PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS

S4

CIPROBAY® 250 mg, 500 mg, 750 mg Film-coated Tablets
Ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride)
Sugar free

CIPROBAY® SUSPENSION 5 % Granules and Solvent for Oral Suspension
Ciprofloxacin (as ciprofloxacin hydrated)
Contains sugar (sucrose – 1,4 g per 5 mL)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking CIPROBAY.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- CIPROBAY has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet

1. What CIPROBAY is and what it is used for

CIPROBAY is an antibiotic belonging to the fluoroquinolone family. The active substance is ciprofloxacin. Ciprofloxacin works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It only works with specific strains of bacteria.

CIPROBAY is used in adults to treat ~~a~~ severe and/or complicated bacterial infections of the lungs, bladder, gut (diarrhoea), bone, or skin and soft tissues where other antimicrobials used for similar infections were considered not to be an appropriate treatment option, have failed, cannot be used, or are not tolerated. It is also used to prevent you getting an infection caused by a bacterium called *Neisseria meningitidis.*

2. What you need to know before you take CIPROBAY

Do not take CIPROBAY

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to ciprofloxacin or any of the other ingredients of CIPROBAY (listed in section 6).
- If you have previously experienced side effects with the use of quinolone/fluoroquinolone antibiotics relating to your joints, muscles, ligaments, nerves, central nervous system (brain), epilepsy, or mental health (psychiatric disorder).
- if you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby.

- if you are taking medicines which contain tizanidine to treat spasticity (tight or rigid muscles).
- If you were born with or have any condition with abnormal heart rhythm whether related to QT time prolongation or not (seen on ECG, electrical recording of the heart)
- If you are taking other medicines that result in abnormal heart rate and/or rhythm tracing (ECG) e.g. prolongation of the "QT time".
- If you have an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm) or a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aortic wall) or a family history of aortic aneurysm/dissection or have other risk factors or existing predisposing conditions.
- If you have a damaged mitral and/or aortic heart valve which cannot close properly.
- If you have myasthenia gravis (abnormal muscle fatigue leading to weakness and, in serious cases, paralysis).
- **if you or your child are younger than 18 years.**
- If you are on treatment for high blood pressure with medicines called ACE inhibitors/angiotensin-receptor blockers. Ask your doctor if you are unsure.

<u>Warnings and precautions</u>
Tell your doctor if you:

- have ever had kidney problems as your doctor may need to adjust the dose.
- suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions, such as fits.
- have a history of tendon problems during previous treatment with antibiotics such as CIPROBAY (see *Do not take CIPROBAY*).
- have myasthenia gravis (a type of muscle weakness) (see *Do not take CIPROBAY*).
- have heart problems. Caution should be taken when using CIPROBAY, if you are born with or have family history of prolonged QT interval (seen on ECG, electrical recording of the heart), have salt imbalance in the blood (especially low level of potassium or magnesium in the blood), have a very slow heart ~~rhythm~~ rate (called 'bradycardia'), have a weak heart (heart failure), have a history of heart attack (myocardial infarction), you are female or elderly or you are taking other medicines that result in abnormal ECG changes (see *Do not take CIPROBAY* and *Other medicines and CIPROBAY*).
- suffer from depression or other mental health problems.
- have diabetes.
- If you have a damaged mitral and/or aortic heart valve which cannot close properly.
- are currently taking other medicines that can reduce your blood potassium levels.
- have a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan Syndrome, Vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet's disease, high blood pressure or known atherosclerosis (see *Do not take CIPROBAY*).

Tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following occurs while taking CIPROBAY. Your doctor will decide whether treatment with CIPROBAY needs to be stopped.

- Severe, sudden allergic reaction (an anaphylactic reaction/shock, angioedema). Even with the first dose, there is a risk that you may experience a severe allergic reaction with the following symptoms: tightness in the chest, feeling dizzy, sick or faint, or experiencing dizziness when standing up. If this happens, stop taking CIPROBAY and contact your doctor immediately.
- Pain and swelling in the joints and tendons (inflammation of your ligaments) may occur, particularly if you are elderly and are also being treated with corticosteroids. Inflammation and tearing of tendons may occur even within the first 48 hours of treatment or up to several months after stopping CIPROBAY therapy. At the first sign of any pain or inflammation stop taking CIPROBAY and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise, as this might increase the risk of your tendon tearing. The recovery process for your tendons, muscles and joints may take weeks or months and full recovery to what it was before treatment with

CIPROBAY may not occur (see *Do not take CIPROBAY*).

