160225154011

Moxacil

Amoxicillin 125 mg / 5 ml , 250 mg / 5 ml

Powder for oral suspension

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
Moxacil 125 mg
Each 5 ml after reconstitution contains:
Amoxicillin trihydrate 147.5 mg equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin.
Moxacil 250 mg
Each 5 ml after reconstitution contains:
Amoxicillin trihydrate 297 mg equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin
For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.
2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION
Moxacil 125 mg
Powder for oral suspension
Before reconstitution: Dark off-white to pale yellow free flowing powder with characteristic odour.
After reconstitution: Yellow color suspension.
Moxacil 250 mg
Powder for oral suspension
Before reconstitution: Dark off-white to pale yellow free flowing powder with characteristic odour.
After reconstitution: Yellow color suspension.
4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS
4.1 Therapeutic indications
Moxacil is indicated for the treatment of the following infections in adults and children (see sections 4.2, 4.4 and 5.1).
• Acute bacterial sinusitis
• Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis
• Acute otitis media
• Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis
• Community acquired pneumonia
• Acute Cystitis
• Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy
• Acute pyelonephritis
• Dental abscess with spreading cellulitis
• Prosthetic joint infections
• Helicobacter pylori eradication
• Lyme disease
Moxacil is also indicated for the prophylaxis of endocarditis.
Consideration should be given to official guidelines on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.
4.2 Posology and method of administration
Posology
The dose of Moxacil that is selected to treat an individual infection should take into account
• The likely pathogens and their likely susceptibility to antibacterial agents (see section 4.4)
• The severity and the site of the infection
• The age, weight and renal function of the patient, as shown below
The duration of therapy should be determined by the type of infection and the response of the patient, and should generally be as short as possible. Some infections require longer periods of treatment (see section 4.4 regarding prolonged therapy).
Oral and chewable tablets

Indication*	Dose*
Acute bacterial sinusitis Acute pyelonephritis Dental abscess with spreading cellulitis Acute cystitis	250 mg to 500 mg every 8 hours or 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours For severe infections 750 mg to 1 g every 8 hours Acute cystitis may be treated with 3 g twice daily for one day
Acute otitis media	500 mg every 8 hours, 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours
Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis	For severe infections 750 mg to 1 g every 8 hours for 10 days
Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis	
Community acquired pneumonia	500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	500 mg to 2 g every 8 hours
Prosthetic joint infections	500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours
Prophylaxis of endocarditis	2 g oral, single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure
Helicobacter pylori eradication	750 mg to 1 g twice daily in combination with a proton pump inhibitor (e.g. omeprazole, lansoprazole) and another antibiotic (e.g. clarithromycin, metronidazole) for 7 days
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Early stage: 500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours up to a maximum of 4 g/day in divided doses for 14 days (10 to 21 days) Late stage (systemic involvement): 500 mg to 2 g every 8 hours up to a maximum of 6 g/day in divided doses for 10 to 30 days

*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication.

Children <40 kg
Moxacil is recommended for children under six months of age.
Children weighing 40 kg or more should be prescribed the adult dosage.
Children >20 kg
Moxacil is recommended for children under six months of age.
Recommended doses:

Indication*	
Acute bacterial sinusitis Acute otitis media Community acquired pneumonia Acute cystitis Acute pyelonephritis Dental abscess with spreading cellulitis	20 to 90 mg/kg/day in divided doses*
Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis	40 to 90 mg/kg/day in divided doses*
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	100 mg/kg/day in three divided doses
Prophylaxis of endocarditis	50 mg/kg orally, single dose 30 minutes before procedure
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Early stage: 25 to 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 to 21 days Late stage (systemic involvement): 100 mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 to 30 days

*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication.
Twice daily dosing regimens should only be considered when the dose is in the upper range.

Elderly
No dose adjustment is considered necessary.
Renal impairment

GFR (ml/min)	Adults and children ≥ 40 kg*	Children < 40 kg*
greater than 30	no adjustment necessary	no adjustment necessary
10 to 30	maximum 500 mg twice daily	15 mg/kg given twice daily (maximum 500 mg twice daily)
less than 10	maximum 500 mg/day	15 mg/kg given as a single daily dose (maximum 500 mg)

*In the majority of cases, parenteral therapy is preferred

In patients receiving haemodialysis
Amoxicillin may be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.

