# INFORMATION





### Patient Information on Nebulised Pentamidine

Pentamdine is an antimicrobial medication given by nebuliser to prevent a serious lung infection (pneumonia). Pentamidine works by killing the organism that causes the infection (Pneumocystis jirovecii, formerly known as Pneumocystis carinii). People who are immunosuppressed are most at risk of this type of pneumonia, which can be very severe.

Nebulised pentamidine therapy is given monthly. This medicine is given using a special device called a nebulizer. This device changes the solution to a fine mist that you breathe in.

A nurse will supervise your treatment but will not stay in the room with you for the full duration of your treatment.

The most common side effects of nebulised pentamidine are bronchospasm (wheeze), excessive coughing, and dizziness. Treatment guidelines are designed to minimise the risk of these side effects, but if you do experience them, please tell your nurse straight away.

We allow approximately 1 hour for your appointment.

We will give you a call bell to contact your nurse if you need assistance at any time.

- 1. Before pentamidine, you will be given salbutamol by nebuliser. This is a medication that will open up the airways in the lungs, and works to reduce the risk of bronchospasm (wheezing) and excessive coughing.
- 2. You will have a 10-15 minute break after the salbutamol has finished.
- 3. You will then be given pentamidine, with a slightly different type of nebuliser. Please breathe normally through your mouth. You will be shown how to stop the treatment if you need to take a sip of water or to contact a nurse.
- 4. After 10 minutes, please recline the chair back (being careful not to spill the liquid in the nebuliser) and continue breathing as we described above. This change in position helps the pentamidine reach as many parts of your lungs as possible.
- 5. After 10 minutes in the reclining position in your chair, return the chair to the upright position for the remainder of the treatment.
- 6. Pentamidine can cause a metallic taste in your mouth. If you need to, take a sip of water during your treatment and at the end of your treatment.

## INFORMATION





### Accessibility

The ACT Government is committed to making its information, services, events and venues as accessible as possible. If you have difficulty reading a standard printed document and would like to receive this publication in an alternative format such as large print, please phone 13 22 81 or email <a href="https://example.com/html/>
HealthACT@act.gov.au">HealthACT@act.gov.au</a>

If you are Deaf, or have a speech or hearing impairment and need the teletypewriter service, please phone 13 36 77 and ask for 13 22 81.

For speak and listen users, please phone 1300 555 727 and ask for 13 22 81. For more information on these services visit <a href="http://www.relayservice.com.au">http://www.relayservice.com.au</a>



If English is not your first language and you require the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS), please call 13 14 50.

#### © Australian Capital Territory, Canberra, July 2016

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from the Territory Records Office, Community and Infrastructure Services, Territory and Municipal Services, ACT Government, GPO Box 158, Canberra City ACT 2601.

Enquiries about this publication should be directed to ACT Government Health Directorate, Communications and Marketing Unit, GPO Box 825 Canberra City ACT 2601 or email: HealthACT@act.gov.au

www.health.act.gov.au | www.act.gov.au

Enquiries: Canberra 13ACT1 or 132281