- If you suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions such as cerebral ischaemia or stroke, you may experience side effects associated with the central nervous system. If this happens, stop taking CIPROBAY and contact your doctor immediately (see *Do not take CIPROBAY*).
- You may experience mental health problems (psychiatric reactions) the first time you take CIPROBAY. If you suffer from depression or psychosis, your symptoms may become worse under treatment with CIPROBAY. In rare cases, depression or psychosis can progress to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide. If this happens, stop taking CIPROBAY and contact your doctor immediately.
- You may experience symptoms of nerve damage (neuropathy) such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness in your limbs. If this happens, stop taking CIPROBAY and contact your doctor immediately. The recovery process for your nerve condition may take weeks or months and full recovery to what it was before your treatment with CIPROBAY may not occur (see *Do not take CIPROBAY*).
- CIPROBAY may cause liver damage. If you notice any symptoms such as loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), dark urine, itching, or tenderness of the stomach, stop taking CIPROBAY and contact your doctor immediately.

If you suffer from diarrhoea while taking CIPROBAY, stop taking CIPROBAY and contact your doctor immediately as this may become life-threatening.
Your skin may become more sensitive to sunlight or ultraviolet (UV) light when taking CIPROBAY. Avoid exposure to strong sunlight, or artificial UV light such as sunbeds.
Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking CIPROBAY if you have to provide a blood or urine sample.

CIPROBAY may interfere with the interpretation of diagnostic culture tests for tuberculosis.

Children and adolescents

Do not give CIPROBAY to children and adolescents younger than 18 years due to the increased risk of damage to the cartilage of weight bearing joints.

Other medicines and CIPROBAY
Always tell your healthcare professional if you are taking any other medicine. This includes complementary or traditional medicines.

Do not take CIPROBAY together with medicines which contain tizanidine, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see *Do not take CIPROBAY).*

If you are on treatment with ACE inhibitors/angiotensin-receptor blockers used to control your blood pressure. Ask your doctor if are not sure.

If you are taking any of the following medicines, please consult your healthcare professional:

- medicines that can affect your heart rhythm: medicines that belong to the group of Class IA and III anti-dysrhythmics, tricyclic antidepressants, some antibiotics (that belong to the group of macrolides), some antipsychotics (used for schizophrenia)
- a class of anti-coagulants (to prevent blood clots) which inhibits Vitamin K (e.g. warfarin)
- methotrexate (for certain types of cancer, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis)
- theophylline (for breathing problems)
- clozapine (antipsychotic - used for schizophrenia)
- ropinirole (for Parkinson’s disease)
- metoclopramide (for nausea and vomiting)

- omeprazole (for heartburn, indigestion or ulcers in the stomach or intestines)
- ciclosporin (for skin conditions, rheumatoid arthritis and in organ transplants)
- a class of oral antidiabetic agents (to lower the blood sugar) mainly sulfonylureas, e.g. glibenclamide, glimepiride (both for diabetes)
- duloxetine (for depression, diabetic nerve damage or incontinence)
- lignocaine (for heart conditions or anaesthetic use)
- sildenafil (e.g. for impotence or high blood pressure)
- nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen (for pain, fever or inflammation)
- pentoxifylline (for circulation disorders)
- medicines containing caffeine
- phenytoin (for epilepsy)
- ACE inhibitors/angiotensin blockers to control your blood pressure. Ask your doctor if you are not sure.
- medicines which reduce the uptake of CIPROBAY. If these medicines are essential, take CIPROBAY about two hours before or no sooner than four hours after them. They include:
  - sucralfate (used to treat heartburn, indigestion or ulcers in the stomach or intestines)
  - antacids (used to treat indigestion)
  - highly buffered medicines such as didanosine (used to treat HIV)
  - a polymeric phosphate binder such as sevelamer, lanthanum carbonate (to lower the level of phosphates in patients with kidney problems)
  - medicines or dietary supplements containing calcium, magnesium, aluminium or iron

CIPROBAY with food and drink
CIPROBAY can be taken independently of meal times. Do not eat or drink any dairy products (such as milk, yoghurt or cheese) or drinks with added calcium when you take the tablets, as they may affect the absorption of the active substance and CIPROBAY may not work properly.