Haemodialysis	
Adults and children over 40 kg	500 mg every 24 h.Prior to hemodialysis one additional dose of 500 mg should be administered, in order to restore circulating drug levels, another dose of 500 mg should be administered after haemodialysis
Children under 40 kg	15 mg/kg/day given as a single daily dose (maximum 500 mg).Prior to haemodialysis one additional dose of 15 mg/kg should be administered,in order to restore circulating drug levels, another dose of 15 mg/kg should be administered after haemodialysis.

In patients receiving peritoneal dialysis
Amoxicillin maximum 500 mg/day.
Hepatic impairment
Dose with caution and monitor hepatic function at regular intervals (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).
Method of administration
Moxacil is for oral use.
Absorption of Moxacil is unimpaired by food.
Therapy can be started parenterally according to the dosing recommendations of the intravenous formulation and continued with an oral preparation.
For instructions on reconstitution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.
4.3 Contraindications
Hypersensitivity to the active substances, to any of the penicillins or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
History of a severe immediate hypersensitivity reaction (e.g. anaphylaxis) to another beta-lactam agent (e.g. a cephalosporin, carbapenem or monobactam).
4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use
Hypersensitivity reactions
Before initiating therapy with amoxicillin, careful enquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins or other beta-lactam agents (see sections 4.3 and 4.8).
Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylactoid and severe cutaneous adverse reactions) have been reported in patients on penicillin therapy. These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity and in atopic individuals. If an allergic reaction occurs, amoxicillin therapy must be discontinued and appropriate alternative therapy instituted.
Clostridium difficile
Clostridium may occur in patients with impaired renal function or in those receiving high doses or in patients with predisposing factors (e.g. history of seizures, treated epilepsy or meningeal disorders (see section 4.8).
Abnormal laboratory investigations
Moxacil is not suitable for the treatment of some types of infection unless the pathogen is already documented and known to be susceptible or there is a very high likelihood that the pathogen is likely to be susceptible to the bactericidal action of amoxicillin (see section 5.1). This applies to infections when considering the treatment of patients with urinary tract infections and severe infections of the ear, nose and throat.
Crystalluria
In patients with reduced urine output, crystalluria has been observed very rarely, predominantly with parenteral therapy. During the administration of high doses of amoxicillin, it is advisable to maintain adequate fluid intake and urinary output in order to reduce the possibility of amoxicillin crystalluria. In patients with bladder catheters, a regular check of patency should be maintained (see section 4.2 and 4.8).
Renal impairment
In patients with renal impairment, the dose should be adjusted according to the degree of impairment (see section 4.2).
4.8 Special warnings and precautions for use
Hypersensitivity reactions
Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS)).
The occurrence after treatment initiation of a feverish generalized erythema associated with pustules may be a symptom of acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (see section 4.8). This reaction requires amoxicillin discontinuation and contra-indicates any subsequent administration.
Moxacil should be avoided if infectious mononucleosis is suspected since the occurrence of a morbilliform rash has been associated with this condition following the use of amoxicillin.
Overgrowth of non-susceptible microorganisms
Prolonged use may occasionally result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms.
Antibiotic-associated colitis has been reported with nearly all antibacterial agents and may range in severity from mild to life threatening (see section 4.8). Therefore, it is important to consider this diagnosis in patients who present with diarrhoea during or subsequent to the administration of any antibiotics. Should antibiotic-associated colitis occur, amoxicillin should be immediately be discontinued, a physician consulted and an appropriate therapy initiated. Antiperistaltic medicinal products are contraindicated in this situation.
Clostridioides difficile Associated Diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with nearly all antibacterial agents, including amoxicillin, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents
Periodic assessment of organ system functions, including renal, hepatic and hematopoietic function is advisable during prolonged therapy. Elevated liver enzymes and changes in blood counts have been reported (see section 4.8).
Anticoagulants
Prolongation of prothrombin time has been reported rarely in patients receiving amoxicillin. Appropriate monitoring should be undertaken when anticoagulants are prescribed concomitantly. Adjustments in oral anticoagulant dosage may be necessary in order to maintain the desired level of anticoagulation (see sections 4.2 and 4.5).
Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction
The Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction has been seen following amoxicillin treatment of Lyme disease (see section 4.8). It results directly from the bactericidal activity of amoxicillin on the causative bacteria of Lyme disease, the spirochaete Borrelia burgdorferi. Patients should be reassured that this is a common and usually self-limiting consequence of antibiotic treatment of Lyme disease.
