

# Rifampicin

**Herstellerangaben, Indikation Rifampicin:** Behandlung der Tuberkulose in allen Formen und Stadien (...). Infektionen durch Tuberkulosebakterien oder durch „atypische“ Mykobakterien, sofern die Erreger gegen Rifampicin empfindlich sind (...). Zur Kombinationsbehandlung bei Lepra und Buruli ulcus (...). Vorbeugende Behandlung von Meningokokkenträgern.

„Rifampicin wird **vorwiegend** bei Infektionen mit [Mykobakterien](#), insbesondere bei [Tuberkulose](#) und [Lepra](#), eingesetzt. Auch bei der Therapie von [Methicillin-resistenten Staphylokokken](#) oder von [Chlamydien](#) wird es angewandt. Außerdem wird es prophylaktisch bei Kontaktpersonen von Erkrankten an [Meningokokken-Meningitis](#) empfohlen. Es wirkt zudem gegen [Enterokokken](#) und [Legionella pneumophila](#) und ist gut [liquorgängig](#)“. Quelle: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rifampicin>

**Kombination von Rifampicin mit Dapson** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/dapson.pdf>

Vasilos LV, Rumel' NB, Shchuka SS (1995) [Chemotherapeutic effectiveness of **erythromycin, rifampicin and tetracyclines** in chlamydiosis and mycoplasmosis in children]. [Clinical Trial, English Abstract, Journal Article] Antibiot Khimioter 40(6), 40-2. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Freidank HM, Losch P, Vögele H et al. (1999) **In Vitro** Susceptibilities of Chlamydia pneumoniae Isolates from German Patients and Synergistic Activity of Antibiotic Combinations. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 43(7) 1808-1810, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC89372/>

**[Synergistische Effekte von Azithromycin + Rifampicin + Doxycyclin]**

Brunner S, Frey-Rindova P, Altwegg M, et al. (2000) Retroperitoneal abscess and bacteremia due to **Mycoplasma hominis** in a polytraumatized man. [Case Reports, Journal Article] Infection 28(1), 46-8. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Drees-Werringloer U, Padubrin I, Zeidler H, Kohler L (2001) **Effects of azithromycin and rifampin** on Chlamydia trachomatis infection in vitro. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 45, 3001–8. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC90774/>  
„Additionally, the combination of rifampin and azithromycin proved to be more efficient than azithromycin alone, in that elimination of typical and aberrant inclusions and suppression of rRNA synthesis occurred earlier. ... Finally, we can assume that such a combination may possibly represent a new treatment strategy. »

Carter JD, Valeriano J, Vasey FB (2004) **Doxycycline versus doxycycline and rifampin** in undifferentiated spondyloarthritis, with special reference to chlamydia-induced arthritis: a prospective, random-ized 9-month comparison. J Rheumatol 31, 1973–80. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15468362> [\[Abstract/FREE Full text\]](#)

„The combination of doxycycline and rifampin for 9 months seemed to be effective in treatment of chronic uSpA. This is the first study to demonstrate therapeutic benefit with antimicrobials to a chronic inflammatory arthritis possibly secondary to persistent Chlamydia.“

Parola P, Davoust B, Raolt D (2005) Tick- and flea-borne rickettsial emerging zoonoses. Vet res. 36, 469-492 “on p.484: **A. phagocytophilum ... in vitro, doxycycline and rifampin were the most effective drugs**”

Lin HP, Lu HX (2007) [Analysis of detection and antimicrobial resistance of pathogens in prostatic secretion from 1186 infertile men with **chronic prostatitis**].

[English Abstract, Journal Article] Zhonghua Nan Ke Xue; 13(7), 628-31. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

[Carter](#) JD, [Espinoza](#) LR, [Inman](#) RD et al. (2010) **Combination Antibiotics as a Treatment for Chronic Chlamydia-Induced Reactive Arthritis. A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Prospective Trial.** *Arthritis Rheum.* 62(5), 1298–1307. doi: [10.1002/art.27394](#) PMID: PMC2907099 NIHMSID: NIHMS190581 [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Article](#) <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2907099/>

« **These data suggest that a 6-month course of combination antibiotics [Acithromycin and rifampicin] is an effective therapy for chronic Chlamydia-induced ReA.** »

Fehr JS, Bloemberg GV, Ritter C et al. (2010) **Septicemia Caused by Tick-borne Bacterial Pathogen Candidatus Neoehrlichia mikurensis.** *Emerging Infectious Diseases.* 16(7), 1127-1129 [a 6-week course of treatment consisting of rifampicin combined with doxycycline. After the end of the course we observed a successful response.]

Minematsu A, Sawai T, Matsutake T, et al. (2011) [A case of **Mycobacterium intracellulare** pulmonary infection with **vertebral osteomyelitis**]. [Case Reports, English Abstract, Journal Article] *Kansenshogaku Zasshi* 85(5), 527-31. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Patil MY, Antin SM, Gupta A (2011) Skeletal **brucellosis**. [Journal Article] *J Indian Med Assoc* 109(3), 171-3. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Dacso MM, Jacobson RR, Scollard DM, et al. (2011) Evaluation of multi-drug therapy for **leprosy** in the United States using daily rifampin. [Journal Article] *South Med J* 104(10), 689-94. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Czekaj J, Dinh A, Moldovan A, et al. (2011) Efficacy of a combined oral clindamycin+rifampicin regimen for therapy of **staphylococcal osteoarticular infections**. [Journal Article] *Scand J Infect Dis* 43(11-12), 962-7. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Article](#)

