

# iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

## Xerava Vial

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## Description

Side Effects Pain, redness, and tenderness at the injection site may occur. Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea may also occur. If any of these effects last or get worse, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly. Remember that this medication has been prescribed because your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. Tell your doctor right away if you have any serious side effects, including: yellow-gray-brown tooth discoloration, signs of kidney problems (such as change in the amount of urine, pink urine), signs of liver problems (such as loss of appetite, stomach/abdominal pain, yellowing eyes/skin, dark urine). Eravacycline may rarely cause increased pressure around the brain (intracranial hypertension-IH). The risk of this side effect is greater for women of childbearing age who are overweight or who have had IH in the past. If IH develops, it usually goes away after eravacycline is stopped; however, there is a chance of permanent vision loss or blindness. Get medical help right away if you have: severe/lasting headache, vision changes (such as blurred/double vision, decreased vision, sudden blindness), nausea/vomiting that doesn't stop. This medication may rarely cause a severe intestinal condition due to a bacteria called *C. difficile*. This condition may occur during treatment or weeks to months after treatment has stopped. Tell your doctor right away if you develop: diarrhea that doesn't stop, abdominal or stomach pain/cramping, blood/mucus in your stool. If you have these symptoms, do not use anti-diarrhea or opioid products because they may make symptoms worse. Use of this medication for prolonged or repeated periods may result in oral thrush or a new yeast infection. Contact your doctor if you notice white patches in your mouth, a change in vaginal discharge, or other new symptoms. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch). In Canada – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345. How long does it take for this medicine to take effect? The onset of action for eravacycline, like many antibiotics, can vary depending on the severity of the infection and the susceptibility of the infecting organism. While direct effects on bacteria may begin shortly after administration, clinical improvement in symptoms may take 24 to 48 hours or longer to become noticeable. How long do the effects of this medicine last? Eravacycline is administered intravenously, typically over 60

minutes, every 12 hours. The duration of treatment usually depends on the type and severity of the infection, often ranging from 4 to 14 days. The antibiotic effects last throughout the treatment period and continue to exert an antimicrobial effect as long as therapeutic concentrations are maintained in the body. Is it safe to consume alcohol while taking this medicine? There are no specific warnings against consuming alcohol while taking eravacycline listed in the prescribing information. However, consuming alcohol during an active infection or while on antibiotics is generally not recommended, as alcohol can impair immune function and potentially worsen the infection or delay recovery. Is this a habit forming medicine? Eravacycline is not habit-forming and does not have the potential for abuse or dependence. It is used for its antibacterial properties and does not produce euphoria or any psychoactive effects. Can this medicine be taken during pregnancy? Eravacycline is classified as FDA Pregnancy Category D, indicating there is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on adverse reaction data, but potential benefits may warrant use in pregnant women despite potential risks. Tetracycline antibiotics are known to cause permanent discoloration of teeth and reversible inhibition of bone growth in the fetus. The use of eravacycline during pregnancy should be avoided unless no alternative treatment options are available. Can this medicine be taken while breast-feeding? It is not known whether eravacycline is excreted in human breast milk. However, tetracycline antibiotics are known to be excreted in breast milk and may affect bone and tooth development in nursing infants. Due to the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from eravacycline, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother's health.

**Uses** Eravacycline is used to treat certain abdominal infections (such as appendicitis, diverticulitis, gastric/intestinal perforation). This medication belongs to a class of drugs known as tetracycline antibiotics. It works by stopping the growth of bacteria. This antibiotic treats only bacterial infections. It will not work for viral infections (such as common cold, flu). Using any antibiotic when it is not needed can cause it to not work for future infections.

**How to use Xerava Vial** This medication is given by slow injection into a vein (over 60 minutes) as directed by your doctor, usually every 12 hours. The dosage is based on your weight, medical condition, response to treatment, and other medications you may be taking. Be sure to tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). If you are using this medication at home, learn all preparation and usage instructions from your health care professional. Before using, check this product visually for particles or discoloration. If either is present, do not use the liquid. Learn how to store and discard medical supplies safely. For the best effect, use this antibiotic at evenly spaced times. To help you remember, use this medication at the same times every day. Continue to use this medication until the full prescribed amount is finished, even if symptoms disappear after a few days. Stopping the medication too early may result in a return of the infection. Tell your doctor if your condition lasts or gets worse.

**Precautions** Before using eravacycline, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or to other tetracyclines (such as doxycycline); or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: liver problems. This medication may make you more sensitive to the sun. Limit your time in the sun. Avoid tanning booths and sunlamps. Use sunscreen and wear protective clothing when outdoors. Tell your doctor right away if you get sunburned or have skin blisters/redness. Eravacycline may cause live bacterial vaccines (such as typhoid vaccine) to not work well. Tell your health care professional that you are using eravacycline before having any immunizations/vaccinations. Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. You should not become pregnant while using eravacycline. Eravacycline may harm an unborn baby. If you become pregnant, talk to your doctor right away about the risks and benefits of this medication. It is unknown if this medication passes into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

**Overdose** If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call their local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call a provincial poison control center. Lab and/or medical tests (such as complete blood count, kidney/liver function) may be done while you are using this medication. Keep all medical and lab appointments. It is important to get each dose of this medication as scheduled. If you miss a dose, ask your doctor or pharmacist right away for a new dosing schedule. Do not double the dose to catch up. Consult the product instructions or your pharmacist for storage

details. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company. Interactions Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval. Some products that may interact with this drug are: retinoid medications taken by mouth (such as acitretin, isotretinoin). This medication may interfere with certain lab tests (such as urine catecholamine levels), possibly causing false test results. Make sure lab personnel and all your doctors know you use this drug.

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## **Side Effects**

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## **Uses**

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## **Interactions**

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## **Other Details**

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