To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of Cefazolin for future use, Cefazolin should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria.

Resistant bacteria could become more common if Cefazolin is used when a less effective, or no other drug is likely to be effective.

1.1 Antimicrobial Resistance

1.1.1 Resistance Testing

1.1.2 Drug Interactions

1.1.3 Allergic Reactions

1.1.4 Adverse Reactions

1.1.5 Dosage Forms and Strengths

1.2 Preparation of Parenteral Solution

1.3 Administration

1.4 Directions for Proper Use of a Pharmaceutical Bulk Package

1.5 Pharmaceutical Bulk Packages

1.6 Pharmacokinetics

1.7 Application of Microbiological Controls

1.8 Dosage Form and Strengths

2.1 Adult Population

2.2 Pediatric Population

2.3 Neonatal Population

2.4 Use in Patients with Renal Impairment

2.5 Use in Patients with Liver Impairment

2.6 Cefazolin for Intrapartum Use

3.1 Indications and Usage

3.2 Contraindications

3.3 Warnings and Precautions

3.4 Precautions

3.5 Dosage and Administration

3.6 Adverse Reactions

3.7 Comparative effectiveness

3.8 Dosage Forms and Strengths

3.9 Pharmacokinetics

3.10 Pharmacological Actions

3.11 Clinical Pharmacology

3.12 Clinical Trials

3.13 Therapeutic Use

3.14 Description

3.15 Mode of Action

3.16 Treatment of Unusual Infec.