

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

FLUCONAZOLE 50 MG CAPSULES
FLUCONAZOLE 200 MG CAPSULES
fluconazole

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, pharmacist or nurse.
- 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Fluconazole Capsules are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Fluconazole Capsules
3. How to take Fluconazole Capsules
4. Possible side effects
5. How to Store Fluconazole Capsules
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Fluconazole Capsules are and what they are used for

The name of your medicine is Fluconazole 50mg or 200mg Capsules and the active ingredient is Fluconazole. Fluconazole is one of a group of medicines called “antifungals”.

Fluconazole is used to treat infections caused by fungi and may also be used to stop you from getting a candidal infection. The most common cause of fungal infections is a yeast called *Candida*.

Adults

You might be given this medicine by your doctor to treat the following types of fungal infections:

- Cryptococcal meningitis – a fungal infection in the brain
- Coccidioidomycosis – a disease of the bronchopulmonary system
- Infections caused by *Candida* and found in the blood stream, body organs (e.g. heart, lungs) or urinary tract
- Mucosal thrush - infection affecting the lining of the mouth, throat and denture sore mouth
- Genital thrush – infection of the vagina or penis
- Skin infections - e.g. athlete’s foot, ringworm, jock itch, nail infection

You might also be given Fluconazole Capsules to:

- Stop cryptococcal meningitis from coming back
- Stop mucosal thrush from coming back
- Reduce recurrence of vaginal thrush
- Stop you from getting an infection caused by *Candida* (if your immune system is weak and not working properly)

Children and adolescents (0 to 17 years old)

You might be given this medicine by your doctor to treat the following types of fungal infections:

- Mucosal thrush - infection affecting the lining of the mouth, throat
- Infections caused by *Candida* and found in the blood stream, body organs (e.g. heart, lungs) or urinary tract
- Cryptococcal meningitis – a fungal infection in the brain

You might also be given Fluconazole to:

- stop you from getting an infection caused by *Candida* (if your immune system is weak and not working properly).
- stop cryptococcal meningitis from coming back

2. What you need to know before you take Fluconazole Capsules

Do not take Fluconazole if you:

- Are allergic to fluconazole, to other medicines you have taken to treat fungal infections or to any of the other ingredients of Fluconazole capsules (listed in section 6). The symptoms may include itching, reddening of the skin or difficulty in breathing
- Are taking terfenadine or astemizole (an antihistamine for allergies)
- Are taking cisapride (used for stomach upsets)
- Are taking pimozone (for treating mental illness)
- Are taking quinidine (used for irregular heart beats)
- Are taking erythromycin (an antibiotic for treating infections)

Do not use this medicine if you are suffering from *Tinea Capitis* (fungal infection of the scalp)

Warnings and Precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Fluconazole capsules if you.

- Have liver or kidney problems
- Suffer from heart disease, including heart rhythm problems
- Have abnormal levels of potassium, calcium or magnesium in your blood
- Develop skin reactions (itching, reddening of the skin or difficulty in breathing)
- Develop signs of ‘adrenal insufficiency’ where the adrenal glands do not produce adequate amounts of certain steroid hormones such as cortisol (chronic, or long lasting fatigue, muscle weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, abdominal pain)
- if the fungal infection does not improve, as alternative antifungal therapy may be needed.
- If you have ever developed a severe skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores after taking this medicine. Serious skin reactions including drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) have been reported in association with fluconazole treatment.

Stop taking this medicine and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms related to these serious skin reactions described in section 4.

Other medicines and Fluconazole Capsules

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

Tell your doctor, immediately if you are taking Terfenadine or astemizole (an antihistamine for treating allergies) or Cisapride (used for stomach upsets) or pimozone (used for treating mental illness) or quinidine (used for treating heart arrhythmia) or erythromycin (an antibiotic for treating infections) as these should not be taken with Fluconazole (see section:” Do not take Fluconazole if you”).

There are some medicines that may interact with Fluconazole.

Make sure your doctor knows if you are taking any of the following medicines as a dose adjustment or monitoring may be required to check that the medicines are still having the desired effect:

- Hydrochlorothiazide (types of diuretic or “water tablet”)
- Warfarin, indanedione (or similar drugs) that thin the blood to prevent blood clots
- Nifedipine, isradipine, amlodipine, felodipine and losartan (for hypertension-high blood pressure)
- Amiodarone (used for treating uneven heartbeats ‘arrhythmias’)
- Medicines for diabetes such as chlorpropamide, glibenclamide, glipizide or tolbutamide
- Vitamin A (nutritional supplement)
- Statins (atorvastatin, simvastatin and fluvastatin or similar medicines) used for reducing high cholesterol levels.
- Benzodiazepines (midazolam, triazolam or similar medicines) used to help you sleep or for anxiety.
- Carbamazepine or phenytoin (used to control epilepsy)
- Medicines for treating infections (antibiotics) such as azithromycin, erythromycin, rifampicin or rifabutin
- Abrocitinib (used to treat atopic dermatitis, also known as atopic eczema)
- Amphotericin B, voriconazole (used to treat fungal infections)
- Halofantrine (to treat malaria)
- Ciclosporin, everolimus, sirolimus or tacrolimus (to prevent transplant rejection)
- Oral contraceptives such as ethinyloestradiol, levonorgestrel, norethindrone
- Theophylline (used to control asthma)
- Alfentanil, fentanyl or methadone (for treating pain)
- Celecoxib, flurbiprofen, naproxen, ibuprofen, lornoxicam, meloxicam, diclofenac (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID))
- Amitriptyline, nortriptyline (used as anti-depressant)
- Cyclophosphamide, or vinca alkaloids (vincristine, vinblastine or similar medicines) used for treating cancer
- Saquinavir or zidovudine, also known as AZT, ritanovir, (used in HIV infected patients)
- Ibrutinib (used for treating blood cancer)
- Ivacaftor (alone or combined with other drugs used for treating cystic fibrosis)
- Prednisone (steroid)
- Olaparib (used for treating ovarian cancer)
- Verapamil (used to manage hypertension and angina)
- Tofacitinib (used for treating rheumatoid arthritis)
- Tolvaptan used to treat hyponatremia (low levels of sodium in your blood) or to slow kidney function decline
- Lurasidone (used to treat schizophrenia):

Fluconazole Capsules with food, drink and alcohol

You can take your medicine with or without a meal

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

- 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.

If you are planning to become pregnant, it is recommended to wait a week after a single dose of

fluconazole before becoming pregnant.

For longer courses of treatment with fluconazole, talk to your doctor on the need for appropriate contraception during treatment which should continue for one week after the last dose.

You should not take Fluconazole if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant, are trying to become pregnant, unless your doctor has told you so. If you become pregnant while taking this medicine or within 1 week of the most recent dose, contact your doctor.

Fluconazole taken during the first or second trimester of pregnancy may increase the risk of miscarriage. Fluconazole taken during the first trimester may increase the risk of a baby being born with birth defects affecting the heart, bones and/or muscles.

There have been reports of babies born with birth defects affecting the skull, ears, and bones of the thigh and elbow in women treated for three months or more with high doses (400-800 mg daily) of fluconazole for coccidioidomycosis. The link between fluconazole and these cases is not clear.

- You can continue breast-feeding after taking a single dose of 150 mg Fluconazole. You should not breast-feed if you are taking a repeated dose of Fluconazole.

Driving and using machines

- Treatment with Fluconazole has occasionally lead to dizziness or fits to occur and could affect your ability to drive or use machinery.

Fluconazole Capsules contain Lactose

- If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Fluconazole Capsules contain Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) and Propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216)

- E216 and E218 in this medicine may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed)

Information on sodium content:

- Fluconazole capsules contain less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially ‘sodium-free’.

3. How to take Fluconazole Capsules

- Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- Swallow the capsule whole with a glass of water.
- It is best to take your capsules at the same time each day.
- The usual doses of this medicine for different infections are below:

Adults:

Condition	Dose
To treat cryptococcal meningitis	400 mg on the first day then 200 mg to 400 mg once daily for 6 to 8 weeks or longer if needed. Sometimes doses are increased up to 800 mg
To stop cryptococcal meningitis from coming back	200 mg once daily until you are told to stop

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To treat coccidioidomycosis	200 mg to 400 mg once daily from 11 months for up to 24 months or longer if needed. Sometimes doses are increased up to 800 mg
To treat internal fungal infections caused by <i>Candida</i>	800 mg on the first day then 400 mg once daily until you are told to stop
To treat mucosal infections affecting the lining of mouth, throat and denture sore mouth	200 mg to 400 mg on the first day then 100 mg to 200 mg until you are told to stop
To treat mucosal thrush –dose depends on where the infection is located	50 mg to 400 mg once daily for 7 to 30 days until you are told to stop
To stop mucosal infections affecting the lining of mouth, throat from coming back	100 mg to 200 mg once daily, or 200 mg 3 times a week, while you are at risk of getting an infection
To treat genital thrush	150 mg as a single dose
To reduce recurrence of vaginal thrush	150 mg every third day for a total of 3 doses (day 1, 4 and 7) and then once a week for 6 months while you are at risk of getting an infection
To treat fungal skin and nail infections	Depending on the site of the infection 50 mg once daily, 150 mg once weekly, 300 to 400 mg once weekly for 1 to 4 weeks (Athlete’s foot may be up to 6 weeks, for nail infection treatment until infected nail is replaced)
To stop you from getting an infection caused by <i>Candida</i> (if your immune system is weak and not working properly)	200 mg to 400 mg once daily while you are at risk of getting an infection

Adolescents from 12 to 17 years old

Follow the dose prescribed by your doctor (either adults or children posology).