Effects on laboratory tests
Elevated serum and urinary levels of amoxicillin are likely to affect certain laboratory tests. Due to the high urinary concentrations of amoxicillin, false-positive readings are common with chemical methods.
It is recommended that when testing for the presence of glucose in urine during amoxicillin treatment, enzymatic glucose oxidase methods should be used. The presence of amoxicillin may distort assay results for estriol during pregnancy women.
Moxacil 125 mg / 5 ml contains small amounts of ethanol, hereditary problems of fructose intolerance should not take this medicine.
Moxacil 125 mg / 5 ml contain amount of sorbitol which may cause softening of the stool.
This medicinal product contains sodium benzoate which is a mild irritant to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. May increase the risk of jaundice in new born babies.
4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction
Oral contraceptives
Moxacil oral dose of combined is not recommended. Probenecid decreases the renal tubular secretion of amoxicillin. Concomitant use of probenecid may result in increased and prolonged blood levels of amoxicillin.
Allopurinol
Concomitant administration of allopurinol during treatment with amoxicillin can increase the likelihood of allergic skin reactions.
Tetracyclines
Tetracyclines and other bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal effects of amoxicillin.
Oral anticoagulants
Oral anticoagulants and penicillin antibiotics have been widely used in practice without reports of interaction. However, in the literature there are cases of increased international normalized ratio in patients receiving acenocoumarol or warfarin and prescribed a course of amoxicillin. If coagulation is necessary, the prothrombin time or international normalized ratio should be carefully monitored with the addition or withdrawal of amoxicillin. Moreover, adjustments in the dose of oral anticoagulants may be necessary (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).
Methotrexate
Penicillins may reduce the excretion of methotrexate causing a potential increase in toxicity.
4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy
Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity. Limited data on the use of amoxicillin during pregnancy in humans do not indicate an increased risk of congenital malformations. Moxacil may be used in pregnancy when the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks associated with treatment.
Breast-feeding
Amoxicillin is excreted into breast milk in small quantities with the possible risk of sensitization. Consequently, diarrhoea and fungus infection of the mucous membranes are possible in the breast-fed infant, as that breast-feeding might have to be discontinued. Moxacil should only be used during breast-feeding after benefit/risk assessment by the physician in charge.
Fertility
There are no data on the effects of amoxicillin on fertility in humans.
Reproductive studies in animals have shown no effects on fertility.
4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines
No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, undesirable effects may occur (e.g., allergic reactions, dizziness, convulsions), which may influence the ability to drive and use machines (see section 4.8).
4.8 Undesirable effects
The most commonly reported adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are diarrhoea, nausea and skin rash.
The ADRs derived from clinical studies and post-marketing surveillance with amoxicillin, presented by MedDRA System Organ Class are listed below.
The following ADRs have been used in order to classify the occurrence of undesirable effects:
Very common (≥1/10)
Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)
Uncommon (≥1/1000 to <1/100)
Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1000)
Very rare (<1/10,000)
Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Infections and infestations	
Very Rare	Mucocutaneous Candidiasis
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	
Very Rare	Reversible leucopenia (including severe neutropenia or agranulocytosis), reversible thrombocytopenia and haemolytic anemia.Prolongation of bleeding time and prothrombin time (see section 4.4).
Immune system disorders	
Very rare:	Severe allergic reactions, including angioedema, anaphylaxis (see section 4.4), serum sickness and hypersensitivity vasculitis.
Not known	Allergic-type skin reaction (see section 4.4).
Nervous system disorders	
Very rare:	Hyperkinesia, dizziness and convulsions (see section 4.4).
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Common	Diarrhoea, nausea
Uncommon	Vomiting
Very rare	Antibiotic-associated colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis and haemorrhagic colitis see section 4.4). Black hairy tongue (see section 4.4)
Hepatobiliary disorders	
Very rare:	Hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice, moderate rises in AST and/or ALT.
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	
Common	Skin rash
Uncommon	Urticaria and pruritus
Not known	Erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous and exfoliative dermatitis, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (see section 4.4) and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS).
Renal and urinary tract disorders	
Very rare	Interstitial nephritis. Crystalluria (see section 4.4 and 4.9 Overdose).

