

Package leaflet: Information for the patient
AMOXICILLIN 250mg CAPSULES BP
AMOXICILLIN 500mg CAPSULES BP

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 symptoms or 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 Amoxicillin is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Amoxicillin
3. How to take Amoxicillin
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Amoxicillin
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT AMOXICILLIN IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Amoxicillin is one of a group of antibiotic medicines called penicillins. Amoxicillin works by interfering with the bacteria that cause the infection.

Amoxicillin can treat a wide range of infections including those of the following:

- chest (bronchitis or pneumonia)
- tonsils (tonsillitis)
- ears (otitis media)
- sinuses (sinusitis)
- kidneys
- blood (septicaemia)
- abdomen (intra-abdominal sepsis and peritonitis)
- the bladder or the urethra (the tube which carries urine from the bladder)
- the female reproductive system including infections caused by difficulties during childbirth (puerperal sepsis and septic abortion)
- skin
- bone
- teeth
- heart (endocarditis)
- gums (abscesses)

Amoxicillin can also be used to treat:

- gonorrhoea (a sexually transmitted infection)
- infections associated with pregnancy
- typhoid and paratyphoid (fevers caused by a group of bacteria called *Salmonella*)

Amoxicillin may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE AMOXICILLIN

Do not take Amoxicillin if

- You are allergic to amoxicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- You have ever had a bad reaction or allergy to any penicillin-type antibiotic
- You have ever had a skin rash or swelling of the face or neck or shortness of breath when taking any antibiotic

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxicillin if:

- You suffer from kidney disease or kidney problems, as you may require a lower dose than normal
- You are not passing urine regularly
- You have glandular fever

Other medicines and Amoxicillin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, even those not prescribed by a doctor. In particular tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

-
- Anticoagulants e.g. warfarin, phenindione
- Chemotherapy drugs e.g. methotrexate
- Drugs used to treat gout (which can be caused by the build up of uric acid) e.g. probenecid, allopurinol, sulfinpyrazone
- Some other antibiotics (e.g. neomycin and tetracyclines can reduce the effect of amoxicillin)
- Oral typhoid vaccine (may not work if taken with amoxicillin)
- Some penicillins may increase the effects of muscle-relaxing drugs given as part of an anaesthetic for surgery. Tell the doctor you are taking amoxicillin if you need to have an anaesthetic.

Having urine or blood tests

If you are having urine tests for diabetes (sugar in the urine) or blood tests for liver function let the doctor know. Amoxicillin can affect the results of these tests.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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.

3. HOW TO TAKE AMOXICILLIN

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

The maximum daily dose is 6 g given in divided doses.

Adults including the elderly:

- The usual dose of Amoxicillin Capsules is 250 mg three times a day
- For more severe infections this may be doubled to 500 mg three times a day
- High doses may be used in the following conditions:
 - For severe or recurrent chest infections a dose of 3 g twice daily given orally is usually recommended
 - For simple urinary tract infections an adult dose of two 3 g doses given orally with 10 to 12 hours between doses (short course)
 - For the treatment of dental abscesses two 3 g doses given orally with 8 hours between doses is recommended
 - For gonorrhoea a single 3 g dose given orally is recommended
- For stomach ulcers, the following may be prescribed with other antibiotics:
1 x 750 mg **or** 1 x 1 g twice a day for 7 days

The following are the usual adult dosages for preventing infection during dental procedures and other surgery:

- If a general anaesthetic is not used, 3 g given orally one hour before surgery and another dose six hours later if necessary
- If a general anaesthetic is used, 3 g given orally four hours before anaesthesia and 3 g six hours after the initial dose

Children

It is recommended that children be given amoxicillin as a suspension instead of as capsules.

- Children weighing more than 40 kg should be given the usual adult dosage.
- Children weighing less than 40 kg who are able to swallow capsules:
All doses are worked out depending on the child's body weight in kilograms.
Your doctor will advise you how much medicine you should give to your baby or child.
The usual dose is 40 mg to 90 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day, given in two or three divided doses.

Patients with kidney problems

If you have kidney problems, the dose prescribed by your doctor may be lower than the usual dose.

When to take your medicine

Try to give/take this medicine as part of the daily routine, for example at mealtimes. You may give/take amoxicillin before, with or after food, unless the label advises a specific time. It is not normally necessary to arrange to have a dose in the middle of the night, unless your doctor has told you to do so. But remember, space the doses as evenly as possible throughout the day.

Do not give / take more than one dose every four hours.

