

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Levofloxacin 5mg/ml solution for infusion.

Levofloxacin

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

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Levofloxacin is and what it is used for

The name of your medicine is Levofloxacin. Levofloxacin contains a medicine called levofloxacin. This belongs to a group of medicines called antibiotics. Levofloxacin is a 'quinolone' antibiotic. It works by killing the bacteria that cause infections in your body.

Levofloxacin can be used to treat infections of the:

- Lungs, in people with pneumonia
- Urinary tract, including your kidneys or bladder
- Prostate gland, where you have a long lasting infection
- Skin and underneath the skin, including muscles. This is sometimes called 'soft tissue'

In some special situations, Levofloxacin may be used to lessen the chances of getting a pulmonary disease named anthrax or worsening of the disease after you are exposed to the bacteria causing anthrax.

2. What you need to know before you are given Levofloxacin

Do not have this medicine and tell your doctor if:

- You are allergic to levofloxacin, any other quinolone antibiotic such as moxifloxacin, ciprofloxacin or ofloxacin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue
- You have ever had epilepsy
- You have ever had a problem with your tendons, such as tendinitis that was related to treatment with a 'quinolone antibiotic'. A tendon is the cord that joins your muscle to your skeleton
- You are a child or a growing teenager
- You are pregnant, might become pregnant, or think you may be pregnant
- You are breast-feeding

Do not have this medicine if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you are given Levofloxacin.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you have your medicine if:

- You are 60 years of age or older
- You are using corticosteroids, sometimes called steroids (see section "Other medicines and Levofloxacin")
- You have ever had a fit (seizure)
- You have had damage to your brain due to a stroke or other brain injury
- You have kidney problems
- You have something known as 'glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency'. You are more likely to have serious problems with your blood when taking this medicine
- You have ever had mental health problems
- You have ever had heart problems: caution should be taken when using this kind of medicine, if you were 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 (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 section "Other medicines and Levofloxacin").
- If you have been diagnosed with an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm or large vessel peripheral aneurysm).
- If you have experienced a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aorta wall).
- if you have been diagnosed with leaking heart valves (heart valve regurgitation).
- If you have a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or congenital heart valve disease, or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome, or Ehlers- Danlos syndrome, Turner syndrome, Sjögren's syndrome [an inflammatory autoimmune disease], or vascular disorders such as Takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet's disease, high blood pressure, or known atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis [a disease of the joints] or endocarditis [an infection of the heart]).
- You are diabetic
- You have ever had liver problems
- You have myasthenia gravis
- You have nerve problems (peripheral neuropathy)
- You have ever developed a severe skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores after taking levofloxacin.

Serious skin reactions

Serious skin reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) have been reported with the use of levofloxacin.

- SJS/TEN can appear initially as reddish target-like spots or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk. Also, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes (red and swollen eyes) can occur. These serious skin rashes are often preceded by fever and/or flu-like symptoms. The rashes may progress to widespread peeling of the skin and life-threatening complications or be fatal.

- DRESS appears initially as flu-like symptoms and a rash on the face then an extended rash with a high body temperature, increased levels of liver enzymes seen in blood tests and an increase in a type of white blood cell (eosinophilia) and enlarged lymph nodes.

If you develop a serious rash or another of these skin symptoms, stop taking levofloxacin and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately.

You should not take fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Levofloxacin, if you have experienced any serious adverse reaction in the past when taking a quinolone or fluoroquinolone. In this situation, you should inform your doctor as soon as possible.

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist when you are taking Fluoroquinolones if:

- If you feel sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back, which can be symptoms of aortic aneurysm and dissection, go immediately to an emergency room. Your risk may be increased if you are being treated with systemic corticosteroids.
- If you start experiencing a rapid onset of shortness of breath, especially when you lie down flat in your bed, or you notice swelling of your ankles, feet or abdomen, or a new onset of heart palpitations (sensation of rapid or irregular heartbeat), you should inform a doctor immediately.
- If you are having nausea, feeling generally unwell, have severe discomfort or on-going pain or worsening pain in the stomach area or vomiting – see a doctor straight away as this could be a sign of an inflamed pancreas (acute pancreatitis).
- Pain and swelling in the joints and inflammation or rupture of tendons may occur rarely. Your risk is increased if you are elderly (above 60 years of age), have received an organ transplant, have kidney problems or if you are being treated with corticosteroids. Inflammation and ruptures of tendons may occur within the first 48 hours of treatment and even up to several months after stopping of Levofloxacin therapy. At the first sign of pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop taking Levofloxacin, contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise as this might increase the risk of a tendon rupture.
- You may rarely experience symptoms of nerve damage (neuropathy) such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness especially in the feet and legs or hands and arms. If this happens, stop taking Levofloxacin and inform your doctor immediately in order to prevent the development of a potentially irreversible condition.

Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious side effects

Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Levofloxacin, have been associated with very rare but serious side effects, some of them being long lasting (continuing months or years), disabling or potentially irreversible. This includes tendon, muscle and joint pain of the upper and lower limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, numbness or burning (paraesthesia), sensory disorders including impairment of vision, taste and smell, and hearing, depression, memory impairment, severe fatigue, and severe sleep disorders. If you experience any of these side effects after taking Levofloxacin, contact your doctor immediately prior to continuing treatment. You and your doctor will decide on continuing the treatment considering also an antibiotic from another class.

If you are not sure if any of the above applies to you, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before being given Levofloxacin.

Other medicines and Levofloxacin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is because Levofloxacin can affect the way some other medicines work. Also some medicines can affect the way Levofloxacin work.

In particular, tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines. This is because it can increase the chance of you getting side effects, when taken with Levofloxacin:

- Corticosteroids, sometimes called steroids – used for inflammation. You may be more likely to have inflammation and/or rupture of your tendons.
- Warfarin - used to thin the blood. You may be more likely to have a bleed. Your doctor may need to take regular blood tests to check how well your blood can clot.
- Theophylline - used for breathing problems. You are more likely to have a fit (seizure) if taken with Levofloxacin.
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) - used for pain and inflammation such as aspirin, ibuprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, indomethacin. You are more likely to have a fit (seizure) if taken with Levofloxacin.
- Ciclosporin - used after organ transplants. You may be more likely to get the side effects of ciclosporin.

- Medicines known to affect the way your heart beats. This includes medicines used for abnormal heart rhythm (antiarrhythmics such as quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide and amiodarone), for depression (tricyclic antidepressants such as amitriptyline and imipramine), for psychiatric disorders (antipsychotics), and for bacterial infections ('macrolide' antibiotics such as erythromycin, azithromycin and clarithromycin).
- Probenecid - used for gout and cimetidine - used for ulcers and heartburn. Special care should be taken when taking either of these medicines with Levofloxacin. If you have kidney problems, your doctor may want to give a lower dose.

Urine tests for opiates

Urine tests may show 'false-positive' results for strong painkillers called 'opiates' in people having Levofloxacin. If your doctor has prescribed a urine test, tell your doctor you are having Levofloxacin.

Tuberculosis tests

This medicine may cause "false negative" results for some tests used in laboratory to search for the bacteria causing tuberculosis.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not have this medicine if:

- You are pregnant, might become pregnant or think you may be pregnant
- You are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed

Driving and using machines

You may get side effects after being given this medicine, including feeling dizzy, sleepy, a spinning feeling (vertigo) or changes to your eyesight. Some of these side effects can affect you being able to concentrate and your reaction speed. If this happens, do not drive or carry out any work that requires a high level of attention.

Levofloxacin contains sodium

This medicine contains 177 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in 50 ml. This is equivalent to 8.85 % of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

3. How to use Levofloxacin

How to use Levofloxacin is given

- Levofloxacin is a medicine for use in hospitals
- It will be given to you by a doctor or nurse as an injection. The injection will be into one of your veins and be given over a period of time (this is called an intravenous infusion)
- For 250 mg Levofloxacin, the infusion time should be 30 minutes or more
- For 500 mg Levofloxacin, the infusion time should be 60 minutes or more
- Your heart rate and blood pressure should be closely monitored. This is because an unusual fast beating of the heart and a temporary lowering of blood pressure are possible side effects that have been seen during the infusion of a similar antibiotic. If your blood pressure drops noticeably while you are being given the infusion, it will be stopped straight away.

How much Levofloxacin is given

If you are not sure why you are being given Levofloxacin or have any questions about how much Levofloxacin is being given to you, speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

- Your doctor will decide on how much Levofloxacin you should have
- The dose will depend on the type of infection you have and where the infection is in your body
- The length of your treatment will depend on how serious your infection is

Adults and older people

- Pneumonia: 500 mg once or twice daily
- Infection of urinary tract, including your kidneys or bladder: 500 mg once daily
- Prostate gland infection: 500 mg once daily
- Infection of skin and underneath the skin, including muscles: 500 mg once or twice daily

Adults and older people with kidney problems

Your doctor may need to give you a lower dose.

