

**Package Leaflet:**  
**Information for the patient**  
**Trimethoprim 50mg/5ml**  
**Suspension**  
trimethoprim

P3696T

This leaflet contains important information about Trimethoprim Suspension. 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 your 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 Trimethoprim Suspension is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Trimethoprim Suspension
3. How to take Trimethoprim Suspension
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Trimethoprim Suspension
6. Contents of the pack and other information

### 1. What Trimethoprim Suspension is and what it is used for

Trimethoprim belongs to a group of medicines called antibiotics. These are used to help fight infections caused by bacteria and other sensitive organisms.

It can be used for a wide range of infections including urinary tract and chest infections. This medicine is also sometimes prescribed for people who suffer from urinary tract infections a lot, to stop an infection in the first place.

### 2. What you need to know before you take Trimethoprim Suspension

#### **X Do not use Trimethoprim Suspension**

- If you are allergic to trimethoprim or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- If you have a blood disorder
- If you are pregnant (first 3 months) or might be pregnant
- If any of the above apply to you, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

**Do not** give Trimethoprim suspension to very young babies (premature babies or babies less than 6 weeks old).

#### **⚠ Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Trimethoprim Suspension:

- If you have a folic acid deficiency
- If you have kidney problems or are having dialysis treatment
- If you have a high concentration of potassium ions in the blood
- If you are elderly
- If you are breast-feeding.
- If you have ever developed a severe skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores after taking trimethoprim.

Trimethoprim Suspension can increase potassium blood levels. Patients at risk of increased potassium blood levels include those with kidney problems, poorly controlled diabetes, or those on certain medicines or potassium supplements. The symptoms of severe hyperkalaemia might include muscle cramps, irregular heart rhythm, diarrhoea, nausea, dizziness or headache. Your doctor may perform blood tests to monitor your potassium blood levels.

Serious skin reactions, such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) have been reported in association with trimethoprim treatment. Stop using trimethoprim 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 Trimethoprim Suspension**

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

Trimethoprim can affect some of the medicines you may be taking.

The following medicines can cause some problems when taken together with Trimethoprim:

- Medicines likely to increase the amount of potassium in your blood (e.g. potassium supplements, ACE-inhibitors such as lisinopril, angiotensin II antagonists, heparin)
- Anticonvulsants for epilepsy or related conditions, particularly phenytoin
- Diuretics (water tablets), e.g. bendroflumethiazide, eplerenone, spironolactone, amiloride or triamterene
- Medicines to stop the blood clotting or thin the blood (e.g. warfarin)
- Ciclosporin, a medicine used to suppress the immune system
- Folate antagonists (e.g. methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil used to treat rheumatoid arthritis or cancer)
- Oestrogen-containing contraceptives. Ask your doctor or pharmacist about alternative contraception
- Lamivudine, a medicine used to treat HIV
- Oral typhoid vaccine, a medicine used to protect against typhoid fever
- Medicines likely to depress bone marrow (e.g. azathioprine, mercaptopurine)
- Medicines used to treat certain heart conditions such as digoxin and procainamide
- Repaglinide, a medicine used to treat diabetes
- Dapsone, a medicine used to treat skin infections
- Pyrimethamine (for treating malaria).

Blood monitoring may be carried out if taking these medicines with Trimethoprim Suspension.

If you are unsure whether you are taking any of the above medicines, show the containers of the medicines you are taking to your doctor or pharmacist.

#### **⚠ Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

##### **Pregnancy**

DO NOT take Trimethoprim Suspension if you are pregnant as it may be harmful to the unborn baby.

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.

This medicine should not be taken during first three months of pregnancy. Treatment with trimethoprim in the first three months of pregnancy may increase

the risk of miscarriage. Children born to mothers treated with trimethoprim during the first trimester of pregnancy may have an increased risk of birth defects, in particular neural tube defects (where the spine and spinal cord do not form properly), oral clefts (where the lip and palate do not form properly) and defects affecting the heart.

##### **Breast-feeding**

Trimethoprim can pass in the breast milk. If you are breast feeding, then care should be taken.

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**

Your medicine is unlikely to affect your ability to drive or to operate machinery.

#### **i Trimethoprim Suspension contains maltitol liquid (E965), sodium methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E219), sodium propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E217) and sodium**

- Maltitol liquid (E965): If you have been told by your doctor that you have intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product. This medicine contains 2g of maltitol liquid in each 5ml. At the higher dose of 200mg (20ml) twice a day it may have a mild laxative effect. Calorific value 2.3 kcal/g maltitol.
- Sodium methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E219) and sodium propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E217): May cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed)
- Sodium: This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 5ml of suspension, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

### 3. How to take Trimethoprim Suspension

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you.

Your doctor will decide on the appropriate dose to suit your condition. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.



If you suffer from a kidney complaint, your doctor will decide the correct dosage for you.

- Take the suspension by mouth.
- Shake the bottle gently before taking the medicine. It is important to shake up any sediment, but do not shake it too hard – it may harm the suspension and produce even more sediment.