If you take more Amoxicillin than you should

If you take more capsules than you should, tell your doctor immediately or go to the nearest hospital. You should take this leaflet and any capsules you still have to show the doctor.

Severe cases of nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea can be treated with rehydration therapy, by drinking fluids containing sodium, water and sugar to prevent dehydration.

If you forget to take Amoxicillin

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is within an hour of your next dose, then carry on as before. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Amoxicillin

REMEMBER:

Keep taking this medicine until it is finished or your doctor tells you to stop. Do not stop taking it just because you feel better. If you stop taking the medicine, some bacteria may survive and cause the infection to come back, or your condition may re-occur or get worse.

You should make sure you have several more drinks of water each day unless told otherwise by your doctor.

If you are still unwell after taking all the medicine, go and see your doctor. Never give/take more than the recommended dose each day.

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.

If you experience any of the following events STOP taking your medicine and tell your doctor or go to your nearest hospital immediately:

- Hypersensitivity or severe allergic reaction including swollen face or breathing problems. If these symptoms occur, STOP taking amoxicillin right away and tell your doctor.
- Severe diarrhoea with bleeding
- Allergic skin reactions with itching e.g. hives, nettle rash, blistering or peeling of the skin. If you start to itch or get a rash, STOP taking amoxicillin and tell your doctor immediately.
- Convulsions may occur in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- Notice your urine becoming darker or your faeces becoming paler
- Notice your skin or the white of your eyes turning yellow (jaundice)
- Difficulty or discomfort in passing urine or having cloudy urine

The following symptoms are less serious but you may wish to discuss them with your doctor if they become troublesome or last a long time.

Common side effects of amoxicillin (i.e. have been reported in more than 1 in 100 people taking it) include:

- Nausea (feeling sick) or diarrhoea

Uncommon side effects (i.e. have been reported in between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 people taking amoxicillin) include:

- Vomiting

Very rare side effects (i.e. reported in less than 1 in 10,000 people) include:

- Thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds). You can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist.
- Tooth discolouration. The colour usually returns to normal with brushing.
- Blackening of the tongue
- Inflammation of the kidney
- Excessive body movements (hyperkinesia) or dizziness
- Reduction (reversible) in blood cell counts including anaemia (a reduction in the body's red blood cells or haemoglobin which may be characterised by feeling weak or light-headed) or a longer time taken for blood to clot. Tell your doctor that you are taking amoxicillin if you are having blood tests.
- Crystalluria (forming of crystals in the urine)

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from available data

- Meningitis (signs may include stiff neck, fever and vomiting)

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 the yellow card scheme at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE AMOXICILLIN

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 label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 25°C and protect from light and moisture.

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 Amoxicillin Capsules contain

- The active ingredient is amoxicillin. Each capsule contains either 250 mg or 500 mg of amoxicillin as amoxicillin trihydrate.
- The other ingredients are magnesium stearate, maize starch, gelatin, erythrosin (E127), quinoline yellow (E104), titanium dioxide (E171) and red iron oxide (E172).

What Amoxicillin Capsules look like and contents of the pack

- Amoxicillin Capsules are scarlet and ivory opaque hard gelatin capsules, each capsule is marked with the characters “AMOX 250” or “AMOX 500”.
- Securitainers are available in pack sizes of 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 50, 100, 500 & 1000 capsules, the pack size of 1000 is available for the 250 mg strength only.
Blister packs are available in pack sizes of 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 50, 100, 500 & 1000 capsules, the pack size of 1000 is available for the 250 mg strength only and the pack size of 16 is available for the 500 mg strength only.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Athlone Laboratories Limited, Ballymurray, Co.Roscommon, Ireland

The product is distributed by: *

PL 06453/0017

PL 06453/0018

Date of revision

December 2015

*Kent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Repton Road, Measham, DE12 7DT, U.K.

*Teva UK Limited, Eastbourne, BN 22 9AG

* Almus Pharmaceuticals, 43 Cox Lane, Chessington, KT9 1SN, UK

Package leaflet: Information for the patient
RESPILLIN 250mg CAPSULES
RESPILLIN 500mg CAPSULES
Amoxicillin

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 symptoms or 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

7. What Amoxicillin is and what it is used for
8. What you need to know before you take Amoxicillin
9. How to take Amoxicillin
10. Possible side effects
11. How to store Amoxicillin
12. Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT AMOXICILLIN IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Amoxicillin is one of a group of antibiotic medicines called penicillins. Amoxicillin works by interfering with the bacteria that cause the infection.

