

9	Amoxicillin	アモキシリン水和物	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50mg/kg/d div q 8hr p.o. • 20mg/kg p.o. q.d. for prophylaxis due to nephrosis
10	Amoxicillin/ clavulanic acid	アモキシリン水和物・ クラブラン酸カリウム	30mg/kg/d div q 12hr p.o.
11	Amiodarone	アミオダロン塩酸塩	LD 5mg/kg slow IVP over 5min MD 5-15mcg/g/min
12	Amphotericin B	アムホテリシン B	Dose: 1mg/kg i.v. over 2-3 hr Bladder irrigation: 5-15 mg/100cc Instill 10cc/kg via catheter; clamp for 60-120 min; perform irrigation 3-4 times /d for 2-4
13	Amphotericin B lipid complex (Abelcet)	アンビゾーム	5 mg/kg/dose i.v. q 24 over 2hr (may be dosed up to 7.5-10 mg/kg in refractory cases per ID recommendation)
14	Ampicillin	アンピシリン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postnatal <7d <2kg: 25 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q 12hr; 50 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q 12hr (meningitis) >2kg: 25-37.5 mg/kg/dose q 12hr; GBS meningitis 50 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q 8hr • Postnatal >7d <1,200 g: 25 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q 12hr 1,200-2,000 g: 25 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q 8hr >2 kg: 25 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q 6hr
15	Atenolol (Tenormin)	アテノロール	0.8-1mg/kg/dose po qd Max 2 mg/kg/day
16	Sodium citrate/citric acid (Bicitra)	クエン酸ナトリウム	2-3 mEq/kg/d div q6-8hr p.o.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prophylaxis to continue until voiding cystourethrography completed 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clavulanic acid binds and inhibits beta-lactamases, from inactivating amoxicillin • Administer with feeds to decrease GI side effects 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited data available in neonates and safety and efficacy not established • Class II anti-arrhythmic which inhibits adrenergic stimulation and decreases A-V conduction for recurrent ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia not responsive to other therapy • Contain benzyl alcohol • Monitor for clinical signs of hypo/hyperthyroidism • Contain 37% iodine by weight • Inhibits Cytochrome P450 isoenzyme: increase plasma levels of Digoxin, Theophylline, and Phenytoin • See Standare Drip Concentration Table 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cumulative dose 15 mg/kg • Total cumulative dose 20-25 mg/kg for persistent fungemia or CNS involvement • Binds to ergosterol, altering cell membrane permeability and causing leaking of cell components • Shortend infusion time is tolerated well in neonates • Incompatible with TPN/lipids • Monitor BUN, SCr, liver enzymes, electrolytes (hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia) and CBC • DO NOT FLUSH WITH ANY SOLUTIONS CONTAINING SALINE • Final concentration 0.1 mg/mL • Fluid-restricted patients may concentrate up to 0.5 mg/mL in D5W/D10W through a central venous catheter • Poor CSF penetration 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits nonlinear kinetics with high tissue concentration in liver, spleen and lung • Incompatible with TPN/lipids • DMC restricted criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure on conventional therapy (after 4 d) 2. Impaired renal function secondary to traditional amphotericin B treatment OR preexisting renal failure or deterioration • Compatible in D5W or D10W • DO NOT ADD HEPARIN • Monitor renal, hepatic, electrolyte, and hematologic status • Final concentration: 1mg/mL • Maximum concentration of 2 mg/mL may be used in fluid-restricted patients 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
Incompatible with TPN	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective β 1 blocker with little to no effect on β 2 receptors. • 2 mg/ml oral solution compounded from tablets. • Monitor blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate. 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each mL contains 1 mEq of HCO_3^- and 1mEq Na^+ • Monitor serum Na, K, HCO_3^-, urine pH • Conversion to bicarbonate may be impaired with hepatic failure • Polycitra contains 2 mEq/mL bicarbonate, 1 mEq/mL potassium, and 1 mEq/mL sodium • Polycitra K contains 2 mEq/mL bicarbonate and 2 mEq/mL potassium 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	

17	Caffeine citrate (Cafcit) (specify caffeine citrate when ordering)	クエン酸カフェイン	Loading dose: 20 mg/kg I.v./p.o. Maintenance dose: 5 mg/kg/d I.v./p.o.
18	Calcium glubionate	グルビオン酸カルシウム	Maintenance 360-1260 mg/kg/d p.o. div q6hr
19	Calcium gluconate	グルコン酸カルシウム	Symptomatic hypocalcemia: 100-200 mg/kg/dose I.v. q6hr Maintenance treatment: 200-800 mg/kg/d
20	Captopril (Capoten)	カプトプリル	Preterm: 0.01 mg/kg/dose p.o. q8-24hr and titrate Term: 0.05-0.1 mg/kg/dose p.o. q8-24hr; titrate up to 0.5 mg/kg/dose maximum
21	Carbamazepine (Tegretol)	カルバマゼピン	10-20 mg/kg/day po divided 2-3 times daily
22	Carnitine	カルニチン	20 mg/L standard in TPN for all neonates ≤ 5 kg; doses of 10-20 mg/kg/d have been used in preterm infants whose triglyceride levels remain high
23	Caspofungin	カスポファンギン	1 mg/kg i.v. q24hr over 2 hr
24	Cefepime (Maxipime)	セフェピム	50 mg/kg/dose i.v. q12hr
25	Cefotaxime (Claforan)	セフトキシム	• 0-4 weeks, <1200 g: 50 mg/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q12hr • >1.2 kg and >7d: 50 mg/kg/dose q8hr

