

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Levofloxacin 500 mg film-coated tablets

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each film-coated tablet contains
500 mg of levofloxacin as active substance corresponding to 512.46 mg of
levofloxacin hemihydrate.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Film-coated tablet

Peach colored, capsule shaped, biconvex, film coated tablets, debossed 'ML'
and '63' on either side of a deep scoreline and a scoreline on other side.

The tablet can be divided into equal parts

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Because of the risk of prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious adverse drug reactions (see section 4.4 and section 4.8) this product must only be prescribed when other antibiotics that are commonly recommended for the infection are inappropriate. This applies to all indications listed below. Situations where other antibiotics are considered to be inappropriate are where:

- there is resistance to other first-line antibiotics recommended for the infection;
- other first-line antibiotics are contraindicated in an individual patient;
- other first-line antibiotics have caused side effects requiring treatment to be stopped.
- treatment with other first-line antibiotics has failed.

Levofloxacin tablets are indicated in adults for the treatment of the following infections (see sections 4.4 and 5.1):

Acute pyelonephritis and complicated urinary tract infections (see section 4.4)

Chronic bacterial prostatitis

Inhalation Anthrax: postexposure prophylaxis and curative treatment (see section 4.4)

In following indication Levofloxacin tablets should be used only when it is considered inappropriate to use other antibacterial agents that are commonly recommended for the treatment of these infections.

- Uncomplicated cystitis (see section 4.4)
- Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease including bronchitis
Acute bacterial sinusitis
Community acquired pneumonia
- Complicated skin and Skin structure infection :

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Levofloxacin tablets are administered once or twice daily. The dosage depends on the type and severity of the infection and the susceptibility of the presumed causative pathogen.

Levofloxacin tablets may also be used to complete a course of therapy in patients who have shown improvement during initial treatment with intravenous levofloxacin; given the bioequivalence of the parenteral and oral forms, the same dosage can be used.

Posology

The following dose recommendations can be given for

levofloxacin tablets: Dosage in patients with normal

renal function (creatinine clearance > 50 ml/min)

Indication	Daily dose regimen <i>(according to severity)</i>	Duration of treatment <i>(according to severity)</i>
Acute bacterial sinusitis	500 mg once daily	10 - 14 days
Acute bacterial exacerbations of COPD or chronic bronchitis	500 mg once daily	7 - 10 days
Community-acquired pneumonia	500 mg once or twice daily	7 - 14 days
Uncomplicated cystitis	250 mg once daily	3 days
Complicated urinary tract infections	500 mg once daily	7 - 14 days
Acute Pyelonephritis	500 mg once daily	7 - 10 days
Chronic bacterial prostatitis.	500 mg once daily	28 days
Complicated skin and soft tissue infections	500 mg once or twice daily	7 - 14 days
Inhalation Anthrax	500 mg once daily	8 weeks

Special populations

Impaired renal function (creatinine clearance < 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</i>	<i>then: 250 mg/24</i>	<i>then: 250 mg/12</i>

	h	h	h
19-10 ml/min	<i>then:</i> 125 mg/48 h	<i>then:</i> 125 mg/24 h	<i>then:</i> 125 mg/12 h
< 10 ml/min (including haemodialysis and CAPD) ¹	<i>then:</i> 125 mg/48 h	<i>then:</i> 125 mg/24 h	<i>then:</i> 125 mg/24 h

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

Impaired liver function

No adjustment of dosage is required since levofloxacin is not metabolised to any relevant extent by the liver and is mainly excreted by the kidneys.

Elderly population

No adjustment of dosage is required in the elderly, other than that imposed by consideration of renal function (see section 4.4 “Tendinitis and tendon rupture” and “QT interval prolongation”).

Paediatric population

Levofloxacin tablets is contraindicated in children and growing adolescents (see section 4.3).

Method of administration

Levofloxacin tablets should be swallowed without crushing and with sufficient amount of liquid. They may be divided at the score line to adapt the dosage. The tablets may be taken during meals or between meals. Levofloxacin tablets should be taken at least two hours before or after iron salts, zinc salts, magnesium- or aluminium-containing antacids, or didanosine (*only didanosine formulations with aluminium or magnesium containing buffering agents*), and sucralfate administration since reduction of absorption can occur (see section 4.5).

