

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Piperacillin/Tazobactam 2 g/0.25 g powder for solution for infusion **Piperacillin/Tazobactam 4 g/0.5 g powder for solution for infusion**

Piperacillin/tazobactam

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or nurse.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Piperacillin/Tazobactam is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Piperacillin/Tazobactam
3. How to use Piperacillin/Tazobactam
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Piperacillin/Tazobactam
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Piperacillin/Tazobactam is and what it is used for

Piperacillin belongs to the group of medicines known as “broad-spectrum penicillin antibiotics”. It can kill many kinds of bacteria. Tazobactam can prevent some resistant bacteria from surviving the effects of piperacillin. This means that when piperacillin and tazobactam are given together, more types of bacteria are killed.

Piperacillin/Tazobactam is used in adults and adolescents to treat bacterial infections, such as those affecting the lower respiratory tract (lungs), urinary tract (kidneys and bladder), abdomen, skin or blood. Piperacillin/Tazobactam may be used to treat bacterial infections in patients with low white blood cell counts (reduced resistance to infections).

Piperacillin/Tazobactam is used in children aged 2-12 years to treat infections of the abdomen such as appendicitis, peritonitis (infection of the fluid and lining of the abdominal organs), and gallbladder (biliary) infections. Piperacillin/Tazobactam may be used to treat bacterial infections in patients with low white blood cell counts (reduced resistance to infections).

In certain serious infections, your doctor may consider using Piperacillin/Tazobactam in combination with other antibiotics.

2. What you need to know before you use Piperacillin/Tazobactam

Do not use Piperacillin/Tazobactam

- if you are allergic to piperacillin or tazobactam or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are allergic to antibiotics known as penicillins, cephalosporins or other beta-lactamase inhibitors, as you may be allergic to Piperacillin/Tazobactam.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or nurse before using Piperacillin/Tazobactam:

- if you have allergies. If you have several allergies, make sure you tell your doctor or other healthcare professional before receiving this product.
- if you are suffering from diarrhoea before, or if you develop diarrhoea during or after your treatment. In this case, make sure you tell your doctor or other healthcare professional immediately. Do not take any medicine for the diarrhoea without first checking with your doctor.
- if you have low levels of potassium in your blood. Your doctor may want to check your kidneys before you take this medicine and may perform regular blood tests during treatment.
- if you have kidney or liver problems, or are receiving haemodialysis. Your doctor may want to check your kidneys before you take this medicine, and may perform regular blood tests during treatment.
- if you are taking certain medicines (called anticoagulants) to avoid an excess of blood clotting (see also **Other medicines and Piperacillin/Tazobactam** in this leaflet) or any unexpected bleeding occurs during the treatment. In this case, you should inform your doctor or other healthcare professional immediately.
- if you are taking another antibiotic called vancomycin at the same time as Piperacillin/Tazobactam, this may increase the risk of kidney injury (see also **Other medicines and Piperacillin/Tazobactam** in this leaflet).
- if you develop convulsions during the treatment. In this case, you should inform your doctor or other healthcare professional.
- if you think you developed a new or worsening infection. In this case, you should inform your doctor or other healthcare professional.
- If you have serious skin reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP). Stop using Piperacillin/Tazobactam and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms described in section 4.

Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis

There have been reports about a disease in which the immune system makes too many of otherwise normal white blood cells called histiocytes and lymphocytes, resulting in inflammation (haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis). This condition may be life-threatening if not diagnosed and treated early. If you experience multiple symptoms such as fever, swollen glands, feeling weak, feeling lightheaded, shortness of breath, bruising, or skin rash, contact your doctor immediately.

If you notice signs or symptoms of an allergic reaction along with chest pain, tell your doctor immediately. This may be a sign of a condition called Kounis syndrome.

If you notice unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness and/or dark coloured urine, tell your doctor immediately. This may be a sign of muscle breakdown (called rhabdomyolysis) which may lead to kidney problems.

Children below 2 years

Piperacillin / tazobactam is not recommended for use in children below the age of 2 years due to insufficient data on safety and effectiveness.

Other medicines and Piperacillin/Tazobactam

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. Some medicines may interact with piperacillin and tazobactam.

These include:

- medicine for gout (probenecid). This can increase the time it takes for piperacillin and tazobactam to leave your body.
- medicines to thin your blood or to treat blood clots (e.g. heparin, warfarin or aspirin).
- medicines used to relax your muscles during surgery. Tell your doctor if you are going to have a general anaesthetic.

