HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use VANCOCIN CAPSULES safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for VANCOCIN CAPSULES.

VANCOCIN® (vancomycin hydrochloride, USP) CAPSULES
Initial U.S. Approval: 1986

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of VANCOCIN CAPSULES and other antibacterial drugs, VANCOCIN CAPSULES should be used only to treat infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria.

----------RECENT MAJOR CHANGES----------
Dosage and Administration (12/2011)
Warnings and Precautions (12/2011)

----------INDICATIONS AND USAGE----------
Treatment of: (1)
- *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea
- Enterocolitis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (including methicillin-resistant strains)

Important Limitations: (1) (5.1)
- Orally administered VANCOCIN is not effective for other types of infections.

----------DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION----------
- *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea:
  - Adult Patients (≥18 years of age): 125 mg orally 4 times daily for 10 days. (2.1)
  - Pediatric Patients (<18 years of age): 40 mg/kg in 3 or 4 divided doses for 7 to 10 days. The total daily dosage should not exceed 2 g. (2.2)

- Staphylococcal enterocolitis:
  - Adult Patients (≥18 years of age): 500 mg to 2 g orally in 3 or 4 divided doses for 7 to 10 days. (2.1)
  - Pediatric Patients (<18 years of age): 40 mg/kg in 3 or 4 divided doses for 7 to 10 days. The total daily dosage should not exceed 2 g. (2.2)

----------DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS----------
- 125 mg capsules (3)
- 250 mg capsules (3)

----------CONTRAINDICATIONS----------
Hypersensitivity to vancomycin (4)

----------WARNINGS/PRECAUTIONS----------
- **VANCOCIN must be given orally for treatment of staphylococcal enterocolitis and *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea. Orally administered VANCOCIN CAPSULES are not effective for other types of infections.** (5.1)
- Clinically significant serum concentrations have been reported in some patients who have taken multiple oral doses of VANCOCIN for active *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea. Monitoring of serum concentrations may be appropriate in some instances. (5.2)
- Nephrotoxicity has occurred following oral VANCOCIN therapy and can occur either during or after completion of therapy. The risk is increased in geriatric patients (5.3) Monitor renal function.
- Ototoxicity has occurred in patients receiving VANCOCIN. (5.4) Assessment of auditory function may be appropriate in some instances.
- Prescribing VANCOCIN in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug resistant bacteria. (5.6)

----------ADVERSE REACTIONS----------
The most common adverse reactions (≥ 10%) were nausea (17%), abdominal pain (15%), and hypokalemia (13%). (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact ViroPharma at (888-651-0201) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 (*www.fda.gov/medwatch*).

----------DRUG INTERACTIONS----------
No drug interaction studies have been conducted. (7)

----------USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS----------
- **Pediatrics:** Safety and effectiveness in patients <18 years of age have not been established. (8.4)
- **Geriatrics:** In patients >65 years of age, including those with normal renal function prior to treatment, renal function should be monitored during and following treatment with VANCOCIN to detect potential vancomycin induced nephrotoxicity. (5.3) (6.1) (8.5) (14.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised: December 2011

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

*Sections or subsections omitted from the Full Prescribing Information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

VANCOCIN® (vancomycin hydrochloride, USP) CAPSULES

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

VANCOCIN CAPSULES are indicated for the treatment of *C. difficil*e-associated diarrhea. VANCOCIN CAPSULES are also used for the treatment of enterocolitis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (including methicillin-resistant strains). Parenteral administration of vancomycin is not effective for the above infections; therefore, VANCOCIN CAPSULES must be given orally for these infections.

Orally administered VANCOCIN is not effective for other types of infections.

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of VANCOCIN CAPSULES and other antibacterial drugs, VANCOCIN CAPSULES should be used only to treat infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria. When culture and susceptibility information are available, they should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy. In the absence of such data, local epidemiology and susceptibility patterns may contribute to the empiric selection of therapy.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Adults

VANCOCIN CAPSULES are used in treating *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea and staphylococcal enterocolitis.

- *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea: The recommended dose is 125 mg administered orally 4 times daily for 10 days.
- Staphylococcal enterocolitis: Total daily dosage is 500 mg to 2 g administered orally in 3 or 4 divided doses for 7 to 10 days.

2.2 Pediatric Patients

The usual daily dosage is 40 mg/kg in 3 or 4 divided doses for 7 to 10 days. The total daily dosage should not exceed 2 g.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

VANCOCIN 125 mg* CAPSULES have an opaque blue cap and opaque brown body imprinted with “3125” on the cap and “VANCOCIN HCL 125 MG” on the body in white ink.