Pregnancy and Breastfeeding
You should not use CIPROBAY during pregnancy or when breastfeeding your baby. It can harm your baby. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or if you are planning to get pregnant before taking CIPROBAY.

If you are taking CIPROBAY you should not breastfeed your baby. Ciprofloxacin is excreted in your breast milk and may harm your baby.

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby while take this medicine please consult your doctor, pharmacist, or other health care professional for advice.

Driving and using machinery
CIPROBAY may affect your ability to drive and operate machinery. Therefore, make sure you know how you react to CIPROBAY before driving a vehicle or operating machinery. If in doubt, talk to your doctor.

CIPROBAY oral suspension contains sucrose
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before you take CIPROBAY oral suspension.
The sucrose in CIPROBAY oral suspension may interfere with your blood sugar control If you have diabetes mellitus.

3. How to take CIPROBAY

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.
Always take CIPROBAY exactly as your doctor has instructed you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure. Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much CIPROBAY you will be given as well as how often and for how long. This will depend on the type and severity of infection you have.

The dosage range is 250 - 750 mg twice daily.
The usual duration of treatment is less than 10 days.
For severe and complicated infections more prolonged therapy may be required.
For the prophylaxis of invasive infections of *Neisseria meningitides*, take one single dose of 500 mg.

Do not change the dose prescribed by your doctor.

Tell your doctor if you suffer from kidney problems because your dose may need to be adjusted.

CIPROBAY film-coated tablets
CIPROBAY film-coated tablets should be swallowed whole with plenty of liquid. Do not chew the tablets because they do not taste nice.

CIPROBAY oral suspension
Always use the graduated measuring spoon to obtain the exact dose:
½ measuring spoonful (approx. 2,5 mL) contains approx. 125 mg ciprofloxacin.
1 measuring spoonful (approx. 5,0 mL) contains approx. 250 mg ciprofloxacin.
Swallow the prescribed amount of suspension as quickly as possible. Do not chew the microcapsules present in the suspension, simply swallow them. A drink of water may be taken afterwards.
Replace the cap on the bottle after use. It may be stored at room temperature up to 25 °C. Do not store in the refrigerator. The ready-to-use suspension is stable for 14 days. After treatment has been completed, the container should not be re-used.

Shake well each time before use for approx. 15 seconds.

The graduated measuring spoon with the markings 1/2 is equivalent to 2,6 mL and contains 2,5 mL of final mixed suspension and 1/1 is equivalent to 5,2 mL and contains 5,0 mL of final mixed suspension. The graduated measuring spoon must be used for measuring the required prescribed amount of CIPROBAY suspension.

CIPROBAY film-coated tablets and oral suspension can be taken independent of mealtimes.
If CIPROBAY is taken on an empty stomach, the active substance is absorbed more rapidly.
Do not take CIPROBAY with dairy products such as milk, yoghurt or mineral fortified drinks.
Drink lots of water and avoid urine alkalinisers.

Elderly

Elderly patients should receive a dose as low as possible depending on the severity of their illness and how well their kidneys are working.

If you take more CIPROBAY than you should
If you take more than the prescribed dose of CIPROBAY, get medical help immediately as this can cause kidney damage. If possible, take your tablets or the box with you to show the doctor.
In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, seek help at the nearest hospital or poison control centre.

If you forget to take CIPROBAY
Take the normal dose as soon as possible and then continue as prescribed. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the missed dose and continue as usual.
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Be sure to complete your course of treatment.

If you stop taking CIPROBAY
It is important that you finish the course of treatment even if you feel better before that. If you stop taking CIPROBAY too soon, your infection may not be completely cured, and the symptoms of the infection may return or get worse. You might also develop resistance to the antibiotic.
You should always consult your doctor before deciding to interrupt the course of treatment or stop taking CIPROBAY altogether.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

CIPROBAY can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for CIPROBAY are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking CIPROBAY, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other health care professional for advice.

