

Drug dosing for the treatment of tuberculosis in children

Drugs	Dose forms	Daily dose, mg/kg	Twice a week dose, mg/kg per dose	Maximum dose	Adverse reactions
Ethambutol	Tablets: 100 mg 400 mg	20 (15 to 25)	50	2.5 g	Optic neuritis (usually reversible), decreased red-green color discrimination, gastrointestinal tract disturbances, hypersensitivity
Isoniazid*	Scored tablets: 100 mg 300 mg Syrup: 10 mg/mL	10 to 15 [¶]	20 to 30	Daily, 300 mg Twice a week, 900 mg	Mild hepatic enzyme elevation, hepatitis, [¶] peripheral neuritis, hypersensitivity
Pyrazinamide*	Scored tablets: 500 mg	35 (30 to 40)	50	2 g	Hepatotoxic effects, hyperuricemia, arthralgia, gastrointestinal tract upset
Rifampin*	Capsules: 150 mg 300 mg Syrup formulated capsules	10 to 20	10 to 20	600 mg	Orange discoloration of secretions or urine, staining of contact lenses, vomiting, hepatitis, influenza-like reaction, thrombocytopenia, pruritus; oral contraceptives may be ineffective

* Rifamate is a capsule containing 150 mg of isoniazid and 300 mg of rifampin. Two capsules provide the usual adult (>50 kg) daily doses of each drug. Rifater, in the United States, is a capsule containing 50 mg of isoniazid, 120 mg of rifampin, and 300 mg of pyrazinamide. Isoniazid and rifampin also are available for parenteral administration.

[¶] When isoniazid in a dose exceeding 10 mg/kg per day is used in combination with rifampin, the incidence of hepatotoxic effects may be increased.

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