*The incidence of these AE's was derived from clinical studies including a total of approximately 6,000 adults and paediatric patients taking amoxicillin.
Superficial tooth discoloration has been reported in children. Good oral hygiene may help to prevent tooth discolouration as it can usually be removed by brushing.
Clostridioides difficile-Associated Diarrhea (CDAD)
Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via:
1. The Egyptian Pharmacovigilance Center (EPVC): pv@nmp.edu.eg
2. MUP Pharmacovigilance department: pv@mupeg.com
4.9 Overdose
Symptoms and signs of overdosing
Gastrointestinal symptoms (such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea) and disturbance of the fluid and electrolyte balances may be evident. Amoxicillin crystalluria, in some cases leading to renal failure, has been observed (Consideration should be given to the possibility of crystalluria in patients with impaired renal function or in those receiving high doses (see sections 4.4 and 4.2)).
Treatment of intoxication
Gastrointestinal symptoms may be treated symptomatically, with attention to the water/electrolyte balance.
Amoxicillin can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.
5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties
Pharmacotherapeutic Group: Penicillins with extended spectrum.
Mechanism of action
Amoxicillin is a aminopenicillin penicillin (beta-lactam antibiotic) that inhibits one or more enzymes (often referred to as penicillin-binding proteins, PBPs) in the biosynthetic pathway of peptidoglycan, which is a structural component of the bacterial cell wall. Inhibition of peptidoglycan synthesis leads to weakening of the cell wall, which usually followed by cell lysis and death.
Amoxicillin is susceptible to degradation by beta-lactamases produced by resistant bacteria and therefore the spectrum of activity of amoxicillin alone does not include organisms which produce these enzymes.
Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic relationship
The time above the minimum inhibitory concentration (T>MIC) is considered to be the major determinant of efficacy for amoxicillin.
Mechanisms of resistance
The principal factors likely to result in resistance to amoxicillin are:
• Inactivation by bacterial beta-lactamases.
• Alteration of PBPs, which reduce the affinity of the antibacterial agent for the target.
Impermeability of bacteria or efflux pump mechanisms may contribute to bacterial resistance, particularly in Gram-negative bacteria.
Breakpoints
EUCAST breakpoints for amoxicillin are those of the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) version 5.0.

Organism	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	Susceptible ≤	Resistant >
Enterobacterales	8[1]	8
Staphylococcus spp.	Note[2]	Note[2]
Enterococcus spp.	4	8
Streptococcus groups A, B, C and G	Note[3]	Note[3]
Streptococcus pneumoniae	Note[4]	Note[4]
Viridan's group streptococci	0,5	2
Haemophilus influenzae	2[1]	2[1]
Moraxella catarrhalis	Note[1]	Note[1]
Neisseria meningitidis	0,125	1
Gram positive anaerobes except *Clostridium difficile**	4	8
Gram negative anaerobes*	0,5	2
Helicobacter pylori	0,125[5]	0,125[5]
Pasteurella multocida	1	1
Non-species related breakpoints**		

Wild type Enterobacterales are categorised as susceptible to aminopenicillins. Some countries prefer to categorise wild type isolates of *E. coli* and *P. mirabilis* as intermediate. When this is the case, use the MIC breakpoint S ≤ 0.5 mg/L.
[1]Ampicillin is a surrogate for amoxicillin for penicillinase producers, which are resistant to amoxicillin. Amoxicillin resistant isolates are, with few exceptions, resistant to all beta-lactam agents.
[2]Susceptibility to amoxicillin can be inferred from ampicillin.
[3]The susceptibility of streptococcus groups A, B, C and G to penicillins is inferred from the benzyl penicillin susceptibility.
[4]Breakpoints relate only to non-meningitis isolates. For isolates categorised as intermediate to ampicillin avoid oral treatment with amoxicillin.
[5]Breakpoints using interpretive criteria for MIC.
*Anaerobes.
**Breakpoints are based on intravenous administration. Beta-lactamase positive isolates should be reported resistant.
[6]Beta-lactamase producers should be reported resistant.
[7]Susceptibility to amoxicillin can be inferred from benzyl penicillin.
[8]Susceptibility to amoxicillin can be inferred from penicillin G (CSOPFs), which distinguish wild-type isolates from those with reduced susceptibility.
[9]The non-species related breakpoints are based on doses of at least 2 g x 3 or 4 doses daily (1,2 g x 3 dose) g.

The prevalence of resistance may vary geographically and with time for selected species and local information on resistance is desirable, particularly when treating severe infections. As necessary, expert advice should be sought when the local prevalence of resistance is such that the utility of the agent in at least some types of infections is questionable.