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Trough level: 5-25 μg/mL •Consider switching to p.o. as soon as possible due to cost •Caffeine citrate is 1/2 caffeine base •Order dose as caffeine citrate •May require larger maintenance dose for preterm infants 	国内には無水カフェインのみ	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •6.5% syrup contains 115 mg elemental calcium per 5 mL=1.2 mEq calcium/mL 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Avoid giving via UAC •Not recommended for infusion with TPN due to Ca:PO4 ratio limitations •Ionized calcium is preferred measurement due to poor correlation between serum ionized calcium (free) and total serum calcium especially with low-albumin states and acid/base imbalances •Initiate as bolus for true hypocalcemia only and consider ordering •Normal calcium levels: Preterm <1 wk: 6-10 mg/dL Term <1 wk: 7-12 mg/dL •Total corrected Ca in low-albumin states = total serum Ca + 0.8 (4 - measured serum albumin) 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Administer 1 hr before feeding •Management of CHF, HTN •ACE inhibitor, which decreases angiotensin II, which increases plasma renin activity and decreases aldosterone secretion 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Therapeutic range 4-12 microgram/ml •Adjust dose to clinical response and levels. •3rd line agent in neonates not responding to conventional therapy. •Cytochrome P450 isoenzyme: May induce metabolism of Midazolam, Phenytoin, Theophylline, Valproic acid, Topiramate. 	精神運動発作	小児は年齢、症状に応じて 1日100-600mgを内服
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevention and treatment of carnitine deficiency •Facilitates transport of long-chain fatty acids into mitochondria 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safety and efficacy not established in children •Reserved for last-line therapy secondary to refractory fungemia •Infectious disease approval only •FDA approved for aspergillosis, invasive refractory candidiasis, esophageal •Noncompetitive inhibitor of beta-(1,3)-glucan synthase in the echinocandin class •Dilute to final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL •Monitor for increase in liver enzymes, infusion-related reactions (thrombophlebitis) •Nd compatible with TPN/lipids •DO NOT USE DILUENTS/FLUSHES CONTAINING DEXTROSE 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reserve for ceftazidime-resistant gram-negative pathogens •Monitor closely for increases in bilirubin especially in preterm infants •Fourth-generation cephalosporin •No data for infants < 2 months 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compatible with TPN •Third-generation cephalosporin 	敗血症、化膿性髄膜炎、気管支炎など	小児1日50~100/mg/Kg, 3~4回に分割静注、難治性または重症感染症に対して小児150mg/Kgまで増量し、3~4回に分割静注

26	Ceftazidima (Fortaz)	セフトアジジム	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 mg/kg/dose i.v. q12hr • 50 mg/kg/dose i.v. q8hr if ≥ 1.2 kg and > 7 d
27	Chloral hydrate (Noctec)	抱水クロラール	<p>Sedative: 25 mg/kg/dose p.o. prior to procedure</p> <p>Hypnotic: 50-75 mg/kg/dose p.o./p.r.</p>
28	Chlorothiazide (Diuril)	クロロチアジド	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-30 mg/kg/d p.o. div q8-12hr • 2-6 mg/kg/d i.v. div q12hr
29	Cholestyramine (Questran)	コレステラミン	5%cream: apply 3-4 times/d to diaper rash area
30	Clindamycin (Cleocin)	クリンダマイシン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 mg/kg/dose i.v. q12hr • 5 mg/kg/dose i.v. q8hr if > 2 kg or > 7 d
31	Cloxacillin (Tegopen)	クロキサシリン	> 1 mi: 50-100 mg/kg/d p.o. div q6hr
32	Desmopressin (DDAVP)	デスマプレシン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1 mg p.o. q.d. (range 0.1-0.5 mg p.o. q.d. per endocrinology) • 5 μg/d intranasally div 1-2 times/d (range 5-30 μg/d)
33	Dexamethasone (Decadron)	デキサメタゾン	Airway edema/extubation: 0.5-2 mg/kg/d i.v. div q6hr for 4 doses (begin 24 hr prior to extubation)
34	Diazoxide (Proglycem)	ジアゾキシド	10-15 mg/kg/d p.o. div q8-12hr
35	Dicloxacillin	ジクロキサシリン	25-50 mg/kg/d p.o. div q6hr

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN • Third-generation cephalosporin 	敗血症、感染性心内膜炎など	小児1日40~100/mg/Kg, 2~4回に分割静注、難治性または重症感染症には症状に応じて小児150mg/Kgまで増量し、2~4回に分割静注 1回未熟児新生児の生後0~3日齢20/mg/Kgを1日2~3回、生後4日齢以降20/mg/Kgを1日3~4回静注。 難治性または重症感染症には症状に応じて150mg/Kgまで増量し、2~4回に分割静注
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid in hepatic/renal failure • Use caution in neonates, especially in preterm neonates with repeated doses due to accumulation of metabolite TCE • Prolonged use is associated with a direct hyperbilirubinemia 	静脈注射が困難な痙攣重積状態 理学検査時における鎮静・催眠	抱水クロラールとして小児では30-50mg/Kgを微温湯に溶かし注腸 抱水クロラールとして小児では30-50mg/Kgを標準として直腸内に挿入
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor electrolytes at initiation of therapy • May require sodium supplementation for diuretic-induced hyponatremia • Generally initiated for babies >1 mo in the management of BPD 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserved for severe diaper rash • Compounded by pharmacy 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN • Infuse slowly over 30 min • Contains benzyl alcohol • Preferred agent for Mycoplasma hominis cultured from endotracheal tube 	敗血症、咽頭炎、中耳炎など	小児1日15~25/mg/Kg, 3~4回に分割静注、難治性または重症感染症に対して1日40mg/Kgまで増量し、3~4回に
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use with methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus 	国内ではアンピシリン・クロキサシリンナトリウム水和物	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment for diabetes insipidus • Crush tablet in Ora-sweet to make 0.1 mg/mL 	中枢性尿崩症	小児2.5~5 μg, 1日1~2回点鼻
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor BP, glucose metabolism, GI bleed, weight loss • Consider concomitant ranitidine therapy (total dairy dose of ranitidine may be placed in TPN) • Use of dexamethasone is controversial in CLD and the AAP statement in Pediatrics February 2002 states "the routine use of systemic dexamethasone for the prevention or treatment of CLD in infants with VLBW is not recommended" 	乳児、小児の安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhibits pancreatic insulin release • For hypoglycemia due to hyperinsulinemia • Peak hypoerglycemic effect within 1 hr when given orally 	高インスリン性低血糖症	1歳以上の幼児: 1日3~8mg/Kgを2~3回に分服、ただし投与開始時は1日3~5mg/Kgを2~3回に分服 1歳未満の乳児: 1日8~15mg/Kgを2~3回に分服、ただし投与開始時は1日5~10mg/Kgを2~3回に分服
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor for elevated liver enzymes, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia • Food decreases rate and extent of absorption • Sodium content of suspension: 2.9 mEq/5 mL 	経過措置期間終了成分	

