

Penicillin Allergy

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All drug-allergies must be specified on medication charts (with the patient's reaction)
In TRUE penicillin allergy* ALL penicillins, cephalosporins and other beta-lactam antibiotics should be avoided

CONTRA-INDICATED

Antibiotics to be avoided in penicillin allergy

Amoxicillin (in Co-amoxiclav/Augmentin, Heliclear)

Ampicillin (in Co-fluampicil/Magnapen)

Benzylpenicillin/Penicillin G

Flucloxacillin (in Co-fluampicil/Magnapen)

Phenoxyethylpenicillin/Penicillin V

Piperacillin (in Tazocin)

Pivmecillinam

Ticarcillin (in Timentin)

CAUTION

Avoid if serious penicillin allergy (e.g. anaphylaxis/angioedema)

Use with caution if non-severe allergy (e.g. minor rash only)

Antibiotics to be avoided or used with caution in penicillin allergy

Cephalosporins:

Cefaclor, Cefadroxil, Cefalexin, Cefixime, Cefotaxime, Cefpirome, Cefpodoxime, Cefprozil, Cefradine, Ceftazidime, Ceftriaxone, Cefuroxime

Other beta-lactam antibiotics:

Aztreonam, Imipenem, Meropenem, Ertapenem

CONSIDERED SAFE

Antibiotics safe in penicillin allergy (not a complete list)

Amikacin

Ciprofloxacin

Clarithromycin

Clindamycin

Colistin

Co-trimoxazole

Doxycycline

Erythromycin

Gentamicin

Linezolid

Metronidazole

Nitrofurantoin

Minocycline

Rifampicin

Sodium Fusidate

Teicoplanin

Tetracycline

Tobramycin

Trimethoprim

Vancomycin

*TRUE penicillin allergy includes anaphylaxis, urticaria or rash immediately after penicillin administration
In cases of INTOLERANCE to penicillin (e.g. gastrointestinal upset) or a rash occurring >72 hours after administration, penicillins/related antibiotics should not be withheld unnecessarily in severe infection but the patient must be monitored closely after administration