

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

AMOKSIKLAV LEK 3x

500 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets

AMOXICILLIN / CLAVULANIC ACID

• This leaflet is a copy of the Summary of Product Characteristics and Patient Information Leaflet for a medicine, which outlines the conditions under which the medicine should be used and information on its known safety • The product information may be updated several times within its shelf life, and there could be differences between the version of information shown here and other information in the public domain or in the package insert • This leaflet may not contain all the information about the medicine or the information may not be the most up to date version for this product • If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist • Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

• Keep this leaflet • You may need to read it again • If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist • This medicine has been prescribed for you only • Do not pass it on to others • It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours • If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist • This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet •

What is in this leaflet?

1. What AMOKSIKLAV LEK is and what it is used for
2. Before you take AMOKSIKLAV LEK
3. How to take use AMOKSIKLAV LEK
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store AMOKSIKLAV LEK
6. Further information

1. WHAT AMOKSIKLAV LEK IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

AMOKSIKLAV LEK is an antibiotic and works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It contains two different medicines called amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. Amoxicillin belongs to a group of medicines called “penicillins” that can sometimes be stopped from working (made inactive). The other active component (clavulanic acid) stops this from happening.

AMOKSIKLAV LEK is used in adults and children to treat the following infections:

- middle ear and sinus infections
- respiratory tract infections
- urinary tract infections
- skin and soft tissue infections including dental infections
- bone and joint infections.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE AMOKSIKLAV LEK

Do not take AMOKSIKLAV LEK

- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, clavulanic acid, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

- if you have ever had a severe allergic reaction to any other antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.
- if you have ever had liver problems or jaundice (yellowing of the skin) when taking an antibiotic.

Do not take AMOKSIKLAV LEK if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK.

Take special care with AMOKSIKLAV LEK

Tell your doctor if you:

- have infectious mononucleosis ("kissing disease")
- are being treated for liver or kidney problems
- are not passing water regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK.

In some cases, your doctor may investigate the type of bacteria that is causing your infection. Depending on the results, you may be given a different strength of AMOKSIKLAV LEK or a different medicine.

Conditions you need to look out for

AMOKSIKLAV LEK can make some existing conditions worse, or cause serious side effects. These include allergic reactions, convulsions (fits) and inflammation of the large intestine. You must look out for certain symptoms while you are taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK, to reduce the risk of any problems. See 'Conditions you need to look out for' in Section 4.

Blood and urine tests

If you are having blood tests (such as red blood cell status tests or liver function tests) or urine tests (for glucose), let the doctor or nurse know that you are taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK. This is because AMOKSIKLAV LEK can affect the results of these types of tests.

Taking other medicines

Please tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with AMOKSIKLAV LEK, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.

If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of AMOKSIKLAV LEK.

If medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin) are taken with AMOKSIKLAV LEK then extra blood tests may be needed.

AMOKSIKLAV LEK can affect how methotrexate (a medicine used to treat cancer or rheumatic diseases) works.

AMOKSIKLAV LEK can affect how mycophenolate mofetil (a medicine used to control immune system) works.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

AMOKSIKLAV LEK can have side effects and the symptoms may make you unfit to drive.

Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

3. HOW TO TAKE AMOKSIKLAV LEK

Always take AMOKSIKLAV LEK exactly as indicated in this package leaflet. If you are unsure, please ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

Adults and children weighing 40 kg and over

One tablet (500 mg / 125 mg) taken 3 times a day (every 8 hours).

Children weighing less than 40 kg

Children aged 6 years or less should preferably be treated with AMOKSIKLAV LEK oral suspension or sachets.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice when giving AMOKSIKLAV LEK tablets to children weighing less than 40 kg. The tablets are not suitable for children weighing less than 25 kg.

Patients with kidney and liver problems

- If you have kidney problems the dose might be changed. A different strength or a different medicine may be chosen by your doctor.
- If you have liver problems you may have more frequent blood tests to check how your liver is working.

How to take AMOKSIKLAV LEK

- Swallow the tablets whole with a glass of water at the start of a meal or slightly before.

