

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET (PIL)

CO-AMOXICLAV 500MG/100MG AND 1000MG/200MG CO-MOXIN 600 MG /1.2 GM POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION OR INFUSION

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

The name of your medicine is Co-amoxiclav 500mg/100mg (CO-MOXIN 600 MG) or 1000mg/200mg (CO-MOXIN 1.2 GM) Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion. In the rest of this leaflet it is called Co-amoxiclav Injection.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Co-amoxiclav Injection is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Co-amoxiclav Injection
3. How to use Co-amoxiclav Injection
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Co-amoxiclav Injection
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Co-Amoxiclav injection is and what it is used for

Co-Amoxiclav 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.

Co-Amoxiclav is used in adults and children to treat the following infections:

- severe ear, nose and throat infections
- respiratory tract infections
- urinary tract infections
- skin and soft tissue infections including dental infections
- bone and joint infections
- intra-abdominal infections
- genital organ infections in women.

Co-amoxiclav is used in adults and children to prevent infections associated with major surgical procedures.

2. What you need to know before you are given Co-Amoxiclav injection

You should not have Co-amoxiclav:

- if you are allergic to Amoxicillin, Clavulanic acid, Penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine
- 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 neck
- if you have ever had liver problems or jaundice (yellowing of the skin) when taking an antibiotic.

You should not be given Co-amoxiclav if any of the above apply to you.

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before you are given Co-amoxiclav.

Warnings and Precautions

Talk to your doctor, Pharmacist or nurse before having this medicine if you:

- have glandular fever
- 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, pharmacist or nurse before taking Co-amoxiclav.

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 Co-amoxiclav or a different medicine.

Conditions you need to look out for

Co-Amoxiclav 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 Co-amoxiclav, to reduce the risk of any problems.

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 Co-amoxiclav. This is because Co-amoxiclav can affect the results of these types of tests.

Other medicines and Co-amoxiclav

Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are using, have recently used or might use any other medicines. This includes medicines that can be bought without a prescription and herbal medicines. If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Co-amoxiclav, 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 Co-amoxiclav.

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

Co-amoxiclav can affect how methotrexate (a medicine used to treat cancer or rheumatic diseases) works.

Co-amoxiclav can affect how mycophenolate mofetil (a medicine used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs) works.

If you are a transplant patient taking mycophenolate mofetil talk to your doctor.

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, pharmacist or nurse for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Co-amoxiclav can have side effects and the symptoms may make you unfit to drive. Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

Important information about some of the ingredients of Co-amoxiclav

- Co-amoxiclav 500 mg/100 mg contains approximately 31.5 mg (1.4 mmol) of sodium and Co-amoxiclav 1000 mg/200 mg contains approximately 62.9 mg (2.7 mmol) of sodium. This should be considered if you are on a controlled sodium diet.
- Co-amoxiclav 500 mg/100 mg contains approximately 19.6 mg (0.5 mmol) of potassium and Co-amoxiclav 1000 mg/200 mg contains approximately 39.3 mg (1.0 mmol) of potassium. This should be considered by patients with kidney problems or patients on a controlled potassium diet.

3. How Co-amoxiclav injection is given

You will never give yourself this medicine. A qualified person, like a doctor or a nurse, will give you this medicine.

The recommended doses are:

500 mg/100 mg, 1000 mg/200 mg powder for injection or infusion

Adults, and children weighing 40 kg and over

Standard dose	1000 mg/200 mg every 8 hours.
To stop infections during and after surgery	1000 mg/200 mg before the surgery when you are given your anaesthetic. The dose can differ depending on the type of operation you are having. Your doctor may repeat the dose if your surgery takes longer than 1 hour.

Children weighing less than 40 kg

All doses are worked out depending on the child's bodyweight in kilograms

Children aged 3 months and over:	25 mg/5 mg for each kilogram of bodyweight every 8 hours.
Children aged less than 3 months or weighing less than 4 kg	25 mg/5 mg for each kilogram of body weight every 12 hours.

Patients with kidney and liver problems

If you have kidney problems you may be given a different dose. A different strength or a different medicine may be chosen by your doctor.

If you have liver problems your doctor will keep a close check on you and you may have more regular liver function tests.

How Co-amoxiclav will be given to you

- Co-amoxiclav will be given as an injection into a vein or by intravenous infusion.
- Make sure you drink plenty of fluids while having Co-amoxiclav.

- You will not normally be given Co-amoxiclav for longer than 2 weeks without the doctor reviewing your treatment.

If more Co-amoxiclav is given to you than recommended

It is unlikely you will be given too much, but if you think you have been given too much Co-amoxiclav, tell your Doctor, Pharmacist or Nurse immediately. Signs may be an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or convulsions.

If you have any further questions about how this product is given, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The side effects below may happen with this medicine.

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 mouth (angioedema), causing difficulty in breathing collapse.

Contact a doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms. **Stop taking Co-Amoxiclav.**

Inflammation of large intestine

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

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

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

- Thrush (candida - a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds)
- Diarrhoea

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

- skin rash, itching
- raised itchy rash (hives)

- feeling sick (nausea), especially when taking high doses
- vomiting
- 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)
if you notice any of these symptoms contact a doctor urgently.
- swelling and redness along a vein which is extremely tender when touched.

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 cannot be estimated from the available data.

- Allergic reactions (see above)
- Inflammation of the large intestine
- Inflammation of the membranes 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 (Exanthemous Pustulosis)
- flu-like symptoms with a rash, fever, swollen glands, and abnormal blood test results

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 blood takes longer to clot convulsions (in people taking high doses of Co-amoxiclav or who have kidney problems).
- inflammation of tubes in the kidney
- blood takes longer to clot
- convulsions (in people taking high doses of Co-amoxiclav or who have kidney problems).
- kidney problems).

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 Anaemia)
- crystals in urine.

5. How to store Co-amoxiclav

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 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 Co-amoxiclav contains

The active substances are Amoxicillin (a penicillin) and Clavulanic acid. There are no other ingredients

What Co-amoxiclav looks like and contents of the pack

Co-amoxiclav injection is available in two strengths, 500/100mg and 1000/200mg, and is available in packs of 10 ml & 20 ml glass vials respectively.

Co-amoxiclav 500/100mg vials each contain 500mg of Amoxicillin (as sodium salt) with 100mg of Clavulanic acid (as Potassium salt).

Co-amoxiclav 1000/200mg vials each contain 1000mg of Amoxicillin (as sodium salt) with 200mg of Clavulanic acid (as Potassium salt).

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Swiss Parenterals Limited

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India

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