VANCOCIN 250 mg* CAPSULES have an opaque blue cap and opaque lavender body imprinted with “3126” on the cap and “VANCOCIN HCL 250 MG” on the body in white ink.

*Equivalent to vancomycin.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

VANCOCIN CAPSULES are contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to vancomycin.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Oral Use Only

This preparation for the treatment of colitis is for oral use only and is not systemically absorbed. VANCOCIN CAPSULES must be given orally for treatment of staphylococcal enterocolitis and *Clostridium difficile*-associated diarrhea. Orally administered VANCOCIN CAPSULES are not effective for other types of infections.

Parenteral administration of vancomycin is *not* effective for treatment of staphylococcal enterocolitis and *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea. If parenteral vancomycin therapy is desired, use an intravenous preparation of vancomycin and consult the package insert accompanying that preparation.

5.2 Potential for Systemic Absorption

Clinically significant serum concentrations have been reported in some patients who have taken multiple oral doses of VANCOCIN for active *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea. Some patients with inflammatory disorders of the intestinal mucosa also may have significant systemic absorption of vancomycin. These patients may be at risk for the development of adverse reactions associated with higher doses of VANCOCIN; therefore, monitoring of serum concentrations of vancomycin may be appropriate in some instances, e.g., in patients with renal insufficiency and/or colitis or in those receiving concomitant therapy with an aminoglycoside antibiotic.

5.3 Nephrotoxicity

Nephrotoxicity (e.g., reports of renal failure, renal impairment, blood creatinine increased) has occurred following oral VANCOCIN therapy in randomized controlled clinical studies, and can occur either during or after completion of therapy.

The risk of nephrotoxicity is increased in patients >65 years of age (*see ADVERSE REACTIONS, Clinical Trial Experience [6.1] and USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS, Geriatric Use [8.5]*).

In patients >65 years of age, including those with normal renal function prior to treatment, renal function should be monitored during and following treatment with VANCOCIN to detect potential vancomycin induced nephrotoxicity.

5.4 Ototoxicity

Ototoxicity has occurred in patients receiving vancomycin. It may be transient or permanent. It has been reported mostly in patients who have been given excessive intravenous doses, who have an underlying hearing loss, or who are receiving concomitant therapy with another ototoxic agent, such as an aminoglycoside. Serial tests of auditory function may be helpful in order to minimize the risk of ototoxicity (*see ADVERSE REACTIONS, Postmarketing Experience [6.2]*).

5.5 Superinfection

Use of VANCOCIN may result in the overgrowth of nonsusceptible bacteria. If superinfection occurs during therapy, appropriate measures should be taken.

5.6 Development of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

Prescribing VANCOCIN in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug resistant bacteria.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trial Experience

Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical studies of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The data described below reflect exposure to VANCOCIN in 260 adult subjects in two Phase 3 clinical trials for the treatment of diarrhea associated with *C. difficile*. In both trials, subjects received VANCOCIN 125 mg orally four times daily. The mean duration of treatment was 9.4 days. The median age of patients was 67, ranging between 19 and 96 years of age. Patients were predominantly Caucasian (93%) and 52% were male.

Adverse reactions occurring in ≥ 5% of VANCOCIN-treated subjects are shown in Table 1. The most common adverse reactions associated with VANCOCIN (≥ 10%) were nausea, abdominal pain, and hypokalemia.

Table 1: Common (≥ 5%) Adverse Reactions[a] for VANCOCIN Reported in Clinical Trials for Treatment of Diarrhea Associated with *C. difficile*

System/Organ Class	Adverse Reaction	VANCOCIN % (N=260)
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea Abdominal pain Vomiting Diarrhea Flatulence	17 15 9 9 8
General disorders and administration site conditions	Pyrexia Edema peripheral Fatigue	9 6 5
Infections and infestations	Urinary tract infection	8
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hypokalemia	13
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Back pain	6
Nervous system disorders	Headache	7

[a] Adverse reaction rates were derived from the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events.

Nephrotoxicity (e.g., reports of renal failure, renal impairment, blood creatinine increased) occurred in 5% of subjects treated with VANCOCIN. Nephrotoxicity following VANCOCIN typically first occurred within one week after completion of treatment (median day of onset was Day 16). Nephrotoxicity following VANCOCIN occurred in 6% of subjects >65 years of age and 3% of subjects ≤65 years of age (*see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Nephrotoxicity [5.3]*).