Children 4 weeks to 11 years old

The maximum dose for children is 400 mg daily.

The dose will be based on the child’s weight in kilograms.

Condition	Daily dose
Mucosal thrush and throat infections caused by <i>Candida</i> – dose and duration depends on the severity of the infection and on where the infection is located	3 mg per kg of body weight once daily (6 mg per kg of body weight might be given on the first day)
Cryptococcal meningitis or internal fungal infections caused by <i>Candida</i>	6 mg to 12 mg per kg of body weight once daily

To stop cryptococcal meningitis from coming back	6 mg per kg of body weight once daily
To stop children from getting an infection caused by <i>Candida</i> (if their immune system is not working properly)	3 mg to 12 mg per kg of body weight once daily

Use in children 0 to 4 weeks of age

Use in children of 3 to 4 weeks of age:

The same dose as above but given once every 2 days. The maximum dose is 12 mg per kg of body weight every 48 hours.

Use in children less than 2 weeks old:

The same dose as above but given once every 3 days. The maximum dose is 12 mg per kg of body weight every 72 hours.

Elderly

- The usual adult dose should be given unless you have kidney problems.

Patients with kidney problems

Your doctor may modify your dose depending on your kidney function.

If you take more Fluconazole capsules than you should

Taking too many capsules at once may make you unwell. Contact your doctor or your nearest hospital casualty department at once. The symptoms of a possible overdose may include hearing, seeing, feeling and thinking things that are not real (hallucination and paranoid behaviour).

Symptomatic treatment (with supportive measures and gastric lavage if necessary) may be adequate.

If you forget to take Fluconazole capsules

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the dose that you missed.

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

4. Possible Side Effects

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

A few people develop **allergic reactions** although serious allergic reactions are rare. If you get any of the following symptoms, **tell your doctor immediately**.

- Sudden wheezing, difficulty in breathing or tightness in chest
- Swelling of eyelids, face or lips
- Itching all over the body reddening of the skin or itchy red spots
- Skin rash
- Severe skin reactions such as a rash that causes blistering (this can affect the mouth and tongue)

Fluconazole may affect your liver. The signs of liver problems include:

- Tiredness
- Loss of appetite
- Vomiting
- Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)

If any of these happen, stop taking Fluconazole and **tell your doctor immediately**.

The following undesirable effects have been observed and reported during the treatment of fluconazole with the following frequencies.

Stop taking this medicine and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the above symptoms:

- Widespread rash, high body temperature and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug hypersensitivity syndrome)

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Headache
- Stomach discomfort, diarrhoea, feeling sick, vomiting
- Increases in blood tests of liver function
- Rash

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

- Reduction in red blood cells which can make skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness
- Decreased appetite
- Inability to sleep, feeling drowsy
- Fit, dizziness, sensation of spinning, tingling, pricking or numbness, changes in sense of taste
- Constipation, difficult digestion, wind, dry mouth
- Muscle pain
- Liver damage and yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- Wheals, blistering (hives), itching, increased sweating
- Tiredness, general feeling of being unwell, fever

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

- Lower than normal white blood cells that help defend against infections and blood cells that help to stop bleeding
- Red or purple discoloration of the skin which may be caused by low platelet count, other blood cell changes
- Blood chemistry changes (high blood levels of cholesterol, fats)
- Low blood potassium
- Shaking
- Abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG), change in heart rate or rhythm
- Liver failure
- Allergic reactions (sometimes severe), including widespread blistering rash and skin peeling, severe skin reactions, swelling of the lips or face
- Hair loss

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

- Hypersensitivity reaction with skin rash, fever, swollen glands, increase in a type of white blood cell (eosinophilia) and inflammation of internal organs (liver, lungs, heart, kidneys and large intestine).

Reporting of side effects

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

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Containers: Do not store above 25°C. Keep the container tightly closed.
- Blister packs: Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date (exp.) which is stated on the pack. 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
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What Fluconazole Capsules contain:

- The active substance is Fluconazole
- The other ingredients are: Lactose, Maize starch, Colloidal anhydrous silica, Sodium lauryl sulfate, Magnesium stearate and the capsule shell contains Gelatin, Titanium dioxide (E171), Methylparahydroxy benzoate (E218), Propylparahydroxy benzoate (E216) and Sodium Lauryl Sulfate. The 50mg capsules contains: Patent blue (E131). The 200mg capsules contains: Erythrosine (E127), Indigotine (E132).

What Fluconazole Capsules look like and contents of the pack

- Fluconazole 50mg capsules are White to off white powder filled in Blue/White coloured hard gelatin capsules of size “4”
- Fluconazole 200mg capsules are White to off white powder filled in Purple/white coloured hard gelatin capsules of size “0”
- The capsules are supplied in blister packs containing 7 capsules and containers containing 500 capsules.
- Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

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