Children and Teenagers

This medicine must not be given to children or teenagers.

Protect your skin from sunlight

Keep out of direct sunlight while having this medicine and for 2 days after you stop having it. This is because your skin will become much more sensitive to the sun and may burn, tingle or severely blister if you do not take the following precautions:

- Make sure you use high factor sun cream
- Always wear a hat and clothes which cover your arms and legs
- Avoid sun beds

If you have more Levofloxacin than you should

It is unlikely that your doctor or nurse will give you too much medicine. Your doctor and nurse will monitor your progress, and check the medicine you are given. Always ask if you are not sure why you are getting a dose of medicine.

Having too much Levofloxacin may cause the following effects to happen: convulsive fits (seizures), feeling confused, dizzy, less conscious, having tremor and heart problems - leading to uneven heart beats as well as feeling sick (nausea).

If you miss a dose of Levofloxacin

Your doctor or nurse will have instructions on when to give you this medicine. It is unlikely that you will not be given the medicine as it has been prescribed. However, if you do think you have missed a dose, tell your doctor or nurse.

If you stop having Levofloxacin solution for infusion

Your doctor or nurse will continue giving you Levofloxacin, even if you feel better. If it is stopped too soon, your condition may get worse or the bacteria may become resistant to the medicine. After a few days treatment with the solution for infusion, your doctor may decide to switch you to the tablet form of this medicine to complete your course of treatment.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. These effects are normally mild or moderate and often disappear after a short time.

Stop having Levofloxacin and tell a doctor or nurse straight away if you notice the following side effect

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- You have an allergic reaction. The signs may include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat, or tongue.

Stop having Levofloxacin and tell a doctor or nurse straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects - you may need urgent medical treatment:

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Watery diarrhoea which may have blood in it, possibly with stomach cramps and a high temperature. These could be signs of a severe bowel problem
- Pain and inflammation in your tendons or ligaments which could lead to rupture. The Achilles tendon is affected most often
- Fits (convulsions)
- Seeing or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations, paranoia)
- Feeling depressed, mental problems, feeling restless (agitation), abnormal dreams or nightmares
- Serious disturbance in mental abilities causing confused thinking and reduced awareness of the environment (delirium)
- Widespread rash, high body temperature, liver enzyme elevations, blood abnormalities (eosinophilia), enlarged lymph nodes and other body organs involvement (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms which is also known as DRESS or drug hypersensitivity syndrome). See also section 2.
- Syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low levels of sodium (SIADH)
- Lowering of your blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia) or lowering of your blood sugar levels leading to coma (hypoglycaemic coma). This is important for people that have diabetes.

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- Burning, tingling, pain, or numbness. These may be signs of something called ‘neuropathy’

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Serious skin rashes including Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis. These can appear as reddish target-like macules or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes and can be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms. See also section 2.
- Loss of appetite, skin and eyes becoming yellow in colour, dark-coloured urine, itching, or tender stomach (abdomen). These may be signs of liver problems which may include a fatal failure of the liver
- Change in your opinion and thoughts (psychotic reactions) with a risk of having suicidal thoughts or actions
- Nausea, feeling generally unwell, discomfort or pain in the stomach area or vomiting. These could be signs of an inflamed pancreas (acute pancreatitis). See section 2.

If your eyesight becomes impaired or if you have any other eye disturbances whilst taking Levofloxacin, consult an eye specialist immediately.

Very rare cases of long lasting (up to months or years) or permanent adverse drug reactions, such as tendon inflammations, tendon rupture, joint pain, pain in the limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, burning, numbness or pain (neuropathy), depression, fatigue, sleep disorders, memory impairment, as well as impairment of hearing, vision, and taste and smell have been associated with administration of quinolone and fluoroquinolone antibiotics, in some cases irrespective of pre-existing risk factors.

Cases of an enlargement and weakening of the aortic wall or a tear in the aortic wall (aneurysms and dissections), which may rupture and may be fatal, and of leaking heart valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones. See also section 2.

