

CEFADROXIL

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO
INTERNET REFERENCES



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FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."¹ Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with cefadroxil is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about cefadroxil, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to cefadroxil, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on cefadroxil. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to cefadroxil, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on cefadroxil.

The Editors

¹ From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know>.

CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON CEFADROXIL

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on cefadroxil.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database summarizes studies across numerous federal agencies. To limit your investigation to research studies and cefadroxil, you will need to use the advanced search options. First, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/index.html>. From there, select the "Detailed Search" option (or go directly to that page with the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>). The trick in extracting studies is found in the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Journal Article." At the top of the search form, select the number of records you would like to see (we recommend 100) and check the box to display "whole records." We recommend that you type "cefadroxil" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. Consider using the option "anywhere in record" to make your search as broad as possible. If you want to limit the search to only a particular field, such as the title of the journal, then select this option in the "Search in these fields" drop box. The following is what you can expect from this type of search:

- **Randomized Comparative Trial and Cost Analysis of 3-Day Antimicrobial Regimens for Treatment of Acute Cystitis in Women**

Source: JAMA. Journal of the American Medical Association. 273(1): 41-45. January 4, 1995.

Summary: This article reports on a study undertaken to determine the efficacy, safety, and costs associated with four different 3-day regimens for the treatment of acute uncomplicated cystitis in women. The prospective randomized trial consisted of treatment with 3-day oral regimens of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, 160mg/800mg twice daily, macrocrystalline nitrofurantoin, **cefadroxil**, or amoxicillin. Six weeks after treatment, 32 (82 percent) of 39 women with acute cystitis treated with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole were cured compared with 22 (61 percent) of 36 treated with nitrofurantoin, 21 (66 percent) of 32 treated with **cefadroxil**, and 28 (67 percent) of 42

treated with amoxicillin. Persistence of significant bacteriuria was less common with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and **cefadroxil** compared with the other two agents. The authors report on the specific bacterial strains eradicated by each agent, the adverse effects, and cost considerations. They conclude that a 3-day regimen of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is more effective and less expensive than 3-day regimens of the other three agents considered for treatment of uncomplicated cystitis in women. The increased efficacy of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is likely related to its antimicrobial effects against *E. coli* in the rectum, urethra, and vagina. 5 tables. 26 references. (AA-M).

- **Saving Face: A Treatment Update for Acne**

Source: *Patient Care*. 33(11): 257-258,261-262,264-272,277. June 15, 1999.

Summary: This journal article provides health professionals with updated information on evaluating and treating acne. Evaluation involves noting the extent to which the skin is affected, obtaining information on the current skin care regimen and use of acne and other medications, asking the patient about occupational and leisure activities, and determining the types of cosmetics and hair care products used. Monotherapy with resorcinol, salicylic acid, and sulfur is often sufficient for comedonal acne. However, none of these compounds is nearly as useful as the topical retinoid tretinoin. Other topical retinoids that are now available are adapalene and tazarotene. Benzoyl peroxide can also be used as monotherapy for comedonal acne. Azelaic acid 20 percent cream is available for topical treatment of mild to moderate inflammatory acne vulgaris. A very effective strategy is to prescribe benzoyl peroxide plus a topical retinoid. A somewhat gentler combination is benzoyl peroxide or a topical retinoid with a topical antibiotic. The most powerful topical approach for mild inflammatory acne is the gel combination of erythromycin-benzoyl peroxide and a retinoid. An oral antimicrobial, such as tetracycline and erythromycin, should be added to the topical regimen when papules and pustules outnumber comedones and there is some evidence of scarring. Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole is an option when acne appears to be resistant to erythromycin or the tetracyclines. Other oral agents include **cefadroxil**, cephalexin, and ciprofloxacin. Isotretinoin can be prescribed for patients who have severe nodular or conglobate acne or those who have less severe inflammatory acne that does not respond to other agents. Adjunct skin care for acne prone skin includes washing the face twice a day, refraining from touching or squeezing lesions, and using oil free cosmetics and skin care products. 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references.

Federally Funded Research on Cefadroxil

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to cefadroxil. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.² CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

² Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

Search the CRISP Web site at http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen. You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to cefadroxil.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore cefadroxil.

