

CONSUMER MEDICINE INFORMATION

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about CIPROL.

It does not contain all of the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have benefits and risks. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking CIPROL against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with your medicine. You may need to read it again.

What CIPROL is used for

CIPROL is used to treat infections of the lungs, skin, bones and joints, kidney and bladder, prostate and bowel.

CIPROL is an antibiotic that belongs to a group of medicines called quinolones. These medicines work by killing the bacteria that causes your infection.

Your doctor may have prescribed CIPROL for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why CIPROL has been prescribed for you.

CIPROL is available only with a doctor's prescription.

Before you take CIPROL

When you must not take it

Do not take CIPROL if you are allergic to medicines containing:

- ciprofloxacin
- other quinolone antibiotic including nalidixic acid
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include skin rash, itching or difficulty in breathing.

Do not take CIPROL if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

CIPROL may harm your developing baby if you take it during pregnancy.

Do not take CIPROL if you are breastfeeding.

CIPROL passes into breast milk and may harm your baby.

Do not take CIPROL if the expiry date (Exp.) printed on the pack has passed.

Do not take CIPROL if the packaging shows signs of tampering or the tablets do not look quite right.

Do not give CIPROL to pre-pubertal children unless specifically instructed by your doctor.

Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if you are allergic to any other medicines including aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, foods, dyes or preservatives.

Tell your doctor if you plan to become pregnant or breastfeed.

Tell your doctor if you are elderly or have previously taken corticosteroids.

You may be at an increased risk of swelling of the tendons. Symptoms include pain, tenderness and some restricted movement.

Tell your doctor if you have, or have had, any medical conditions, especially the following:

- fits or convulsions
- kidney disease
- myasthenia gravis.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you start taking CIPROL.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you buy without a prescription from a pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines may be affected by CIPROL, or may affect how well it works. These include:

- warfarin, a medicine used to prevent blood clots
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDS), used to relieve pain, swelling and other symptoms of inflammation, including arthritis
- probenecid, a medicine used to treat gout
- theophylline, a medicine used to treat asthma
- glibenclamide, a medicine used to treat diabetes
- sucralfate, a medicine used to treat ulcers
- methotrexate, a medicine used to treat arthritis and some types of cancer.

Your doctor can tell you what to do if you are taking any of these medicines.

If you are not sure whether you are taking any of these medicines, check with your doctor or pharmacist.

Some medicines may interfere with the absorption of CIPROL. These include:

- antacids used for indigestion
- preparations or vitamin supplements containing iron, calcium, zinc and aluminium.

You can still take these medicines while you are taking CIPROL. However, you must take CIPROL at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after taking any of these medicines to make sure there is no problem with absorption.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking CIPROL.

How to take CIPROL

How much to take

Your doctor will tell you how many tablets you need to take each day and when to take them. This depends on the type of infection you have.

The usual dose for adults is one tablet twice daily for 7 to 14 days. However you may need to take CIPROL for longer periods depending on your infection.

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor and pharmacist carefully.

How to take CIPROL

Swallow the tablets with a glass of water or other fluid.

Do not take CIPROL with milk, yoghurt, or other products high in calcium, otherwise CIPROL will not be absorbed completely from the stomach. However, if the milk, yoghurt or other high calcium products are ingredients of a meal, they will not interfere with CIPROL absorption.

If you forget to take CIPROL

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.

Otherwise, take the missed dose as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking your tablets as you would normally.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you missed.

If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

How long to take CIPROL for

Keep taking CIPROL until you finish the pack, or for as long as your doctor recommends.

Do not stop taking CIPROL, even if you feel better after a few days, unless advised by your doctor.

Your infection may not clear completely if you stop taking your medicine too soon.

If you take too much CIPROL (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor, or the Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26), or go to Accident and Emergency at the nearest hospital, if you think you or anyone else may have taken too much CIPROL. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

You may need urgent medical attention.

While you are taking CIPROL

Things you must do

Before starting any new medicine, tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking CIPROL.

Tell all the doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking CIPROL.

If you become pregnant while taking CIPROL, tell your doctor.

If your symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse, tell your doctor.

If you get severe diarrhoea, tell your doctor or pharmacist immediately. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after you have stopped taking CIPROL. Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care. Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without checking with your doctor.