Amoxicillin can treat a wide range of infections including those of the following:

- chest (bronchitis or pneumonia)
- tonsils (tonsillitis)
- ears (otitis media)
- sinuses (sinusitis)
- kidneys
- blood (septicaemia),
- abdomen (intra-abdominal sepsis and peritonitis)
- the bladder or the urethra (the tube which carries urine from the bladder)
- the female reproductive system including infections caused by difficulties during childbirth (puerperal sepsis and septic abortion)
- skin
- bone
- teeth
- heart (endocarditis)
- gums (abscesses)

Amoxicillin can also be used to treat:

- gonorrhoea (a sexually transmitted infection)
- infections associated with pregnancy
- typhoid and paratyphoid (fevers caused by a group of bacteria called *Salmonella*)

Amoxicillin may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE AMOXICILLIN

Do not take Amoxicillin if

- You are allergic to amoxicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- You have ever had a bad reaction or allergy to any penicillin-type antibiotic
- You have ever had a skin rash or swelling of the face or neck or shortness of breath when taking any antibiotic

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxicillin if:

- You suffer from kidney disease or kidney problems, as you may require a lower dose than normal
- You are not passing urine regularly
- You have glandular fever

Other medicines and Amoxicillin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, even those not prescribed by a doctor. In particular tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

-
- Anticoagulants e.g. warfarin, phenindione
- Chemotherapy drugs e.g. methotrexate
- Drugs used to treat gout (which can be caused by the build up of uric acid) e.g. probenecid, allopurinol, sulfinpyrazone
- Some other antibiotics (e.g. neomycin and tetracyclines can reduce the effect of amoxicillin)
- Oral typhoid vaccine (may not work if taken with amoxicillin)
- Some penicillins may increase the effects of muscle-relaxing drugs given as part of an anaesthetic for surgery. Tell the doctor you are taking amoxicillin if you need to have an anaesthetic.

Having urine or blood tests

If you are having urine tests for diabetes (sugar in the urine) or blood tests for liver function let the doctor know. Amoxicillin can affect the results of these tests.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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.

3. HOW TO TAKE AMOXICILLIN

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

The maximum daily dose is 6 g given in divided doses.

Adults including the elderly:

- The usual dose of Amoxicillin Capsules is 250 mg three times a day
- For more severe infections this may be doubled to 500 mg three times a day
- High doses may be used in the following conditions:
 - For severe or recurrent chest infections a dose of 3 g twice daily given orally is usually recommended
 - For simple urinary tract infections an adult dose of two 3 g doses given orally with 10 to 12 hours between doses (short course)
 - For the treatment of dental abscesses two 3 g doses given orally with 8 hours between doses is recommended
 - For gonorrhoea a single 3 g dose given orally is recommended
- For stomach ulcers, the following may be prescribed with other antibiotics:
1 x 750 mg **or** 1 x 1 g twice a day for 7 days

The following are the usual adult dosages for preventing infection during dental procedures and other surgery:

- If a general anaesthetic is not used, 3 g given orally one hour before surgery and another dose six hours later if necessary
- If a general anaesthetic is used, 3 g given orally four hours before anaesthesia and 3 g six hours after the initial dose

Children

It is recommended that children be given amoxicillin as a suspension instead of as capsules.

- Children weighing more than 40 kg should be given the usual adult dosage.
- Children weighing less than 40 kg who are able to swallow capsules:
All doses are worked out depending on the child's body weight in kilograms.
Your doctor will advise you how much medicine you should give to your baby or child.
The usual dose is 40 mg to 90 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day, given in two or three divided doses.

Patients with kidney problems

If you have kidney problems, the dose prescribed by your doctor may be lower than the usual dose.

When to take your medicine

Try to give/take this medicine as part of the daily routine, for example at mealtimes. You may give/take amoxicillin before, with or after food, unless the label advises a specific time. It is not normally necessary to arrange to have a dose in the middle of the night, unless your doctor has told you to do so. But remember, space the doses as evenly as possible throughout the day.

Do not give / take more than one dose every four hours.

If you take more Amoxicillin than you should

If you take more capsules than you should, tell your doctor immediately or go to the nearest hospital. You should take this leaflet and any capsules you still have to show the doctor.

Severe cases of nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea can be treated with rehydration therapy, by drinking fluids containing sodium, water and sugar to prevent dehydration.

If you forget to take Amoxicillin

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is within an hour of your next dose, then carry on as before. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Amoxicillin

REMEMBER:

Keep taking this medicine until it is finished or your doctor tells you to stop. Do not stop taking it just because you feel better. If you stop taking the medicine, some bacteria may survive and cause the infection to come back, or your condition may re-occur or get worse.

You should make sure you have several more drinks of water each day unless told otherwise by your doctor.

If you are still unwell after taking all the medicine, go and see your doctor. Never give/take more than the recommended dose each day.

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.

If you experience any of the following events STOP taking your medicine and tell your doctor or go to your nearest hospital immediately:

- Hypersensitivity or severe allergic reaction including swollen face or breathing problems. If these symptoms occur, STOP taking amoxicillin right away and tell your doctor.
- Severe diarrhoea with bleeding
- Allergic skin reactions with itching e.g. hives, nettle rash, blistering or peeling of the skin. If you start to itch or get a rash, STOP taking amoxicillin and tell your doctor immediately.
- Convulsions may occur in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- Notice your urine becoming darker or your faeces becoming paler
- Notice your skin or the white of your eyes turning yellow (jaundice)
- Difficulty or discomfort in passing urine or having cloudy urine

The following symptoms are less serious but you may wish to discuss them with your doctor if they become troublesome or last a long time.

Common side effects of amoxicillin (i.e. have been reported in more than 1 in 100 people taking it) include:

- Nausea (feeling sick) or diarrhoea

Uncommon side effects (i.e. have been reported in between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 people taking amoxicillin) include:

- Vomiting

Very rare side effects (i.e. reported in less than 1 in 10,000 people) include:

- Thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds). You can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist.
- Tooth discolouration. The colour usually returns to normal with brushing.
- Blackening of the tongue
- Inflammation of the kidney
- Excessive body movements (hyperkinesia) or dizziness
- Reduction (reversible) in blood cell counts including anaemia (a reduction in the body's red blood cells or haemoglobin which may be characterised by feeling weak or light-headed) or a longer time taken for blood to clot. Tell your doctor that you are taking amoxicillin if you are having blood tests.
- Crystalluria (forming of crystals in the urine)

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from available data

- Meningitis (signs may include stiff neck, fever and vomiting)

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 the yellow card scheme at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE AMOXICILLIN

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 label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 25°C and protect from light and moisture.

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 Amoxicillin Capsules contain

- The active ingredient is amoxicillin. Each capsule contains either 250 mg or 500 mg of amoxicillin as amoxicillin trihydrate.
- The other ingredients are magnesium stearate, maize starch, gelatin, erythrosin (E127), quinoline yellow (E104), titanium dioxide (E171) and red iron oxide (E172).

What Amoxicillin Capsules look like and contents of the pack

- Amoxicillin Capsules are scarlet and ivory opaque hard gelatin capsules, each capsule is marked with the characters “AMOX 250” or “AMOX 500”.
- Securitainers are available in pack sizes of 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 50, 100, 500 & 1000 capsules, the pack size of 1000 is available for the 250 mg strength only.
Blister packs are available in pack sizes of 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 50, 100, 500 & 1000 capsules, the pack size of 1000 is available for the 250 mg strength only and the pack size of 16 is available for the 500 mg strength only.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Athlone Laboratories Limited, Ballymurray, Co.Roscommon, Ireland

The product is distributed by: *

PL 06453/0017

PL 06453/0018

Date of revision

December 2015

*Kent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Repton Road, Measham, DE12 7DT, U.K.

*Teva UK Limited, Eastbourne, BN 22 9AG

* Almus Pharmaceuticals, 43 Cox Lane, Chessington, KT9 1SN, UK

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

Pinamox 250mg hard capsules
Pinamox 500mg hard capsules
Amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate)

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

1. WHAT PINAMOX HARD CAPSULES ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR

The name of your medicine is Pinamox 250mg hard capsules or Pinamox 500mg hard capsules. Each hard capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to either 250mg or 500mg of amoxicillin. Amoxicillin is one of a group of antibiotics called broad spectrum antibiotics. Pinamox is used to treat a variety of infections in different parts of the body caused by bacteria, including those of:

- the nose, sinuses and throat (upper respiratory tract infections)
- the ear (otitis media)
- the chest (bronchitis) and lungs (pneumonia)
- the urinary tract and the kidneys (cystitis, urethritis and pyelonephritis)
- the female reproductive system including infections associated with pregnancy or caused by difficulties during childbirth (puerperal sepsis and septic miscarriage)
- the abdomen (intra-abdominal sepsis and peritonitis)
- the blood (septicaemia) or the heart (endocarditis). Your medicine can also be used following dental work or other operations to prevent bacterial endocarditis (bacterial infections of the heart) in patients who have heart conditions or artificial heart valves.
- the skin
- typhoid or paratyphoid (infections spread by food or contaminated water with symptoms of high fever and stomach upset)

Pinamox may also be used to treat dental infections (abscesses) when you have a tooth removed or other dental surgery and gonorrhoea (a sexually transmitted infection).

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE PINAMOX HARD CAPSULES

Do not take Pinamox hard capsules if you:

- Have ever had a bad reaction or allergy to any penicillin-type antibiotic
- Have ever had a skin rash, swelling of the face or neck, or shortness of breath when taking any antibiotic
- Are allergic to amoxicillin or any of the other ingredients contained in this medicine (listed in section 6)

Warnings and precautions

Check with your doctor or pharmacist before taking Pinamox hard capsules if you:

- Suffer from kidney or liver problems
- Are suffering from glandular fever
- Are pregnant or breast-feeding, or planning pregnancy or breast-feeding
- Are not passing water regularly

In newborn and premature babies, liver, kidney and blood functions should be closely monitored.

Other medicines and Pinamox hard capsules

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, or have recently taken any other medicines even those not prescribed by a doctor. In particular tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- Anticoagulants (medicines used to prevent blood clots e.g. warfarin and acenocoumarol)
- Medicines used to treat gout (which can be caused by the build up of uric acid) e.g. probenecid or allopurinol
- Some other antibiotics taken at the same time (e.g. tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, sulfonamides and erythromycin) may affect the way Pinamox hard capsules work
- Methotrexate (used to treat tumours, Crohns's disease, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis)

Blood or urine tests

If you or your child are having urine tests e.g. for diabetes (sugar in the urine) or blood tests e.g. for liver function let the doctor know that you or your child are taking Pinamox as amoxicillin can affect the results of these tests.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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

This medicine is not likely to affect your ability to drive or operate machinery.

3. HOW TO TAKE PINAMOX HARD CAPSULES

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist. Their directions may differ from the information contained in this leaflet. Your doctor may advise you to take your medicine in a different way, so you should always follow your doctor's advice about when and how to take your medicine and always read the label. Your pharmacist may be able to help if you are not sure.

The dose of Pinamox hard capsules your doctor prescribes and the length of time for which you will have to take them will depend on your infection.

Pinamox hard capsules can be taken with or without food.

Dosage

You should follow your doctor's or prescriber's directions on how to take this product.

Adults and children weighing over 40kg and older people:

The total daily dose should not exceed a total of 6g, given in divided doses.

- The usual dose of Pinamox hard capsules is 250mg three times a day.
- For more severe infections this may be doubled to 500mg three times a day.
- High doses may be used in the following conditions:
 - Severe or recurrent chest infections: 3g twice daily
 - Simple urinary tract infections: two 3g doses with 10 to 12 hours between doses (short course)
 - Dental abscesses (infection under the gums and teeth): two 3g doses with 8 hours between doses
 - Gonorrhoea (a sexually transmitted infection): a single 3g dose

- Preventing infection during dental procedures and other surgery: 3g Pinamox orally, 1 hour before procedure. A second dose may be given 6 hours later, if considered necessary.

The following are the usual adult dosages for preventing infection during dental procedures and other surgery:

3g Pinamox orally, 1 hour before procedure. A second dose may be given 6 hours later, if considered necessary.

Children weighing less than 40kg:

All doses are worked out depending on your child's body weight in kilograms.

It is recommended that children (younger than 6 years of age) be given Pinamox as a suspension instead of as capsules.

Children weighing more than 40kg should receive the same as the adult dose.

Children weighing less than 40kg who are able to swallow capsules:

- The total daily dose should not exceed a total of 3g, given in divided doses.
- The usual dose is 40mg – 90mg for each kilogram of body weight a day, given in two or three divided doses.
- Preventing infection during dental procedures and other surgery: 50mg amoxicillin/kg body weight given as a single dose one hour preceding the surgical procedure.
- Tonsillitis: 50mg for every kilogram of body weight per day in 2 divided doses
- Ear infections: Your doctor will decide the appropriate dose.

If you have kidney problems

For patients with kidney problems, your doctor may prescribe a lower dose or choose a different medicine.

Early Lyme disease (isolated erythema migrans):

50mg/kg/day in three divided doses, over 14-21 days.