The incidences of hypokalemia, urinary tract infection, peripheral edema, insomnia, constipation, anemia, depression, vomiting, and hypotension were higher among subjects >65 years of age than in subjects ≤65 years of age (*see USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS, Geriatric Use [8.5]*).

Discontinuation of study drug due to adverse events occurred in 7% of subjects treated with VANCOCIN. The most common adverse events leading to discontinuation of VANCOCIN were *C. difficile* colitis (<1%), nausea (<1%), and vomiting (<1%).

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of VANCOCIN. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Ototoxicity: Cases of hearing loss associated with intravenously administered vancomycin have been reported. Most of these patients had kidney dysfunction or a preexisting hearing loss or were receiving concomitant treatment with an ototoxic drug (*see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Ototoxicity [5.4]*). Vertigo, dizziness, and tinnitus have been reported.

Hematopoietic: Reversible neutropenia, usually starting 1 week or more after onset of intravenous therapy with vancomycin or after a total dose of more than 25 g, has been reported for several dozen patients. Neutropenia appears to be promptly reversible when vancomycin is discontinued. Thrombocytopenia has been reported.

Miscellaneous: Patients have been reported to have had anaphylaxis, drug fever, chills, nausea, eosinophilia, rashes (including exfoliative dermatitis), Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and rare cases of vasculitis in association with the administration of vancomycin.

A condition has been reported that is similar to the IV–induced syndrome with symptoms consistent with anaphylactoid reactions, including hypotension, wheezing, dyspnea, urticaria, pruritus, flushing of the upper body ("Red Man Syndrome"), pain and muscle spasm of the chest and back. These reactions usually resolve within 20 minutes but may persist for several hours.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

No drug interaction studies have been conducted.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category B – The highest doses of vancomycin tested were not teratogenic in rats given up to 200 mg/kg/day IV (1180 mg/m^2 or 1 times the recommended maximum human dose based on body surface area) or in rabbits given up to 120 mg/kg/day IV (1320 mg/m^2 or 1.1 times the recommended maximum human dose based body surface area). No effects on fetal weight or development were seen in rats at the highest dose

tested or in rabbits given 80 mg/kg/day (880 mg/m^2 or 0.74 times the recommended maximum human dose based on body surface area).

In a controlled clinical study, the potential ototoxic and nephrotoxic effects of vancomycin on infants were evaluated when the drug was administered intravenously to pregnant women for serious staphylococcal infections complicating intravenous drug abuse. Vancomycin was found in cord blood. No sensorineural hearing loss or nephrotoxicity attributable to vancomycin was noted. One infant whose mother received vancomycin in the third trimester experienced conductive hearing loss that was not attributed to the administration of vancomycin. Because the number of subjects treated in this study was limited and vancomycin was administered only in the second and third trimesters, it is not known whether vancomycin causes fetal harm. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, VANCOCIN should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

Vancomycin is excreted in human milk based on information obtained with the intravenous administration of vancomycin. However, systemic absorption of vancomycin is very low following oral administration of VANCOCIN *(see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics [12.3])*. It is not known whether vancomycin is excreted in human milk, as no studies of vancomycin concentration in human milk after oral administration have been done. Caution should be exercised when VANCOCIN is administered to a nursing woman. Because of the potential for adverse events, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In clinical trials, 54% of VANCOCIN-treated subjects were >65 years of age. Of these, 40% were between the ages of >65 and 75, and 60% were >75 years of age.

Clinical studies with VANCOCIN in diarrhea associated with *Clostridium difficile* have demonstrated that geriatric subjects are at increased risk of developing nephrotoxicity following treatment with oral VANCOCIN, which may occur during or after completion of therapy. In patients >65 years of age, including those with normal renal function prior to treatment, renal function should be monitored during and following treatment with VANCOCIN to detect potential vancomycin induced nephrotoxicity (*see WARNINGS*

AND PRECAUTIONS, Nephrotoxicity [5.3]; ADVERSE REACTIONS, Clinical Trial Experience [6.1] and CLINICAL STUDIES, Diarrhea Associated with Clostridium difficile [14.1]).

Patients >65 years of age may take longer to respond to therapy compared to patients ≤65 years of age *(see CLINICAL STUDIES, Diarrhea Associated with Clostridium difficile [14.1]).* Clinicians should be aware of the importance of appropriate duration of VANCOCIN treatment in patients >65 years of age and not discontinue or switch to alternative treatment prematurely.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Supportive care is advised, with maintenance of glomerular filtration. Vancomycin is poorly removed by dialysis. Hemofiltration and hemoperfusion with polysulfone resin have been reported to result in increased vancomycin clearance.