- methotrexate (medicine used to treat cancer, arthritis or psoriasis). Piperacillin and tazobactam can increase the time it takes for methotrexate to leave your body.
- medicines that reduce the level of potassium in your blood (e.g. tablets enhancing urination or some medicines for cancer).
- medicines containing the other antibiotics tobramycin, gentamycin or vancomycin. Tell your doctor if you have kidney problems. Taking Piperacillin/Tazobactam and vancomycin at the same time may increase the risk of kidney injury even if you have no kidney problems.

Effect on laboratory tests

Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking Piperacillin/Tazobactam if you have to provide a blood or urine sample.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. Your doctor will decide if Piperacillin/Tazobactam is right for you.

Piperacillin and tazobactam can pass to a baby in the womb or through breast milk. If you are breast-feeding, your doctor will decide if Piperacillin/Tazobactam is right for you.

Driving and using machines

The use of Piperacillin/Tazobactam is not expected to affect the ability to drive or use machines.

Piperacillin/Tazobactam 2 g/0.25 g contains 112 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each vial. This is equivalent to 5.6% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult..

Piperacillin/Tazobactam 4 g/0.5 g contains 224 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each vial. This is equivalent to 11.2% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult..

This should be taken into consideration if you are on a controlled-sodium diet.

3. How to use Piperacillin/Tazobactam

Your doctor or other healthcare professional will give you this medicine through an infusion (a drip for 30 minutes) into one of your veins.

The dose of medicine given to you depends on what you are being treated for, your age, and whether or not you have kidney problems.

Adults and adolescents aged 12 years or older

The recommended dose is 4 g / 0.5 g of piperacillin / tazobactam given every 6-8 hours, which is given into one of your veins (directly into the blood stream).

Children aged 2 to 12 years

The recommended dose for children with abdominal infections is 100 mg / 12.5 mg / kg of body weight of piperacillin / tazobactam given every 8 hours into one of your veins (directly into the blood stream). The usual dose for children with low white blood cell counts is 80 mg / 10 mg / kg of body weight of piperacillin / tazobactam given every 6 hours into one of your veins (directly into the blood stream).

Your doctor will calculate the dose depending on your child's weight but each individual dose will not exceed 4 g / 0.5 g of Piperacillin/Tazobactam.

You will be given Piperacillin/Tazobactam until the sign of infection has gone completely (5 to 14 days).

Patients with kidney problems

Your doctor may need to reduce the dose of Piperacillin/Tazobactam or how often you are given it. Your doctor may also want to test your blood to make sure that your treatment is at the right dose, especially if you have to take this medicine for a long time.

If you take more Piperacillin/Tazobactam than you should

As you will receive Piperacillin/Tazobactam from a doctor or other healthcare professional, you are unlikely to be given the wrong dose. However, if you experience side effects, such as convulsions, or think you have been given too much, tell your doctor immediately.

If you forget to use Piperacillin/Tazobactam

If you think you have not been given a dose of Piperacillin/Tazobactam, tell your doctor or other healthcare professional immediately.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

See a doctor immediately if you experience any of these potentially serious side effects of Piperacillin/Tazobactam:

The serious side effects (with frequency in brackets) of Piperacillin/Tazobactam are:

- serious skin rashes appearing initially as reddish target-like spots or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk. Additional signs include ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, extremities, genitals and red and swollen eyes (conjunctivitis). The rash may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin and potentially may be life threatening. These may be signs of Stevens-Johnson syndrome (Not known), dermatitis bullous (Not known), dermatitis exfoliative (Not known), toxic epidermal necrolysis (Rare).
- a skin condition accompanied by fever, which consists of numerous tiny fluid filled blisters contained within large areas of swollen and reddened skin known as acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (Not known)
- severe potentially fatal allergic condition (drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) that can involve the skin and most importantly other organs under the skin such as the kidney and the liver (Not known)
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing (allergic reactions including anaphylactic shock, Not known)
- sudden chest pain which may occur with an allergic reaction known as Kounis syndrome (Not known)
- severe rash or hives (Uncommon), itching or rash on the skin (Common)
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis, Not known), yellowing staining of the skin or whites of the eyes (jaundice, Not known)
- low levels of red blood cells (anaemia, Common), excessive breakdown of red blood cells which causes being breathless when you do not expect it, red or brown urine (haemolytic anaemia, Not known)
- low levels of platelets, which can lead to bleeding and bruising (thrombocytopenia, Common)
- low levels of white blood cells, which fight infection (leukopenia, Uncommon or neutropenia, Not known)
- very low levels of a type of white blood cell called granulocytes (agranulocytosis, Rare)
- high levels of platelets (thrombocytosis, Not known)

