

**Cefuroxime 250 mg Tablets**

cefuroxime

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

**What is in this leaflet:**

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

**1. What Cefuroxime is and what it is used for**

Cefuroxime is an antibiotic used in adults and children. It works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It belongs to a group of medicines called *cephalosporins*.

Cefuroxime is used to treat infections of:

- the throat
- sinus
- middle ear
- the lungs or chest
- the urinary tract
- the skin and soft tissues.

Cefuroxime can also be used:

- to treat Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks).

**2. What you need to know before you take Cefuroxime****Do not take Cefuroxime:**

- **if you are allergic** to cefuroxime, to **any cephalosporin antibiotics** or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have ever had a severe allergic (hypersensitive) reaction to any other type of betalactam antibiotic (penicillins, monobactams and carbapenems).
- if you have ever developed a severe skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores after treatment with cefuroxime or any other cephalosporin antibiotics.

→ If you think this applies to you, **don't take** Cefuroxime until you have checked with your doctor.

**Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Cefuroxime.

Cefuroxime **is not recommended for children aged under 3 months**, as the safety and effectiveness are not known in this age group.

You must look out for certain symptoms, such as allergic reactions, fungal infections (such as *candida*) and severe diarrhoea (*pseudomembranous colitis*) while you are taking Cefuroxime. This will reduce the risk of any problems. See 'Conditions you need to look out for' in Section 4.

**Take special care with Cefuroxime**

Serious skin reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) have been reported in association with cefuroxime treatment. Seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms related to these serious skin reactions described in section 4.

**If you need a blood test**

Cefuroxime can affect the results of a test for blood sugar levels, or a blood screen called the *Coombs test*.

If you need a blood test:

→ **Tell the person taking the sample** that you are taking Cefuroxime.

**Other medicines and Cefuroxime**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine. This includes medicines you can obtain without a prescription.

Medicines used to **reduce the amount of acid in your stomach** (e.g. *antacids* used to treat **heartburn**) can affect how Cefuroxime works.

Probenecid

Oral anticoagulants

→ **Tell your doctor or pharmacist** if you are taking any medicine like this.

**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.

Your doctor will consider the benefit of treating you with Cefuroxime against the risk to your baby.

**Driving and using machines**

Cefuroxime **can make you dizzy** and have other side effects that make you less alert.

→ **Don't drive or use machines** if you do not feel well.

**Cefuroxime coated tablets contain sodium.**

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

**3. How to take Cefuroxime**

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

**Take Cefuroxime after food.** This will help to make the treatment more effective.

Swallow Cefuroxime tablets with some water.

**Don't chew, crush or split the tablets** — this may make the tablets difficult to swallow and the treatment less effective.

**The recommended dose is:****Adults and children weighing 40 kg and over**

The recommended dose of Cefuroxime is 250 mg to 500 mg twice daily depending on the severity and type of infection.

**Children weighing less than 40 kg**

Children weighing less than 40 kg should preferably be treated with oral suspension. The recommended dose of Cefuroxime is 10 mg/kg (to a maximum of 250 mg) to 15 mg/kg (to a maximum of 250 mg) twice daily depending on:

- the severity and type of infection

**Cefuroxime is not recommended for children aged under 3 months**, as the safety and effectiveness are not known in this age group.

Depending on the illness or how you or your child responds to treatment, the initial dose may be changed or more than one course of treatment may be needed.

**Patients with kidney problems**

If you have a kidney problem, your doctor may change your dose.

→ **Talk to your doctor** if this applies to you.

**If you take more Cefuroxime than you should**

If you take too much Cefuroxime you may have neurological disorders, in particular you may be **more likely to have fits (seizures)**.

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→ **Don't delay. Contact your doctor or your nearest hospital emergency department immediately.** If possible, show them the Cefuroxime pack.

**If you forget to take Cefuroxime**  
**Don't take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.**  
Just take your next dose at the usual time.