Tell your doctor if any of the following side effects gets serious or lasts longer than a few days:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Sleeping problems
- Headache, feeling dizzy
- Feeling sick (nausea, vomiting) and diarrhoea
- Increase in the level of some liver enzymes in your blood
- Reactions at the site of infusion
- Inflammation of a vein

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Changes in the number of other bacteria or fungi, infection by fungi named Candida, which may need to be treated
- Changes in the number of white blood cells shown up in the results of some blood tests (leukopenia, eosinophilia)
- Feeling stressed (anxiety), feeling confused, feeling nervous, feeling sleepy, trembling, a spinning feeling (vertigo)
- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Changes in the way things taste, loss of appetite, stomach upset or indigestion (dyspepsia), pain in your stomach area, feeling bloated (flatulence) or constipation
- Itching and skin rash, severe itching or hives (urticaria), sweating too much (hyperhidrosis)
- Joint pain or muscle pain
- Blood tests may show unusual results due to liver (bilirubin increased) or kidney (creatinine increased) problems
- General weakness

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Bruising and bleeding easily due to a lowering in the number of blood platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- Low number of white blood cells (neutropenia)
- Exaggerated immune response (hypersensitivity)
- Lowering of your blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia). This is important for people that have diabetes.
- Tingly feeling in your hands and feet (paraesthesia)
- Problems with your hearing (tinnitus) or eyesight (blurred vision)
- Unusual fast beating of your heart (tachycardia) or low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Muscle weakness. This is important in people with myasthenia gravis (a rare disease of the nervous system).
- Changes in the way your kidney works and occasional kidney failure which may be due to an allergic kidney reaction called interstitial nephritis.
- Fever
- Sharply demarcated, erythematous patches with/without blistering that develop within hours of administration of levofloxacin and heals with post inflammatory residual hyperpigmentation; it usually recurs at the same site of the skin or mucous membrane upon subsequent exposure to levofloxacin
- Memory impairment

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Lowering in red blood cells (anemia): this can make the skin pale or yellow due to damage of the red blood cells; lowering in the number of all types of blood cells (pancytopenia)
- Fever, sore throat and a general feeling of being unwell that does not go away. This may be due to a lowering in the number of white blood cells (agranulocytosis).
- Loss of circulation (anaphylactic like shock)
- Increase of your blood sugar levels (hyperglycaemia). This is important for people that have diabetes.

- Changes in the way things smell, loss of smell or taste (parosmia, anosmia, ageusia)
- Problems moving and walking (dyskinesia, extrapyramidal disorders)
- Temporary loss of consciousness or posture (syncope)
- Temporary loss of vision
- Impairment or loss of hearing
- Abnormal fast heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm including cardiac arrest, alteration of the heart rhythm (called ‘prolongation of QT interval’, seen on ECG, electrical activity of the heart)
- Difficulty breathing or wheezing (bronchospasm)
- Allergic lung reactions
- Pancreatitis
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Increased sensitivity of your skin to sun and ultraviolet light (photosensitivity)
- Inflammation of the vessels that carry blood around your body due to an allergic reaction (vasculitis)
- Inflammation of the tissue inside the mouth (stomatitis)
- Muscle rupture and muscle destruction (rhabdomyolysis)
- Joint redness and swelling (arthritis)
- Pain, including pain in the back, chest and extremities
- Attacks of porphyria in people who already have porphyria (a very rare metabolic disease)
- Persistent headache with or without blurred vision (benign intracranial hypertension)

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via:

For UK: The Yellow Card Scheme. Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

For Ireland: The HPRA Pharmacovigilance. Website: www.hpra.ie

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Levofloxacin

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 and the bottle/bag after EXP.

The expiry date refers to the last day of the month

KabiPac bottles:

Keep the medicine in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

freeflex® bags:

Do not store above 25°C.

Keep container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

No protection from light is required during the infusion.

Levofloxacin should only be used if clear, greenish-yellow solution, and free from particles. Discard any unused solution.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your nurse or 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 Levofloxacin contains

- The active substance is levofloxacin.
- Each ml of solution contains 5mg of Levofloxacin.
- 50ml of solution for infusion contains 250mg of Levofloxacin
- 100ml of solution for infusion contains 500mg of Levofloxacin
- The other ingredients are sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid and water for injection.

What Levofloxacin looks like and contents of the pack

Levofloxacin is supplied as a solution for infusion (to be given via a drip). The solution is clear and greenish-yellow.