- high levels of a type of white blood cells called eosinophils (eosinophilia, Not known)
- low levels of all types of blood cells, including platelets (pancytopenia, Not known)
- severe or persistent diarrhoea accompanied by a fever or weakness (pseudomembranous colitis, Rare)
- decreased blood potassium (Uncommon)
- seizures (convulsions), seen in patients on high dose, or with kidney problems (Uncommon)
- intense muscle pain, tenderness or weakness (rhabdomyolysis, Not known)

If any of **the following** side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or other healthcare professional.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- diarrhoea

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- yeast infection
- antibodies in the blood that attack red blood cells (positive direct Coombs), prolonged blood clotting time (activated partial thromboplastin time prolonged), decrease in blood protein
- headache, sleeplessness
- abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, constipation, upset stomach
- increase in blood liver enzymes
- abnormal kidney blood tests
- fever, injection site reaction

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- prolonged blood clotting time (prothrombin time prolonged), decreased blood sugar
- low blood pressure, inflammation of the veins (felt as tenderness or redness in the affected area), reddening of skin
- increase of a blood pigment breakdown product (bilirubin)
- skin reactions with redness, formation of skin lesions
- joint and muscle pain
- chills

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

bleeding of the nose, inflammation of the mucous lining of the mouth

Not known side effects (cannot be estimated from the available data):

- small spot bruising, bleeding time prolonged
- blistering disease in which blisters form in the skin and mucous membranes (linear IgA disease)
- poor kidney functions and kidney problems
- a form of lung disease where eosinophils (a form of white blood cell) appear in the lung in increased numbers.
- acute disorientation and confusion (delirium).

Piperacillin therapy has been associated with an increased incidence of fever and rash in cystic fibrosis patients.

Beta-lactam antibiotics, including piperacillin tazobactam, may lead to manifestations of encephalopathy and convulsions.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly.

For UK: via the Yellow Card Scheme at:

www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App store.

For IE:
HPRA Pharmacovigilance
Website: www.hpra.ie

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Piperacillin/Tazobactam

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Keep the vials in the outer carton.
Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the outer carton and the vials after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
Unopened vials: Do not store above 25 °C.
For single use only. Discard any unused solution.
Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Piperacillin/Tazobactam contains

- The active substances are piperacillin and tazobactam.
Each vial contains 2 g of piperacillin (as sodium salt) and 0.25 g of tazobactam (as sodium salt).
Each vial contains 4 g of piperacillin (as sodium salt) and 0.5 g of tazobactam (as sodium salt).
There are no other ingredients.

What Piperacillin/Tazobactam looks like and contents of the pack

Piperacillin/Tazobactam 2 g/0.25 g, 4 g/0.5 g is a white to off-white lyophilised powder for solution for infusion.
Piperacillin/Tazobactam 2 g/0.25 is available in colourless glass vial (type II) of 15 ml and 50 ml sealed with a halobutyl rubber stopper.
Piperacillin/Tazobactam 4 g/0.5 g is available in colourless glass vial (type II) of 50 ml sealed with a halobutyl rubber stopper.
Pack sizes: 1, 5 and 10 vials
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

For UK
Fresenius Kabi Limited
Cestrian Court
Eastgate Way
Manor Park, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 1NT, UK

For IE
Fresenius Kabi Deutschland GmbH
Else-Kroener Strasse 1,
Bad Homburg v.d.H 61352,
Germany

Manufacturers

LABESFAL - Laboratórios Almiro S.A.
FRESENIUS KABI GROUP

3465-157 Santiago de Besteiros
Portugal

and

For Piperacillin/Tazobactam 4g/0.5g
MITIM S.r.l.
Via Cacciamali n°34-36-38
25125 Brescia
ITALY

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Austria	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g Pulver zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Belgium	Piperacilline/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi N.V. 2 g/0,25 g poeder voor oplossing voor infusie / poudre pour solution pour perfusion / Pulver zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung Piperacilline/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi N.V. 4 g/0,5 g poeder voor oplossing voor infusie / poudre pour solution pour perfusion / Pulver zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Bulgaria	Пиперацилин/Тазобактам Каби 2 g/0,25 g прах за инфузионен разтвор Пиперацилин/Тазобактам Каби 4 g/0,5 g прах за инфузионен разтвор
Cyprus	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g, Κόνις για διάλυμα προς έγχυση Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g, Κόνις για διάλυμα προς έγχυση
Czech Republic	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g
Denmark	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 2 g/0,25 g Pulver til infusionsvæske, opløsning Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 4 g/0,5 g Pulver til infusionsvæske, opløsning
Estonia	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi
Finland	Piperacillin / Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 2g / 0.25g infuusiokuiva-aine, liuosta varten Piperacillin / Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 4g / 0.5g infuusiokuiva-aine, liuosta varten
France	Piperacilline/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g, poudre pour solution pour perfusion Piperacilline/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g, poudre pour solution pour perfusion
Germany	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g Pulver zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g Pulver zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Greece	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g, Κόνις για διάλυμα προς έγχυση

