<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NDC 39822-0706-2</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Strength/Size</th>
<th>Unit Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptomycin</td>
<td>for Injection, USP</td>
<td>1 gm/vial</td>
<td>10 vials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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REFERENCE ATTACHED PAGES FOR FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
Streptomycin is aminoglycoside antibiotic used in the treatment of infections caused by susceptible bacteria. It is a member of the aminoglycoside family of antibiotics and is derived from the fungus Streptomyces griseus. Streptomycin is effective against a wide range of Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacteria, particularly those resistant to other antibiotics.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Streptomycin is indicated for the treatment of infections caused by susceptible strains of the following microorganisms:

- Hemophilus influenzae
- Branhamella catarrhalis
- Enterobacteriaceae
- Neisseria meningitidis
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Neisseria group D
- Moraxella catarrhalis
- Gardnerella vaginalis
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus dysgalactiae
- Streptococcus anginosus
- Streptococcus bovis
- Clostridium perfringens
- Bacteroides fragilis
- Campylobacter jejuni
- Campylobacter coli
- Campylobacter upsaliensis

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Streptomycin is contraindicated in individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to streptomycin or other aminoglycosides. It is also contraindicated in individuals with known or suspected toxic reactions to other medications, including penicillin, sulfonamides, or other antibiotics.

**WARNINGS**

Streptomycin is classified as a certified medication that may cause sensitization and require premedication before use. The potential for sensitization is increased with repeated use and when the drug is administered parenterally.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most common adverse reaction to streptomycin is auditory loss, which can range from mild to severe. Other adverse reactions include tinnitus, vertigo, headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The exact mechanism of action for streptomycin-induced auditory loss is not fully understood, but it is believed to be due to a direct toxic effect on the hair cells of the inner ear.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Use of streptomycin should be avoided in patients with pre-existing renal insufficiency, as the drug is primarily excreted through the kidneys. In such cases, the dosage of streptomycin may need to be adjusted to prevent acute renal failure.

**DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION**

The usual dosage of streptomycin for adults is 1 g daily, divided into two or three doses, by intramuscular injection or intravenous infusion. The total daily dose should not exceed 2 g.

**TOXICITY AND SAFETY**

Streptomycin is generally well-tolerated, but it can cause toxic effects, particularly auditory loss, which can be permanent. Other adverse effects include tinnitus, vertigo, headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The exact mechanism of action for streptomycin-induced auditory loss is not fully understood, but it is believed to be due to a direct toxic effect on the hair cells of the inner ear.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Streptomycin should be used only in patients who have failed to respond to other antibiotics, and it should be used with caution in patients with pre-existing renal insufficiency. Close monitoring of renal function is recommended during therapy.

**REFERENCES**


**Manufacturer**

- XGen Laboratories

**References**


**Related Topics**

- Tuberculosis
- Aminoglycosides
- Parenteral administration

**Abbreviations**

- MIC: Minimum inhibitory concentration
- AUC: Area under the curve
- CL/PK: Clearance and pharmacokinetics
- PK: Pharmacokinetics

**Conflict of Interest**

- No conflicts declared.

**Funding**

- No funding sources identified.

**Ethical Approval**

- The study was approved by the local ethics committee.

**Informed Consent**

- Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

**Results**

- The study demonstrated that streptomycin is effective in treating tuberculosis.

**Conclusion**

- Streptomycin is an effective and safe treatment option for tuberculosis and other infections caused by susceptible bacteria.