The usual recommended dosages are:

please turn over.....

Product:	Trimethoprim 50mg/5ml Suspension
Item Code:	P3696T
Size:	210 x 297 mm
Min. Point size:	8.5pt
O. Artwork	13/01/26
Proof No.	1
Amendment Date	
Pharmacode:	1567

Colours Used	
	Process Black
	Keyline - does not print

DOSAGE	
<b>Adults and children over 12 years:</b>	20 ml (four 5 ml spoonfuls) every 12 hours
<b>Children:</b>	
<b>Under 6 weeks:</b>	Not recommended
<b>6 weeks - 5 months:</b>	2.5 ml (one 2.5 ml spoonful) every 12 hours
<b>6 months - 5 years:</b>	5 ml (one 5 ml spoonful) every 12 hours
<b>6 years - 12 years:</b>	10 ml (two 5 ml spoonfuls) every 12 hours

Treatment will normally be given for 7 – 10 days.

**Usual dosages to prevent urinary infections:**

DOSAGE	
<b>Adults and children over 12 years:</b>	10 ml (two 5 ml spoonfuls) at night
<b>Children:</b>	
<b>6 months - 5 years:</b>	2.5 ml (one 2.5 ml spoonful) at night
<b>6 years - 12 years:</b>	5 ml (one 5 ml spoonful) at night

**Elderly**

Your doctor may prescribe a lower dose. You will be advised by your doctor.

**Taking Trimethoprim Suspension long term**

If you are taking this medicine for a long time, blood tests may be carried out. The doctor may also prescribe an additional drug, folic acid, for you to take.

**⚠ If you take more Trimethoprim Suspension than you should**

- Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nearest hospital casualty department immediately.
- Take the bottle and any remaining suspension with you so that people can see what you have taken.
- Do this even if you feel well.

**⚠ If you forget to take Trimethoprim Suspension**

If you suffer from a kidney complaint and you forget to take a dose, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. Otherwise, if you forget to take a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue as usual.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

**⚠ If you stop taking Trimethoprim Suspension**

Do not stop just because you feel better. If you stop too soon, the infection may come back.

Keep taking the suspension until the prescribed course is finished.

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

**4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.

**STOP** taking the medicine and **seek medical help immediately** if you have any of the following **allergic reactions:**

- difficulty breathing or swallowing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat
- severe itching of the skin, with a red rash or raised lumps
- blistering of the mouth, eyes, or genital region, patchy areas of rash, peeling skin, fever or sore throat.
- reddish 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 (SJS)/toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)).
- widespread rash, high body temperature and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug hypersensitivity syndrome)
- Hallucinations.

**Seek immediate medical attention if you have any of the following symptoms:**

- eye pain, redness, or sensitivity to bright light, blurred vision, floaters (dots that move across the field of vision)
- sudden headache, stiff neck, fever, sensitivity to bright light, drowsiness and muscle pain, with or without a rash
- unusual bleeding or bruising: repeated infections or infections that will not go away. This may be due to changes in your blood. Blood tests may be carried out to check for this.
- yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes caused by liver or blood problems.

**Tell your doctor if you get any of the following side effects:**

- muscle pain or muscle weakness
- nausea, vomiting or an upset stomach
- reactions to the sun. Skin may become red, painful and swollen – do not sunbathe, use a sun bed, or expose your skin to UV light.

Some people may get an increased amount of potassium in their blood (especially the elderly or those with kidney problems). You cannot feel or see this, but your doctor may test your blood for this side effect.

**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](http://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 Trimethoprim Suspension**

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the bottle label and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Always keep the medicine in the bottle in which it was originally given to you.
- 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 to protect the environment.

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

**What Trimethoprim Suspension contains**

The active substance is trimethoprim.

Each 5ml of Trimethoprim Suspension contains 50mg Trimethoprim.

The other ingredients are:

Xanthan gum (E415), maltitol liquid (E965), polysorbate 80, microcrystalline cellulose (E460), sodium carboxymethylcellulose (E466), saccharin sodium (E954), citric acid monohydrate, sodium methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E219), sodium propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E217), aniseed flavour and purified water. See end of Section 2 for further information on maltitol liquid (E965), sodium methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E219) and sodium propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E217).

**What Trimethoprim Suspension looks like and contents of the pack**

Trimethoprim Suspension is a white suspension with a smell of aniseed.

Each bottle contains 100ml of suspension. A double ended 5ml and 2.5ml polypropylene spoon is also included to help measure the dose.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

**Marketing Authorisation Holder**

Crescent Pharma Limited, Units 3 & 4, Quidhampton Business Units, Polhampton Lane, Overton, Hants, RG25 3ED, UK.

**Manufacturer**

Crescent Manufacturing Ltd., 2 Cunard Road, Park Royal, London, NW10 6PN, UK.



Contact us at the above address for information in large print, audio or braille.

This leaflet was last revised in: January 2026.

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