In vitro susceptibility of microorganisms to Amoxicillin
Commonly susceptible species
Gram-positive aerobes: Bacillus anthracis Beta-hemolytic streptococci (Groups A, B, C and G) Listeria monocytogenes
Species for which acquired resistance may be a problem
Gram-positive aerobes: Coagulase-negative staphylococci Staphylococcus aureus* Viridans group streptococci Streptococcus pneumoniae Gram-negative aerobes: Escherichia coli Haemophilus influenzae Helicobacter pylori Proteus mirabilis Salmonella typhi Salmonella paratyphi Pasteurella multocida Gram-positive anaerobes: Clostridium spp. Gram-negative anaerobes: Fusobacterium spp. Other: Borrelia burgdorferi
Naturally resistant organisms†
Gram-negative aerobes: Acinetobacter spp. Enterobacter spp. Klebsiella spp. Pseudomonas spp. Gram-negative anaerobes: Bacteroides fragilis Chlamydophila spp. Mycoplasma spp. Legionella spp.

* Natural intermediate susceptibility in the absence of acquired mechanism of resistance.
Expected all S, across are resistant to amoxicillin due to production of penicillinase, in addition, all methicillin-resistant strains are resistant to amoxicillin
5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties
Absorption
Amoxicillin is rapidly absorbed in aqueous solution at physiological pH. It is rapidly and well absorbed by the oral route of administration. Following oral administration, amoxicillin is approximately 70% absorbed. Peak serum levels are obtained within one hour and a mean total absorption of 93%.
The pharmacokinetic results for a study, in which an amoxicillin dose of 250 mg three times daily was administered to a group of healthy volunteers are presented below.

C_{max}	T_{max}	AUC$_{0-\infty}$	$T_{½}$
(µg/ml)	(h)	(µg/ml•h)	(h)
3,3 ± 1,12	1,43 (1,24-2,0)	26,7 ± 6,58	1,38 ± 0,56

*Median (range)
In the range 250 to 3000 mg the bioavailability is linear in proportion to dose (measured as C_{max} and AUC). The absorption is not influenced by simultaneous food intake.
Haemodialysis can be used for elimination of amoxicillin.
Distribution
Following oral dosing, plasma amoxicillin is found to protein and the apparent volume of distribution is around 0,3 to 0,4 L/kg.
Following intravenous administration, amoxicillin has been found in gall bladder, abdominal tissue, skin, fat, muscle tissues, synovial and peritoneal fluids, bile and pus. Amoxicillin does not adequately distribute into the cerebrospinal fluid.
From animal studies there is no evidence to suggest that amoxicillin crosses the blood-brain barrier unless the meninges are inflamed.
Amoxicillin, like most penicillins, can be detected in breast milk (see section 4.6).
Amoxicillin can cross the placenta (see section 4.6).
Biotransformation
Amoxicillin is partly excreted in the urine as the inactive penicilloic acid in quantities equivalent to up to 10 to 25% of the initial dose.
Elimination
The major route of elimination for amoxicillin is via the kidney.
The plasma half-life of amoxicillin is about one hour. Approximately 60 to 70% of the amoxicillin is excreted unchanged in the urine during the first 6 hours after administration of a single 250 mg or 500 mg dose of amoxicillin. Various studies have found the urinary excretion to be 50-85% for amoxicillin over a 24-hour period.
Concomitant use of probenecid delays amoxicillin excretion (see section 4.2).
Dose
The elimination half-life of amoxicillin is similar for children aged around 3 months to 2 years and older children and adults. For very young children (including preterm newborns) in the first week of life the interval of administration should not exceed twice daily administration due to immaturity of the renal pathway of eliminators. Because elderly patients are more likely to have impaired renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.
Stability
Following oral reconstitution of amoxicillin in healthy males and female subjects, gender has no significant impact on the pharmacokinetics of amoxicillin.
Shelf life powder
The total serum clearance of amoxicillin decreases proportionately with decreasing renal function (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).
5.3 Preclinical safety data
Not applicable.
6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS
6.1 List of excipients
Moxacil 125 mg
• Dry yellow dye
• Disodium edetate
• Sodium benzoate
• Saccharin sodium
• Xanthan gum
• Colloidal Silica (aerosil 200)
• Strawberry dry flavor
• Dry orange flavor
• Sorbitol
Moxacil 250 mg
• Quinoline yellow
• Disodium edetate
• Sodium benzoate
• Saccharin sodium
• Xanthan gum
• Colloidal Silica (aerosil 200)
• Strawberry dry flavor
• Dry orange flavor
• Sorbitol
6.2 Incompatibilities
Not applicable.
6.3 Shelf life
Powder before reconstituted: 14 days and to be stored at a temperature between 2°C - 8°C)
6.4 Special precautions for storage
Dry powder: to be stored at a temperature not exceeding 25°C in a dry place.
Reconstituted suspension: to be stored and used within 14 days and to be stored at a temperature between 2°C - 8°C.
6.5 Nature and contents of container
Moxacil 125 mg
Carton box containing amber glass (type III) bottle containing 20 gm powder to make 100 ml after reconstitution with purified water and polypropylene (PP) pilfer proof plastic cap and LDPE foam liner with aluminum induction seal + transparent plastic cup made from polypropylene + inner leaflet.
Moxacil 250 mg
Carton box containing amber glass (type III) bottle containing 16 gm powder to make 80 ml after reconstitution with purified water and polypropylene (PP) pilfer proof plastic cap and LDPE foam liner with aluminum induction seal + transparent plastic cup made from polypropylene + inner leaflet.
6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling
Moxacil 125 mg
Moxacil 125 mg
Add 80 ml of water to reconstitute the product. Close the cap securely. Shake the bottle vigorously to dissolve the content.
The product appears yellow colored suspension with characteristic odor after reconstitution.
Moxacil 250 mg
Add 64 ml of water to reconstitute the product. Close the cap securely. Shake the bottle vigorously to dissolve the content.
The product appears yellow colored suspension with characteristic odor after reconstitution.
7. LICENSE HOLDER & MANUFACTURER:
Medical Union Pharmaceuticals.
(Head Office)
Abou-Ismail, Ismailia, Egypt.
28/09/2021

