Ceftibuten is the third-generation cephalosporin with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity. It acts mainly against gram-negative bacteria and Streptococcus species. It demonstrated greater stability than other antibiotics in fighting against bacteria that produce extended-spectrum beta-lactamase.

Ceftibuten is effective in the treatment of the following infections:
- Acute or chronic infections of the lower respiratory tract
- Acute or chronic infections of the upper respiratory tract
- Complicated and uncomplicated urinary tract infections
- Acute otitis media
- Streptococcal pharyngitis
- Scarlet fever caused by beta-hemolytic streptococcus

**Precautions**

Ceftibuten is contraindicated in patients who have experienced allergic reactions to penicillin or cephalosporin antibiotics.

Ceftibuten should not be used in children younger than 3 months because there is not enough data to support its safety.

Generally, Ceftibuten is well tolerated drug. On average, 5% of patients experience side effects, which are usually mild to moderate.
This medicine is associated with prolonged prothrombin time, and should not be used concomitantly with anticoagulants.

### Ceftibuten, pregnancy and lactation

Ceftibuten belongs to the group B according to FDA classification, which means that animal studies have failed to reveal adverse effects during pregnancy, but there are still no clinical trials on its use in human pregnancy.

Since it is excreted into breast milk and may disrupt the gut flora in infants, it should be very cautiously used during breastfeeding.

### Dosage

Ceftibuten exists in the form of capsules at a dose of 400 mg.

The usual dose is 400 mg once a day, between meals (at least one hour before or one hour after a meal).

In children who weigh less than 45 kg, Ceftibuten should be administered in the form of syrup.

### Interactions

Ceftibuten should not be used in patients who have received the vaccine in the last 30 days, as this may affect vaccine's activity.

Ceftibuten should not be concomitantly used with the following medications:

- Oral contraceptive pills
- Probencid
- Aminoglycoside antibiotics

### Adverse reactions

In clinical trials the most commonly reported adverse reactions were nausea (3%), diarrhea (3%) and headache (2%). Other adverse effects include:

- Vaginal yeast infection
- Oral fungal infections
- Clostridium difficile colitis
- Superinfections
- Blood idiosyncrasies (thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, pancytopenia, agranulocytosis and neutropenia)
- Serum sickness
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Bronchospasm
- Pruritus
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Agitation
- Insomnia
- Psychiatric disorders
- Vertigo
- Nasal congestion
- Flatulence
- Hyperbilirubinemia
- Fecal Incontinence
- Dyspepsia
- Gastritis
- Dry mouth
- High levels of lactate dehydrogenase in the blood
- Dysuria
- Glycosuria (presence of glucose in the urine)
- Hematuria (presence of blood in urine)