4.3 Contraindications

Levofloxacin tablets must not be used:

- in patients hypersensitive to levofloxacin or other quinolones or any of the excipients listed in section 6.1,
- in patients with epilepsy,
- in patients with history of tendon disorders related to fluoroquinolone administration,
- in children or growing adolescents, during pregnancy,
- in breast-feeding women.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

The use of Levofloxacin should be avoided in patients who have experienced serious adverse reactions in the past when using quinolone or fluoroquinolone containing products (see section 4.8). Treatment of these patients with Levofloxacin should only be initiated in the absence of alternative treatment options and after careful benefit/risk assessment (see also section 4.3).

Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious adverse drug reactions

Cases of prolonged (continuing for months or years), disabling and potentially irreversible serious adverse drug reactions affecting different, sometimes multiple, body systems (**including** musculoskeletal, nervous, psychiatric and senses) have been reported in patients receiving quinolones and fluoroquinolones irrespective of their age and pre-existing risk factors. **There are no pharmacological treatments established to be effective treatments of the symptoms of long lasting or disabling side effects associated with fluoroquinolones.** Levofloxacin should be discontinued immediately at the first signs or symptoms of any serious adverse reaction and patients should be advised to contact their prescriber for advice, **so that symptoms can be appropriately investigated and to avoid further exposure which could potentially worsen adverse reactions.**

Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* are very likely to possess co-resistance to fluoroquinolones, including levofloxacin. Therefore levofloxacin is not recommended for the treatment of known or suspected MRSA infections unless laboratory results have confirmed susceptibility of the organism to levofloxacin (and commonly recommended antibacterial agents for the treatment of MRSA-infections are considered inappropriate).

Levofloxacin may be used in the treatment of Acute Bacterial Sinusitis, and Acute Exacerbation of chronic Bronchitis when these infections have been adequately diagnosed. uncomplicated cystitis, complicated skin and soft tissue infections and Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or Chronic Bronchitis when these infections have been adequately diagnosed or when it is considered inappropriate to use other antibacterial agents that are commonly recommended for the treatment of these infections.

Resistance to fluoroquinolones of *E. coli* – the most common pathogen involved in urinary tract infections – varies across the European Union. Prescribers are advised to take into account the local prevalence of resistance in *E. coli* to fluoroquinolones.

Inhalation Anthrax: Use in humans is based on *in vitro* *Bacillus anthracis* susceptibility data and on animal experimental data together with limited human data. Treating physicians should refer to national and/or international consensus documents regarding the treatment of anthrax.

Tendinitis and tendon rupture

Tendinitis and tendon rupture (especially but not limited to Achilles tendon), sometimes bilateral, may occur as early as within 48 hours of starting treatment with quinolones and fluoroquinolones and have been reported to occur even up to several months after discontinuation of treatment. The risk of tendinitis and tendon rupture is increased in older patients, patients with renal impairment, patients with solid organ transplants, and those treated concurrently with corticosteroids. Therefore, concomitant use of corticosteroids should be avoided.

At the first sign of tendinitis (e.g. painful swelling, inflammation) the treatment with Levofloxacin should be discontinued and alternative treatment should be considered. The affected limb(s) should be appropriately treated (e.g. immobilisation). Corticosteroids should not be used if signs of tendinopathy occur.

Myoclonus

Cases of myoclonus have been reported in patients receiving levofloxacin (see section 4.8). The risk of myoclonus is increased in older patients, and in patients with renal impairment if the dose of levofloxacin is not adjusted as per the creatinine clearance. Levofloxacin should be discontinued immediately at the first occurrence of myoclonus and appropriate treatment should be initiated.

Clostridium difficile-associated disease

Diarrhoea, particularly if severe, persistent and/or bloody, during or after treatment with levofloxacin (including several weeks after treatment), may be symptomatic of

Clostridium difficile-associated disease (CDAD). CDAD may range in severity from mild to life threatening, the most severe form of which is pseudomembranous colitis (see section 4.8). It is therefore important to consider this diagnosis in patients who develop serious diarrhoea during or after treatment with levofloxacin. If CDAD is suspected or confirmed levofloxacin should be stopped immediately and appropriate treatment initiated without delay. Anti-peristaltic medicinal products are

contraindicated in this clinical situation.

Blood disorders

Bone marrow failure including leukopenia, neutropenia, pancytopenia, haemolytic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anaemia, or agranulocytosis may develop during treatment with levofloxacin (see section 4.8). If any of these blood disorders is suspected, blood counts should be monitored. In case of abnormal results, discontinuation of treatment with levofloxacin should be considered.

