#### **MONOGRAPH**

# Cefalexin Monograph - Paediatric

Scope (Staff):	Medical, Pharmacy, Nursing
Scope (Area):	All Clinical Areas

# **Child Safe Organisation Statement of Commitment**

CAHS commits to being a child safe organisation by applying the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations. This is a commitment to a strong culture supported by robust policies and procedures to reduce the likelihood of harm to children and young people.

# This document should be read in conjunction with this **DISCLAIMER**

	QUICKLINKS	
Dosage/Dosage Adjustments	Administration	Monitoring

#### **DRUG CLASS**

Moderate spectrum cephalosporin. (1, 2)

# **INDICATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

Cefalexin is indicated in the treatment of methicillin sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) and streptococcal infections and in the treatment and prophylaxis of urinary tract infections. (2-4)

#### Oral: Unrestricted (green) antibiotic

This is not a restricted agent. Follow standard ChAMP guidelines where appropriate.

#### **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

 Hypersensitivity to cefalexin, a high-risk allergy to cephalosporins or any component of the formulation. (2, 3, 5, 6)

#### **PRECAUTIONS**

- Cefalexin may be prescribed in selected patients with <u>high risk allergy</u> to another Beta-lactam sub-class (e.g. some penicillins, carbapenems) in discussion with immunology. (2, 3, 5)
- In patients with a previous <u>low risk reaction</u> to cephalexin or another cephalosporin (delayed rash [>1hr after initial exposure] without mucosal or systemic involvement) the risk of subsequent reaction is low. Re-challenge may be acceptable in discussion with immunology.<sup>(7,8)</sup>
- High cefalexin levels in the presence of renal impairment may increase the risk of seizures.

#### **FORMULATIONS**

Listed below are products available at PCH, other formulations may be available, check with pharmacy if required:

- 250 mg/5mL powder for oral suspension
- 250 mg and 500 mg capsules

Imprest location: Formulary One

#### **DOSAGE & DOSAGE ADJUSTMENTS**

**Neonates:** Refer to Neonatal Medication Protocols

#### Children (> 4 weeks to 18 years):

#### Oral:

- Usual dose: 20 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 750 mg) every 8 hours. (10)
- Severe infections including bone and joint infections: 37.5 to 45 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 1500 mg) 8 hourly.<sup>(10, 11)</sup>
- Invasive Group A Streptococcal (iGAS) infection post exposure prophylaxis:
   25 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 1000 mg) given twice daily for 10 days.<sup>(4)</sup>
- UTI prophylaxis: 12.5 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 250 mg) given once daily at night. (1, 2)

**Note**: Some texts recommend a lower standard dose of cefalexin given 6 hourly. At PCH doses < 12.5 mg/kg/dose are rarely given except for dose adjustment in renal failure.

#### **Dosing in Overweight and Obese Children:**

Dose based on measured body weight. (12)

# Renal impairment:

#### eGFR calculator

- eGFR ≥ 50mL/minute: normal dose
- eGFR ≥ 30 to <50 mL/minute: 10 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 500 mg) given 8 hourly</li>
- eGFR ≥ 10 to <30 mL/minute: 10 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 500 mg) given 12 hourly</li>
- eGFR < 10mL/minute: 10 mg/kg/dose (to a maximum of 500 mg) given 24 hourly.</li>
- For severe infections, higher doses may be required, contact pharmacy for advice. (3, 9)

#### **Hepatic impairment:**

No dosage adjustment is required in hepatic impairment. (3, 9)

#### RECONSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATION

#### Reconstitution:

# Oral Cefalexin 250 mg/5 mL:

- Reconstitute with water as follows: tap bottle until all powder flows freely; add approximately
  half the total volume of water as per the manufacturer's instructions for reconstitution and
  shake vigorously to suspend powder. (3, 5)
- Add remainder of the water and again shake vigorously. This will result in 100 mL of suspension. Store reconstituted suspension in the refrigerator and discard after 14 days.<sup>(3, 5)</sup>

#### Administration:

- When using the oral suspension, shake the bottle well before measuring each dose.<sup>(3)</sup>
- Cefalexin may be given without regard to food intake. (3, 5, 9)

#### **MONITORING**

• Renal, hepatic and haematological function should be monitored with prolonged therapy (i.e. longer than 7 days). (2, 3, 9)

#### **ADVERSE EFFECTS**

**Common:** diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, rash, headache, dizziness, eosinophilia, leucopenia, neutropenia. (2, 7)

Infrequent: Anaphylactic reaction, angioedema. (7)

**Rare:** cholestatic hepatitis, neurotoxicity (confusion, seizures, encephalopathy), Blood dyscrasias (thrombocytopenia, agranular cytosis), nephritis tubulointerstitial, bleeding, renal impairment, severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs).<sup>(2, 7)</sup>

#### **STORAGE**

- Store the capsules below 25 °C.(5)
- Store the dry powder below 25°C, after reconstituting, store between 2°C and 8°C and discard after 14 days. (5)

#### **INTERACTIONS**

This medication may interact with other medications; consult PCH approved references (e.g. Clinical Pharmacology), a clinical pharmacist or PCH Medicines Information Service on extension 63546 for more information.

## Related CAHS internal policies, procedures and guidelines

Antimicrobial Stewardship Policy

<sup>\*\*</sup>Please note: The information contained in this guideline is to assist with the preparation and administration of **cefalexin**. Any variations to the doses recommended should be clarified with the prescriber prior to administration\*\*

ChAMP Empiric Guidelines and Monographs

**KEMH Neonatal Medication Protocols** 

#### References

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- 11. Hikmat S, Boast A, Curtis N, Gwee A. Efficacy and tolerability of high-dose cefalexin 45 mg/kg/dose (maximum 1.5 g) three times daily in children with bone and joint infections. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. 2024;80(2):409-12.
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