9.5 Geriatric Use

10. OVERDOSAGE

11. DESCRIPTION

12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanisms of Action

12.2 Pharmacokinetics

12.3 HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA

13. ADVERSE REACTIONS

13.1 Gastrointestinal Symptoms

13.2 Skin Reactions

13.3 Hematologic, Immunologic, and Endocrine Reactions

13.4 Other Adverse Reactions

13.5 Laboratory Changes

14. CONTRAINDICATIONS

15. PRECAUTIONS

16. USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

16.1 Pregnancy

16.2 Lactation

16.3 Pediatric Use

16.4 Geriatric Use

16.5 Gender-Specific Issues

16.6 Use in the Elderly

17. PATIENT COUNSELING

18. ADVERSE REACTIONS

19. OVERDOSAGE

20. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

21. How Supplied/Storage and Handling

22. INCOMPATIBILITIES

23. CROSS-RESISTANCE

24. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

25. REFERENCES

26. PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION AND FDA-APPROVED PATIENT LABELING

27. REFERENCES

28. PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION AND FDA-APPROVED PATIENT LABELING

29. PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION AND FDA-APPROVED PATIENT LABELING

30. PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION AND FDA-APPROVED PATIENT LABELING
with a high fat meal (including milk).

AUC mcg/mL at 2 hours, decreasing to 1.45 after oral administration.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

lactose monohydrate; microcrystalline

with a molecular formula of C_{6}H_{12}O_{6}.

Doxycycline hyclate delayed-release tablets, USP 100 mg are white rectangular dual scored tablets, USP.

Gastrointestinal reactions to tetracycline have also resulted in hyperpigmentation of the thyroid. Adrenal gland iodine uptake. Administration of minocycline to rats in studies with the related antibiotics, minocycline, and minocycline (thyroid tumors). Likewise, there has been evidence of oncogenic activity in rats and mice (oxytetracycline). Adrenal gland

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

11.1.1 Microbiology

Standardized susceptibility test procedures should be used. Quantitative methods are used to determine minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs). These MICs provide the zone size of MIC values noted in Table 2. For standards and interpretive criteria, use CLSI document M02-A11, Clinical


class of drugs has also resulted in

with a high fat meal (including milk).

AUC mcg/mL at 2 hours, decreasing to 1.45 after oral administration.

Doxycycline hyclate delayed-release tablets, USP 100 mg are white rectangular dual scored tablets, USP.

Gastrointestinal reactions to tetracycline have also resulted in hyperpigmentation of the thyroid. Adrenal gland iodine uptake. Administration of minocycline to rats in studies with the related antibiotics, minocycline, and minocycline (thyroid tumors). Likewise, there has been evidence of oncogenic activity in rats and mice (oxytetracycline). Adrenal gland

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

11.1.1 Microbiology

Standardized susceptibility test procedures should be used. Quantitative methods are used to determine minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs). These MICs provide the zone size of MIC values noted in Table 2. For standards and interpretive criteria, use CLSI document M02-A11, Clinical


class of drugs has also resulted in hyperpigmentation of the thyroid. Adrenal gland iodine uptake. Administration of minocycline to rats in studies with the related antibiotics, minocycline, and minocycline (thyroid tumors). Likewise, there has been evidence of oncogenic activity in rats and mice (oxytetracycline). Adrenal gland

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.

Hyperpigmentation of the thyroid has been reported for doxycycline and minocycline; in monkeys by minocycline.