**Antibacterial prophylaxis** 

Antimicrobial	Dosing	Patient	When this should be	Drug monitoring	Adverse reactions	Dosage Forms
		population	used			
Levofloxacin	>6months to <5 years: 10mg/kg/dose IV/PO BID	AML     Relapsed ALL	Start when ANC falls below 200, continue	If simultaneously receiving -azoles, 5HT <sub>3</sub>	Tendonitis, Clostridium difficile infection,	IV, Tablets, Oral suspension
		ALL in patient	until ANC is >200 or	antagonists, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors or	hepatotoxicity,	
	≥5 years: 10mg/kg PO daily (maximum 500 mg) IV/PO	with Trisomy 21	patient develops fever (then change to	other QT prolonging	prolonged QT, hypoglycemia,	
	(equivalent bioavailability)		cefepime)	agent, should have baseline then weekly	photosensitivity, seizures, peripheral	
	-Take 2 hours before or 6 hours			EKG	neuropathy	
	after calcium, aluminum, vitamins and other divalent					
	cations					
	-With liquid formulation, take 1					
	hour before or 2 hours after meals					

**Antifungal prophylaxis** 

Antimicrobial	Dosing	Patient population	When this should be used	Drug monitoring	Adverse reactions	Dosage Forms
Voriconazole	<50kg: 9mg/kg/dose PO q12h ≥50 kg: 200-300mg PO q12h -Take 1 hour before or 1 hour after a meal - Adjust based on trough	AML     Relapsed ALL     ALL in patients     with Trisomy 21	<ul> <li>AML patients: Start post anthracycline and gemtuzumab if applicable</li> <li>Relapsed ALL and Trisomy 21 ALL patients: Should be held 48-72 hours before and 24 hours after receiving vincristine and/or other chemotherapy metabolized via CYP3A4</li> <li>Should be used throughout intensive chemotherapy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Trough after 4 days (goal: 2-5 µg/mL</li> <li>If simultaneously receiving levofloxacin, 5HT₃ antagonists, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors or other QT prolonging agent, should have weekly EKG</li> <li>Monitor LFTs, renal function at baseline and periodically</li> </ul>	Hepatotoxicity, prolonged QT, photosensitivity, rash, hallucinations (often visual), hyperglycemia	IV, Tablets, Oral Suspension
Posaconazole	Young children: Avoid suspension due to poor absorption  If able to swallow delayed release tablets 10mg/kg once daily (rounded to nearest 100mg tablet)  Adolescents ≥13 years: Tablet (delayed release): 300mg PO q12h on day 1, then once daily	AML     Relapsed ALL     ALL in patients     with Trisomy 21	- AML patients: Start post anthracycline and gemtuzumab if applicable  - Relapsed ALL and Trisomy 21 ALL patients: Should be held 48-72 hours before and 24 hours after receiving vincristine and/or other chemotherapy metabolized via CYP3A4  - Should be used throughout intensive chemotherapy	- Trough after 7 days (goal: 1-2 mcg/mL)  - If simultaneously receiving levofloxacin, 5HT₃ antagonist, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors or other QT prolonging agent, should have baseline then weekly EKG  - Monitor LFTs, electrolytes, renal function at baseline and periodically	Hepatotoxicity, hypertension, prolonged QT, pruritis, thrombocytopenia, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia	Delayed Release Tablets, Oral Suspension (avoid), IV formulation non-formulary (Need ID approval)
Micafungin	1-3mg/kg IV daily (max 50mg)	<ul><li>Relapsed ALL</li><li>ALL in patients with Trisomy 21</li></ul>	Prophylaxis while patients are receiving vincristine	CBC, LFTs, renal function at baseline and periodically	Elevated LFTs, renal dysfunction (rare), infusion reactions	IV only

PJP prophylaxis

Antimicrobial	Dosing	Patient population	When this should be used	Drug monitoring	Adverse reactions	Dosage Form
Trimethoprim -sulfa- methoxazole (TMP-SMX, Bactrim, Septra) *PREFERRED*	5-10 mg/kg/day (TMP component) PO divided BID for 2 days/week (max 320mg TMP/day)	All patients undergoing chemotherapy	Once chemotherapy initiated	-none recommended	Rash, anaphylaxis, cytopenias, renal dysfunction	Tablets, Oral suspension, IV (Avoid due to short stability and large fluid volume)
Pentamidine	(≥2 years): 4mg/kg/dose IV q 4 wks (max 300mg)		If unable to receive TMP- SMX	-Routine monitoring of renal, hepatic function, CBC, electrolytes  -Consider EKG if on other QT prolonging agents	Renal dysfunction, hypotension (if infused rapidly), QT prolongation, hypo- or hyperglycemia	IV Nebulization (Not available at UCDMC)
Dapsone (use with caution if sulfa allergy or G6PD)	2mg/kg PO daily (max 100mg) or 4mg/kg PO qweek		If unable to receive TMP- SMX or Pentamidine	-CBC, reticulocyte count weekly for first month, then monthly.  -Check G6PD prior to initiation.  -Baseline and periodic LFTs.	Anemia, hemolysis, leukopenia, rash, jaundice, hepatitis, nephrotic syndrome	Tablets, Compounded oral suspension
Atovaquone	1-3 months: 30mg/kg PO daily 4mo-2y: 45mg/kg PO daily 2y-12y: 30mg/kg PO daily (max 1500mg) >12y: 1500mg PO daily Administer with food.		If unable to receive TMP- SMX, Dapsone, Pentamidine	Monitor LFTs at baseline and periodically	Rash, headache, hepatotoxicity, GI side effects	Oral suspension

**Antiviral prophylaxis** 

Antimicrobial	Dosing	Patient population	When this should be used	Drug monitoring	Adverse reactions	Dosage Forms
Acyclovir	IV: 5-10 mg/kg/dose q8h (administer with IV fluids to avoid renal dysfxn)  PO: 20mg/kg/dose 4 times a day (max 1000mg/day)	<ul> <li>Patient with recurrent HSV stomatitis</li> </ul>	During periods of neutropenia	-Renal function, CBC baseline	Renal dysfunction, cytopenias	IV, Tablets, Oral Suspension
Valacyclovir	Children ≥3months: 20mg/kg/dose PO BID (max 1000mg PO BID)	<ul> <li>Patient with recurrent HSV stomatitis</li> </ul>	During periods of neutropenia	-Renal function, CBC baseline	Renal dysfunction, cytopenias	Tablets, Compounded oral Suspension