Tablets can be broken along the score line to make them easier to swallow. You must take both pieces of the tablet at the same time.

- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart. Do not take 2 doses in 1 hour.
- Do not take AMOKSIKLAV LEK for more than 2 weeks. If you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

If you take more AMOKSIKLAV LEK than you should

If you take too much AMOKSIKLAV LEK, signs might include an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhea) or convulsions. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Take the medicine carton or bottle to show the doctor.

If you forget to take AMOKSIKLAV LEK

If you forget to take a dose, take another as soon as you remember, unless it is almost time for your next dose. Remember to leave at least four hours between doses. Never double-up on a dose to make up for the one you have missed.

If you stop taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK

Keep taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK until the treatment is finished, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Conditions you need to look out for

Allergic reactions:

- skin rash
- inflammation of blood vessels (vasculitis) which may be visible as red or purple raised spots on the skin, but can affect other parts of the body
- fever, joint pain, swollen glands in the neck, armpit or groin
- swelling, sometimes of the face or throat (angioedema), causing difficulty in breathing
- collapse.

Contact a doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms. Stop taking AMOKSIKLAV LEK.

Inflammation of large intestine

Inflammation of the large intestine, causing watery diarrhea usually with blood and mucus, stomach pain and/or fever.

Contact your doctor as soon as possible for advice if you get these symptoms.

Very common side effects

These may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- diarrhea (in adults).

Common side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- thrush (candida - a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds)
- feeling sick (nausea), especially when taking high doses
- vomiting
- diarrhea (in children).

Uncommon side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- skin rash, itching
- raised itchy rash (hives)
- indigestion
- dizziness
- headache.

Uncommon side effects that may show up in your blood tests:

- increase in some substances (enzymes) produced by the liver.

Rare side effects

These may affect up to 1 in 1000 people

- skin rash, which may blister, and looks like small targets (central dark spots surrounded by a paler area, with a dark ring around the edge – erythema multiforme)

Rare side effects that may show up in your blood tests:

- low number of cells involved in blood clotting
- low number of white blood cells.

Frequency not known

Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

- Allergic reactions (see above)
- Inflammation of the large intestine (see above)
- Inflammation of the protective membrane surrounding the brain (aseptic meningitis)
- Serious skin reactions:
 - a widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome), and a more severe form, causing extensive peeling of the skin (more than 30% of the body surface – toxic epidermal necrolysis)
 - widespread red skin rash with small pus-containing blisters (bullous exfoliative dermatitis)
 - a red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (exanthematous pustulosis).

Contact a doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms.

- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- jaundice, caused by increases in the blood of bilirubin (a substance produced in the liver) which may make your skin and whites of the eyes appear yellow

- inflammation of tubes in the kidney
- blood takes longer to clot
- hyperactivity
- convulsions (in people taking high doses of AMOKSIKLAV LEK or who have kidney problems)
- black tongue which looks hairy

Side effects that may show up in your blood or urine tests:

- severe reduction in the number of white blood cells
- low number of red blood cells (haemolytic anemia)
- crystals in urine.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

5. HOW TO STORE AMOKSIKLAV LEK

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25 °C.

Expiration date: 3 years

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

Do not use if the tablets are chipped or damaged.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What AMOKSIKLAV LEK contains

The active substances are amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. Each tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin and potassium clavulanate equivalent to 125 mg of clavulanic acid.

Each tablet contains 25 mg of calcium.

The other ingredients are:

Core:

Colloidal silicon dioxide,
crospovidone
Cross-linked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose,
Magnesium stearate,
Microcrystalline cellulose.

Coat:

Sodium dodecyl sulfate,
ethylcellulose,
triethyl citrate,
Cetyl alcohol (Ph)
Hypromellose
Talc,
Titanium dioxide (E171).

What AMOKSIKLAV LEK looks like and contents of the pack

625 mg tablets are white to off-white, capsule shaped, biconvex film coated tablets.

The box with two blister packs, each containing 5 film-coated tablets (10 tablets).

Regime of dispensing

The medicine is issued on prescription.

Manufacturer

Lek farmacevtska družba d.d., Verovškova 57, 1526 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Advice/medical education

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.