



## Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Antiviral Dosing Recommendations (05/01/2009)

### Dosing Recommendations\*

Agent, group		Treatment	Chemoprophylaxis
<b>Oseltamivir</b>			
	Adults	75 mg capsule twice per day for 5 days	75 mg capsule once per day
Children	15 kg or less	60 mg per day divided into 2 doses	30 mg once per day
	15 – 23 kg	90 mg per day divided into 2 doses	45 mg once per day
	24 – 40 kg	120 mg per day divided into 2 doses	60 mg once per day
	> 40 kg	150 mg per day divided into 2 doses	75 mg once per day
<b>Zanamivir</b>			
	Adults	Two 5 mg inhalations (10 mg total) twice per day	Two 5 mg inhalations (10 mg total) once per day
	Children	Two 5 mg inhalations (10 mg total) twice per day (age 7 years or older)	Two 5 mg inhalations (10 mg total) once per day (age 5 years of older)

### Dosing Recommendations for Antiviral Treatment of Children Younger than 1 Year Using Oseltamivir\*\*

Age	Recommended Treatment Dose for 5 Days
< 3 months	12 mg twice daily
3 – 5 months	20 mg twice daily
6 – 11 months	25 mg twice daily

### Dosing Recommendations for Antiviral Chemoprophylaxis of Children Younger than 1 Year Using Oseltamivir\*\*

Age	Recommended Treatment Dose for 5 Days
< 3 months	Not recommended unless situation judged critical due to limited data on use in this age group
3 – 5 months	20 mg once daily
6 – 11 months	25 mg once daily

\*Oseltamivir and zanamivir are "Pregnancy Category C" medications, indicating that no clinical studies have been conducted to assess the safety of these medications for pregnant women. Oseltamivir or zanamivir should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the embryo or fetus; the manufacturers' package inserts should be consulted. However, no adverse effects have been reported among women who received oseltamivir or zanamivir during pregnancy or among infants born to women who have received oseltamivir or zanamivir. Pregnancy should not be considered a contraindication to oseltamivir or zanamivir use.

\*\*Oseltamivir use for children < 1 year old was recently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). Because infants typically have high rates of morbidity and mortality from influenza, infants with swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) infections may benefit from treatment using oseltamivir. Healthcare providers should be aware of the lack of data on safety and dosing when considering oseltamivir use in a seriously ill young infant with confirmed swine-origin H1N1 influenza or who has been exposed to a confirmed swine H1N1 case, and carefully monitor infants for adverse events when oseltamivir is used.

For more information, visit: [www.cdc.gov/swineflu](http://www.cdc.gov/swineflu) or [www.ndflu.com](http://www.ndflu.com).