160225154011

موكساسيل

أموكسيسيللين ١٢٥ مجم/ ٥ مل ، ٢٥٠ مجم / ٥ مل

بودرة لعمل معلق للفم

اقرأ كل هذه النشرة بعناية قبل البدء في تناول هذا الدواء لأنها تحتوي على معلومات هامة لك.
• احتفظ بهذه النشرة، قد تحتاج إلى قراءتها مرة أخرى.
• إذا كان لديك أسئلة إضافية اسأل طبيبك أو الصيدلي.
• تم وصف هذا الدواء لك أنت فقط. لا تصبح به أو تعطيه لآخرين، فقد يؤذيهم، حتى لو كانوا يعانون من نفس أعراض مرضك.
• إذا أصبت بأي أثر جانبي، تحدث إلى طبيبك أو الصيدلي. هذا يتضمن أي آثار جانبية محتملة غير مدرجة في هذه النشرة. انظر الفقرة ٤.
هذه المعلقات متوفرة بتركيزات متعددة ولكن سيشار إليها باسم موكساسيل معلق.

محتويات النشرة:
١. ما هو موكساسيل معلق وما هي دواعي استعماله
٢. ما تحتاج الى معرفته قبل أن تتناول موكساسيل معلق
٣. كيف تتناول موكساسيل معلق
٤. الآثار الجانبية المحتملة
٥. شروط تخزين موكساسيل معلق
٦. محتويات العبوة ومعلومات أخرى

١. ما هو موكساسيل معلق وما هي دواعي استعماله

ما هو موكساسيل معلق
موكساسيل معلق هو مضاد حيوي المادة الفعالة هي الأموكسيسيللين. ينتمي لمجموعة من الأدوية تسمى البنسيللين.

دواعي استعمال موكساسيل معلق
موكساسيل معلق يستخدم لعلاج العدوى التي تسببها البكتيريا في أجزاء مختلفة من الجسم. ويمكن أيضا أن يستخدم مع أدوية أخرى لعلاج قرحة المعدة.

٢. ما تحتاج إلى معرفته قبل أن تتناول موكساسيل معلق

لا تتناول موكساسيل معلق:
• إذا كان لديك حساسية من الأموكسيسيللين، البنسيلين أو أي من المكونات الأخرى لهذا الدواء (المذكورة في القسم ٦)
• إذا كان لديك أي رد فعل تحسسي من أي مضاد حيوي والتي يمكن أن تشمل طفح جلدي أو ثورم في الوجه أو الحلق.
لا تتناول موكساسيل معلق إذا كان أي مما سبق ينطبق عليك. إذا لم تكن متأكدا، تحدث الى طبيبك أو الصيدلي قبل تناول موكساسيل معلق.

