

Drug Class Review Monograph – GPI Class 03 – Macrolides

Review Time Frame: 02/2016 – 04/2017

Previous Class Review: 05/2016

Background:

Macrolides bind to the 50S subunit of bacterial ribosomes, leading to inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. They are effective against a wide range of microorganisms and, like other antibiotics that inhibit protein synthesis, they are mainly bacteriostatic. Activity against gram-positive organisms generally is greater than against gram-negative organisms due to its superior penetration into gram-positive organisms.

New treatment guideline recommendations:

- None identified

Newly approved drugs:

- None identified

Newly approved formulations:

- None identified

Newly approved generics:

- None identified

Discontinued drugs:

- None identified

FDA Safety Alerts/black box warnings:

- None identified

Pipeline alerts:

Agents pending FDA approval include:

- None identified

References:

1. Graziani AL. Azithromycin, clarithromycin, and telithromycin. Hooper DC, Thorner AR. (Ed), UpToDate. Waltham MA. Accessed May 2017.
2. Clinical Pharmacology [database online]. Tampa, FL: Gold Standard, Inc.; 2016. URL: <http://www.clinicalpharmacology-ip.com/>. Updated April 2016.
3. Food and Drug Administration. [WWW.FDA.GOV](http://www.fda.gov). Accessed May 2017.
4. Envolve Pharmacy Solutions internal pipeline database. Accessed May 2017.