

Seprin® 160mg/800mg Forte Tablets (co-trimoxazole)

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.
- The name of your medicine is Seprin 160mg/800mg Forte Tablets but will be referred to as Seprin throughout the remainder of this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Seprin is and what it is used for

Seprin is a combination of two different antibiotics called sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim, which is used to treat infections caused by certain bacteria. Like all antibiotics, Seprin only works against some types of bacteria. This means that it is only suitable for treating some types of infections.

Seprin can be used to treat or prevent:

- Lung infections (pneumonia or PJP) caused by a bacteria called *Pneumocystis jirovecii*
- Infections caused by a bacteria called Toxoplasma (toxoplasmosis).

Seprin can be used to treat:

- Urinary bladder or urinary tract infections (water infections)
- Respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis
- Ear infections such as otitis media
- An infection called nocardiosis which can affect the lungs, skin and brain.

Seprin Forte tablets are indicated in children (>12 to <18 years old) and adults (>18 years old).

Consideration should be given to official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

2. What you need to know before you take Seprin

Do not take Seprin if:

- You are allergic to sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim or co-trimoxazole or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- You are allergic to sulphonamide medicines. Examples include sulphonylureas (such as gliclazide and glibenclamide) or thiazide diuretics (such as bendroflumethiazide – a water tablet).
- You have severe liver or severe kidney problems.
- You have ever had a problem with your blood causing bruises or bleeding (thrombocytopenia).
- You have been told that you have a rare blood problem called porphyria, which can affect your skin or nervous system.
- Seprin should not be given to infants during the first 6 weeks of life.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Seprin.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Seprin:

- If you have severe allergies or asthma.
- Potentially life-threatening skin rashes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) have been reported with the use of Seprin appearing initially as reddish target-like spots or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk.
- At the start of treatment, the occurrence of a generalised skin redness with pustules, accompanied by fever, should raise the suspicion of a serious reaction called generalised acute exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (see section 4).
- Additional signs to look for include ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, genitals and conjunctivitis (red and swollen eyes).
- These potentially life-threatening skin rashes are often accompanied by flu-like symptoms. The rash may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin.
- The highest risk for occurrence of serious skin reactions is within the first weeks of treatment.
- If you have developed Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms with the use of Seprin you must not be re-started on Seprin at any time.
- If you develop a rash or these skin symptoms, stop taking Seprin, seek urgent advice from a doctor and tell him that you are taking this medicine.
- Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. There have been very rare reports about excessive immune reactions due to a dysregulated activation of white blood cells resulting in inflammations (haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis), which can be life-threatening if not diagnosed and treated early. If you experience multiple symptoms such as fever, swollen glands, feeling weak, lightheaded, shortness of breath, bruising, or skin rash simultaneously or with a slight delay, contact your doctor immediately.
- If you develop an unexpected worsening of cough and shortness of breath, inform your doctor immediately.
- If you have been told that you are at risk for a rare blood disorder called porphyria.
- If you have a kidney disease.
- If you don't have enough folic acid (a vitamin) in your body - which can make your skin pale and make you feel tired, weak and breathless. This is known as anaemia.
- If you have a disease called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, which can cause jaundice or spontaneous destruction of red blood cells. If you have a problem with your metabolism called phenylketonuria and are not on a special diet to help your condition.
- If you are elderly.

- If you are underweight or malnourished.
- If you have been told by your doctor that you have a lot of potassium in your blood. Concomitant administration of Seprin with certain medicines, potassium supplements and food rich in potassium may lead to severe hyperkalaemia (increased potassium blood level). The symptoms of severe hyperkalaemia might include muscle cramps, irregular heart rhythm, diarrhoea, nausea, dizziness or headache.
- If you have a severe blood disorder, such as a low number of red blood cells (anaemia), a low number of white blood cells (leucopenia) or a low number of platelets, which may cause bleeding and bruising (thrombocytopenia).