Patients predisposed to seizures

Quinolones may lower the seizure threshold and may trigger seizures. Levofloxacin is contraindicated in patients with a history of epilepsy (see section 4.3) and, as with other quinolones, should be used with extreme caution in patients predisposed to seizures or concomitant treatment with active substances that lower the cerebral seizure threshold, such as theophylline (see section 4.5). In case of convulsive seizures (see section 4.8), treatment with levofloxacin should be discontinued.

Patients with G-6- phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

Patients with latent or actual defects in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase activity may be prone to haemolytic reactions when treated with quinolone antibacterial agents. Therefore, if levofloxacin has to be used in these patients, potential occurrence of haemolysis should be monitored.

Patients with renal impairment

Since levofloxacin is excreted mainly by the kidneys, the dose of levofloxacin tablets should be adjusted in patients with renal impairment (see section 4.2).

Hypersensitivity reactions

Levofloxacin can cause serious, potentially fatal hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. angioedema up to anaphylactic shock), occasionally following the initial dose (see section 4.8). Patients should discontinue treatment immediately and contact their physician or an emergency physician, who will initiate appropriate emergency measures.

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs) including toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN: also known as Lyell's syndrome), Stevens Johnson syndrome (SJS) and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), which could be life- threatening or fatal, have been reported with levofloxacin (see section 4.8). At the time of prescription, patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms of severe skin reactions, and be closely monitored. If signs and symptoms suggestive of these reactions appear, levofloxacin should be discontinued immediately and an alternative treatment should be considered. If the patient has developed a serious reaction such as SJS, TEN or DRESS with the use of levofloxacin, treatment with levofloxacin must not be restarted in this patient at any time.

Dysglycaemia

As with all quinolones, disturbances in blood glucose, including both hypoglycaemia and hyperglycaemia have been reported (see section 4.8), usually in diabetic patients receiving concomitant treatment with an oral hypoglycaemic agent (e.g., glibenclamide) or with insulin. Cases of hypoglycaemic coma have been reported. In diabetic patients, careful monitoring of blood glucose is recommended.

Levofloxacin treatment should be stopped immediately if a patient reports blood glucose disturbance and alternative nonfluoroquinolone antibacterial therapy should be considered.

Prevention of photosensitization

Photosensitisation has been reported with levofloxacin (see section 4.8). It is recommended that patients should not expose themselves unnecessarily to strong sunlight or to artificial UV rays (e.g. sunray lamp, solarium), during treatment and for 48 hours following treatment discontinuation in order to prevent photosensitization.

Patients treated with Vitamin K antagonists

Due to possible increase in coagulation tests (PT/INR) and/or bleeding in patients treated with levofloxacin tablets in combination with a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin), coagulation tests should be monitored when these drugs are given concomitantly. (see section 4.5).

Psychotic reactions

Psychotic reactions have been reported in patients receiving quinolones, including levofloxacin. In very rare cases these have progressed to suicidal thoughts and self-endangering behaviour- sometimes after only a single dose of levofloxacin (see section 4.8). In the event that the patient develops these reactions, levofloxacin should be discontinued immediately at the first signs or symptoms of these reactions and patients should be advised to contact their prescriber for advice. Alternative nonfluoroquinolone antibacterial therapy should be considered, and appropriate measures instituted. Caution is recommended if levofloxacin is to be used in psychotic patients or in patients with history of psychiatric disease.

QT interval prolongation

Caution should be taken when using fluoroquinolones, including levofloxacin, in patients with known risk factors for prolongation of the QT interval such as, for example:

Congenital long QT syndrome

Concomitant use of drugs that are known to prolong the QT interval (e.g. Class IA and III antiarrhythmics, tricyclic antidepressants, macrolides, antipsychotics).

Uncorrected electrolyte imbalance (e.g. hypokalaemia, hypomagnesaemia) Cardiac disease (e.g. heart failure, myocardial infarction, bradycardia)

Elderly patients and women may be more sensitive to QTc-prolonging medications. Therefore, caution should be taken when using fluoroquinolones, including levofloxacin, in these populations (see sections 4.2 Elderly, 4.5, 4.8 and 4.9).