المحاذير والاحتياطات
تحدث الى طبيبك أو الصيدلي قبل تناول موكساسيل معلق إذا كنت:
• لديك الحمى الغدية (مرض التهاب الحلق، ثورم الغدد وإرهاق شديد)
• تعاني من مشاكل في الكلى
• لا تتبول بانتظام.
إذا لم تكن متأكدا مما إذا كان أي مما سبق ينطبق عليك، فتحدث الى طبيبك أو الصيدلي قبل تناول موكساسيل معلق.

الإسهال المصاحب للكلوستريديوم ديفيسيل
تم الإبلاغ عن الإسهال المصاحب للكلوستريديوم ديفيسيل مع جميع العوامل المضادة للبكتيريا تقريبا، بما في ذلك أموكسيسيللين، وقد تتراوح في شدتها من الإسهال الخفيف إلى التهاب القولون القاتل.

اختبارات الدم والبول
إذا كنت ستقوم بعمل:
• اختبارات البول (الجلوكوز)، اختبارات لوظائف الكبد في الدم
• اختبارات هرمون الاستيرون (تستخدم أثناء الحمل للحص نمو الجنين بشكل طبيعي)
أخبر طبيبك أو الصيدلي أن تتناول موكساسيل معلق، هذا لأن موكساسيل معلق قد يؤثر على نتائج هذه الاختبارات.

الأدوية الأخرى وموكساسيل معلق
أخبر طبيبك أو الصيدلي إذا كنت تتناول أو تتناولت مؤخرا أو قد تتناول أي أدوية أخرى.
إذا كنت تتناول الروبينوول (يستخدم لمرض التقرس) مع موكساسيل معلق، قد تكون أكثر عرضة للإصابة بردة فعل تحسسي على الجلد
• إذا كنت تتناول الوريتيسيد (المستخدم لمرض التقرس)، فقد يقرر طبيبك ضبط جرعة موكساسيل معلق
• إذا كنت تتناول البروبينسيد أو حقنة تحلط الدم (مميعات الدم مثل الوارفارين)، فقد تحتاج إلى اختبارات دم إضافية.
• إذا كنت تتناول مضادات حيوية أخرى (مثل التتراسيكلين) فقد تقل فعالية موكساسيل معلق.
• إذا كنت تتناول ميثوتريكسات (يستخدم لعلاج السرطان والصدفية الشديدة) فقد يسبب موكساسيل معلق زيادة في الآثار الجانبية.

الحمل والرضاعة
إذا كنت حاملاً أو ترضعين أو تشكين أنك حاملاً أو تخططين لحدوث الحمل، استشيري طبيبك أو الصيدلي قبل تناول أي دواء.

القيادة واستخدام الآلات
يمكن أن يسبب موكساسيل معلق بعض الآثار الجانبية وأعراضها مثل (الحساسية، الدوار والتنشجات) قد تجعلك غير موهل للقيادة. لا تقود أو تشغل الآلات إلا إذا كنت تشعر بذلك بحالة جيدة.

معلومات هامة عن بعض مكونات موكساسيل معلق
• يحتوي هذا الدواء على السوربيتول، إذا أخبرك طبيبك من قبل بأن لديك حساسية من بعض أنواع السكر، تواصل مع طبيبك قبل تناول هذا الدواء.
• يحتوي موكساسيل على كمية من السوربيتول التي قد تسبب تليين البراز
• بنزوات الصوديوم هو مهيج خفيف للعين والجلد والأغشية المخاطية ويمكن أن يسبب زيادة خطر الإصابة باليرقان في الأطفال حديثي الولادة.

٣. كيف يستخدم موكساسيل معلق
اتبع بالضبط تعليمات استخدام هذا الدواء المشار اليها من قبل طبيبك، إذا كنت في شك، استشر طبيبك أو الصيدلي مرة أخرى.
• ترج العبوة جيدا قبل كل جرعة.
• وزع الجرعة بالتساوي خلال النهار، بفارق ٤ ساعات على الأقل.