Other medicines and Seprin

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

In particular tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Diuretics (water tablets), which help increase the amount of urine you produce.
- Pyrimethamine, used to treat and prevent malaria, and to treat diarrhoea.
- Ciclosporin, used after organ transplant surgeries.
- Blood thinners such as warfarin.
- Phenytoin, used to treat epilepsy (fits).
- Medicines used to treat diabetes, such as glibenclamide, gliclazide or tolbutamide (sulphonylureas) and repaglinide.
- Rifampicin, an antibiotic.
- Medicines to treat problems with the way your heart beats such as digoxin or procainamide.
- Amantadine, used to treat Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, 'flu' or shingles.
- Medicines to treat HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), called zidovudine or lamivudine.
- Medicines that can increase the amount of potassium in your blood, such as diuretics (water tablets, which help increase the amount of urine you produce, such as spironolactone), steroids (like prednisolone) and digoxin or ACE inhibitors (may be used to treat high blood pressure or some heart problems).
- Azathioprine, may be used in patients following organ transplant or to treat immune system disorders or inflammatory bowel disease.
- Methotrexate, a medicine used to treat certain cancers or certain diseases affecting your immune system.
- Folinic acid.
- Contraceptive medicines.

Seprin with food and drink

You should take Seprin with some food or drink. This will stop you feeling sick (nausea) or having diarrhoea. Although it is better to take it with food, you can still take it on an empty stomach. Drink plenty of fluid such as water while you are taking Seprin.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Effects on the ability to drive and operate machinery in patients taking this medicine have not been studied.

3. How to take Seprin

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Standard Dose

Standard dosage recommendations for acute infections

Adults (>18 years old):

STANDARD DOSAGE	
Age	Forte tablets
>18 years old	One tablet in a morning and one tablet in an evening

Children over 12 years (>12 to <18 years old):

The dosage for children is equivalent to approximately 6mg trimethoprim and 30mg sulfamethoxazole per kg body weight per day. The schedules for children are according to the child's age and body weight and provided in the tables below:

Age	Forte tablets
>12 to <18 years old	One tablet in a morning and one tablet in an evening

Weight	Forte tablets
>53 kg	1 tablet every 12 hours

- Seprin should be taken for at least five days.
- Make sure that you finish the course of Seprin which your doctor has prescribed.

Seprin 160mg/800mg Forte Tablets are not usually given to children under 12 years old. If they have been given to your child under 12 years please speak to your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

Special Dose

The dose of Seprin and how long you need to take it depends on the infection you have and how bad it is. Your doctor may prescribe you a different dose or length of course of Seprin to:

- Treat urinary tract (water) infections.
- Treat and prevent lung infections caused by the bacteria *Pneumocystis jirovecii*.
- Treat infections caused by the bacteria Toxoplasma (toxoplasmosis) or Nocardia (nocardiosis).

If you have kidney problems your doctor may:

- Prescribe a lower dose of Septrin.
- Take blood to test whether the medicine is working properly.

If you take Septrin for a long time your doctor may:

- Take blood to test whether the medicine is working properly.
- Prescribe folic acid (a vitamin) for you to take at the same time as Septrin.

If you take more Septrin than you should

If you take more Septrin than you should talk to your doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack with you. If you have taken too much Septrin you may:

- Feel or be sick.
- Feel dizzy or confused.

If you forget to take Septrin

- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines Septrin can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. You may experience the following side effects with this medicine.

Stop taking Septrin and tell your doctor immediately if you have an allergic reaction. Chances of an allergic reaction are very rare (fewer than 1 in 10,000 people are affected), signs of an allergic reaction include

Allergic reactions

- Difficulty in breathing
- Fainting
- Swelling of face
- Swelling of mouth, tongue or throat which may be red and painful and/or cause difficulty in swallowing
- Chest pain
- Red patches on the skin.

Call the emergency department immediately if you experience multiple symptoms such as fever, very low blood pressure or increased heart rate after taking this drug as it may be a sign of shock.