Peripheral neuropathy

Cases of sensory or sensorimotor polyneuropathy resulting in paraesthesia, hypaesthesia, dysesthesia, or weakness have been reported in patients receiving quinolones and fluoroquinolones. Patients under treatment with Levofloxacin should be advised to inform their doctor prior to continuing treatment if symptoms of neuropathy such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness, or weakness develop in order to prevent the development of potentially irreversible condition. (see section 4.8)

Hepatobiliary disorders Cases of hepatic necrosis up to fatal hepatic failure have been reported with levofloxacin, primarily in patients with severe underlying diseases, e.g. sepsis

(see section 4.8). Patients should be advised to stop treatment and contact their doctor if signs and symptoms of hepatic disease develop such as anorexia, jaundice, dark urine, pruritus or tender abdomen.

Exacerbation of myasthenia gravis

Fluoroquinolones, including levofloxacin, have neuromuscular blocking activity and may exacerbate muscle weakness in patients with myasthenia gravis. Postmarketing serious adverse reactions, including deaths and the requirement for respiratory support, have been associated with fluoroquinolone use in patients with myasthenia gravis. Levofloxacin is not recommended in patients with a known history of myasthenia gravis.

Vision disorders

If vision becomes impaired or any effects on the eyes are experienced, an eye specialist should be consulted immediately (see sections 4.7 and 4.8).

Superinfection

The use of levofloxacin, especially if prolonged, may result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms. If superinfection occurs during therapy, appropriate measures should be taken.

Interference with laboratory tests

In patients treated with levofloxacin, determination of opiates in urine may give false- positive results. It may be necessary to confirm positive opiate screens by more specific method.

Levofloxacin may inhibit the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and, therefore, may give false-negative results in the bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Aortic aneurysm and dissection, and heart valve regurgitation/incompetence

Epidemiologic studies report an increased risk of aortic aneurysm and dissection, particularly in elderly patients, and of aortic and mitral valve regurgitation after intake of fluoroquinolones.

Cases of aortic aneurysm and dissection, sometimes complicated by rupture (including fatal ones), and of regurgitation/incompetence of any of the heart valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones (see section 4.8).

Therefore, fluoroquinolones should only be used after careful benefit-risk assessment and after consideration of other therapeutic options in patients with positive family history of aneurysm disease or congenital heart valve disease, or in patients diagnosed with pre-existing aortic aneurysm and/or dissection or heart valve disease, or in presence of other risk factors or conditions predisposing

-for both aortic aneurysm and dissection and heart valve regurgitation/incompetence (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome or Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Turner syndrome, Behcet's disease, hypertension, rheumatoid arthritis) or additionally

for aortic aneurysm and dissection (e.g. vascular disorders such as Takayasu arteritis or giant cell arteritis, or known atherosclerosis, or Sjögren's syndrome) or additionally

for heart valve regurgitation/incompetence (e.g. infective endocarditis).

The risk of aortic aneurysm and dissection, and their rupture may also be increased in patients treated concurrently with systemic corticosteroids.

In case of sudden abdominal, chest or back pain, patients should be advised to immediately consult a physician in an emergency department.

Patients should be advised to seek immediate medical attention in case of acute dyspnoea, new onset of heart palpitations, or development of oedema of the abdomen or lower extremities. Sodium :

This medicine contains less than 2 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially “Sodium free”

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Effect of other medicinal products on levofloxacin tablets

Iron salts, zinc salts, magnesium- or aluminium-containing antacids didanosine

Levofloxacin absorption is significantly reduced when iron salts, or magnesium- or aluminium-containing antacids or didanosine (*only didanosine formulations with aluminium or magnesium containing buffering agents*) are administered concomitantly with levofloxacin tablets. Concurrent administration of fluoroquinolones with multi-vitamins containing zinc appears to reduce their oral absorption. It is recommended that preparations containing divalent or trivalent cations such as iron salts, zinc salts or magnesium- or aluminium-containing antacids or didanosine (*only didanosine formulations with aluminium or magnesium containing buffering agents*) should not be taken 2 hours before or after Levofloxacin tablets administration (see section 4.2). Calcium salts have a minimal effect on the oral absorption of levofloxacin

Sucralfate

The bioavailability of levofloxacin tablets is significantly reduced when administered together with sucralfate. If the patient is to receive both sucralfate and levofloxacin, it is best to administer sucralfate 2 hours after the levofloxacin tablets administration (see section 4.2).

Theophylline, fenbufen or similar non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

No pharmacokinetic interactions of levofloxacin were found with theophylline in a clinical study. However a pronounced lowering of the cerebral seizure threshold may occur when quinolones are given concurrently with theophylline, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or other agents which lower the seizure threshold.

