PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Ciprofloxacin Krka 250 mg film-coated tablets
Ciprofloxacin Krka 500 mg film-coated tablets
Ciprofloxacin Krka 750 mg film-coated tablets
ciprofloxacin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking 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 or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Ciprofloxacin Krka is and what it is used for

Ciprofloxacin Krka 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.

Adults
Ciprofloxacin Krka is used in adults to treat the following bacterial infections:
- respiratory tract infections
- long lasting or recurring ear or sinus infections
- urinary tract infections
- genital organ infections in men and women
- gastro-intestinal tract infections and intra-abdominal infections
- skin and soft tissue infections
- bone and joint infections
- to prevent infections due to the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*
- anthrax inhalation exposure

Ciprofloxacin may be used in the management of patients with low white blood cell counts (neutropenia) who have a fever that is suspected to be due to a bacterial infection.

If you have a severe infection or one that is caused by more than one type of bacterium, you may be given additional antibiotic treatment in addition to Ciprofloxacin Krka.

Children and adolescents
Ciprofloxacin Krka is used in children and adolescents, under specialist medical supervision, to treat the following bacterial infections:
- lung and bronchial infections in children and adolescents suffering from cystic fibrosis

- complicated urinary tract infections, including infections that have reached the kidneys (pyelonephritis)
- anthrax inhalation exposure

Ciprofloxacin Krka may also be used to treat other specific severe infections in children and adolescents when your doctor considered this necessary.

2. What you need to know before you take Ciprofloxacin Krka

Do not take Ciprofloxacin Krka
- if you are allergic to ciprofloxacin, to other quinolone drugs or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you are taking tizanidine (see Section 2: Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin Krka)

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ciprofloxacin Krka.

Before taking Ciprofloxacin Krka
Tell your doctor if you:
- have ever had kidney problems because your treatment may need to be adjusted
- suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions
- have a history of tendon problems during previous treatment with antibiotics such as Ciprofloxacin Krka
- have been diagnosed with an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm or large vessel peripheral aneurysm).
- have experienced a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aorta wall).
- have been diagnosed with leaking heart valves (heart valve regurgitation).
- 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)).
- have myasthenia gravis (a type of muscle weakness)
- have 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 Ciprofloxacin Krka*)
- if you or a member of your family is known to have a deficiency in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), since you may experience a risk of anaemia with ciprofloxacin.

You should not take fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin Krka, 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.

For the treatment of some genital tract infections, your doctor can prescribe another antibiotic in addition to ciprofloxacin. If there is no improvement in symptoms after 3 days of treatment, please consult your doctor.

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

- **Severe, sudden allergic reaction** (an anaphylactic reaction/shock, angio-oedema). Even with the first dose, there is a small chance 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 Ciprofloxacin Krka and contact your doctor immediately.**

- **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 Ciprofloxacin Krka therapy. At the first sign of pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop taking Ciprofloxacin Krka, contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise, as this might increase the risk of a tendon rupture.

- 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 suffer from **epilepsy** or other **neurological conditions** such as cerebral ischemia or stroke, you may experience side effects associated with the central nervous system. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin Krka and contact your doctor immediately.

- You may experience **psychiatric reactions** the first time you take Ciprofloxacin Krka. If you suffer from **depression** or **psychosis**, your symptoms may become worse under treatment with Ciprofloxacin Krka. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin Krka and contact your doctor immediately.

- 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 Ciprofloxacin Krka and inform your doctor immediately in order to prevent the development of potentially irreversible condition.

- Quinolone antibiotics may cause an increase **of your** blood sugar **levels** above normal levels (hyperglycaemia), **or lowering of your blood sugar levels below normal levels, potentially leading to loss of consciousness**. (hypoglycaemic coma) in severe cases (see section 4). **This is important for people who have diabetes**. If you suffer from diabetes, your blood sugar should be carefully monitored.

- **Diarrhoea** may develop while you are taking antibiotics, including Ciprofloxacin Krka, or even several weeks after you have stopped taking them. If it becomes severe or persistent or you notice that your stool contains blood or mucus, stop taking Ciprofloxacin Krka immediately, as this can be life-threatening. Do not take medicines that stop or slow down bowel movements and contact your doctor.

- If your **eyesight** becomes impaired or if your eyes seem to be otherwise affected, consult an eye

specialist immediately.

- Your skin becomes more **sensitive to sunlight or ultraviolet (UV) light** when taking Ciprofloxacin Krka. Avoid exposure to strong sunlight, or artificial UV light such as sunbeds.

- Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking Ciprofloxacin Krka if you have to provide a **blood or urine sample**.