Very Common (more than 1 in 10 people)

- High levels of potassium in your blood, which can cause abnormal heart beats (palpitations).

Common (less than 1 in 10 people)

- A fungal infection called thrush or candidiasis which can affect your mouth or vagina
- Headache
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Diarrhoea
- Skin rashes.

Uncommon (less than 1 in 100)

- Being sick (vomiting).

Very Rare (less than 1 in 10,000 people)

- Fever (high temperature) or frequent infections
- Sudden wheeziness or difficulty breathing
- Potentially life-threatening skin rashes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) have been reported (see Warnings and precautions)
- Very rare cases of redness generalising to the whole body (generalised acute exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP)) (see section 2)
- Mouth ulcers, cold sores and ulcers or soreness of your tongue
- Skin lumps or hives (raised, red or white, itchy patches of skin)
- Blisters on your skin or inside your mouth, nose, vagina or bottom
- Inflammation of the eye which causes pain and redness
- The appearance of a rash or sunburn when you have been outside (even on a cloudy day)
- Low levels of sodium in your blood
- Changes in blood tests
- Feeling weak, tired or listless, pale skin (anaemia)
- Heart problems
- Jaundice (the skin and the whites of your eyes turn yellow). This can occur at the same time as unexpected bleeding or bruising
- Pains in your stomach, which can occur with blood in your faeces (stools)
- Pains in your chest, muscles or joints and muscle weakness
- Arthritis
- Problems with your urine. Difficulty passing urine. Passing more or less urine than usual.
- Blood or cloudiness in your urine
- Kidney problems
- Sudden headache or stiffness of your neck, accompanied by fever (high temperature)
- Problems controlling your movements
- Fits (convulsions or seizures)
- Feeling unsteady or giddy
- Ringing or other unusual sounds in your ears
- Tingling or numbness in your hands and feet
- Seeing strange or unusual sights (hallucinations)
- Depression
- Muscle pain and/or muscle weakness in HIV patients
- Loss of appetite.

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

- Psychotic disorder (a mental state in which you may lose touch with reality)
- Plum-coloured, raised, painful sores on the limbs and sometimes on the face and neck with a fever (Sweets syndrome)
- Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (an allergic type reaction in which you may develop fever, skin rash, and abnormalities in blood and liver function tests (these may be signs of a multi-organ sensitivity disorder)).

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

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 the Yellow Card Scheme at:

www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

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

5. How to store Septrin

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Store in the original package with this leaflet.
- Do not take the tablets after the expiry date shown on the blister strip and carton.
- If your medicine becomes discoloured or shows any sign of deterioration, return it to your pharmacist.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Septrin contains

Septrin is made up of two different medicines called sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim. These medicines are sometimes given the combined name co-trimoxazole. Each tablet contains 160mg trimethoprim and 800mg sulfamethoxazole.

The other ingredients are: sodium starch glycolate - potato, povidone K30, docusate sodium and magnesium stearate.

What Septrin looks like and contents of the pack

Septrin tablets are white, elongated, biconvex tablets with a score-line on one side and plain on the other.

Manufactured by

Alcalá Farma, S.L, Avenida de Madrid, 82, Alcalá de Henares, 28802 Madrid, Spain.

Procured from within the EU by Product Licence holder:

MPT Pharma Ltd, Westgate Business Park, Unit 5-7 Tintagel Way, Aldridge, Walsall, WS9 8ER.

Repackaged by MPT Pharma Ltd.

For any information about this medicine, please contact:

MPT Pharma Ltd.

Tel: 01922 745645

Email: qa@cstpharma.co.uk

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Leaflet coded xxxxxx

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To request a copy of this leaflet in Braille, large print or audio please call 01922 745645 and ask for the Regulatory Department.