Levofloxacin concentrations were about 13% higher in the presence of fenbufen than when administered alone.

Probenecid and cimetidine

Probenecid and cimetidine had a statistically significant effect on the elimination of levofloxacin. The renal clearance of levofloxacin was reduced by cimetidine (24%) and probenecid (34%). This is because both drugs are capable of blocking the renal tubular secretion of levofloxacin. However, at the tested doses in the study, the statistically significant kinetic differences are unlikely to be of clinical relevance.

Caution should be exercised when levofloxacin is coadministered with drugs that affect the tubular renal secretion such as probenecid and cimetidine, especially in renally impaired patients.

Other relevant information

Clinical pharmacology studies have shown that the pharmacokinetics of levofloxacin were not affected to any clinically relevant extent when levofloxacin was administered together with the following drugs: calcium carbonate, digoxin, glibenclamide, ranitidine.

Effect of levofloxacin tablets on other medicinal products

Ciclosporin

The half-life of ciclosporin was increased by 33% when coadministered with levofloxacin. In cases of co-administration of these drugs the serum cyclosporine concentration should be monitored.

Vitamin K antagonists

Increased coagulation tests (PT/INR) and/or bleeding, which may be severe, have been reported in patients treated with levofloxacin in combination with a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Coagulation tests, therefore, should be monitored in patients treated with vitamin K antagonists (see section 4.4).

Drugs known to prolong QT interval

Levofloxacin, like other fluoroquinolones, should be used with caution in patients receiving drugs known to prolong the QT interval, e.g.

Anti-arrhythmics class IA (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide)

Anti-arrhythmics class III (e.g. amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide)

Antipsychotics (e.g. phenothiazines, pimozide, sertindole, haloperidol, sultopride)

Tricyclic antidepressive agents

Macrolides (see section 4.4)

Other relevant information

In a pharmacokinetic interaction study, levofloxacin did not affect the pharmacokinetics of theophylline (which is a probe substrate for CYP1A2), indicating that levofloxacin is not a CYP1A2 inhibitor.

Other forms of interactions

Food

There is no clinically relevant interaction with food. Levofloxacin tablets may therefore be administered regardless of food intake.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Fertility

Levofloxacin caused no impairment of fertility or reproductive performance in rats.

Pregnancy

There are limited amount of data from the use of levofloxacin in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). However in the absence of human data and due to that experimental data suggest a risk of damage by fluoroquinolones to the weight-bearing cartilage of the growing organism, levofloxacin must not be used in pregnant women (see sections 4.3 and 5.3)

Breast-feeding

Levofloxacin is contraindicated in breast-feeding women. There is insufficient information on the excretion of levofloxacin in human milk; however other fluoroquinolones are excreted in breast milk. In the absence of human data and due to that experimental data suggest a risk of damage by fluoroquinolones to the weight-bearing cartilage of the growing organism, levofloxacin must not be used in breast-feeding women (see sections 4.3 and 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Levofloxacin had minor or moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Some undesirable effects (e.g. dizziness/vertigo, drowsiness, visual disturbances) may impair the patient's ability to concentrate and react, and therefore may constitute a risk in situations where these abilities are of special importance (e.g. driving a car or operating machinery).

4.8 Undesirable effects

The information given below is based on data from clinical studies in more than 8300 patients and on extensive post marketing experience.

Frequencies are defined using the following convention: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100, < 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1000, < 1/100$), rare ($\geq 1/10000, < 1/1000$), very rare ($< 1/10000$), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

System organ class	Common ($1/100$ to $< 1/10$)	Uncommon \geq ($1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$)	Rare ($1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$)	Not known (ca estimated from available data)
Infections and infestations		Fungal infection including Candida infection Pathogen resistance		
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		Leukopenia Eosinophilia	Thrombocytopenia Neutropenia	Bone marrow failure including aplastic anaemia, pancytopenia, agranulocytosis haemolytic anaemia