- If you suffer from **kidney problems**, tell the doctor because your dose may need to be adjusted.

- Ciprofloxacin Krka 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 Ciprofloxacin Krka and contact your doctor immediately.

- Ciprofloxacin Krka may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells and your **resistance to infection may be decreased**. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis). It is important to inform your doctor about your medicine.

- Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin Krka, 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 Ciprofloxacin Krka, 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.

Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin Krka
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Do not take Ciprofloxacin Krka together with tizanidine, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see Section 2: "Do not take Ciprofloxacin Krka").

The following medicines are known to interact with Ciprofloxacin Krka in your body. Taking Ciprofloxacin Krka together with these medicines can influence the therapeutic effect of those medicines. It can also increase the probability of experiencing side effects.

Tell your doctor if you are taking:
- warfarin or other oral anti-coagulants (to thin the blood)
- probenecid (for gout)
- metclopramide (an anti-sickness medication)
- omeprazole (for ulcers)
- methotrexate (for certain types of cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis)
- theophylline (for breathing problems)
- tizanidine (for muscle spasticity in multiple sclerosis)
- clozapine, olanzapine (antipsychotics)

- ropinirole (for Parkinson's disease)
- phenytoin (for epilepsy)
- cyclosporin (to prevent organ rejection)
- other medicines that can alter your heart rhythm:
  - medicines that belong to the group of anti-arrhythmics (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide),
  - tricyclic antidepressants,
  - some antimicrobials (that belong to the group of macrolides),
  - some antipsychotics.

Ciprofloxacin Krka may **increase** the levels of the following medicines in your blood:
- pentoxifylline (for circulatory disorders)
- caffeine
- duloxetine (an antidepressants)
- lidocaine (a local anesthetic)
- sildenafil (for erection problems)
- agomelatine
- zolpidem

Some medicines **reduce** the effect of Ciprofloxacin Krka. Tell your doctor if you take or wish to take:
- antacids
- mineral supplements
- sucralfate
- a polymeric phosphate binder (e.g. sevelamer)
- medicines or supplements containing calcium, magnesium, aluminium or iron

If these preparations are essential, take Ciprofloxacin Krka about two hours before or no sooner than four hours after them.

Ciprofloxacin Krka with food and drink
Unless you take Ciprofloxacin Krka during meals, do not eat or drink any dairy products (such as milk or yoghurt) or drinks with added calcium when you take the tablets, as they may affect the absorption of the active substance.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertiliy
It is preferable to avoid the use of Ciprofloxacin Krka during pregnancy. Tell your doctor if you are planning to get pregnant.

Do not take Ciprofloxacin Krka during breast-feeding because ciprofloxacin is excreted in breast milk and can be harmful for your child.

Driving and using machines
Ciprofloxacin Krka may make you feel less alert. Some neurological adverse events can occur. Therefore, make sure you know how you react to Ciprofloxacin Krka before driving a vehicle or operating machinery. If in doubt, talk to your doctor.

Ciprofloxacin Krka contains sodium.
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Ciprofloxacin Krka

Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much Ciprofloxacin Krka you will have to take as well as how often and for how long. This will depend on the type of infection you have and how bad it is.

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

The treatment usually lasts from 5 to 21 days, but may take longer for severe infections. Take the tablets exactly as your doctor has told you. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure how many tablets to take and how to take Ciprofloxacin Krka.

- Swallow the tablets with plenty of fluid. Do not chew the tablets because they do not taste nice.
- Do try to take the tablets at around the same time every day.
- You can take the tablets at mealtimes or between meals. Any calcium you take as part of a meal will not seriously affect uptake. However, **do not** take Ciprofloxacin Krka tablets with dairy products such as milk or yoghurt or with fortified fruit juices (e.g. calcium-fortified orange juice).

Remember to drink plenty of fluids while you are taking Ciprofloxacin Krka.

If you take more Ciprofloxacin Krka than you should
If you take more than the prescribed dose, get medical help immediately. If possible, take your tablets or the box with you to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Ciprofloxacin Krka
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 Ciprofloxacin Krka
It is important that you **finish the course of treatment** even if you begin to feel better after a few days. If you stop taking this medicine 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.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Common side effects (***may affect up to 1 in 10 people***):
- nausea, diarrhoea
- joint pains in children

Uncommon side effects (***may affect up to 1 in 100 people***):

- fungal superinfections
- a high concentration of eosinophils, a type of white blood cell
- loss of appetite (anorexia)
- hyperactivity or agitation
- headache, dizziness, sleeping problems, or taste disorders
- vomiting, abdominal pain, digestive problems such as stomach upset (indigestion/heartburn), or wind
- increased amounts of certain substances in the blood (transaminases and/or bilirubin)