Co-trimoxazole 160mg/800mg Forte Tablets

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- 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.
- The name of your medicine is Co-trimoxazole 160mg/800mg Forte Tablets but will be referred to as Co-trimoxazole throughout the remainder of this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Co-trimoxazole is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Co-trimoxazole
3. How to take Co-trimoxazole
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Co-trimoxazole
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Co-trimoxazole is and what it is used for

Co-trimoxazole is a combination of two different antibiotics called sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim, which is used to treat infections caused by certain bacteria. Like all antibiotics, Co-trimoxazole only works against some types of bacteria. This means that it is only suitable for treating some types of infections.

Co-trimoxazole can be used to treat or prevent:

- Lung infections (pneumonia or PJP) caused by a bacteria called *Pneumocystis jirovecii*
- Infections caused by a bacteria called Toxoplasma (toxoplasmosis).

Co-trimoxazole can be used to treat:

- Urinary bladder or urinary tract infections (water infections)
- Respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis
- Ear infections such as otitis media
- An infection called nocardiosis which can affect the lungs, skin and brain.

Co-trimoxazole Forte tablets are indicated in children (>12 to <18 years old) and adults (>18 years old).

Consideration should be given to official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

2. What you need to know before you take Co-trimoxazole

Do not take Co-trimoxazole if:

- You are allergic to sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim or co-trimoxazole or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- You are allergic to sulphonamide medicines. Examples include sulphonylureas (such as gliclazide and glibenclamide) or thiazide diuretics (such as bendroflumethiazide – a water tablet).
- You have severe liver or severe kidney problems.
- You have ever had a problem with your blood causing bruises or bleeding (thrombocytopenia).
- You have been told that you have a rare blood problem called porphyria, which can affect your skin or nervous system.
- Co-trimoxazole should not be given to infants during the first 6 weeks of life.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Co-trimoxazole.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Co-trimoxazole:

- If you have severe allergies or asthma.
- Potentially life-threatening skin rashes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) have been reported with the use of Co-trimoxazole appearing initially as reddish target-like spots or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk.
- At the start of treatment, the occurrence of a generalised skin redness with pustules, accompanied by fever, should raise the suspicion of a serious reaction called generalised acute exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (see section 4).
- Additional signs to look for include ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, genitals and conjunctivitis (red and swollen eyes).
- These potentially life-threatening skin rashes are often accompanied by flu-like symptoms. The rash may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin.
- The highest risk for occurrence of serious skin reactions is within the first weeks of treatment.
- If you have developed Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis or drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms with the use of Co-trimoxazole you must not be re-started on Co-trimoxazole at any time.
- If you develop a rash or these skin symptoms, stop taking Co-trimoxazole, seek urgent advice from a doctor and tell him that you are taking this medicine.
- Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. There have been very rare reports about excessive immune reactions due to a dysregulated activation of white blood cells resulting in inflammations (haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis), which can be life-threatening if not diagnosed and treated early. If you experience multiple symptoms such as fever, swollen glands, feeling weak, lightheaded, shortness of breath, bruising, or skin rash simultaneously or with a slight delay, contact your doctor immediately.
- If you develop an unexpected worsening of cough and shortness of breath, inform your doctor immediately.
- If you have been told that you are at risk for a rare blood disorder called porphyria.
- If you have a kidney disease.
- If you don't have enough folic acid (a vitamin) in your body - which can make your skin pale and make you feel tired, weak and breathless. This is known as anaemia.
- If you have a disease called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, which can cause jaundice or spontaneous destruction of red blood cells. If you have a problem with your metabolism called phenylketonuria and are not on a special diet to help your condition.

- If you are elderly.
- If you are underweight or malnourished.
- If you have been told by your doctor that you have a lot of potassium in your blood. Concomitant administration of Co-trimoxazole with certain medicines, potassium supplements and food rich in potassium may lead to severe hyperkalaemia (increased potassium blood level). The symptoms of severe hyperkalaemia might include muscle cramps, irregular heart rhythm, diarrhoea, nausea, dizziness or headache.
- If you have a severe blood disorder, such as a low number of red blood cells (anaemia), a low number of white blood cells (leucopenia) or a low number of platelets, which may cause bleeding and bruising (thrombocytopenia).