Immune system disorders			Angioedema Hypersensitivity (see section 4.4)	Anaphylactic shock Anaphylactoid (see section 4.4)
Endocrine disorders				Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone (SIADH)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		Anorexia	Hypoglycaemia particularly in diabetic patients (see section 4.4)	Hyperglycaemia Hypoglycaemia (see section 4.4)
Psychiatric	Insomnia	Anxiety	Psychotic reactions	Psychotic disorders

disorders*		Confusional state Nervousness	(with e.g. hallucination, paranoia) Depression Agitation Abnormal dreams Nightmares	with self-endangering behaviour including suicidal ideation or suicide attempt, Mania (see section 4.4).
Nervous system disorders*	Headache Dizziness	Somnolence Tremor Dysgeusia	Convulsion (see sections 4.3 and 4.4) Paraesthesia	Peripheral sensory neuropathy (see section 4.4) Peripheral sensory motor neuropathy (see section 4.4) Parosmia including anosmia Dyskinesia Extrapyramidal disorder Ageusia Syncope Benign intracranial Hypertension, Myoclonus
Eye disorders*			Visual disturbances such as blurred vision (see section 4.4)	Transient vision loss (see section 4.4) Uveitis
Ear and labyrinth disorders*		Vertigo	Tinnitus	Hearing loss Hearing impaired
Cardiac Disorders**			Tachycardia, Palpitation	Ventricular tachycardia, which may result in cardiac arrest Ventricular arrhythmia and torsade de pointes (reported predominantly in patients with risk factors of QT prolongation), Electrocardiogram QT prolonged (see sections

				4.4 and 4.9)
Vascular disorders**			Hypotension	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		Dyspnoea		Bronchospasm, Pneumonitis allergic
Gastrointestinal disorders	Diarrhoea Vomiting Nausea	Abdominal pain Dyspepsia Flatulence Constipation		Diarrhoea – Haemorrhagic which in very rare cases may be indicative of enterocolitis, including pseudomembranous colitis (see section 4.4) Pancreatitis
Hepatobiliary disorders	Hepatic enzyme Increased (ALT/AST, Alkaline phosphatase, GGT)	Blood bilirubin increased		Jaundice and severe liver injury, including cases with fatal acute liver failure, primarily in patients with severe underlying diseases (see section 4.4) Hepatitis
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disordersb		Rash Pruritus Urticaria Hyperhidrosis	Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) (see section 4.4), Fixed drug eruption	Toxic epidermal necrolysis Stevens-Johnson syndrome Erythema multiforme Photosensitivity reaction (see section 4.4) Leukocytoclastic vasculitis Stomatitis, Skin hyperpigmentation

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders*		Arthralgia Myalgia	Tendon disorder (see sections 4.3 and 4.4) including tendinitis (e.g. Achilles tendon) Tendon rupture (e.g. Achilles tendon) (see sections 4.3 and 4.4) Muscular weakness which may be of importance in patients with myasthenia gravis (see section 4.4)	Rhabdomyolysis Ligament rupture Muscle rupture Arthritis
Renal and urinary disorders		Blood creatinine increased	Renal failure acute (e.g. due to interstitial nephritis)	
General disorders and		Asthenia	Pyrexia	Pain (including pain in back, chest, and extremities)

^a Anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions may sometimes occur even after the first dose.

^b Mucocutaneous reactions may sometimes occur even after the first dose

* Very rare cases of prolonged (up to months or years), disabling and potentially irreversible serious drug reactions affecting several, sometimes multiple, system organ classes and senses (including reactions such as tendonitis, tendon rupture, arthralgia, pain in extremities, gait disturbance, neuropathies associated with paraesthesia **and neuralgia**, fatigue, **psychiatric symptoms (including sleep disorders, anxiety, panic attacks, depression and suicidal ideation)**, memory **and concentration** impairment, , and impairment of hearing, vision, taste and smell) have been reported in association with the use of quinolones and fluoroquinolones in some cases irrespective of pre- existing risk factors (see Section 4.4).

A range of psychiatric symptoms may occur as part of these side effects, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, sleep disorders, anxiety, panic attacks, confusion, or depression. There are no pharmacological treatments established to be effective treatments of the symptoms of long lasting or disabling side effects associated with fluoroquinolones. The frequency of these prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious drug reactions cannot be estimated with precision using available data, but the reporting incidence from adverse drug reaction reports indicates the frequency is at minimum between 1/1,000 and 1/10,000 (corresponding to the Rare frequency category).

** Cases of aortic aneurysm and dissection, sometimes complicated by rupture (including fatal ones), and of regurgitation/incompetence of any of the heart valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones (see section 4.4).

Other undesirable effects which have been associated with

fluoroquinolone administration include: attacks of porphyria in

patients with porphyria.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reaction via the yellow card scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard.

4.9 Overdose

According to toxicity studies in animals or clinical pharmacology studies performed with supra-therapeutic doses, the most important signs to be expected following acute overdosage of levofloxacin tablets are central nervous system symptoms such as confusion, dizziness, impairment of consciousness, and convulsive seizures, increases in QT interval as well as gastro-intestinal reactions such as nausea and mucosal erosions.

