

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT

Azithromycin 250mg Capsules Azithromycin

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. See section 4

What is in this leaflet

1. What Azithromycin capsules are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Azithromycin capsules
3. How to take Azithromycin capsules
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Azithromycin capsules
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT AZITHROMYCIN CAPSULES ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR

The full name of your medicine is Azithromycin 250 mg capsules. In this leaflet the shorter name Azithromycin capsules is used. This medicine contains azithromycin, which is one of a group of antibiotics called macrolides.

It is used to treat infections caused by certain bacteria and other micro-organisms, which include:

- chest, throat or nasal infections (such as bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis, sore throat (pharyngitis) and sinusitis)
- ear infections
- skin and soft tissue infections (such as an abscess or boil)
- sexually transmitted diseases caused by organisms called *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoea*.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE AZITHROMYCIN CAPSULES

Do not take Azithromycin capsules:

- if you are allergic to azithromycin or any other macrolide antibiotic such as erythromycin nor clarithromycin or any of the ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). An allergic reaction may cause skin rash or wheezing.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Azithromycin capsules if you have or have had any of the following conditions:

- kidney problems
- heart conditions
- liver problems: your doctor may need to monitor your liver function or stop the treatment
- myasthenia gravis (a condition that causes certain muscles to become weak)
- or if you are taking any ergot derivatives such as ergotamine (used to treat migraine) as these medicines should not be taken together with Azithromycin capsules.

Tell your doctor immediately if you feel your heart beating in your chest or have an abnormal heartbeat or get dizzy or faint or suffer from any muscle weakness when taking Azithromycin capsules. If you develop diarrhoea or loose stools during or after treatment, tell your doctor at once.

Do not take any medicine to treat your diarrhoea without first checking with your doctor. If your diarrhoea continues, please inform your doctor.

Other medicines and Azithromycin capsules

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

In particular, Azithromycin capsules may interact with the medicines listed below:

- ergot or ergotamine- see warnings and precautions section
- warfarin or any similar medicine to prevent blood clots ciclosporin (used to suppress the immune system to prevent and treat rejection of a transplanted organ or bone marrow)
- antacids (for indigestion)
- digoxin (used to treat heart failure) colchicine (used for gout and familial Mediterranean fever)
- terfenadine (for hay fever or a skin allergy).
- Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine (used to treat conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, or to treat or prevent malaria): Taking these medicines at the same time as azithromycin may increase the chance of you getting side effects that affect your heart.

Azithromycin capsules with food and drink

You should take Azithromycin capsules either 1 hour before a meal or 2 hours after a meal.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, 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

Azithromycin capsules are not expected to affect your ability to drive or use machines.

This medicine contains less than 1mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. HOW TO TAKE AZITHROMYCIN CAPSULES

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The capsules should be swallowed whole.

The recommended dose in adults and children over 7 stones (45kg) is 500 mg(2capsules) taken together, once a day, for 3 days. For some diseases such as Chlamydia the recommended dose is 1g (4 capsules) taken all together on one day only. For gonorrhoea the recommended dose is 1g or 2 g of azithromycin in combination with 250or 500mg of ceftriaxone.

Azithromycin capsules should not be taken by children weighing less than 45 kg.

You should tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems as your doctor may need to alter the normal dose. Doctors sometimes prescribe different doses to the recommended dose. The label on the pack will tell you which dose you should take. If you are still not sure, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Always continue with the course even if you feel better.

If your infection gets worse or you do not start to feel better within a few days or a new infection develops, go back and see your doctor.

If you take more Azithromycin capsules than you should

If you take too much Azithromycin capsules you may feel unwell. Tell your doctor or contact your nearest hospital casualty department immediately.

If you forget to take Azithromycin capsules

If you forget to take Azithromycin capsules take it as soon as you can. Take your next dose at the right time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Azithromycin capsules

If you stop taking Azithromycin capsules too soon, the infection may return. Take the capsules for the full time of treatment, even when you begin to feel better.

If you have any further questions about 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.

Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms after taking this medicine as the symptoms can be severe.

- sudden wheeziness, difficulty in breathing, swelling of eye lids, face or lips, rash or itching (especially affecting the whole body)
- severe or prolonged diarrhoea, which may have blood or mucus in it, during or after treatment with Azithromycin capsules as this may be a sign of serious bowel inflammation
- severe skin rash causing redness and flaking
- rapid or irregular heartbeat

- low blood pressure
- Serious skin reactions:
 - blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS))
 - blistering of the skin, severe skin reaction (Toxic Epidermal Necrosis (TEN))
 - skin rash accompanied by other symptoms such as fever, swollen glands and an increase of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell). A rash appears as small, itchy red bumps (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS))
 - skin eruption that is characterised by the rapid appearance of areas of red skin studded with small pustules (small blisters filled with white yellow fluid) (Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP)).

Stop taking Azithromycin capsules if you develop these skin symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately.

The most common side effects that occur when taking Azithromycin capsules are listed below. These may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Tell your doctor if any of these side effects continue to bother you.

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- stomach cramps, feeling sick, diarrhoea, wind

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- dizziness, headache
- numbness or pins and needles, being sick, indigestion

Loss of appetite, taste disturbance

- visual disturbances, deafness
- skin rash and /or itching
- joint pain

Low numbers of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell), higher number of Eosinophils (a type of white blood cell)

- low blood bicarbonate
- tiredness or weakness

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- yeast infections of the mouth and vagina (thrush)
- low numbers of leukocytes (a type of white blood cell), low number of neutrophils (a type of white blood cell)
- allergic reactions of various severity
- skin more sensitive to sunlight than normal
- feeling nervous

- reduced sense of touch or sensation (hypoesthesia)
- sleepiness or sleeplessness (insomnia)
- poor hearing or ringing in the ears heart palpitations, chest pain
- constipation, stomach pain associated with diarrhoea and fever
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), changes in liver enzymes
- general loss of strength
- swelling

general discomfort

- abnormal laboratory test values (e.g. blood or liver tests).

Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people

- agitation
- vertigo
- changes in liver function

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

- fits or fainting
- aggression or anxiety feeling hyperactive
- localised muscle weakness
- loss of smell or altered sense of smell, loss of taste
- tongue discolouration

inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) inflammation of the kidney or kidney failure

- yellowing of the skin or eyes (Jaundice) or liver failure (rarely life-threatening)

Bruising or prolonged bleeding after injury abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG)

- reduction in red blood cells which can make the skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness.

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. You can also report side effects directly via Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE AZITHROMYCIN CAPSULES

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Store below 30°C. Store in the original container to protect from light. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. 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. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Azithromycin capsules contain

- The active substance is azithromycin.
- The other excipients are:

Capsule content: Sodium lauryl sulfate, Sugar spheres, Povidone

Capsule shell: Titanium Dioxide(E171), Purified water, Gelatine

Printing ink: Shellac, Dehydrate Alcohol (E1510), isopropyl Alcohol, Butyl Alcohol, Propylene Glycol, Strong Ammonia Solution, Black Iron oxide (E172), Potassium Hydroxide, Purified Water

What Azithromycin capsules look like and contents of the pack

Azithromycin capsules are hard gelatine capsules with a white cap and a white body imprinted with "A1 250". They come in white Alu/PVC-PVDC blisters of 2, 4 or 6 capsules. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Marketing Authorisation Holder & Manufacturer

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