Other medicines and Co-trimoxazole

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

In particular tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Diuretics (water tablets), which help increase the amount of urine you produce.
- Pyrimethamine, used to treat and prevent malaria, and to treat diarrhoea.
- Ciclosporin, used after organ transplant surgeries.
- Blood thinners such as warfarin.
- Phenytoin, used to treat epilepsy (fits).
- Medicines used to treat diabetes, such as glibenclamide, glipizide or tolbutamide (sulphonylureas) and repaglinide.
- Rifampicin, an antibiotic.
- Medicines to treat problems with the way your heart beats such as digoxin or procainamide.
- Amantadine, used to treat Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, 'flu' or shingles.
- Medicines to treat HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), called zidovudine or lamivudine.
- Medicines that can increase the amount of potassium in your blood, such as diuretics (water tablets, which help increase the amount of urine you produce, such as spironolactone), steroids (like prednisolone) and digoxin or ACE inhibitors (may be used to treat high blood pressure or some heart problems).
- Azathioprine, may be used in patients following organ transplant or to treat immune system disorders or inflammatory bowel disease.
- Methotrexate, a medicine used to treat certain cancers or certain diseases affecting your immune system.
- Folinic acid.
- Contraceptive medicines.

Co-trimoxazole with food and drink

You should take Co-trimoxazole with some food or drink. This will stop you feeling sick (nausea) or having diarrhoea. Although it is better to take it with food, you can still take it on an empty stomach.

Drink plenty of fluid such as water while you are taking Co-trimoxazole.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Effects on the ability to drive and operate machinery in patients taking this medicine have not been studied.

3. How to take Co-trimoxazole

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Standard Dose

Standard dosage recommendations for acute infections

Adults (>18 years old):

STANDARD DOSAGE	
Age	Forte tablets
>18 years old	One tablet in a morning and one tablet in an evening

Children over 12 years (>12 to <18 years old):

The dosage for children is equivalent to approximately 6mg trimethoprim and 30mg sulfamethoxazole per kg body weight per day. The schedules for children are according to the child's age and body weight and provided in the tables below:

Age	Forte tablets
>12 to <18 years old	One tablet in a morning and one tablet in an evening

Weight	Forte tablets
>53 kg	1 tablet every 12 hours

- Co-trimoxazole should be taken for at least five days.
- Make sure that you finish the course of Co-trimoxazole which your doctor has prescribed.

Co-trimoxazole 160mg/800mg Forte Tablets are not usually given to children under 12 years old. If they have been given to your child under 12 years please speak to your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

Special Dose

The dose of Co-trimoxazole and how long you need to take it depends on the infection you have and how bad it is. Your doctor may prescribe you a different dose or length of course of Co-trimoxazole to:

- Treat urinary tract (water) infections.
- Treat and prevent lung infections caused by the bacteria *Pneumocystis jirovecii*.
- Treat infections caused by the bacteria Toxoplasma (toxoplasmosis) or Nocardia (nocardiosis).

If you have kidney problems your doctor may:

- Prescribe a lower dose of Co-trimoxazole.
- Take blood to test whether the medicine is working properly.

If you take Co-trimoxazole for a long time your doctor may:

- Take blood to test whether the medicine is working properly.
- Prescribe folic acid (a vitamin) for you to take at the same time as Co-trimoxazole.

If you take more Co-trimoxazole than you should

If you take more Co-trimoxazole than you should talk to your doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack with you. If you have taken too much Co-trimoxazole you may:

- Feel or be sick.
- Feel dizzy or confused.

If you forget to take Co-trimoxazole

- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines Co-trimoxazole can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. You may experience the following side effects with this medicine.