CNS effects including confusional state, convulsion, myoclonus, hallucination, and tremor have been observed in post marketing experience

In the event of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be implemented. ECG monitoring should be undertaken, because of the possibility of QT interval prolongation. Antacids may be used for protection of gastric mucosa. Haemodialysis, including peritoneal dialysis and CAPD, are not effective in removing levofloxacin from the body. No specific antidote exists.

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: quinolone antibacterials,
fluoroquinolones ATC code: J01MA12

Levofloxacin is a synthetic antibacterial agent of the fluoroquinolone class and is the S (-) enantiomer of the racemic active substance ofloxacin.

Mechanism of action

As a fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent, levofloxacin acts on the DNA-DNA-gyrase complex and topoisomerase IV.

Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship

The degree of the bactericidal activity of levofloxacin depends on the ratio of the maximum concentration in serum (C_{max}) or the area under the curve (AUC) and the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC).

Mechanism of resistance

Resistance to levofloxacin is acquired through a stepwise process by target site mutations in both type II topoisomerases, DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV. Other resistance mechanisms such as permeation barriers (common in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) and efflux mechanisms may also affect susceptibility to levofloxacin.

Cross-resistance between levofloxacin and other fluoroquinolones is observed. Due to the mechanism of action, there is generally no cross-resistance between levofloxacin and other classes of antibacterial agents.

Breakpoints

The EUCAST recommended MIC breakpoints for levofloxacin, separating susceptible from intermediately susceptible organisms and intermediately susceptible from resistant organisms are presented in the below table for MIC testing (mg/l).

EUCAST clinical MIC breakpoints for levofloxacin (version 2.0, 2012-01-01):

Pathogen	Susceptible	Resistant
<i>Enterobacterales</i>	£ 0.5mg/l	>1 mg/l
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	£ 0.001 mg/l	>1 mg/l
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	£ 0.5 mg/l	>1 mg/l
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Coagulase-negative staphylococci</i>	£ 0.001 mg/l	>1 mg/l
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp. ¹	£ 4 mg/l	>4 mg/l
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	£ 0.001 mg/l	>2 mg/l
<i>Streptococcus</i> groups A,B,C and G	£ 0.001 mg/l	>2 mg/l
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> ^{2,3}	£ 0.06 mg/l	>0.06mg/l
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> ⁵	£ 0.125 mg/l	>0.125 mg/l
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	£ 1 mg/l	>1 mg/l
<i>Aerococcus sanguinicola</i> and urine ²	£ 2 mg/l	>2 mg/l
<i>Aeromonas</i> spp.	£ 0.5 mg/l	>1 mg/l
PK-PD (Non-species related) breakpoints	£ 0.5 mg/l	>1 mg/l
1. Uncomplicated urinary tract infections only. 2. Susceptibility can be inferred from ciprofloxacin susceptibility		

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

Commonly susceptible species *Aerobic*

Gram-positive bacteria

Bacillus anthracis

Staphylococcus aureus methicillin-susceptible

Staphylococcus saprophyticus

Streptococci, group C and G

Streptococcus agalactiae *Streptococcus*

pneumoniae *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Aerobic Gram- negative bacteria

Eikenella corrodens *Haemophilus*
influenzae *Haemophilus para-influenzae*
Klebsiella oxytoca
Moraxella catarrhalis *Pasteurella*
multocida *Proteus vulgaris*
Providencia rettgeri

Anaerobic bacteria

Peptostreptococcus

Other

Chlamydophila pneumoniae
Chlamydophila psittaci *Chlamydia*
trachomatis *Legionella pneumophila*
Mycoplasma pneumoniae *Mycoplasma*
hominis *Ureaplasma urealyticum*

Species for which acquired resistance may be a problem

Aerobic Gram-positive bacteria

Enterococcus faecalis

Staphylococcus aureus methicillin-resistant#
Coagulase negative

Staphylococcus spp

Aerobic Gram- negative bacteria

Acinetobacter baumannii

Citrobacter freundii *Enterobacter aerogenes*
Enterobacter cloacae

Escherichia coli *Klebsiella*

pneumoniae *Morganella morganii*

Proteus mirabilis *Providencia*

stuartii *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Serratia marcescens

Anaerobic bacteria

Bacteroides fragilis

Inherently Resistant Strains

Aerobic Gram-positive bacteria

Enterococcus faecium

Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* are very likely to possess co-resistance to fluoroquinolones, including levofloxacin.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Orally administered levofloxacin is rapidly and almost completely absorbed with peak plasma concentrations being obtained within 1-2 h. The absolute bioavailability is approximately 99-100 %.