Nelson RL, Kelsey P, Leeman H, et al. (2011) Antibiotic treatment for **Clostridium difficile**-associated diarrhea in adults. [Journal Article, Meta-Analysis, Review] *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* CD004610. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Jean SS, Hsueh PR (2011) **Current review of antimicrobial treatment of nosocomial pneumonia** caused by multidrug-resistant pathogens. [Editorial, Review] *Expert Opin Pharmacother* 12(14), 2145-8. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Article](#)

Yesilyurt M, Kiliç S, Celebi B, et al. (2011) Antimicrobial susceptibilities of **Francisella tularensis** subsp. holarctica strains isolated from humans in the Central Anatolia region of Turkey. [Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't] *J Antimicrob Chemother* 66(11), 2588-92. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Varner TR, Bookstaver PB, Rudisill CN, et al. (2011) Role of rifampin-based combination therapy for severe community-acquired **Legionella pneumophila**

**pneumonia.** [Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't, Review] Ann Pharmacother 45(7-8), 967-76. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Leite B, Gomes F, Teixeira P, et al. (2011) In vitro activity of daptomycin, linezolid and rifampicin on **Staphylococcus epidermidis biofilms.** [Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't] Curr Microbiol 63(3), 313-7. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Toti US, Guru BR, Hali M, et al. (2011) Targeted delivery of antibiotics to **intracellular chlamydial infections** using PLGA nanoparticles. [Journal Article, Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural] Biomaterials 32(27), 6606-13. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Girdhar A, Kumar A, Girdhar BK (2011) A randomised controlled trial assessing the effect of adding clarithromycin to rifampicin, ofloxacin and minocycline in the treatment of single lesion **paucibacillary leprosy** in Agra District, India. [Journal Article, Randomized Controlled Trial] Lepr Rev 82(1), 46-54. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

van Ingen J, Aarnoutse RE, Donald PR, et al. (2011) **Why Do We Use 600 mg of Rifampicin in Tuberculosis Treatment?** [Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't, Review] Clin Infect Dis 52(9), e194-9. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

Donald PR, Maritz JS, Diacon AH (2011) The pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of **rifampicin in adults and children** in relation to the **dosage** recommended for children. [Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't, Review] Tuberculosis (Edinb) 91(3), 196-207. [Abstract](#) | [Full Citation](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Find Related Articles](#)

**Zeidler H, et al. (2014) New insights into Chlamydia and arthritis. Promise of a cure?** Ann Rheum Dis 73, 637–644. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204110  
“**Identification of Chlamydia and/or other bacteria in joints initiated several studies to test various antibiotics for their elimination of pathogens from that site; all trials using antibiotic monotherapy were unsuccessful. However, a recent trial demonstrated positive results using an antibiotic combination in chronic SpA, with a special focus on Chlamydia. This was followed by a study in patients with demonstrated CReA which showed that a 6-month course of combination therapy with rifampicin (300 mg/day) plus doxycycline (200 mg/day), or plus azithromycin (500 mg/day followed by 5 days of 2–500 mg once/week) is effective in eliminating pathogens, giving improvement of arthritis; patients in this study were shown to be PCR-positive either in blood or joint fluid for C trachomatis or C pneumoniae.5 6 A response was observed in 63% versus 22%, and complete remission was observed in 20% versus 0% under active treatment compared with placebo, respectively. The combination of azithromycin and rifampin was most effective, although the study was not powered to determine which combination of antibiotics is superior. These results open for the first time the prospect for curative treatment. However, the effectiveness of this approach must be confirmed in additional studies, especially in patients diagnosed only by serology and clinical manifestations for chlamydial infection.**”  
<http://ard.bmj.com/content/early/2013/12/02/annrheumdis-2013-204110.abstract>

ClinicalTrials.gov (2015) **Combination Antibiotic Treatment for Reactive Arthritis Caused by Chlamydia Bacteria** Phase 3 Trial to Assess the Efficacy of Long-Term (6 Months) Combination Antibiotics as a Treatment for Chlamydia-Induced Reactive Arthritis. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00351273>  
[Acithromycin and Rifampicin or Doxycyclin and Rifampicin or Placebo]

Boeree M et al. (2015) [High-Dose Rifampicin, SQ109, Moxifloxacin for treating TB: The PanACEA MAMS-TB trial](http://www.croiwebcasts.org/console/player/25685?mediaType=audio&)  
<http://www.croiwebcasts.org/console/player/25685?mediaType=audio&>  
[Rifampicin: minimum 20 mg / kg / d]

[Umeda T](#), [Ono K](#), [Sakai A](#), [Yamashita M](#) et al. (2016) **Rifampicin is a candidate preventive medicine against amyloid- $\beta$  and tau oligomers.** [Brain](#). 139(Pt 5), 1568-86. doi: 10.1093/brain/aww042. Epub 2016 Mar 28.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27020329>

“Rifampicin treatment to 14-15-month-old tau609 mice at 0.5 and 1 mg/day for 1 month also reduced tau oligomer accumulation, tau hyperphosphorylation, synapse loss, and microglial activation in a dose-dependent fashion, and improved the memory almost completely at 1 mg/day. In addition, rifampicin decreased the level of p62/sequestosome-1 in the brain without affecting the increased levels of LC3 (microtubule-associated protein light chain 3) conversion, suggesting the restoration of autophagy-lysosomal function. Considering its prescribed dose and safety in humans, these results indicate that rifampicin could be a promising, ready-to-use medicine for the prevention of Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases. »

[Bernt - Dieter Huisman](#) Letzte Revision Mai 2017 [www.Huisman.click](http://www.Huisman.click)



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