

CEPROLOX Film Coated Tablets



Composition:

Each CEPROLOX 500 Film Coated Tablet contains:

Ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride) 500 mg.

Each CEPROLOX 750 Film Coated Tablet contains:

Ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride) 750 mg.

Mechanism of Action:

Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. The bactericidal action of ciprofloxacin results from inhibition of the enzymes topoisomerase II (DNA gyrase) and topoisomerase IV (both Type II topoisomerases), which are required for bacterial DNA transcription, repair, and recombination.

Pharmacokinetics:

Ciprofloxacin is rapidly absorbed after oral administration, reaching maximum concentration in the blood after 1-2 hours. The absolute bioavailability is approximately (70-80)%. Its binding to protein is low. Ciprofloxacin reaches high concentrations in a variety of tissues such as lung, sinuses, inflamed lesions, and the urogenital tract where total concentrations exceeding those of plasma concentrations are reached. It is excreted largely unchanged through urine, and to a lesser extent through feces. Its half life is about 4-7 hours.

Indications:

CEPROLOX is used in adult patients (≥ 18 years of age) and pediatric patients as needed, for the following infections, caused by germs sensitive to it:

Infections of the skin and soft tissue	Bone and Joint Infections
Complicated Intra-Abdominal Infections	Diarrhea (due to infection)
Typhoid Fever (Enteric Fever)	Uncomplicated Cervical and Urethral Gonorrhea
Inhalational Anthrax (post-exposure)	Plague in adult and pediatric patients
Chronic Bacterial Prostatitis	Lower Respiratory Tract Infections and Acute Sinusitis
Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Bronchitis	Complicated UTI and Pyelonephritis
Acute Uncomplicated Cystitis	-

Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to quinolones or any of the ingredients in the product.
- Concomitant administration with tizanidine.

Warnings & Precautions:

- Hepatotoxicity: Discontinue immediately if signs and symptoms of hepatitis occur.
- Hypersensitivity and other serious reactions may occur after the first or subsequent doses of CEPROLOX. Discontinue CEPROLOX at the first sign of skin rash, jaundice or any sign of hypersensitivity.
- Patients taking ciprofloxacin should be advised to avoid direct exposure to either extensive sunlight or UV irradiation during treatment.
- Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea: Evaluate if colitis occurs.
- QT Prolongation: Prolongation of the QT interval and isolated cases of (torsade de pointes) have been reported. Avoid use in patients with known prolongation, those with hypokalemia, and with other drugs that prolong the QT interval.
- Ciprofloxacin should generally not be used in patients with a history of tendon disease/disorder related to quinolone treatment.

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category C. The data that are available on administration

of ciprofloxacin to pregnant women indicates no malformative or feto/neonatal toxicity of ciprofloxacin. As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid the use of ciprofloxacin during pregnancy.

Lactation: Ciprofloxacin is excreted in breast milk. Due to the potential risk of articular damage in infants, ciprofloxacin should not be used during breast-feeding.

Drug Interactions:

- Co-administration of probenecid with ciprofloxacin increases ciprofloxacin serum concentrations.
- Concomitant administration of ciprofloxacin and (omeprazole or sevelamer) results in a slight reduction in the bioavailability of ciprofloxacin.
- Tizanidine must not be administered together with ciprofloxacin.
- Ciprofloxacin lead to increased plasma levels of some drugs (Methotrexate, Theophylline, Phenytoin, Duloxetine, Ropinirole, Clozapine, Sildenafil, Zolpidem and Agomelatine). Concomitant use of these drugs with ciprofloxacin is not recommended.
- Simultaneous administration of ciprofloxacin with a vitamin k antagonist may augment its anti-coagulant effects.
- Cyclosporine: Concomitant use with CEPROLOX may increase serum creatinine levels. Therefore its serum levels must be monitored.
- Multivalent cation-containing products including antacids, metal cations or didanosine: Decreased CEPROLOX absorption. Take 2 hours before or 6 hours after CEPROLOX.

Side Effects:

Common: nausea, diarrhea, liver functions disorder, vomiting, and skin rash.

Uncommon: Infectious infections, blood and lymphatic disorders, nervous system disorders (headache, dizziness), renal insufficiency, asthenia and fever, hyperactivity, decreased appetite, dyspepsia.

Driving & Using Machines:

Ciprofloxacin has minor or moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Dosage & Administration:

Tablets are to be swallowed unchewed with fluid. They can be taken independent of mealtimes. If taken on an empty stomach, ciprofloxacin is absorbed more rapidly. Ciprofloxacin tablets should not be taken with dairy products (e.g. milk, yoghurt) or mineral-fortified fruit-juice (e.g; calcium-fortified orange juice).

Adult Dosage:

Infection	Daily dose in mg	Duration of treatment
Infections of the skin and soft tissue	500-750 mg every 12 hours	7 - 14 days
Bone and Joint Infection	500-750 mg every 12 hours	4 - 8 weeks
Complicated Intra-Abdominal Infection	500 mg every 12 hours	7 - 14 days
Diarrhea (due to infection)	500 mg every 12 hours	5 - 7 days
Typhoid Fever	500 mg every 12 hours	10 days
Uncomplicated Urethral and Cervical Gonococcal Infections	250 mg single dose	single dose
Inhalational anthrax (post-exposure)	500 mg every 12 hours	60 days
Plague	500-750 mg every 12 hours	14 days
Chronic Bacterial Prostatitis	500 mg every 12 hours	28 days

Lower respiratory tract infections	500-750 mg every 12 hours	7 - 14 days
Urinary Tract infections	250-500 mg every 12 hours	7 - 14 days
Acute Uncomplicated Cystitis	250 mg every 12 hours	3 days
Acute Sinusitis	500 mg every 12 hours	10 days

Renal impairment:

- Adults with creatinine clearance 30-50 ml/min, The recommended dose is 250-500 mg every 12 h.
- Adults with creatinine clearance 5-29 ml/min, The recommended dose is 250-500 mg every 18 h.
- Patients on hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis, The recommended dose is 250-500 mg every 24 h (after dialysis).

Children Dosage:

Infection	Daily dose in mg	Duration of treatment
Complicated UTI and Pyelonephritis (1 to 17 years of age)	10-20 mg/kg (maximum 750 mg per dose) every 12 hours	10-21 days
Inhalational Anthrax (post-exposure)	15 mg/kg (maximum 500 mg per dose) every 12 hours	60 days
Plague	15 mg/kg (maximum 500 mg per dose) every 8 to 12 hours	10-21 days

The duration of treatment depends on the severity of the illness and on the clinical and bacteriological course. Treatment of infections due to certain bacteria (e.g; Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter or Staphylococci) may require higher ciprofloxacin doses and co-administration with other antibacterial agents.

Overdose:

An overdose of 12 g has been reported to lead to mild symptoms of toxicity. An acute overdose of 16 g has been reported to cause acute renal failure.

Symptoms: Symptoms in overdose consist of dizziness, tremor, hallucinations, abdominal discomfort, renal and hepatic impairment as well as crystalluria and haematuria.

Treatment:

Patients should be referred to hospital urgently for immediate medical attention. Apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal functions, including urinary pH and acidity, if required, to prevent crystalluria. Calcium or magnesium containing antacids may theoretically reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin in overdoses.

Patients should be given fluids in sufficient quantities. In the event of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be implemented. ECG monitoring should be undertaken, because of the possibility of QT interval prolongation.

Storage:

Keep out of reach of children. Store below 25 °C.

Packaging:

Each CEPROLOX (500-750) carton box contains 10 Film Coated Tablets in a blister strip.