E-Journals: PubMed Central³

PubMed Central (PMC) is a digital archive of life sciences journal literature developed and managed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM).⁴ Access to this growing archive of e-journals is free and unrestricted.⁵ To search, go to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Pmc>, and type “cefadroxil” (or synonyms) into the search box. This search gives you access to full-text articles. The following is a sample of items found for cefadroxil in the PubMed Central database:

- **Clinical Pharmacology of Cefadroxil in Infants and Children.** by Ginsburg CM, McCracken GH Jr, Clahsen JC, Thomas ML.; 1978 May;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=352342>
- **Comparison of cefadroxil and cephalixin in the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia.** by Blaser MJ, Klaus BD, Jacobson JA, Kasworm E, LaForce FM.; 1983 Aug;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=185131>
- **Comparison of cefadroxil and cephalothin disk susceptibility test results.** by Barry AL, Jones RN.; 1989 Jul;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=267594>
- **Evaluation of cefuroxime axetil and cefadroxil suspensions for treatment of pediatric skin infections.** by Jacobs RF, Brown WD, Chartrand S, Darden P, Drehobl MA, Yetman R, Ossi MJ.; 1992 Aug;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=192018>
- **Pharmacokinetics of cefadroxil after oral administration in humans.** by La Rosa F, Ripa S, Prenna M, Ghezzi A, Pfeffer M.; 1982 Feb;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=181879>

³ Adapted from the National Library of Medicine: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/intro.html>.

⁴ With PubMed Central, NCBI is taking the lead in preservation and maintenance of open access to electronic literature, just as NLM has done for decades with printed biomedical literature. PubMed Central aims to become a world-class library of the digital age.

⁵ The value of PubMed Central, in addition to its role as an archive, lies in the availability of data from diverse sources stored in a common format in a single repository. Many journals already have online publishing operations, and there is a growing tendency to publish material online only, to the exclusion of print.

- **Pharmacokinetics of Cefadroxil and Cefaclor During an Eight-Day Dosage Period.** by Hampel B, Lode H, Wagner J, Koeppe P.; 1982 Dec;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=185721>
- **Randomized, single-blind evaluation of cefadroxil and phenoxymethyl penicillin in the treatment of streptococcal pharyngitis.** by Pichichero ME, Disney FA, Aronovitz GH, Talpey WB, Green JL, Francis AB.; 1987 Jun;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=284208>
- **Therapeutic efficacy of cefadroxil and cephalexin for pneumonia in a rat test model.** by Chisholm DR, DeRegis RG, Behr DA.; 1986 Jul;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&action=stream&blobtype=pdf&artid=176445>

The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.⁶ The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with cefadroxil, simply go to the PubMed Web site at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. Type "cefadroxil" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for cefadroxil (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

- **A clinical experience with cefadroxil in upper respiratory tract infection.**
Author(s): Henness DM.
Source: The Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. 1982 September; 10 Suppl B: 125-35.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6754685
- **A comparative study of cefadroxil and co-trimoxazole in patients with lower respiratory tract infections.**
Author(s): Castro M.
Source: Drugs. 1986; 32 Suppl 3: 50-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3492358

⁶ PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **A comparison of cefadroxil and penicillin V in the treatment of streptococcal pharyngitis in children.**
 Author(s): Gerber MA.
 Source: Drugs. 1986; 32 Suppl 3: 29-32.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3100265
- **A comparison of erythromycin and cefadroxil in the prevention of flare-ups from asymptomatic teeth with pulpal necrosis and associated periapical pathosis.**
 Author(s): Morse DR, Furst ML, Lefkowitz RD, D'Angelo D, Esposito JV.
 Source: Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol. 1990 May; 69(5): 619-30.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2185452
- **A comprehensive study of cefadroxil and cephalixin in the treatment of soft tissue infections.**
 Author(s): Ballantyne F.
 Source: J Int Med Res. 1980; 8(Suppl 1): 70-4. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7439509
- **A controlled comparative study of penicillin V and cefadroxil therapy of group A streptococcal tonsillopharyngitis.**
 Author(s): Ginsburg CM, McCracken GH Jr, Crow SD, Steinberg JB, Cope F.
 Source: J Int Med Res. 1980; 8(Suppl 1): 82-6. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6777212
- **A pharmacokinetic comparison of cefadroxil and cephalixin after administration of 250, 500 and 1000 mg solution doses.**
 Author(s): Barbhaiya RH.
 Source: Biopharmaceutics & Drug Disposition. 1996 May; 17(4): 319-30.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8743403
- **A pharmacokinetic comparison of cephalixin and cefadroxil using HPLC assay procedures.**
 Author(s): Welling PG, Selen A, Pearson JG, Kwok F, Rogge MC, Ifan A, Marrero D, Craig WA, Johnson CA.
 Source: Biopharmaceutics & Drug Disposition. 1985 April-June; 6(2): 147-57.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=4005394
- **A randomised, prospective, single-blind comparison of cefadroxil and amoxycillin in the treatment of acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis.**
 Author(s): Bint AJ, Cefai C, McGhie D, Perera BS.
 Source: Br J Clin Pract. 1989 January; 43(1): 19-23.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2686741