Food has little effect on the absorption of levofloxacin.

Steady state conditions are reached within 48 hours following a 500 mg once or twice daily dosage regimen.

Distribution

Approximately 30 - 40 % of levofloxacin is bound to serum protein.

The mean volume of distribution of levofloxacin is approximately 100 l after single and repeated 500 mg doses, indicating widespread distribution into body tissues.

Penetration into tissues and body fluids

Levofloxacin has been shown to penetrate into bronchial mucosa, epithelial lining fluid, alveolar macrophages, lung tissue, skin (blister fluid), prostatic tissue and urine. However, levofloxacin has poor penetration into cerebrospinal fluid.

Biotransformation

Levofloxacin is metabolised to a very small extent, the metabolites being desmethyl-levofloxacin and levofloxacin N-oxide. These metabolites account for <5% of the dose and are excreted in urine.

Levofloxacin is stereochemically stable and does not undergo chiral inversion.

Elimination

Following oral and intravenous administration of levofloxacin, it is eliminated relatively slowly from the plasma ($t_{1/2}$: 6 - 8 h). Excretion is primarily by the renal route (>85% of the administered dose).

The mean apparent total body clearance of levofloxacin following a 500 mg single dose was 175 +/-29.2 ml/min.

There are no major differences in the pharmacokinetics of levofloxacin following intravenous and oral administration, suggesting that the oral and intravenous routes are interchangeable.

Linearity

Levofloxacin obeys linear pharmacokinetics over a range of 50 to 1000 mg.

Special populations

Subjects with renal insufficiency

The pharmacokinetics of levofloxacin are affected by renal impairment. With decreasing renal function renal elimination and clearance are decreased, and elimination half-lives increased as shown in the table below:

Pharmacokinetics in renal insufficiency following single oral 500 mg dose

Cl_{cr} [ml/min]	< 20	20 - 49	50 - 80
Cl_R [ml/min]	13	26	57
$t_{1/2}$ [h]	35	27	9

Elderly subjects

There are no significant differences in levofloxacin pharmacokinetics between young and elderly subjects, except those associated with differences in creatinine clearance.

Gender differences

Separate analysis for male and female subjects showed small to marginal gender differences in levofloxacin pharmacokinetics. There is no evidence that these gender differences are of clinical relevance.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of single dose toxicity, repeated dose toxicity, carcinogenic potential and toxicity to reproduction and development.

Levofloxacin caused no impairment of fertility or reproductive performance in rats and its only effect on fetuses was delayed maturation as a result of maternal toxicity.

Levofloxacin did not induce gene mutations in bacterial or mammalian cells but did induce chromosome aberrations in Chinese hamster lung cells in vitro. These effects can be attributed to inhibition of topoisomerase II. In vivo tests (micronucleus, sister chromatid exchange, unscheduled DNA synthesis, dominant lethal tests) did not show any genotoxic potential.

Studies in the mouse after both oral and intravenous dosing showed levofloxacin to have phototoxic activity only at very high doses. Levofloxacin did not show any genotoxic potential in a photomutagenicity assay and it reduced tumour development in a photocarcinogenicity assay.

In common with other fluoroquinolones, levofloxacin showed effects on cartilage (blistering and cavities) in rats and dogs. These findings were more marked in young animals.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tablet core:

Microcrystalline Cellulose
Crospovidone (Type A)
Hypromellose (15 cP)
Magnesium stearate

Tablet coating:

Hypromellose (6 cP) (E464)
Titanium dioxide (E171)
Macrogol 400
Polysorbate 80 (E433)

Iron Oxide Yellow (E172)

Iron Oxide Red (E172)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

5 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Levofloxacin tablets are available in blisters made of clear PVC coated with PVDC – Aluminium containing 5, 7, 10 or 200 Tablets.

For 5's, 7's, 10's pack -One blister strip per carton

For 200's pack – 20 blister strips per carton.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

A score line allows adaptation of the dose in patients with impaired renal function.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local Environmental regulations.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Crescent Pharma Limited

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RG21 8SR

United Kingdom

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

PL 20416/0672

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

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10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

10/01/2025