If you take more of your medicine than you should

If you take more medicine than you should, tell your doctor immediately or go to the nearest hospital. You should take this leaflet and any medicine you still have to show the doctor. Severe cases of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea can be treated with rehydration therapy, by drinking fluids containing sodium, water and glucose to prevent dehydration, contact your doctor or pharmacist for further advice.

If you forget to take your medicine

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is within an hour of your next dose; then carry on as before. Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you have missed.

If you stop taking your medicine

Keep taking this medicine until your doctor tells you to stop. Do not stop taking it just because you feel better. If you stop taking the medicine some bacteria may survive and cause the infection to come back or your condition may reoccur or get worse.

If you still feel unwell at the end of your course of treatment, tell your doctor.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

If you experience any of the following events STOP taking your medicine and tell your doctor or go to your nearest hospital immediately:

- Hypersensitivity or severe allergic reaction including swollen face or breathing problems. If these symptoms occur, STOP taking Pinamox hard capsules right away and tell your doctor.
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome (a serious illness, signs of which may include blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals)
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis (a serious illness, signs of which may include blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals)
- Erythema multiforme - This is a skin reaction which involves itchy reddish purple lesions on the skin, often on the limbs
- Acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis - This is a red rash with small blisters
- Hypersensitivity Vasculitis - This is a rash or pinpoint flat red round spots under the skin or bruising of the skin. This is due to inflammation of blood vessels caused by allergy.

- A delayed allergic reaction can occur usually 7 to 12 days after having Pinamox, some signs include: rashes, fever, joint pains and enlargement of the lymph nodes especially under the arms.
- Allergic skin reactions with itching e.g. ‘hives’ or ‘nettle rash’. If you start to itch or get a rash, STOP taking Pinamox hard capsules and tell your doctor immediately.
- Severe diarrhoea possibly with bleeding (pseudomembranous colitis)
- Convulsions
- Notice your skin or the whites of your eyes turning yellow (jaundice), hepatitis (inflammation of the liver)
- Difficulty or discomfort in passing urine or having blood in the urine

The following symptoms are less serious but you may wish to discuss them with your doctor if they become troublesome or last a long time.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following effects:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Nausea (feeling sick)
- Diarrhoea

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Vomiting (being sick)

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- Thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds). You can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist.
- Tooth discolouration. The colour usually returns to normal with brushing.
- Blackening of the tongue
- Excessive body movements (hyperkinesia) or dizziness
- Reduction (reversible) in blood cell counts that may result in anaemia (may be characterised by feeling weak or light-headed); or a longer time taken for blood to clot; or being more susceptible to infections
- Crystalluria, forming of crystals in the urine
- Change in liver enzymes
- Urine becoming darker or faeces becoming paler
- Meningitis (signs may include stiff neck, fever and vomiting)

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via:

HPRA Pharmacovigilance,
 Earlsfort Terrace,
 IRL- Dublin 2,
 Tel: + 353 1 6764971;
 Fax: + 353 1 6762517;
 Website: www.hpra.ie,
 E-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie.

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE PINAMOX HARD CAPSULES

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

Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the original package to protect from light and moisture.

Keep the container tightly closed.

KEEP THIS MEDICINE OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

If your doctor tells you to stop your treatment, return any left over to the pharmacist. Only keep it if your doctor tells you to. 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 to protect the environment.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What your medicine contains

Each hard capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to either 250mg or 500mg of anhydrous amoxicillin. The capsules also contain the following ingredients: magnesium stearate, maize starch, gelatin, erythrosine (E127), quinoline yellow (E104), titanium dioxide (E171) and red iron oxide (E172).

What your medicine looks like and contents of the pack

Pinamox 250mg hard capsules have a scarlet cap and ivory body and are marked with a 'P' logo and 'Pinamox 250'.

Pinamox 500mg hard capsules have a scarlet cap and ivory body and are marked with a 'P' logo and 'Pinamox 500'.

The 250mg strength are available in packs of 30, 100, 500, and 1000 capsules. The 500mg strength are available in pack sizes of 30, 100 and 500 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

The product is made by:

Your medicine is manufactured by Athlone Laboratories Limited, Ballymurray, Co. Roscommon, Ireland.

The marketing authorisations are also held by Athlone Laboratories Limited.

The product is distributed by:

Pinewood Laboratories Ltd., Ballymacarbry, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

PA Number: PA 298/10/3 - Pinamox 250mg hard capsules

PA Number: PA 298/10/4 - Pinamox 500mg hard capsules

Date of last revision January 2016