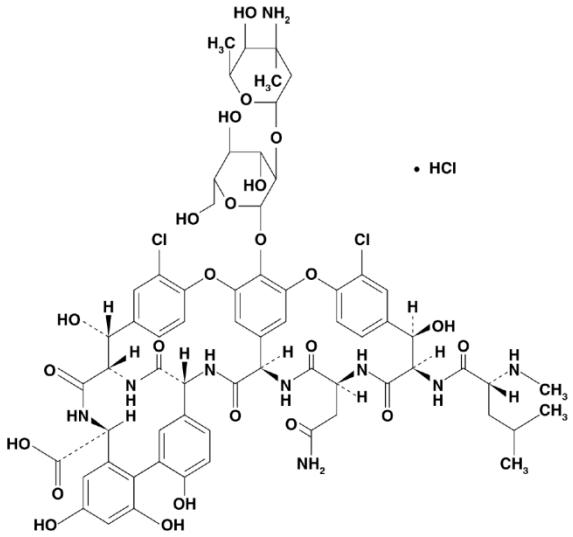
To obtain up-to-date information about the treatment of overdose, a good resource is your certified Regional Poison Control Center. Telephone numbers of certified poison control centers are listed in the *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR).* In managing overdosage, consider the possibility of multiple drug overdoses, interaction among drugs, and unusual drug kinetics.

11 DESCRIPTION

VANCOCIN CAPSULES for oral administration contain chromatographically purified vancomycin hydrochloride, a tricyclic glycopeptide antibiotic derived from *Amycolatopsis orientalis* (formerly *Nocardia orientalis*), which has the chemical formula $C_{66}H_{75}Cl_2N_9O_{24}$•HCl. The molecular weight of vancomycin hydrochloride is 1485.73; 500 mg of the base is equivalent to 0.34 mmol.

The capsules contain vancomycin hydrochloride equivalent to 125 mg (0.08 mmol) or 250 mg (0.17 mmol) vancomycin. The capsules also contain F D & C Blue No. 2, gelatin, iron oxide, polyethylene glycol, titanium dioxide, and other inactive ingredients.

Vancomycin hydrochloride has the structural formula:



12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Vancomycin is an antibacterial drug (*see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Microbiology [12.4]*).

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Vancomycin is poorly absorbed after oral administration. During multiple dosing of 250 mg every 8 hours for 7 doses, fecal concentrations of vancomycin in volunteers exceeded 100 mg/kg in the majority of samples. No blood concentrations were detected and urinary recovery did not exceed 0.76%. In anephric subjects with no inflammatory bowel disease who received vancomycin oral solution 2 g for 16 days, blood concentrations of vancomycin were less than or equal to 0.66 µg/mL in 2 of 5 subjects. No measurable blood concentrations were attained in the other 3 subjects. Following doses of 2 g daily, concentrations of drug were >3100 mg/kg in the feces and <1 µg/mL in the serum of subjects with normal renal function who had *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea. After multiple-dose oral administration of vancomycin, measurable serum concentrations may occur in patients with active *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea, and, in the presence of renal impairment, the possibility of accumulation exists. It should be noted that the total systemic and renal clearances of vancomycin are reduced in the elderly (*see USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS, Geriatric Use [8.5]*).

12.4 Microbiology

Mechanism of action

The bactericidal action of vancomycin against *Staphylococcus aureus* and the vegetative cells of *Clostridium difficile* results primarily from inhibition of cell-wall biosynthesis. In addition, vancomycin alters bacterial-cell-membrane permeability and RNA synthesis.

Mechanism of resistance

Staphylococcus aureus

S. aureus isolates with vancomycin minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) as high as 1024 mcg/mL have been reported.

The exact mechanism of this resistance is not clear but is believed to be due to cell wall thickening and potentially the transfer of genetic material.

Clostridium difficile

Isolates of *C. difficile* generally have vancomycin MICs of <1 mcg/mL, however vancomycin MICs ranging from 4 mcg/mL to 16 mcg/mL have been reported. The mechanism which mediates *C. difficile's* decreased susceptibility to vancomycin has not been fully elucidated.

Vancomycin has been shown to be active against susceptible isolates of the following bacteria in clinical infections as described in the INDICATIONS AND USAGE section.

Gram-positive bacteria

Staphylococcus aureus (including methicillin-resistant isolates) associated with enterocolitis

Anaerobic Gram-positive bacteria

Clostridium difficile isolates associated with C. difficile associated diarrhea.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

No long-term carcinogenesis studies in animals have been conducted.