It is provided in:

- 100 ml polyethylene KabiPac bottles filled with 50 ml or 100 ml (1, 10, 20 and 25 bottles per pack).
- 100 ml polyolefine Freeflex bag system filled with 50 ml or 100 ml (10 and 20 bags per pack)

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

For UK

Fresenius Kabi Ltd
Cestrian Court
Eastgate Way, Manor Park
Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 1NT
United Kingdom

For Ireland

Fresenius Kabi Deutschland GmbH
Else-Kröner-Straße 1,
61352 Bad Homburg v.d.Höhe
Germany

Manufacturer(s)

Bottles

Fresenius Kabi Polska Sp. z o.o.
Wytwórnia Płynów Infuzyjnych
99-300 Kutno
Sienkiewicza 25
Poland

and

freeflex®bags:

Fresenius Kabi Norge AS
Svinesundsveien 80,
NO-1788 Halden
Norway

This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area and in the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) under the following names:

Austria	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml Infusionslösung
Belgium	Levofloxacin Fresenius Kabi 5mg/ml oplossing voor infusie
Bulgaria	Левифлоксацин Каби 5 mg/ml инфузионен разтвор
Cyprus	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml διάλυμα για έγχυση
Czech Republic	Levofloxacin Kabi
Germany	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml Infusionslösung
Greece	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml διάλυμα για έγχυση
Finland	Levofloxacin Fresenius Kabi 5 mg/ml infuusioneste, liuos
Hungary	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml oldatos infúzió
Ireland	Levofloxacin 5 mg/ml solution for infusion
Italy	Levofloxacin Kabi
Luxemburg	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml Infusionslösung
Malta	Levofloxacin 5 mg/ml solution for infusion
The Netherlands	Levofloxacin Fresenius Kabi 5mg/ml oplossing voor infusie
Poland	Levofloxacin Kabi
Portugal	Levofloxacin Kabi
Romania	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml solutie perfuzabila
Slovakia	Levofloxacin Kabi 5mg/ml infúzny roztok
Slovenia	Levofloksacin Kabi 5 mg/ml raztopina za infundiranje
Spain	Levofloxacin Kabi 5 mg/ml solución para perfusión.
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Levofloxacin 5 mg/ml solution for infusion

This leaflet was last revised in May 2023.

The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:

Administration

- Levofloxacin is administered by slow intravenous infusion.
- Inspect the bottle/bag before use. It must only be used if the solution is clear, greenish-yellow, practically free from particles.

Infusion time

- The recommended infusion time is at least 30 minutes for 250 mg or 60 minutes for 500 mg Levofloxacin.
- No protection from light is necessary during infusion.
- It is known that infusions with ofloxacin (a related compound to levofloxacin) may cause tachycardia (abnormally rapid beating of the heart) and decrease in blood pressure, and in rare cases collapse may occur.
- If a clear drop in blood pressure is observed during infusion with levofloxacin, the infusion will be stopped immediately.

Dosage in patients with normal kidney function (creatinine clearance above 50ml/min)

- The dosage in patients with normal kidney function depending on the indication is described under section 3 “How Levofloxacin is given”.

Dosage in patients with impaired renal function (creatinine clearance \leq 50ml/min)

	Dose regimen		
	250 mg/24 h	500 mg/24 h	500 mg/12 h
Creatinine clearance	<i>first dose: 250 mg</i>	<i>first dose: 500 mg</i>	<i>first dose: 500 mg</i>
50 - 20 ml/min	<i>then: 125 mg/24 h</i>	<i>then: 250 mg/24 h</i>	<i>then: 250 mg/12 h</i>
19-10 ml/min	<i>then: 125 mg/48 h</i>	<i>then: 125 mg/24 h</i>	<i>then: 125 mg/12 h</i>
< 10 ml/min (including haemodialysis and CAPD) ¹	<i>then: 125 mg/48 h</i>	<i>then: 125 mg/24 h</i>	<i>then: 125 mg/24 h</i>

¹No additional doses are required after haemodialysis or continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD).

Compatibilities

Mixture with other solutions for infusion:

Levofloxacin is compatible with the following solutions for infusion:

- Glucose 50 mg/ml (5%).
- Glucose-Ringer 25 mg/ml (2.5%).
- Sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%).
- Combination solutions for parenteral nutrition (amino acids, carbohydrates, electrolytes).

Incompatibilities

- Levofloxacin should not be mixed with heparin or alkaline solutions (e.g. sodium hydrogen carbonate).

Conservation

Keep the medicine in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

Levofloxacin should be used immediately (within 3 hours) after opening in order to prevent any bacterial contamination.