PROCAINE PENICILLIN

| | Indication | Confirmed (or highly probable or possible) congenital syphilis¹⁻³ AND (either): Benzylpenicillin not available Unable to gain IV access | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| M | Presentation | Vial: 1,200,000 units supplied with 5 mL diluent | | | |
| | Dosage ²⁻⁴ | 50,000 units/kg ONCE daily for 10 days | | | |
| | Preparation | Add supplied diluent (5 mL water for injection) to vial Allow foam to settle before withdrawing prescribed dose Final concentration is 1,200,000 units in 6 mL (200,000 units/mL) Draw up prescribed dose into a new syringe | | | |
| | Administration | Deep IM injection into thickest part of the vastus lateralis (mid-lateral thigh)^{1,4,5} Withdraw plunger, observe for blood or discolouration in syringe barrel (to avoid risk of accidental IV or IA administration) At a slow, steady rate (to avoid needle blockage as solution concentrated) | | | |
| | High-risk, do not administer IV or IA can result in cardiac arrest and death^{1,4} Into or in close proximity to nerves—can cause severe neurovascular damage^{1,4,5} | | | | |
| | Special considerations | Painful injection Rotate injection sites Use appropriate needle gauge (smaller gauge increases pain) Compound contains local anaesthetic to reduce pain¹ | | | |
| | Swelling, inflammation, tenderness at injection site^{4,5} Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. rash)¹ Renal impairment and myelosuppression^{1,4,5} FBC and renal function within 72 hours of commencing treatment, then weekly until end of course (at SMO's discretion) | | | | |
| | Compatibility | | | | |
| | Incompatibility • Nil known | | | | |
| | Interactions • Nil known Stability • Store below 25 °C | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Side effects | Common Digestive: diarrhoea⁵ Integumentary: inflammation (injection site)⁵ Rare Blood pathology: neutropenia⁵ Digestive: vomiting⁵, <i>Clostridioides difficile</i>-associated disease^{4,5} Lymphatic: hypersensitivity reaction (maculopapular rash, red purple plaques or urticarial type plaques)⁵ | | | |
| | Actions | Bactericidal⁵: interferes with bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan synthesis by binding to penicillin-binding proteins, eventually leading to cell lysis and death^{1,5} | | | |
| Abbreviations | | FBC: full blood count, IA: intraarterial, IM: intramuscular, IV: intravenous, SMO: most senior medical officer | | | |
| | Keywords | bactericidal, congenital syphilis, neonatal medicine, neonatal monograph, procaine benzylpenicillin, procaine penicillin, procaine penicillin g, syphilis | | | |

The Queensland Clinical Guideline *Neonatal Medicines* is integral to and should be read in conjunction with this monograph. Refer to the disclaimer. Destroy all printed copies of this monograph after use.



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