36	Digoxin (Lanoxin)	ジゴキシン	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">TDD ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)</th> <th colspan="2">Maint dose (μg)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>p.o.</th> <th>i.v.</th> <th>P.o.</th> <th>i.v.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preterm</td> <td>20-30</td> <td>15-25</td> <td>5-7.5</td> <td>4-6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Full-term</td> <td>25-35</td> <td>20-30</td> <td>6-10</td> <td>5-8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		TDD ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)		Maint dose (μg)		p.o.	i.v.	P.o.	i.v.	Preterm	20-30	15-25	5-7.5	4-6	Full-term	25-35	20-30	6-10	5-8
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Full-term	25-35	20-30	6-10	5-8																		
37	Diltiazem (Caedizem)	ジルチアゼム	1.5-2 mg/kg/d p.o. div t.i.d.-q.i.d.																			
38	Dobutamine	ドブタミン	2-20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$ i.v. continuous; titrate to response																			
39	Dopamine	ドパミン	2-20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$ i.v. continuous; titrate to response																			
40	Enalapril (Vasotec)	エナラプリル	0.1 mg/kg/d p.o. q24hr 5-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{dose}$ i.v. q8-24hr																			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gove 1/2 TDD as initial dose, then 1/4 TDD in 2 doses q6-12hr • Adjust dose for renal impairment • Therapeutic range 0.8-2 ng/mL • Draw trough level just prior to next dose • Half-life: preterm 61-70 hr, term 35-45 hr 	<p>先天性心疾患等に基づくうっ血性心不全</p> <p>心房細動・粗動による頻脈等々</p>	<p>【内服】急速飽和療法:ジゴキシンとして2歳以下1日0.06~0.08mg/Kgを3~4回に、2歳以上1日0.04~0.06mg/Kgを3~4回に分服</p> <p>維持療法:飽和量の1/5~1/3内服</p> <p>【注射】急速飽和療法:ジゴキシンとして新生児,未熟児1日0.03~0.05mg/Kgを3~4回に分割、静注または筋注。</p> <p>2歳以下1日0.04~0.06mg/Kgを3~4回に、2歳以上1日0.02~0.04mg/Kgを分割、静注または筋注。</p> <p>維持療法:飽和量の1/10~1/5静注または筋注。</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardias (PSVT), atrial fib, atrial flutter • i.v. form reserved as antiarrhythmic 	<p>小児等に対する安全性は確立していない</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN • t1/2 = 2 min • Stimulates β-1-adrenergic receptors, increases heart rate, increases contractility • Little effect on β-2 or α-receptors • Treat extravasations with phentolamine • Consider double-concentrating infusion drip, especially in the ELBW neonate, since drip volume is diminishing volume from TPN • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	<p>小児用法・用量の記載なし</p> <p>低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児に投与する場合には、観察を十分に行い少量から慎重に開始する</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN • t1/2 = 2 min • Treat extravasation with phentolamine • Low dose : stimulates dopaminergic receptors, renal and mesenteric vasodilatation • Intermediate dose: stimulates both dopaminergic and β-1-adrenergic receptors, increases heart rate contractility • High dose: stimulates α-adrenergic receptors; increases BP and vasoconstriction • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	<p>急性循環不全</p>	<p>1-5 μg/kg/分で点滴静注し、患者の状態に応じて20 μg/kgまで増量できる</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection contains benzyl alcohol as preservative • Use with caution in preterm neonates • Adjust dose in renal impairment • Indicated for mild-severe hypertension, CHF, and asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction 	<p>小児等に対する安全性は確立していない</p>	

