reported to result in increased vancomycin clearance.

In managing overdose, consider the possibility of multiple drug overdoses, interaction among drugs, and unusual drug kinetics in your patient.

Pharmaceutical Precautions

Instructions for Use/Handling

See the Dosage and Administration section.

Special Precautions for Storage

Store vials prior to reconstitution below 25°C. Shelf life is 2 years.

Medicine Classification

Prescription Medicine.

Package Quantities

Each pack contains one 500mg or 1000mg (not currently marketed) vial of VANCOMYCIN.

Further Information

Vancomycin has the chemical formula $C_{66}H_{75}Cl_2N_9O_{24}$.

Displacement Volumes

500mg Vial

Following reconstitution with 10mL of Water for Injections, the average displacement volume is 0.254mL.

1000mg Vial

Following reconstitution with 20mL of Water for Injections, the average displacement volume is 0.486mL.

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