

Artwork No.

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## PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

# Azithromycin 250 mg Capsules (azithromycin dihydrate)

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

### 1. What Azithromycin is and what it is used for

This medicine contains azithromycin, which is one of a group of antibiotics called macrolides.

It is used to treat infections caused by certain bacteria and other micro-organisms, which include:

- Chest, throat or nasal infections (such as bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis, sore throat (pharyngitis) and sinusitis)
- ear infections
- skin and soft tissue infections (such as an abscess or boil)
- sexually transmitted diseases caused by organisms called *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoea*.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

### 2. What you need to know before you take Azithromycin

#### Do not take Azithromycin

- if you are allergic to azithromycin or any other macrolide antibiotic such as erythromycin or clarithromycin or any of the ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). An allergic reaction may cause skin rash or wheezing

#### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Azithromycin if you have or have had any of the following conditions:

- kidney problems
- heart conditions
- liver problems: your doctor may need to monitor your liver function or stop the treatment
- myasthenia gravis (a condition that causes certain muscles to become weak)
- or if you are taking any ergot derivatives such as ergotamine (used to treat migraine) as these medicines should not be taken together with Azithromycin

Tell your doctor immediately

- if you feel your heart beating in your chest or have an abnormal heartbeat, or get dizzy or faint or suffer from any muscle weakness when taking Azithromycin.
- If you are giving this medicine to an infant (less than 6 weeks of age) and they vomit or become irritable when fed.

If you develop diarrhoea or loose stools during or after treatment, tell your doctor at once. Do not

take any medicine to treat your diarrhoea without first checking with your doctor.

If your diarrhoea continues, please inform your doctor

#### Other medicines and Azithromycin

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

In particular, Azithromycin may interact with the medicines listed below:

- ergot or ergotamine – see ‘Warnings and precautions’ section
- warfarin or any similar medicines to prevent blood clots
- ciclosporin (used to suppress the immune system to prevent and treat rejection of a transplanted organ or bone marrow)

- antacids (for indigestion)
- digoxin (used to treat heart failure)
- colchicine (used for gout and familial Mediterranean fever)
- terfenadine (for hay fever or a skin allergy).
- hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine (used to treat autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, or to treat or prevent malaria): Taking these medicines at the same time as azithromycin may increase the chance of you getting side effects that affect your heart.

#### Azithromycin with food and drink

You should take Azithromycin either 1 hour before a meal or 2 hours after 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.

#### Driving and using machines

Azithromycin is not expected to affect your ability to drive or use machines.

**Azithromycin capsules contain lactose**, a type of sugar. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

**Azithromycin capsules contain sulfur dioxide**, which may rarely cause severe allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions and wheezing (bronchospasm).

#### Information on sodium content

Azithromycin contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially ‘sodium free’.

### 3. How to take Azithromycin

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. The capsules should be swallowed whole.

The recommended dose in adults and children over 7 stones (45 kg) is 500 mg (2 capsules) taken

together, once a day, for 3 days. For some diseases such as Chlamydia the recommended dose is 1 g (4 capsules) taken all together on one day only. For gonorrhoea the recommended dose is 1 g or 2 g of azithromycin in combination with 250 or 500 mg of ceftriaxone.

Azithromycin capsules should not be taken by children weighing less than 45 kg.

You should tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems as your doctor may need to alter the normal dose.

Doctors sometimes prescribe different doses to the recommended dose. The label on the pack will tell you which dose you should take. If you are still not sure, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Always continue with the course even if you feel better. If your infection gets worse or you do not start to feel better within a few days or a new infection develops, go back and see your doctor.

#### If you take more Azithromycin than you should

If you take too much Azithromycin you may feel unwell. Tell your doctor or contact your nearest hospital casualty department immediately

#### If you forget to take Azithromycin

- If you forget to take Azithromycin take it as soon as you can. Take your next dose at the right time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

#### If you stop taking Azithromycin

If you stop taking Azithromycin too soon, the infection may return. Take the capsules for the full time of treatment, even when you begin to feel better.

