Let's are readily and reliably absorbed. Optimal serum levels are achieved when treating primary syphilis in patients allergic to the penicillin derivatives. When tetracyclines are contraindicated or not tolerated, erythromycin is an alternative drug in treatment of acute and persistent genital chancres. Antibiotics, ERYTHROCIN® STEARATE Film-coated tablets, are well absorbed and may be dosed orally. They are indicated for treatment of acute and persistent genital chancres in patients allergic to penicillin and sulfonamides. When treating upper respiratory tract infections of mild to moderate severity caused by Mycoplasma pneumoniae, erythromycin acts by inhibition of protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit. In the presence of normal hepatic function, erythromycin is concentrated in the liver and is excreted in the bile. The development of Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea (CDAD) may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in treatment with other agents.

In one cohort of 157 newborns who were given erythromycin with drugs not thought to be metabolized by CYP3A, no increase in the risk of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis requiring surgical pyloromyotomy was observed. A possible dose-response effect was described with an absolute risk of 0.03-0.12%. Erythromycin use in patients who are receiving high doses of colchicine, ergotamine/dihydroergotamine, or methotrexate is generally not recommended. Drug interactions should be considered when patients are receiving concomitant antibiotics and antiplatelet drugs. Symptoms of colchicine toxicity include fever, abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea. Anticipate increased morbidity and mortality when patients are receiving concomitant antibiotics and digoxin. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated. Anticipate increased morbidity and mortality when patients are receiving concomitant antibiotics and digoxin. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated. Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including ERYTHROCIN® STEARATE Film-coated tablets may cause serious and potentially fatal agranulocytosis. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated. Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including ERYTHROCIN® STEARATE Film-coated tablets may cause serious and potentially fatal agranulocytosis. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated. Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including ERYTHROCIN® STEARATE Film-coated tablets may cause serious and potentially fatal agranulocytosis. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated. Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including ERYTHROCIN® STEARATE Film-coated tablets may cause serious and potentially fatal agranulocytosis. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated. Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including ERYTHROCIN® STEARATE Film-coated tablets may cause serious and potentially fatal agranulocytosis. In patients with known QT interval prolongation, Erythromycin is contraindicated.