41	Enoxaparin (Lovenox)	エノキサパリン	Prophylaxis 0.75 mg/kg/dose SC q12 Treatment 1.5 mg/kg/dose SC q12												
42	Erythromycin	エリスロマイシン	10 mg/kg/dose i.v./p.o. q6hr Ethylsuccinate: for chlamydial conjunctivitis and pneumonia: 12.5 mg/kg/dose p.o. q6hr × 14d												
43	Erythropoietin (Epogen)	エリスロポエチン	50-200 units/kg/dose s.c.q. MWF Or 100 units/kg/dose s.c. 5 times/wk Or 200 units/kg dose s.c. every other d for 10 doses i.v. route requires an increase of 30%-50% of dose												
44	Esmolol (Brevibloc)	エスモロール	SVT LD 100-500 mcg/kg over 1 min MD 200 mcg/kg/min Titrate 50-100 mcg/kg min q5-10 min (Range 300-1000 mcg/kg/min)												
45	Fentanyl (Sublimaze)	フェンタニル	Sedation/analgesia: 1-4 μg/kg/dose q2-4hr Continuous: 0.5-2 μg/kg bolus, then 0.5-1 μg/kg/hr												
46	Ferrous Sulfate (Fer-in-sol)	硫酸鉄	2-4 mg elemental iron/kg d div q12-24hr Max 15 mg/d = 0.6 mL/d <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight (g)</th> <th>Ferrous sulfate (mL/d)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>750-1,000</td> <td>0.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,000-1,500</td> <td>0.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,500-2,000</td> <td>0.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>2,000</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>3,000</td> <td>0.36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weight (g)	Ferrous sulfate (mL/d)	750-1,000	0.12	1,000-1,500	0.18	1,500-2,000	0.24	>2,000	0.3	>3,000	0.36
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment or prophylaxis of thromboembolic disorders. • Potentiates the action of antithrombin III and inactivates coagulation factor Xa. • Monitor: CBC, platelets, stool occult tests, other signs of excessive bleeding or bruising • Closely monitor platelet decreases <100000 or greater than 50% from baseline • Required therapeutic doses as high as 2.5 mg/kg/dose SC q12 reported in literature for preterm infants. • Can be reversed with Protamine but not completely. Only 60–75% of aXa activity can be reversed. • Monitor antifactor Xa levels : <table border="1" data-bbox="269 533 823 1008"> <thead> <tr> <th>Anti-factor Xa</th> <th>Dose Titration</th> <th>Time to repeat Anti-factor Xa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><0.35 units/ml</td> <td>Increase dose by 25%</td> <td>4 hours after next dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.35–0.49 units/ml</td> <td>Increase dose by 10%</td> <td>4 hours after next dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5–1 unit/ml</td> <td>Keep same dose</td> <td>Repeat level the next day then as needed weekly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1–1.5 unit/ml</td> <td>Decrease dose by 20%</td> <td>Before next dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.6–2 unit/ml</td> <td>Hold dose for 3 hours and decrease dose by 30%</td> <td>Before next dose then 4 hours after next dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>2 unit/ml</td> <td>Hold all doses until antifactor Xa level is 0.5 unit/ml and then decrease dose by 40%</td> <td>Before next and every 12 hours until antifactor Xa level <0.5 units/ml</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Anti-factor Xa	Dose Titration	Time to repeat Anti-factor Xa	<0.35 units/ml	Increase dose by 25%	4 hours after next dose	0.35–0.49 units/ml	Increase dose by 10%	4 hours after next dose	0.5–1 unit/ml	Keep same dose	Repeat level the next day then as needed weekly	1.1–1.5 unit/ml	Decrease dose by 20%	Before next dose	1.6–2 unit/ml	Hold dose for 3 hours and decrease dose by 30%	Before next dose then 4 hours after next dose	>2 unit/ml	Hold all doses until antifactor Xa level is 0.5 unit/ml and then decrease dose by 40%	Before next and every 12 hours until antifactor Xa level <0.5 units/ml	<p>小児等に対する安全性は確立していない</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN • Reduces theophylline clearance; monitor levels 	<p>肺炎等</p>	<p>小児内服: 25~50mg/Kg、4~6回に分服(適宜増減) 静注: 小児用法用量なし 内服、静注ともに新生児、乳児で肥厚性幽門狭窄が現れたとの報告があるので嘔吐等の症状に注意する</p>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement with iron concurrently, to provide for increased requirements during expansion of red cell mass, at 6 mg/kg/d of elemental iron 	<p>未熟児貧血</p>	<p>1回200IU/Kg、週2回皮下注</p>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class II antiarrhythmic for SVT • Blocks response to β1-adrenergic stimulation. • Use in extreme caution in patients with hyper-reactive airway disease. • Do NOT administer through UAC line. • See Standard drip concentration table. 	<p>低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない</p>																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust dose in renal failure • Reverse with naloxone • Slow i.v.p. over 3–5 min to prevent chest wall rigidity • Less histamine effect (more suitable in CLD with less airway narrowing) • Less GI motility impairment, less urinary retention • Decreases peripheral vascular resistance, which is potentially useful in PPHN • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	<p>全身麻酔、全身麻酔における鎮痛等</p>	<p>小児: 1~5μ/Kgを緩徐に静注するか、またはブドウ糖液等に希釈して点滴静注</p>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fer-in-sol contains 25 mg elemental iron/mL • Delay initiating iron supplementation for infant until 1 mo of age, since oral iron may reduce vitamin E absorption • Iron-fortified formulas contain 12 mg iron/L, providing approximately 2 mg/kg/d 	<p>小児用法・用量の記載なし 溶性ピロリン酸第二鉄(インクレミン)には用量記載あり</p>																						

47	Fluconazole (Diflucan)	フルコナゾール	Loading dose 12 mg/kg i.v. Maintenance dose 6 mg/kg i.v. q24-72hr based on gestational age																					
48	Flucytosine (Ancoban)	フルシトシン	50-100 mg/kg/d div q12-24hr and up to 150 mg/kg/d div q6hr																					
49	Flumazenil (Romazicon)	フルマゼニル	0.01 mg/kg i.v. over 15 s; repeat every minute for cumulative dose of 0.05 mg/kg or total of 1 mg, whichever is lower																					
50	Furosemide (Lasix)	フロセミド	1-2 mg/kg/dose q12-24hr i.v./p.o./i.m.																					
51	Ganciclovir	ガンシクロビル	15 mg/kg day divided q12																					
52	Gentamicin	ゲンタマイシン	•Premature; <1,000 g: 3.5 mg/kg/dose q24hr •0-4 weeks, <1,200 g: 2.5 mg/kg/dose q18-24hr •Postnatal >7 d, <2,000 g: 2.5 mg/kg q8-12hr •>2,000 g: 2.5 mg/kg q8hr																					
53	Glycopyrrolate	グリコピロレート	p.o. 40-100 μ g/kg/dose 3-4 times/d i.m./i.v. 4-10 μ g/kg/dose q3-4hr																					
54	Heparin	ヘパリン	Loading dose: 75 units/kg Maintenance dose : 28 units/kg/hr Adjust to APTT of 60-85 s <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>APTT(s)</th> <th>Dose adjustment</th> <th>Time to repeat APTT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><50</td> <td>50-units/kg bolus, increase infusion rate by 10 %</td> <td>4hr after infusion change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-59</td> <td>Increase infusion rate 10 %</td> <td>4hr after infusion change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-85</td> <td>Continue same rate</td> <td>4hr after infusion change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>86-95</td> <td>Decrease infusion rate 10 %</td> <td>4hr after infusion change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>96-120</td> <td>Hold infusion 30 min; then decrease infusion rate by 10 %</td> <td>4hr after infusion change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>120</td> <td>Hold infusion 60 min; then decrease infusion rate by 15 %</td> <td>4hr after infusion change</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	APTT(s)	Dose adjustment	Time to repeat APTT	<50	50-units/kg bolus, increase infusion rate by 10 %	4hr after infusion change	50-59	Increase infusion rate 10 %	4hr after infusion change	60-85	Continue same rate	4hr after infusion change	86-95	Decrease infusion rate 10 %	4hr after infusion change	96-120	Hold infusion 30 min; then decrease infusion rate by 10 %	4hr after infusion change	>120	Hold infusion 60 min; then decrease infusion rate by 15 %	4hr after infusion change
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55	Hydralazine (Apresoline)	ヒドララジン	•0.1-0.5 mg/kg dose i.v. q6-8hr •0.25-1 mg/kg dose p.o. q6-8hr																					
56	Hydrocortisone (Solu-cortef)	ヒドロコルチゾン	Hypotension: 2.5 mg/kg/dose i.v. q6hr \times 24-48hr, then taper to 1.25 mg/kg/dose q6hr \times 48hr, then to 0.625 mg/kg/dose q6hr \times 48hr, then stop. Antiinflammatory or immunosuppressive: 1-5 mg/kg/d i.v.																					
57	Ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil)	イブプロフェン	For infants >6 mo 4-10 mg/kg/dose p.o. q6-8hr																					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor liver enzymes • Adjust for renal failure 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic level: 25–100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ • Draw level 2 hr postdose on or after day 4 • Good CNS penetration • Not be used as monotherapy 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of benzodiazepine overdose • Onset of action within 1–3 min 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor electrolytes • Poor oral bioavailability • Compatible with TPN 	小児用法・用量の記載なし 低出生体重児、乳児に対して、使用上の注意あり	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital CMV infections as recommended <p>by ID specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust dose in renal failure • Monitor CBC, platelets, urine output, SCr, liver enzymes 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない 先天性もしくは新生児サイトメガロ感染症は効能効果とはしていない、と記載あり	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic level peak 5–12 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ • Trough 0.5–1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$; up to 2 mcg/mL has been reported in literature • Concentration-dependent killing • Desired peak level = 8 times MIC 	敗血症、肺炎等	小児1回0.4~0.8mg/Kg, 1日2~3回筋注(適宜増減). 点滴静注は30分~2時間かけて注入
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreases oral secretions • Oral absorption in poor • Contains benzy alcohol as preservative and should therefore be used with caution in neonates when given parenterally 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of thrombosis • Obtain APTT 4 hr after initiation of infusion and every 4 hr after infusion rate change • Monitor for signs of bleeding • Contraindicated in IVH, GI bleed, Platlet count <50,000 • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low bioavailability when given orally 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third-line agent for treatment of hypotension in neonate not responding to inotropes for a short-course therapy \times 24–48 hr • Extended therapy will require slow tapering • Monitor for edema, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, growth suppression, suppression of HPA function 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic/antipyretic • Use with caution with impaired renal or hepatic function • Studies are currently being conducted with i.v. ibuprofen for the treatment of PDA in preterm infants 	解熱、鎮痛	小児には11~15歳400~600mg, 8~10歳300~400mg, 5~7歳200~300mg, 3回に分服

58	Imipenem/cilastatin (Primaxin)	イミペネム	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •0-4 wk <1,200 g: 20 mg/kg/dose i.v. q18-24hr •>7 d 1,200-1,500 g: 25mg/kg/dose i.v. q8hr 																
59	Indomethacin (Indocin)	インドメタシン	<p>Treatment of PDA (i.v., q12hr, mg/kg):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age at dose 1</th> <th>Dose1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><48 hr</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-7 d</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>7 d</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age at dose 1	Dose1	2	3	<48 hr	0.2	0.1	0.1	2-7 d	0.2	0.2	0.2	>7 d	0.2	0.25	0.25
Age at dose 1	Dose1	2	3																
<48 hr	0.2	0.1	0.1																
2-7 d	0.2	0.2	0.2																
>7 d	0.2	0.25	0.25																
60	Insulin (regular insulin)	インスリン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •0.05-0.2 units/kg/hr continuous infusion •0.05-0.2 units/kg s.c. q6-12hr 																
61	Iron dextran	鉄デキストラン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anemia of prematurity: 20 mg/kg/wk i.v. Anemia of CRF: 6 mg/kg/wk i.v. 																
62	Isoniazid	イソニアシド	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment: 10-15 mg/kg/d p.o. div q.d.-b.i.d. Prophylaxis: 10 mg/kg/d p.o.q.d. 																
63	Isoproterenol	イソプロテレノール	0.05-2 μ g/kg/min																
64	IV immune globulin (IVIG)	免疫グロブリン	500-750 mg/kg/dose i.v. over 2-6 hr																
65	Lansoprazole (Prevacid)	ランソプラゾール	0.5-2 mg/kg/dose PO qd																
66	Levothyroxine (Synthroid)	レビチロキシン	10-15 μ g/kg/d p.o., 5-8 μ g/kg/d i.v.																
67	Lidocaine 1%	リドカイン	2-5 mg/kg s.c., 0.5-1 mg/kg endotracheally																
68	Lidocaine/prilocaine (EMLA)	リドカイン/プリロカイン	Topical agent: 0.5-2 g under occlusive dressing 1hr prior to procedure (1 g = 1 mL)																

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserved for more serious or refractory infections • Monitor for seizures 	敗血症、骨髄炎など 低出生体重児、新生児に対する安全性は確立していない	小児には30~80/mg/Kgを3~4回に分けて30分以上かけて点滴静注(適宜増減)、難治性または重症感染症に対して小児100mg/Kgまで増量できる
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to q24 if UO <1 mL/kg/hr; decreased renal and GI blood flow, increase in SCr, in the ELBW neonate • Hold dose with oliguria UO <0.6 mL/kg/hr • Monitor BUN, SCr, platelets, UO • Incompatible with TPN and lipido • Use immediately after reconstitution • Indomethacin is tightly bound to albumin and may displace bilirubin • Contraindicated: active bleeding, significant thrombocytopenia (Platelet <60K), BUN >30, SCr >1.6 (as high as 1.8 reported), coagulation defects, NEC 	未熟児の動脈管開存症(保存療法が無効の場合)	生後時間に応じ下記用量を12~24時間間隔で通常3回静脈内投与する。 生後48時間未満:0.2、0.1、0.1mg/Kg 生後2~7日未満:0.2、0.2、0.2mg/Kg 生後7日以降:0.2、0.25、0.25mg/Kg 投与後に無尿または乏尿(尿量:0.6ml/Kg/hr未満)があらわれたら、腎機能が正常化するまで次の投与は行わないこと。 1あるいは2回目の投与後動脈管の閉鎖が得られた場合は、以後の投与は行わずに経過を観察しても差し支えない。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for persistent glucose intolerance in ELBW • Compatible with/in TPN • Preterm infants are insulin resistant • Treatment for hyperkalemia requires glucose load of 5 mg/kg/min • Flush approximately 10 mL through tubing to saturate binding sites of tubing • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	小児用法・用量の記載なし 定期的な検査を要する記載あり	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be added to TPN 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor liver enzymes • Cytochrome P-450 inhibitor, may increase concentrations of phenytoin, carbamazepine, diazepam 	肺結核およびその他の結核症	4~10mg/Kgを1~3回に分けて毎日または週2回投与(適宜増減)。必要な場合13歳未満20mg/Kgまで増量できる
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not administer through UAC • Indicated for ventricular arrhythmia secondary to AV nodal block • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infuse in a dedicated line 	低ガンマグロブリン血症	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhibits gastric acid secretion by inhibition of hydrogen potassium ATPase • 1mg/ml oral liquid is prepared from capsules. 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incompatible with TPN • Administer i.v. dose immediately after reconstitution rapid i.v. push 	散剤のみ:乳幼児甲状腺機能低下症	乳幼児には1日1回10μg/Kg(適宜増減)。未熟児には1日1回、5μg/Kgから開始し8日目から1回10μg/Kg(適宜増減)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use s.c. for ring or nerve blocks • Consider adding sodium bicarbonate to buffer lidocaine to decrease pain (2 mEq NaBicarb in 20 mL of 1% lidocaine) 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 2 g = 2 mL for term infants and 0.5 g = 0.5 mL for preterm infants • Appears safe in preterm infants when applied in small amounts once daily 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	

69	Linezolid (Zyvox)	リネゾリド	10 mg/kg/dose IV q8hour over 1 hour
70	Lorazepam (Ativan)	ロラゼパム	Status epilepticus 0.05 mg/kg i.v. over 2-5 min, may repeat in 10-15 min 0.05-0.1 mg/kg/dose i.v.p. q4-8hr
71	Metronidazole (Flagyl)	メトロニダゾール	• <7 d, <2 kg: 7.5 mg/kg i.v. q24hr • <7 d, >2 kg: 7.5 mg/kg i.v. q12hr • >7 d, >2 kg: 15 mg/kg i.v. q12hr
72	Midazolam (Versed)	ミダゾラム	0.05-0.15 mg/kg slow i.v.p. q2-4hr Continuous infusion: 0.01-0.06 mg/kg/hr
73	Milrinone (Primacor)	ミルリノン	LD 50mcg/kg IV over 5 min MD 0.5mcg/kg/min
74	Morphine Sulfate	モルヒネ硫酸塩	0.05-0.2 mg i.v.p./s.c./i.m. q2-4hr p.r.n. 0.15-0.6 mg/kg p.o. q2-4hr p.r.n. Continuous infusion: 0.01-0.03 mg/kg/hr and titrate
75	Multivitamin (Poly-Vi-Sol,ADEK)	マルチビタミン	Term infant: 1 mL/d Preterm infant: 1 mL/d div q6-12hr
76	Nafcillin	ナフシリン	0-4 wk, <1,200 g: 25-50 mg/kg/dose q8-12hr
77	Naloxone	ナロキシン	0.01 mg/kg i.v./i.m./s.c., repeat every 2-3 min as needed
78	Omeprazole (Prilosec)	オメプラゾール	1 mg/kg/d once or twice daily p.o.
79	Opium tincture, diluted (Laudanum)	アヘンチンキ	0.08-0.2 mg/dose p.o. q3-4hr p.r.n DO NOT CONFUSE WITH CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM (PAREGORIC)
80	Pancuronium (Pavulon)	パンクロニウム	• 0.04-0.1 mg/kg i.v.p. q1hr • 0.1 mg/kg/hr continuous i.v.
81	Penicilline G, aqueous	ベンジルペニシリン	50,000 U/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q12hr Meningitis: 100,000 U/kg/dose i.v./i.m. q12hr
82	Penicilline G benzathine	ベンジルペニシリンベンザチン	50,000 U/kg × 1 dose i.m.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMC Criteria: • Required ID specialist approval AND: 1) Documented VRE (faecium or faecalis) infection 2) Documented infection with Vancomycin-resistant Staph aureus or Vancomycin-resistant coagulase-negative staph 3) Oral therapy for infections caused by gram-positive pathogens resistant to clindamycin and Bactrim or documented patient intolerance to clindamycin or Bactrim. 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation contains benzyl alcohol, and therefore use with caution, especially in preterm infants, due to neurotoxicity myoclonus and gasping syndrome • Dilute with sterile water prior to infusion 1:1 • Should be infused in a dedicated line (drug-compatibility issues) • Incompatible with TPN • Slow i.v.p. over 2 min for intermittent dosing • Do not refrigerate 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedative/hypnotic • NO analgesic properties • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhibits PDE III which increase cAMP • Short term treatment of acute decompensated heart failure. • Incompatible with Furosemide. • See Standard Drip Concentration Table. 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor for respiratory depression, O₂ saturation, urinary retention, decreased bowel sounds • Continuous infusion for >5 d will likely develop withdrawal with an abrupt discontinuation slow taper will be required. • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	新生児、乳児では呼吸抑制の感受性が高いため、低用量から開始する等、患者の状態を観察しながら慎重に投与する	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADEK multivitamin drops differ from Poly-Vi-Sol in terms of a higher concentration of vitamins E, B6, B12, and C; ADEK also contains 0.1 mg vitamin K, 15 μg biotin, 5 mg zinc, and 1 mg beta-carotene 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for Methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of neonatal opioid-induced depression 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proton pump inhibitor, which decreases the acid produced in the stomach • Used in neonates for severe reflux 	小児に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of neonatal narcotic abstinence • Compounded syringes contain 0.2 mg/0.4 mL • Initiate dose at 0.4 mL for term infants every 3 hr ATC; may be titrated up to 0.7 mL total; slowly wean as tolerated • Monitor respiratory and cardiac status, abdominal distension and loss of bowel sounds, decreased urine output 	新生児、乳児では低用量から開始する等、患者の状態を観察しながら慎重に投与する (呼吸抑制の感受性が高い)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor BP; infant must be intubated and sedated • Adjust in renal impairment • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN and lipid 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • × 1 dose i.m. only for asymptomatic congenital syphilis 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	