If you have any further questions about 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.

**Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms after taking this medicine as the symptoms can be severe.**

- sudden wheeziness, difficulty in breathing, swelling of eyelids, face or lips, rash or itching (especially affecting the whole body).
- severe or prolonged diarrhoea, which may have blood or mucus in it, During or after treatment with Azithromycin as this may be a sign of serious bowel inflammation

- severe skin rash causing redness and flaking
- rapid or irregular heartbeat
- low blood pressure
- Serious skin reactions:
  - blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals (Steven-Johnson syndrome (SJS))
  - blistering of the skin, severe skin reaction (Toxic Epidermal Necrosis (TEN))
  - skin rash accompanied by other symptoms such as fever, swollen glands and an increase of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell). A rash appears as small, itchy red bumps (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS))
  - skin eruption that is characterised by the rapid appearance of areas of red skin studded with small pustules (small blisters filled with white/yellow fluid) (Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP)).

Stop taking azithromycin if you develop these skin symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately.

The most common side effects that occur when taking Azithromycin are listed below. These may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Tell your doctor if any of these side effects continue to bother you.

*Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people*

- stomach cramps, feeling sick, diarrhoea, wind

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

- dizziness, headache
- numbness or pins and needles
- being sick, indigestion
- loss of appetite, taste disturbance
- visual disturbances, deafness
- skin rash and/or itching
- joint pain
- low numbers of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell), higher number of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell)
- low blood bicarbonate
- tiredness or weakness

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

- yeast infections of the mouth and vagina (thrush)
- low numbers of leukocytes (a type of white blood cell), low number of neutrophils (a type of white blood cell)
- allergic reactions of various severity skin more sensitive to sunlight than normal feeling nervous reduced sense of touch or sensation (hypoesthesia)

sleepiness or sleeplessness (insomnia) poor hearing or ringing in the ears heart palpitations, chest pain constipation, stomach pain associated with diarrhoea and fever inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), changes in liver enzymes general loss of strength swelling general discomfort abnormal laboratory test values (e.g. blood or liver tests).

*Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people*

- agitation
- vertigo
- changes in liver function

*Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data*

- fits or fainting
- aggression or anxiety
- feeling hyperactive localised muscle weakness
- loss of smell or altered sense of smell, loss of taste
- tongue discoloration inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) inflammation of the kidney or kidney failure yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) or liver failure (rarely life-threatening) bruising or prolonged bleeding after injury
- abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG)
- reduction in red blood cells which can make the skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness

### 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](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 Azithromycin

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

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not take this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and carton after EXP. 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 to protect the environment.

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

#### What Azithromycin contains

The active substance is azithromycin (as dihydrate).

Azithromycin 250 mg capsules contain azithromycin dihydrate equivalent to 250 mg of azithromycin.

The other ingredients are:

Cellulose microcrystalline (E460), Pregelatinised starch (maize), Magnesium stearate (E470b), Sodium laurilsulfate, gelatin, black ink (shellac, propylene glycol, black iron oxide, potassium hydroxide), titanium dioxide.

#### What Azithromycin looks like and contents of the pack

Azithromycin 250 mg Capsules consist of a white cap and white body, size “0” hard gelatin opaque capsuls, imprinted in black ink with “250” on cap and body, containing white to off white granular powder.

The capsules are available in blister packages of 2, 4 or 6 capsules. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

*Marketing Authorisation Holder:*

Jubilant Pharmaceuticals nv  
Axxes Business Park  
Guldensporenpark 22 – Block C  
9820 Merelbeke  
Belgium

*Manufacturer:*

Elara Pharmaservices Ltd.  
5 Garden Court,  
Lockington Hall, Main Street,  
Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH  
United Kingdom

Marketing authorisation number: PL 19156/0138

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