Drink plenty of water while you are taking CIPROL.

This helps to stop crystals forming in the urine

Things you must not do

Do not use CIPROL to treat any other conditions unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not give CIPROL to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Things to be careful of

Protect your skin when you are in the sun, especially between 10 am and 3 pm. If outdoors, wear protective clothing and use a 15+ sunscreen.

CIPROL may cause your skin to be much more sensitive to sunlight than it is normally. This may cause a skin rash, itching, redness or severe sunburn.

If your skin does appear to be burning, stop taking CIPROL and tell your doctor.

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how CIPROL affects you.

CIPROL may cause drowsiness, dizziness or light-headedness in some people. If any of these occur,

do not drive, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous.

Be careful when drinking alcohol while taking CIPROL.

Combining CIPROL and alcohol can make you more drowsy, dizzy or light-headed.

Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any discomfort, pain or inflammation of any tendons (particularly the Achilles tendon, stretching from the heel of your foot to your calf).

CIPROL can cause tendons to be torn, however this side effect is rare.

Be careful if you consume large amounts of caffeine while you are taking CIPROL.

CIPROL may increase side effects of caffeine such as sleeplessness, anxiety, tremor, increased heartbeat and headache. Caffeine is contained in coffee, tea and cola drinks.

Side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking CIPROL.

Like all other medicines, CIPROL may have unwanted side effects in some people. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the side effects.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects.

You may not experience any of them.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- headache
- dizziness or light-headedness
- fever

- upset stomach, feeling sick (nausea), vomiting, stomach pain
- vaginal itching and discharge.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency at the nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- watery and severe diarrhoea, which may also be bloody
- severe stomach cramps
- severe skin rashes
- irregular heart beat
- swelling of the face, lips, mouth or throat which may cause difficulty swallowing or breathing
- fainting
- yellowing of the eyes and skin
- dark coloured urine
- fits or seizures.

These are serious side effects. If you have them, you may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Rarely, the Achilles tendon (extending from the calf to the heel of the foot) or other tendons have been torn after CIPROL therapy. Call your doctor if you feel any discomfort, pain or inflammation of this or any other tendon.

Rarely, there can be a worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis. This is a condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily, causing drooping eyelids, double vision, difficulty in speaking and swallowing and sometimes muscle weakness in the arms or legs.

Photosensitivity (getting sunburnt very easily) can occasionally occur with ciprofloxacin. However, it is temporary and staying out of direct sunlight while on CIPROL tablets will prevent it from happening.

After you have finished taking CIPROL

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following, even if they occur several weeks after stopping treatment with CIPROL:

- watery and severe diarrhoea, which may also be bloody
- severe stomach cramps.

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some patients. Tell your doctor if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell.

After using CIPROL

Storage

Keep CIPROL where children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.

If you take the tablets out of the pack they may not keep well.

Keep your tablets in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Do not store CIPROL or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink.

Do not leave CIPROL in the car or on window sills.

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking CIPROL, or your tablets have passed their expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any that are left over.

Product description

What it looks like

CIPROL comes in 3 strengths of tablets:

- CIPROL 250 - round white tablet marked CR|250 and ∩
- CIPROL 500 - oblong white tablet marked CR|500 and ∩
- CIPROL 750 - oblong white tablet marked CR750 and ∩.

Each pack contains 14 tablets.

Ingredients

The active ingredient in CIPROL is ciprofloxacin (as ciprofloxacin hydrochloride):

- each CIPROL 250 tablet contains 250 mg of ciprofloxacin
- each CIPROL 500 tablet contains 500 mg of ciprofloxacin
- each CIPROL 750 tablet contains 750 mg of ciprofloxacin.

The tablets also contain:

- maize starch
- microcrystalline cellulose
- crospovidone
- colloidal anhydrous silica
- pregelatinised maize starch
- magnesium stearate
- Opadry II White 85F28751 (contains colour 171).

The tablets are gluten free.

Sponsor

Sigma Pharmaceuticals (Australia)
Pty Ltd
96 Merrindale Drive
Croydon Vic 3136
Tel: 03 - 9839 2800

Australian registration numbers:

CIPROL 250 - Aust R 82479
CIPROL 500 - Aust R 82477
CIPROL 750 – Aust R 82475

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