**If you stop taking Cefuroxime**  
**Don't stop Cefuroxime without advice.**

**It is important that you take the full course of Cefuroxime.**  
Don't stop unless your doctor advises you to – even if you are feeling better. If you don't complete the full course of treatment, the infection may come back.  
If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

#### 4. Possible side effects

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

**Stop using cefuroxime and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the following symptoms:**

- reddish non-elevated, target-like or circular patches on the trunk, often with central blisters, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes. These serious skin rashes can be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- A red, scaly widespread rash with bumps under the skin and blisters accompanied by fever. The symptoms usually appear at the initiation of treatment (acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis).

**Conditions you need to look out for**

A small number of people taking Cefuroxime get an allergic reaction or potentially serious skin reaction. Symptoms of these reactions include:

- **severe allergic reaction.** Signs include **raised and itchy rash, swelling**, sometimes of the face or mouth causing **difficulty in breathing**.
- widespread rash, high body temperature and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug hypersensitivity syndrome).
- chest pain in the context of allergic reactions, which may be a symptom of allergy triggered cardiac infarction (Kounis syndrome).

**Other conditions you need to look out for while taking Cefuroxime include:**

- **fungal infections.** Medicines like Cefuroxime can cause an overgrowth of yeast (*Candida*) in the body which can lead to fungal infections (such as thrush). This side effect is more likely if you take Cefuroxime for a long time.
- **severe diarrhoea (*Pseudomembranous colitis*).** Medicines like Cefuroxime can cause inflammation of the colon (large intestine), causing severe diarrhoea, usually with blood and mucus, stomach pain, fever.
- **Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction.** Some patients may get a high temperature (fever), chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash while being treated with Cefuroxime for Lyme disease. This is known as the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction*. Symptoms usually last a few hours or up to one day.

→ **Contact a doctor or nurse immediately if you get any of these symptoms.**

**Common side effects**

These may affect **up to 1 in 10** people:

- fungal infections (such as *Candida*)
- headache
- dizziness
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick
- stomach pain.

Common side effects that may show up in blood tests:

- an increase in a type of white blood cell (*eosinophilia*)
- an increase in liver enzymes.

**Uncommon side effects**

These may affect **up to 1 in 100** people:

- being sick
- skin rashes.

Uncommon side effects that may show up in blood tests:

- a decrease in the number of blood platelets (cells that help blood to clot)
- a decrease in the number of white blood cells
- positive Coomb's test.

**Other side effects**

Other side effects have occurred in a very small number of people, but their exact frequency is unknown:

- severe diarrhoea (*pseudomembranous colitis*)
- allergic reactions
- skin reactions (including severe)
- high temperature (*fever*)
- yellowing of the whites of the eyes or skin
- inflammation of the liver (*hepatitis*).

Side effects that may show up in blood tests:

- red blood cells destroyed too quickly (*haemolytic anaemia*).

**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 Yellow Card Scheme: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in 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 Cefuroxime

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

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

Store in the original packaging in order to protect from moisture.

This medicine does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

#### 6. Contents of the pack and other information

**What Cefuroxime contains**

- The active substance is cefuroxime. Cefuroxime 250 mg Tablets contains 300.72 mg of cefuroxime axetil per coated tablet equivalent to 250 mg of cefuroxime.
- The other ingredients (excipients) are sodium laurylsulfate, copovidone, croscarmellose sodium (E468), magnesium stearate (E470B), anhydrous colloidal silicon dioxide (E551), granulated mannitol (E421), microcrystalline cellulose (E460), crospovidone (E1202) and talc (E553B), hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, and titanium dioxide (E171).

**What Cefuroxime looks like and contents of the pack**

Cefuroxime Tablets are coated.

Cefuroxime 250 mg coated tablets are white to slightly yellowish, biconvex, oblong tablets scored on both sides.

Cefuroxime 250 mg coated tablets are available in carton boxes with blister(s) tear-off or strips containing 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24 and 500 coated tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Sandoz Limited  
Park View, Riverside Way  
Watchmoor Park  
Camberley, Surrey  
GU15 3YL  
United Kingdom

Manufacturer

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