At concentrations up to 1000 µg/mL, vancomycin had no mutagenic effect *in vitro* in the mouse lymphoma forward mutation assay or the primary rat hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. The concentrations tested *in vitro* were above the peak plasma vancomycin concentrations of 20 to 40 µg/mL usually achieved in humans after slow infusion of the maximum recommended dose of 1 g. Vancomycin had no mutagenic

effect *in vivo* in the Chinese hamster sister chromatid exchange assay (400 mg/kg IP) or the mouse micronucleus assay (800 mg/kg IP).

No definitive fertility studies have been conducted.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Diarrhea Associated with *Clostridium difficile*

In two trials, VANCOCIN 125 mg orally four times daily for 10 days was evaluated in 266 adult subjects with *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea (CDAD). Enrolled subjects were 18 years of age or older and received no more than 48 hours of treatment with oral VANCOCIN or oral/intravenous metronidazole in the 5 days preceding enrollment. CDAD was defined as ≥3 loose or watery bowel movements within the 24 hours preceding enrollment, and the presence of either *C. difficile* toxin A or B, or pseudomembranes on endoscopy within the 72 hours preceding enrollment. Subjects with fulminant *C. difficile* disease, sepsis with hypotension, ileus, peritoneal signs or severe hepatic disease were excluded.

Efficacy analyses were performed on the Full Analysis Set (FAS), which included randomized subjects who received at least one dose of VANCOCIN and had any post-dosing investigator evaluation data (N=259; 134 in Trial 1 and 125 in Trial 2).

The demographic profile and baseline CDAD characteristics of enrolled subjects were similar in the two trials. VANCOCIN-treated subjects had a median age of 67 years, were mainly white (93%), and male (52%). CDAD was classified as severe (defined as 10 or more unformed bowel movements per day or WBC ≥15000/mm^3) in 25% of subjects, and 47% were previously treated for CDAD.

Efficacy was assessed by using clinical success, defined as diarrhea resolution and the absence of severe abdominal discomfort due to CDAD, on Day 10. An additional efficacy endpoint was the time to resolution of diarrhea, defined as the beginning of diarrhea resolution that was sustained through the end of the prescribed active treatment period.

The results for clinical success for VANCOCIN-treated subjects in both trials are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Clinical Success Rates (Full Analysis Set)

	Clinical Success Rate VANCOCIN % (N)	95% Confidence Interval
Trial 1	81.3 (134)	(74.4, 88.3)
Trial 2	80.8 (125)	(73.5, 88.1)

The median time to resolution of diarrhea was 5 days and 4 days in Trial 1 and Trial 2, respectively. For subjects older than 65 years of age, the median time to resolution was 6 days and 4 days in Trial 1 and Trial 2, respectively. In subjects with diarrhea resolution at end-of-treatment with VANCOCIN, recurrence of CDAD during the following four weeks occurred in 25 of 107 (23%) and 18 of 102 (18%) in Trial 1 and Trial 2, respectively.

Restriction Endonuclease Analysis (REA) was used to identify *C. difficile* baseline isolates in the BI group. In Trial 1, the Vancocin-treated subjects were classified at baseline as follows 31 (23%) with BI strain, 69 (52%) with non-BI strain, and 34 (25%) with unknown strain. Clinical success rates were 87% for BI strain, 81% for non-BI strain, and 76% for unknown strain. In subjects with diarrhea resolution at end-of treatment with VANCOCIN, recurrence of CDAD during the following four weeks occurred in 7 of 26 subjects with BI strain, 12 of 56 subjects with non-BI strain, and 6 of 25 subjects with unknown strain.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

VANCOCIN CAPSULES are available in:

The 125 mg* capsules have an opaque blue cap and opaque brown body imprinted with "3125" on the cap and "VANCOCIN HCL 125 MG" on the body in white ink. A carton contains 2 blister packs. Each blister pack contains 10 capsules for a total of 20 capsules per carton. NDC 66593-3125-2 (PU3125)

The 250 mg* capsules have an opaque blue cap and opaque lavender body imprinted with "3126" on the cap and "VANCOCIN HCL 250 MG" on the body in white ink. A carton contains 2 blister packs. Each blister pack contains 10 capsules for a total of 20 capsules per carton. NDC 66593-3126-2 (PU3126)

Store at controlled room temperature, 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C).

*Equivalent to vancomycin.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including VANCOCIN should only be used to treat bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections (e.g., the common cold). When VANCOCIN is prescribed to treat a bacterial infection, patients should be told that although it is common to feel better early in the course of therapy, the medication should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may (1) decrease the effectiveness of the immediate treatment and (2) increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by VANCOCIN or other antibacterial drugs in the future.

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Rx Only

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