	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g, Κόνις για διάλυμα προς έγχυση
Hungary	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g por oldatos infúzióhoz
Ireland	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam 2g/0.25g powder for solution for infusion Piperacillin/ Tazobactam 4g/0.5g powder for solution for infusion
The Netherlands	Piperacilline/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 2 g/0,25 g poeder voor oplossing voor infusie Piperacilline/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 4 g/0,5 g poeder voor oplossing voor infusie
Norway	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 2 g/0,25 g pulver til infusjonsvæske, oppløsning Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 4 g/0,5 g pulver til infusjonsvæske, oppløsning
Poland	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g, proszek do sporządzenia roztworu do infuzji. Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g, proszek do sporządzenia roztworu do infuzji.
Portugal	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g Piperacillin/ Tazobactam Kabi 4g/0.5g
Romania	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g, pulbere pentru soluție perfuzabilă Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g, pulbere pentru soluție perfuzabilă
Slovakia	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g
Slovenia	Piperacilin/tazobaktam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g prašek za raztopino za infundiranje Piperacilin/tazobaktam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g prašek za raztopino za infundiranje
Spain	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 2 g/0,25 g Polvo para solución para perfusión Piperacillin/Tazobactam Kabi 4 g/0,5 g Polvo para solución para perfusión
Sweden	Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 2 g/0,25 g Powder for solution for infusion Piperacillin/Tazobactam Fresenius Kabi 4 g/0,5 g Powder for solution for infusion
United Kingdom	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam 2g/0.25g powder for solution for infusion Piperacillin/ Tazobactam 4g/0.5g powder for solution for infusion

This leaflet was last revised in October 2025.

The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

This is an extract from the Summary of Product Characteristics to assist in the administration of Piperacillin/Tazobactam. When determining appropriateness of use in a particular patient, the prescriber should be familiar with the SmPC.

Incompatibilities with diluents and other medicinal products

LACTATED RINGER'S (HARTMANN'S) SOLUTION IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM.

WHEN USED CONCURRENTLY WITH ANOTHER ANTIBIOTIC (E.G. AMINOGLYCOSIDES), PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM MUST BE ADMINISTERED SEPARATELY. MIXING OF PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM WITH AN AMINOGLYCOSIDE IN VITRO CAN CAUSE INACTIVATION OF THE AMINOGLYCOSIDE.

PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM SHOULD NOT BE MIXED WITH OTHER DRUGS IN A SYRINGE OR INFUSION BOTTLE SINCE COMPATIBILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

DUE TO CHEMICAL INSTABILITY, PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM SHOULD NOT BE USED IN SOLUTIONS THAT CONTAIN SODIUM BICARBONATE.

PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM SHOULD NOT BE ADDED TO BLOOD PRODUCTS OR ALBUMIN HYDROLYSATES.

Instructions for use

Piperacillin/Tazobactam will be given by intravenous infusion (a drip for 30 minutes).

Intravenous use

Reconstitute each vial with the volume of solvent shown in the table below, using one of the compatible solvents for reconstitution. Shake until dissolved. When shaken constantly, reconstitution generally occurs within 5 to 10 minutes (for details on handling, please see below).

Content of vial	Volume of solvent* to be added to vial
2 g / 0.25 g (2 g piperacillin and 0.25 g tazobactam)	10 ml
4 g / 0.5 g (4 g piperacillin and 0.5 g tazobactam)	20 ml

* Compatible solvents for reconstitution:

-0.9% (9 mg/ml) sodium chloride solution for injection

-Sterile water for injections⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Maximum recommended volume of sterile water for injection per dose is 50 ml.

The reconstituted solutions should be withdrawn from the vial by syringe. When reconstituted as directed, the vial contents withdrawn by syringe will provide the labelled amount of piperacillin and tazobactam.

The reconstituted solutions may be further diluted to the desired volume (e.g. 50 ml to 150 ml) with one of the following compatible solvents:

- 0.9% (9 mg/ml) sodium chloride solution for injection

- Glucose 5%

- Dextran 6% in 0.9% sodium chloride