- rash, itching, or hives
- joint pain in adults
- poor kidney function
- pains in your muscles and bones, feeling unwell (asthenia), or fever
- increase in blood alkaline phosphatase (a certain substance in the blood)

Rare side effects (***may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people***):
- inflammation of the bowel (colitis) linked to antibiotic use (can be fatal in very rare cases) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- changes to the blood count (leukopenia, leukocytosis, neutropenia, anaemia), increased or decreased amounts of a blood clotting factor (thrombocytes)
- allergic reaction, swelling (oedema), or rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes (angio-oedema)
- increased blood sugar (hyperglycaemia)
- decreased blood sugar (hypoglycaemia) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- confusion, disorientation, anxiety reactions, strange dreams, depression, or hallucinations, pins and needles, unusual sensitivity to stimuli of the senses, decreased skin sensitivity, tremors, seizures (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions), or giddiness
- eyesight problems (diplopia)
- tinnitus, loss of hearing, impaired hearing
- rapid heartbeat (tachycardia)
- expansion of blood vessels (vasodilation), low blood pressure, or fainting
- shortness of breath, including asthmatic symptoms
- liver disorders, jaundice (cholestatic icterus), or hepatitis
- sensitivity to light (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- muscle pain, inflammation of the joints, increased muscle tone, or cramp
- kidney failure, blood or crystals in the urine (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions), urinary tract inflammation
- fluid retention or excessive sweating
- abnormal levels of a clotting factor (prothrombin) or increased levels of the enzyme amylase

Very rare side effects (***may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people***):
- a special type of reduced red blood cell count (haemolytic anaemia); a dangerous drop in a type of white blood cells (agranulocytosis); a drop in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets (pancytopenia), which may be fatal; and bone marrow depression, which may also be fatal (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- severe allergic reactions (anaphylactic reaction or anaphylactic shock, which can be fatal - serum sickness) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- mental disturbances (psychotic reactions potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- migraine, disturbed coordination, unsteady walk (gait disturbance), disorder of sense of smell (olfactory disorders), pressure on the brain (intracranial pressure)
- visual colour distortions
- inflammation of the wall of the blood vessels (vasculitis)
- pancreatitis
- death of liver cells (liver necrosis) very rarely leading to life-threatening liver failure
- small, pin-point bleeding under the skin (petechiae); various skin eruptions or rashes (for example, the potentially fatal Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- muscle weakness, tendon inflammation, tendon rupture – especially of the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions); worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)

Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from the available data):

- troubles associated with the nervous system such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness in extremities (peripheral neuropathy and polyneuropathy)
- abnormal fast heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm, alteration of the heart rhythm (called 'prolongation of QT interval', seen on ECG, electrical activity of the heart);
- pustular rash
- increased risk of bleeding (in patients treated with blood thiners)
- feeling highly excited (mania) or feeling great optimism and overactivity (hypomania)
- hypersensitivity reaction called DRESS (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms).
- syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low levels of sodium (SIADH)
- loss of consciousness due to severe decrease in blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemic coma). See section 2.

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.

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

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Store in the original package. Do not store above 30˚C.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the packaging after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your 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 Ciprofloxacin Krka contains
- The active substance is ciprofloxacin hydrochloride.
  Each film-coated tablet of 250 mg contains 291.0 mg ciprofloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to 250 mg ciprofloxacin.
  Each film-coated tablet of 500 mg contains 582.0 mg ciprofloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to 500 mg ciprofloxacin.
  Each film-coated tablet of 750 mg contains 873.0 mg ciprofloxacin hydrochloride equivalent to

750 mg ciprofloxacin.

- The other ingredients are croscarmellose sodium; silica, colloidal anhydrous; cellulose, microcrystalline; sodium starch glycolate; povidone and magnesium stearate in the tablet core, and hypromellose; propylene glycol; talc and titanium dioxide (E171) in the film-coating. See section 2 "Ciprofloxacin Krka contains sodium."

What Ciprofloxacin Krka looks like and contents of the pack

Film-coated tablets of 250 mg are white, round, film-coated tablets, plain on one side, with a break-line on the reverse.
Film-coated tablets of 500 mg are white, oval, film-coated tablets, plain on one side, with a break-line on the reverse.
Film-coated tablets of 750 mg are white, oval, film-coated tablets, with a break-line on both sides.

Ciprofloxacin Krka is available in boxes containing 10, 20, 30, 50 or 100 film-coated tablets in blisters.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Šmarješka cesta 6, 8501 Novo mesto, Slovenia

This leaflet was last revised in: