Information about Tobramycin

- Sometimes we need to use two antibiotics to control the infection, one of which will be an aminoglycoside.
- Aminoglycosides have an ability to kill a wide range of bacteria, including Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
- The blood level of these antibiotics has to be measured to make sure the dose you are taking is high enough to fight the infection but not too high to cause potential side effects.

Tests required during IV aminoglycoside courses

Antibiotic blood levels have to be measured at specific times.

- The blood levels have to be taken 6-14 hours after a specified dose. The first level is taken after the second dose, with repeat blood level monitoring after the eighth dose.
- It is important you know the time of your last dose and let us know this when you attend for your blood test.
- When we have the results, the time interval between each dose of this antibiotic might need to be increased so that you gain the maximum benefit from the course of IV antibiotics with minimal side effects. The CF/bronchiectasis nurses will contact you if this is necessary.

Turn over ….
What are the possible side effects of tobramycin?

If you experience any of the following serious side effects, stop taking tobramycin and seek emergency medical attention:

- An allergic reaction – shortness of breath; closing of the throat; hives; swelling of the lips, face tongue; rash; or fainting
- Little or no urine
- Decreased hearing or ringing in the ears
- Dizziness, clumsiness or unsteadiness
- Numbness, skin tingling, muscle twitching or seizures
- Severe watery diarrhoea.

Other, less serious side effects may be more likely to occur. Continue to take tobramycin and talk to the CF/Bronchiectasis team if you experience:

- Increased thirst
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea or vomiting
- A rash.

Side effects other than those listed above may also occur. Talk to a member of the CF/Bronchiectasis team about any side effect that seems unusual or that is especially bothersome.