83	Penicilline G procaine	ベンジルペニシリンプロカイン	50,000 U/kg/d i.m. q24hr × 10 d
84	Phenobarbital	フェノバルビタール	Loading dose: 20 mg/kg i.v./p.o. Maintenance dose: 5 mg/kg/d i.v./p.o. div q12hr
85	Phentolamine (Regetine)	フェントラミン	Dilute 5-mg vial with 10 mL of normal saline, preservative free
86	Phenytoin (Dilantin)	フェニトイン	Loading dose: 15-20 mg/kg i.v./p.o. Maintenance dose: 4-7 mg/kg/d div q12hr
87	Phosphate, Na/K	リン酸 ナトリウム/カリウム	Low dose: 0.08 mmol/kg Intermediate dose: 0.16-0.24 mmol/kg; for serum level 0.5-1 mg/dL High dose: 0.36 mmol/kg; for serum level <0.5 mg/dL.
88	Phytonadione (Vitamin K)	フィトナジオン	Hemorrhagic disease of newborn: • 0.5 mg s.c./i.m., birth weight <1,500 g • 1 mg s.c./i.m., birth weight >1,500 g
89	Piperacillin	ピペラシリン	200 mg/kg/d div q6hr
90	Piperacillin/tazobactam (Zosyn)	ピペラシリン/タゾバクタム	150-300 mg/kg/d of piperacillin component i.v. div q6-8hr
91	Plasmaprotein fraction (Plasmanate)	加熱人血漿たん白	10-15 mL/kg i.v. over 30-60 min

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i.m. only • Use with caution in neonates due to procaine toxicity and sterile abscesses 	記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic level: 15-40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ • T_{1/2} in neonates 45-200 hr • Obtain trough level just before next dose • May give additional 5-mg/kg boluses q15min until seizure controlled. Max 40 mg/kg • Therapeutic level: 15-45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 	新生児痙攣	<p>初回投与: 20mg/Kgを静注. 痙攣がコントロールできない場合は、患者の状態に応じ、初回投与量を超えない範囲で用量を調節し追加</p> <p>維持投与: 2.5~5mg/Kg, 1日1回静注</p> <p>本剤の主要代謝系は生後10~20日に完成するとの報告があることから、特に低出生体重児および新生児では血中濃度モニタリングを実施することが望</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for extravasations of with alpha-adrenergic drugs • infiltrate area with 1 mL with multiple small injections 	<p>褐色細胞腫の手術前・手術中の血圧調整</p> <p>褐色細胞腫の診断</p>	<p>小児1mg, 静注または筋注(適宜増減)</p> <p>小児1mg静注, または3mg筋注</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infusion rate maximum 0.5 mg/kg/min • Initiate maintenance dose 12 hr after loading dose • Therapeutic range: 8-15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ • Therapeutic free (unbound) range: 1.5-2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (up to 20% free) • Oral loading doses should be divided in 2-3 doses q2hr to ensure complete oral absorption • Monitor free and total serum concentrations in patients with hyperbilirubinemia, hypoalbuminemia renal dysfunction, uremia • Neonates have increased free fraction due to decreased protein binding • Follows dose-dependent Michaelis-Menten pharmacokinetics • Draw trough level just before next dose • Post load/peak: 1 hr after end of infusion • Give oral dose 2 hr before feeds if possible • Drug interactions: • Phenytoin can decrease serum concentrations of theophylline dopamine • Phenytoin serum concentrations can be decreased by zidovudine, continuous nasogastric feeds 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infuse slowly over 1-2 hr (max: 0.06 mmol/kg/hr) • Peripheral line max concentration: 0.05 mmol/mL • Central line max concentration: 0.12 mmol/mL • Injection can be given orally 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcutaneous is the preferred route • Use filter needle to draw up dose from glass ampoule • Vitamin K deficiency due to malabsorption, decreased synthesis of vitamin K, and drug interactions 	新生児出血の予防, ビタミンK欠乏が推定される出血	生後ただちに1日0.5~2mgを皮下注または筋注(適宜増減) 大量投与によりときに新生児等に過ビリルビン血症、核黄疸が現れることがあるので、大量投与を避ける。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergy with aminoglycosides • Adjust with renal dysfunction 	敗血症、急性気管支炎等	小児1日50~125/mg/Kg, 2~4回に分けて静注. 難治性または重症感染症には症状に応じて、1日200mg/Kgまで増量して静注
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust dose for renal dysfunction • Tazobactam prevents degradation of piperacillin by binding to beta-lactamases • Tazobactam component dose not provide any additional coverage for Pseudomonas aeruginosa 	敗血症、肺炎、腎盂腎炎、複雑性膀胱炎	小児1回112.5/mg/Kgを1日3回点滴静注するが静注もできる(小児は適宜減量). 乳・幼児(2歳未満)については下痢・軟便が発現しやすい
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albumin containing solutions are no longer the fluid of choice for initial volume expansion 	低出生体重児、新生児に対する安全性は確立していない	