الجرعة الموصى بها:

الأطفال الذين يزنون أقل من ٤٠ كجم:
يتم تحديد جرعات الأطفال اعتمادا على وزن جسم الطفل بالكيلوجرام.
• سوف ينصحك طبيبك بجرعة الأموكسيسيللين التي يجب أن تعطيها لطفلك.
• الجرعة المعتادة هي ٢٠ مجم إلى ٩٠ مجم لكل كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم يوميا مقسمة على جرعتين إلى ثلاث جرعات
• الجرعة القصوى هي ٩٠ مجم لكل كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم يوميا
• وزع الجرعة بالتساوي خلال النهار، بفارق ٤ ساعات على الأقل.

الأطفال الذين يزنون أكثر من ٤٠ كجم أو أكثر
يجب أن يستخدم الأطفال الذين يزنون أكثر من ٤٠ كجم استشر طبيبك أو الصيدلي.

للبالغين والمرضى المسنين والأطفال الذين يزنون ٤٠ كجم أو أكثر
• يوصف هذا المعلق عادة للبالغين والأطفال الذين يزنون أكثر من ٤٠ كجم استشر طبيبك أو الصيدلي.

مشاكل الكلى
إذا كنت تعاني من مشاكل في الكلى، فقد تكون الجرعة أقل من الجرعة المعتادة.

إذا تناولت من موكساسيل معلق أكثر مما يجب
إذا تناولت أنت أو شخص آخر كمية كبيرة جدا من موكساسيل معلق، قد تتناول الأعراض اضطراب في المعدة (الشعور بالغثيان أو المرض أو الإسهال) أو بلورات في البول، والتي قد تؤدي كبول عكر، أو مشاكل في التبول. تحدث إلى طبيبك في أقرب وقت ممكن، حتى الدواء معك لتراه الطبيب.

إذا نسيت أن تتناول موكساسيل معلق
• إذا نسيت أن تتناول جرعة، فعليك تناولها حالما تتذكر.
• لا تتناول الجرعة التالية خلال فترة زمنية قصيرة، انتظر حوالي ٤ ساعات قبل تناول الجرعة التالية.
• لا تتناول جرعة مضاعفة لتعويض الجرعة المنسية.

فترة العلاج بموكساسيل معلق
• استمر في تناول موكساسيل معلق حتى نهاية المدة التي وصفها لك الطبيب، لا تتوقف عن تناول موكساسيل معلق من تلقاء نفسك حتى لو كنت تشعر بتحسن، فإنك تحتاج إلى علاج للقضاء تماما على العدوى إذا تبحث بعض البكتيريا، فقد تتسبب في عودة العدوى
• بمجرد الانتهاء من العلاج، إذا كنت لا تزال تشعر بتوعك، فعليك الرجوع للطبيب مرة أخرى.
قد يحدث مرض القلاع (عدوى تسبب الفطريات في المناطق الرطبة من الجسم والتي يمكن أن تسبب وجعا وحكة وإفرازات بيضاء)
إذا تم استخدام موكساسيل معلق لفترة طويلة، إذا حدث هذا اخبر طبيبك.
إذا كنت تتناول موكساسيل معلق لفترة طويلة، فقد يقوم طبيبك بإجراء اختبارات إضافية للتحقق من عمل الكلى والكبد والدم بشكل طبيعي.

إذا كان لديك أي أسئلة أخرى حول استخدام هذا الدواء، اسأل طبيبك أو الصيدلي.

٤. الآثار الجانبية المحتملة
مثل جميع الأدوية، يمكن أن يسبب هذا الدواء آثارا جانبية، حتى وإن لم تحدث لكل من استعملوا هذا الدواء.
توقف عن تناول موكساسيل وراجع الطبيب على الفور، إذا لاحظت أيا من الآثار الجانبية الخطيرة التالية، قد تحتاج إلى علاج طبي عاجل:
• الحساسية، الأعراض قد تشمل: حكة أو طفح جلدي، تورم في الوجه، الشفاه، اللسان، الجسم أو صعوبات في التنفس، يمكن أن تكون خطيرة وقد تتسبب في موت الأحياء.
• طفح جلدي أو بقع حمراء مستديرة مسطحة محددة بحلقة الجلد أو كدمات في الجلد مما يسبب التهاب جدران الأوعية الدموية نتيجة لرد فعل تحسسي. يمكن أن يتراقق مع الام في المفاصل (التهاب المفاصل) ومشاكل في الكلى
• يمكن أن يحدث رد فعل تحسسي متأخر عادة بعد ٧ الى ١٢ يوما من تناول موكساسيل معلق، والأعراض قد تشمل الط