Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid is Equal in Safety and Efficacy to Amoxicillin-Sulbactam for Management of Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (LRTIs).

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- Beta-lactam antibiotics play a major role in the treatment of LRTIs, although the β-lactamase enzyme produced by bacteria presents a major problem. To overcome this hurdle, β-lactam antibiotics are administered with β-lactamase inhibitors like sulbactam or clavulanic acid.
- In a comparative, randomized study in 179 adult patients with LRTI, the efficacy, safety and tolerability of a 7-10 day course of amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (625 mg) was similar to amoxicillin-sulbactam (1000 mg).
- Clinical cure rates were ≥ 86.3%. No serious adverse effects were observed.

Amoxicillin- clavulanic acid 625 mg is as safe and effective as amoxicillin-sulbactam 1000 mg in the treatment of LRTI in adults.