92	Potassium	カリウム	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •0.5-1 mEq/kg/dose slow i.v. (max 1 mEq/kg/hr) •Hypokalemia secondary to diuretics: 1-2 mEq/kg/d p.o. div 1-2 times/d
93	Propranolol (Inderal)	プロプラノロール	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •0.25 mg/kg/dose p.o. q6-8hr up to maximum of 5 mg/kg/d •0.01 mg/kg slow i.v.p. over 10 min; repeat every 6-8 hr up to maximum of 0.15 mg/kg/dose i.v. q6-8hr
94	Prostaglandin E1 (Alprostadi, Prostin VR)	プロスタグランジン E1	0.05-0.1 μ g/kg/min (up to 0.4 μ g/kg/min has been reported)
95	Ranitidine (Zantac)	ラニチジン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2 mg/kg i.v. div q6-8hr •6 mg/kg p.o. div q8-12hr
96	Rifampin	リファンピシン	10-20 mg/kg/d p.o./i.v. q12-24hr
97	Sodium bicarbonate	炭酸水素ナトリウム	HCO_3 needed (mEq) = base deficit (mEq/L) \times 0.3 \times weight (kg)
98	Sodium chloride	塩化ナトリウム	Correction of hyponatremia: mEq Na needed= [desired Na (mEq/L) - actual Na (mEq/L)] \times 0.6 \times Wt (kg)
99	Sodium polystyrene sulfonate (Kayexelate)	ポリスチレンスルホン酸ナトリウム	1 g/kg/d p.o./p.r. q6hr
100	Spirolactone (Aldactone)	スピロラクトン	1-3 mg/kg/dose p.o. q12-24hr
101	Surfactant (Survanta)	界面活性剤	4 mL/kg/dose intratracheally div into 2-4 aliquots; q6hr \times 4 doses
102	Theophylline	テオフィリン	See aminophylline

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infuse 0.3–0.5 mEq/kg/hr (max rate: 1 mEq/kg/hr) • MUST be diluted prior to i.v. administration • Peripheral line concentration: 0.08 mEq/mL • Central line concentration 0.15 mEq/mL • p.o. formulation should also be diluted • Normal daily requirement 2–6 mEq/kg/d 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not abruptly discontinue therapy; taper over 2 wk 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum 0.4 μg/kg/min • Monitor for apnea, hypocalcemia, hypoglycemia, hypokalemia • See standard drip concentration table (Table A1.8) for standard strengths • Infuse through UVC at ductal opening • Therapeutic response indicated with increase in pH and increase with systemic blood pressure; once stable, the rate may be decreased by 1/2 • Long-term use of prostaglandin E1 can lead to gastric outlet obstructions, cortical hyperostosis • Observe closely for extravasations secondary to high osmolarity 	低出生体重児、新生児、乳児、幼児または小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with TPN and lipids • Use concomitantly when dexamethasone therapy initiated or bloody aspirate noted 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes red/orange discoloration of body secretions • Used with vancomycin for synergy for staphylococcal infections • Slow i.v. over 30 min • May need to increase dose of theophylline, digoxin 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum concentration 0.5 mEq/mL in neonates • Not compatible with TPN • Administer slowly at max rate 10 mEq/min or 1 mEq/kg/hr 	小児用法・用量の記載なし (必要量mEq = 不足塩基量(mEq/L) × 0.2 × 体重(Kg))	新生児に高濃度液を投与すると、頭蓋内出血をおこすとの報告があるので、必要最少量を注射用水で2%以下の濃度に希釈して、できるだけ緩徐(1mEq/分以下)に投与することが望ま
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance requirements: Preterm: 2–8 mEq/kg/d Term: 1–4 mEq/kg/d • Serum/plasma levels: Preterm: 132–140 mEq/L Term: 133–142 mEq/L >2 mo: 135–145 mEq/L 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 g of resin binds approximately 1 mEq of potassium • Use with caution in neonates, especially in preterm neonates with rectal route secondary to reported perforations • Dose NOT rapidly reverse hyperkalemia • Sodium content approximately 100 mg/g 	小児用法・用量の記載なし	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor electrolytes, BUN, SCr • Compounded 5-mg/mL suspension • Suspension is stable 60 d refrigerated 	小児等に対する安全性は確立していない	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria: F.O. >30° p map >6 • Lung compliance may change rapidly following administration • Monitor response and adjust vent settings 	呼吸窮迫症候群	生理食塩液で懸濁し 120mg/4ml/Kgを気管内に注入。
	内服液(アブネカット): 早産・低	テオフィリンとして初回投与量4~6mg/Kg, 維持投与量2~6mg/Kg/日, 1日2~3回。 臨床症状、血中濃度に応じて適宜増減