If any of these side effects continue, are severe or bother you, tell your doctor or pharmacist.
Stop using CIPROBAY and call your doctor at once if you have a serious side effect such as:

- angioedema (rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes of the face, lips, tongue, or throat with difficulty to breathe)
- anaphylactic reaction/shock which is a severe sudden allergic reaction and is rapid in onset. Symptoms of anaphylactic reaction include dizziness (feeling dizzy, sick or faint or experiencing dizziness when standing up), tightness in the chest, loss of consciousness, difficulty in breathing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, throat and airways (breathing tubes), blueness of the skin, low blood pressure, heart failure, and can result in death.
- sudden severe pain in your chest, abdomen (tummy), or back;
- severe dizziness, fainting, fast or pounding heartbeats;
- sudden pain, snapping or popping sound, bruising, swelling, tenderness, stiffness, or loss of movement in any of your muscles, ligaments, tendons, or joints;
- diarrhoea that is watery or bloody;
- confusion, hallucinations, depression, unusual thoughts or behaviour;
- seizure (convulsions);
- pale or yellowed skin, dark coloured urine, fever, weakness;
- urinating less than usual or not at all;
- easy bruising or bleeding;
- numbness, tingling, burning sensation, weakness or unusual pain anywhere in your body;
- the first sign of any skin rash, no matter how mild; or
- severe skin reaction - fever, sore throat, swelling in your face or tongue, burning in your eyes, skin pain, followed by a red or purple skin rash that spreads (especially in the face or upper body) and causes blistering and peeling.

Frequent side effects include:

- Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach and abdominal pains, indigestion/heartburn, flatulence (gas)
- Yeast/mould (mycotic) superinfections
- High concentration of eosinophils (type of white blood cells)

- Loss of appetite (anorexia)
- Hyperactivity/agitation
- Headache, dizziness, sleep problems (insomnia or nightmares), taste disorders
- Increase in transaminases or increased bilirubin (increased amounts of certain substances in the blood)
- Rash, itching (pruritus), or hives (urticaria)
- Joint pain
- Poor kidney function
- Unspecific pain, feeling unwell, or fever
- Increase in blood alkaline phosphatase (a certain substance in the blood)

Less frequent side effects include:

- Antibiotic-related colitis (inflammation of the bowel linked to antibiotic use)
- Leukopenia, anaemia, neutropenia, leucocytosis (changes in blood count), thrombocytopenia or thrombocytaemia (increased or decreased amounts of blood platelets), haemolytic anaemia (a special type of anaemia due to red blood cell destruction), agranulocytosis (a drop in a type of white blood cells), or pancytopenia (a dangerous drop in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets) which may be life-threatening; or bone marrow depression, which may also be life-threatening
- Allergic reaction, allergic oedema (Swelling) or angioedema (rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes), anaphylactic reaction (allergic reaction), anaphylactic shock (severe allergic reaction which may be life-threatening); serum sickness-like reaction (an allergic reaction)
- Blood glucose disorders, low blood glucose (hypoglycaemia), high blood glucose (hyperglycaemia) or other changes in blood glucose
- Confusion and disorientation, anxiety reactions, abnormal (strange) dreams, depression which may lead to self-harm, such as thoughts of suicide and attempted or completed suicide, or hallucinations, psychotic reactions (mental disturbances) that may lead to self-harm such as suicidal ideations/thoughts and attempted or completed suicide
- Paraesthesia ('pins and needles'), dysesthesia (disturbed sensation) or hypoesthesia (reduced sensation), tremors, seizures including status epilepticus (prolonged or repeated fits or seizures without any recovery between attacks), vertigo, migraine, disturbed coordination, smell disorders, hyperesthesia (increased sensitivity to stimuli), or intracranial hypertension including pseudotumour cerebri (pressure on the brain)
- Visual disturbances (eyesight problems), visual colour distortions
- Tinnitus (ringing in the ears), loss of hearing, impaired hearing
- Tachycardia (rapid heartbeat)
- Vasodilatation (expansion of blood vessels), hypotension (low blood pressure), or syncope (fainting), inflammation of the walls of the blood vessels (vasculitis)
- Dyspnoea (shortness of breath) including asthmatic condition
- Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)
- Hepatic impairment (liver disorders), jaundice, or non-infective hepatitis, liver necrosis very rarely progressing to life-threatening hepatic failure
- Photosensitivity reactions (sensitivity to light), or blistering (blistering of the skin), petechiae (small, pin-point bleeding under the skin), erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum (various skin eruptions, blisters, peeling or rashes); Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis which may be life-threatening (severe allergic skin reactions)
- Myalgia (muscle pain), arthritis (inflammation of the joints), or increased muscle tone and cramping, muscular weakness, tendinitis, tendon rupture predominantly Achilles tendon (especially of the large tendon at the back of the ankle), or exacerbation of symptoms of myasthenia gravis (worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis, a muscle weakness)