Stop taking Co-trimoxazole and tell your doctor immediately if you have an allergic reaction. Chances of an allergic reaction are very rare (fewer than 1 in 10,000 people are affected), signs of an allergic reaction include

Allergic reactions

- Difficulty in breathing
- Fainting
- Swelling of face
- Swelling of mouth, tongue or throat which may be red and painful and/or cause difficulty in swallowing
- Chest pain
- Red patches on the skin.

Call the emergency department immediately if you experience multiple symptoms such as fever, very low blood pressure or increased heart rate after taking this drug as it may be a sign of shock.

Very Common (more than 1 in 10 people)

- High levels of potassium in your blood, which can cause abnormal heart beats (palpitations).

Common (less than 1 in 10 people)

- A fungal infection called thrush or candidiasis which can affect your mouth or vagina
- Headache
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Diarrhoea
- Skin rashes.

Uncommon (less than 1 in 100)

- Being sick (vomiting).

Very Rare (less than 1 in 10,000 people)

- Fever (high temperature) or frequent infections
- Sudden wheeziness or difficulty breathing
- Potentially life-threatening skin rashes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) have been reported (see Warnings and precautions)
- Very rare cases of redness generalising to the whole body (generalised acute exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP)) (see section 2)
- Mouth ulcers, cold sores and ulcers or soreness of your tongue
- Skin lumps or hives (raised, red or white, itchy patches of skin)
- Blisters on your skin or inside your mouth, nose, vagina or bottom
- Inflammation of the eye which causes pain and redness
- The appearance of a rash or sunburn when you have been outside (even on a cloudy day)
- Low levels of sodium in your blood
- Changes in blood tests
- Feeling weak, tired or listless, pale skin (anaemia)
- Heart problems
- Jaundice (the skin and the whites of your eyes turn yellow). This can occur at the same time as unexpected bleeding or bruising
- Pains in your stomach, which can occur with blood in your faeces (stools)
- Pains in your chest, muscles or joints and muscle weakness
- Arthritis
- Problems with your urine. Difficulty passing urine. Passing more or less urine than usual.
- Blood or cloudiness in your urine
- Kidney problems
- Sudden headache or stiffness of your neck, accompanied by fever (high temperature)
- Problems controlling your movements
- Fits (convulsions or seizures)
- Feeling unsteady or giddy
- Ringing or other unusual sounds in your ears
- Tingling or numbness in your hands and feet
- Seeing strange or unusual sights (hallucinations)
- Depression
- Muscle pain and/or muscle weakness in HIV patients
- Loss of appetite.

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

- Psychotic disorder (a mental state in which you may lose touch with reality)
- Plum-coloured, raised, painful sores on the limbs and sometimes on the face and neck with a fever (Sweets syndrome)
- Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (an allergic type reaction in which you may develop fever, skin rash, and abnormalities in blood and liver function tests (these may be signs of a multi-organ sensitivity disorder)).

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

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 the Yellow Card Scheme at:

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5. How to store Co-trimoxazole

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Store in the original package with this leaflet.
- Do not take the tablets after the expiry date shown on the blister strip and carton.
- If your medicine becomes discoloured or shows any sign of deterioration, return it to your pharmacist.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Co-trimoxazole contains

Co-trimoxazole is made up of two different medicines called sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim. These medicines are sometimes given the combined name co-trimoxazole. Each tablet contains 160mg trimethoprim and 800mg sulfamethoxazole.

The other ingredients are: sodium starch glycolate - potato, povidone K30, docusate sodium and magnesium stearate.

What Co-trimoxazole looks like and contents of the pack

Co-trimoxazole tablets are white, elongated, biconvex tablets with a score-line on one side and plain on the other.

Manufactured by
Alcalá Farma, S.L, Avenida de Madrid, 82, Alcalá de Henares,
28802 Madrid, Spain.

Procured from within the EU by Product Licence holder:
MPT Pharma Ltd, Westgate Business Park, Unit 5-7 Tintagel Way,
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Repackaged by MPT Pharma Ltd.

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