- **A randomized study of treatment of streptococcal pharyngotonsillitis with cefadroxil or phenoxymethylpenicillin (penicillin V).**
Author(s): Holm SE, Roos K, Stromberg A.
Source: The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal. 1991 October; 10(10 Suppl): S68-71.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1945601
- **A review of the bioavailability of cefadroxil.**
Author(s): Santella PJ, Henness D.
Source: The Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. 1982 September; 10 Suppl B: 17-25.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7142089
- **A review of the penetration of cefadroxil into human tissue.**
Author(s): Quintiliani R.
Source: The Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. 1982 September; 10 Suppl B: 33-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7142091
- **Ampicillin plus mecillinam vs. cefotaxime/cefadroxil treatment of patients with severe pneumonia or pyelonephritis: a double-blind multicentre study evaluated by intention-to-treat analysis.**
Author(s): Cronberg S, Banke S, Bruno AM, Carlsson M, Elmrud H, Elowsson S, Josefsson K, Lindholm AC, Montelius H, Neringer R, et al.
Source: Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases. 1995; 27(5): 463-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8588136
- **An overview of results of world-wide clinical trials with cefadroxil.**
Author(s): Santella PJ, Tanrisever B, Berman E.
Source: J Int Med Res. 1978; 6(6): 441-51.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=363481
- **Bactericidal activity of cefadroxil, cephalexin, and cephradine in an in vitro pharmacokinetic model.**
Author(s): Leitner F, Goodhines RA, Buck RE, Price KE.
Source: J Antibiot (Tokyo). 1979 July; 32(7): 718-26.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=541265
- **Bioavailability of cefadroxil capsules and suspension in pediatric patients.**
Author(s): Ginsburg CM, McCracken GH Jr.
Source: J Int Med Res. 1980; 8(Suppl 1): 9-14. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7439512

- **Bone and wound fluid concentrations of cephalosporins. Oral cefadroxil and parenteral cefuroxime compared in 52 patients with a trochanteric fracture.**
 Author(s): Nungu KS, Larsson S, Wallinder L, Holm S.
 Source: Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica. 1995 April; 66(2): 161-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7740949
- **Cefaclor and cefadroxil: a commentary on their properties and possible indications for use in pediatrics.**
 Author(s): Ginsburg CM, McCracken GH Jr.
 Source: The Journal of Pediatrics. 1980 February; 96(2): 340-2.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7351610
- **Cefadroxil as an alternative to metronidazole in the treatment of bacterial vaginosis.**
 Author(s): Wathne B, Hovelius B, Holst E.
 Source: Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases. 1989; 21(5): 585-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2685988
- **Cefadroxil compared with cefaclor in the treatment of streptococcal pneumonia in adults.**
 Author(s): ZeLuff B, Catchpole M, Lowe P, Koornhof H, Gentry L.
 Source: Drugs. 1986; 32 Suppl 3: 39-42.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3803252
- **Cefadroxil concentrations in human serum, gingiva, and mandibular bone following a single oral administration.**
 Author(s): Akimoto Y, Komiya M, Kaneko K, Fujii A.
 Source: Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery : Official Journal of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. 1994 April; 52(4): 397-400; Discussion 400-1.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8133373
- **Cefadroxil in hyperimmunoglobulin E syndrome.**
 Author(s): Dubus JC, Michel G, Garcia-Meric P.
 Source: Archives of Disease in Childhood. 2000 August; 83(2): 185.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10950750
- **Cefadroxil in skin and skin-structure foot infections: a retrospective review.**
 Author(s): Yu GV, Novicki DC.
 Source: Adv Ther. 1995 January-February; 12(1): 1-10.
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