- Renal failure (kidney failure), haematuria (blood in the urine), crystalluria (crystals in the urine) or tubulointerstitial nephritis (a type of urinary tract inflammation)
- Sweating (hyperhidrosis) (excessive sweating), gait disturbance (unsteady walk)
- Abnormal prothrombin (a clotting factor) level or increased amylase (increased levels of the enzyme amylase)

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.
If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the "6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form", found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of CIPROBAY.

5. How to store CIPROBAY

Keep out of reach and sight of children.
Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label. Return unused or expired medicines to your pharmacist for safe disposal.

CIPROBAY film-coated tablets
Store the medication at or below 25 °C. Do not refrigerate or freeze.
Store all medicines out of the reach of children. Do not store in bathrooms.
Do not remove from the original packaging until administered.

CIPROBAY oral suspension
Granules
Do not store above 25 °C.
Solvent
Do not store above 25 °C. Protect from freezing. Store the suspension in an upright position.
When reconstituted as directed utilizing the individual components, the final mixed ready-to-use suspension is stable at room temperature (up to 25 °C) for 14 days. After this time the final mixed suspension should not be taken.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What CIPROBAY contains

CIPROBAY film-coated tablets
The active substance is ciprofloxacin as hydrochloride.
CIPROBAY film-coated tablets come in three strengths, 250 mg, 500 mg, and 750 mg.
250 mg
Each 250 mg film-coated tablet contains 250 mg ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride).
500 mg
Each 500 mg film-coated tablet contains 500 mg ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride).
750 mg
Each 750 mg film-coated tablet contains 750 mg ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride).

The other ingredients are crospovidone, hypromellose, magnesium stearate, maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose, macrogol 4000, silica colloidal anhydrous, titanium dioxide (E171).

CIPROBAY oral suspension
The active substance is ciprofloxacin as ciprofloxacin hydrated.
CIPROBAY SUSPENSION 5 % when reconstituted as directed with the suspension diluent, contains 250 mg ciprofloxacin in each 5 mL.

The other ingredients are hypromellose 3cP, lecithin, magnesium stearate, medium chain triglycerides, polyacrylate dispersion, polysorbate 20, povidone, purified water, strawberry flavour, sucrose.

What CIPROBAY looks like and content of the pack

CIPROBAY film-coated tablets
250 mg
Round, scored, convex, slightly yellowish, film-coated tablet with CIP 250 marked on the upper side and the Bayer cross on the lower side.
500 mg
Oblong, scored, convex, slightly yellowish, film-coated tablet with CIP 500 marked on the upper side and "BAYER" on the lower side.
750 mg
Oblong, scored, convex, slightly yellowish, film-coated tablet with CIP 750 marked on the upper side and "BAYER" on the lower side.

Blister packs of 10 film-coated tablets. 250 mg film-coated tablets also available in packs of 6.

CIPROBAY oral suspension
Microcapsules
White to slightly yellowish granules for reconstitution.
Diluent
White to slightly yellowish, suspension with strawberry odour.
Reconstituted suspension
When reconstituted as directed, the final mixed suspension is white to slightly yellowish with a strawberry odour, occasionally may contain yellow-orange droplets and globular particles.

Each trade package carton comprises:
1 brown glass bottle containing microcapsules for reconstitution.
1 white plastic bottle with suspension diluent to prepare the final mixed suspension.
1 graduated measuring spoon.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

Bayer (Pty) Ltd
Reg. No.: 1968/011192/07
27 Wrench Road
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1609

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Registration numbers

CIPROBAY 250:	U/20.1.1/126
CIPROBAY 500:	U/20.1.1/127
CIPROBAY 750:	U/20.1.1/128
CIPROBAY SUSPENSION 5 %:	31/20.1.1/0111
DILUENT FOR CIPROBAY SUSPENSION 5 %:	31/34/0113