

**Package leaflet: Information for the patient****Ciprofloxacin 250mg and 500mg Film-Coated Tablets**

Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride

**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 Ciprofloxacin tablets are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Ciprofloxacin tablets
3. How to take Ciprofloxacin tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Ciprofloxacin tablets
6. Contents of the pack and other Information.

**1. What Ciprofloxacin tablets are and what they are used for**

Ciprofloxacin tablet contains the active substance ciprofloxacin. Ciprofloxacin is an antibiotic belonging to the fluoroquinolone family. Ciprofloxacin works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It only works with specific strains of bacteria.

*Adults*

Ciprofloxacin tablets are used in adults to treat the following bacterial infections:

- respiratory tract infections
- long lasting or recurring ear or sinus infections
- urinary tract infections
- genital tract infections in men and women
- gastro-intestinal tract infections and intra-abdominal infections
- skin and soft tissue infections
- bone and joint infections
- to prevent infections due to the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*
- anthrax inhalation exposure

Ciprofloxacin may be used in the management of patients with low white blood cell counts (neutropenia) who have a fever that is suspected to be due to a bacterial infection.

If you have a severe infection or one that is caused by more than one type of bacterium, you may be given additional antibiotic treatment in addition to Ciprofloxacin tablets.

*Children and adolescents*

Ciprofloxacin tablets are used in children and adolescents, under specialist medical supervision, to treat the following bacterial infections:

- lung and bronchial infections in children and adolescents suffering from cystic fibrosis
- complicated urinary tract infections, including infections that have reached the kidneys (pyelonephritis)
- anthrax inhalation exposure

Ciprofloxacin may also be used to treat other specific severe infections in children and adolescents when your doctor considered this necessary.

## **2. What you need to know before you take Ciprofloxacin tablets**

### **Do not take Ciprofloxacin tablets:**

- if you are allergic to ciprofloxacin, other quinolone drugs or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you are taking tizanidine (see section 2: Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin tablets)

### **Warnings and Precautions**

#### **Before taking this medicine**

You should not take fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin tablets, if you have experienced any serious adverse reaction in the past when taking a quinolone or fluoroquinolone. In this situation, you should inform your doctor as soon as possible.

#### **Talk to your doctor,**

- if you have been diagnosed with an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm or large vessel peripheral aneurysm).
- if you have experienced a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aorta wall).
- if you have been diagnosed with leaking heart valves (heart valve regurgitation).
- if you have a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or congenital heart valve disease, or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome or Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Turner syndrome, Sjögren's syndrome [an inflammatory autoimmune disease], or vascular disorders such as Takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet's disease, high blood pressure, or known atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis [a disease of the joints] or endocarditis [an infection of the heart]).
- if you have ever had kidney problems because your treatment may need to be adjusted.
- if you suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions.
- if you have a history of tendon problems during previous treatment with antibiotics such as Ciprofloxacin tablets.
- if you are diabetic because you may experience a risk of hypoglycaemia with ciprofloxacin.
- if you have myasthenia gravis (a type of muscle weakness) because symptoms can be exacerbated.

- if you have heart problems. Caution should be taken when using Ciprofloxacin, if you were born with or have family history of prolonged QT interval (seen on ECG, electrical recording of the heart), have salt imbalance in the blood (especially low level of potassium or magnesium in the blood), have a very slow heart rhythm (called 'bradycardia'), have a weak heart (heart failure), have a history of heart attack (myocardial infarction), you are female or elderly or you are taking other medicines that result in abnormal ECG changes (see section 2: "Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin tablets").
- if you or a member of your family is known to have a deficiency in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), since you may experience a risk of anaemia with ciprofloxacin.

For the treatment of some genital tract infections, your doctor can prescribe another antibiotic in addition to ciprofloxacin. If there is no improvement in symptoms after 3 days of treatment, please consult your doctor.

### **While taking Ciprofloxacin tablets**

Tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following occurs **while taking Ciprofloxacin tablets**. Your doctor will decide whether treatment with Ciprofloxacin tablets needs to be stopped.

- **Severe, sudden allergic reaction** (an anaphylactic reaction/shock, angio-oedema). Even with the first dose, there is a small chance that you may experience a severe allergic reaction with the following symptoms: tightness in the chest, feeling dizzy, sick or faint, or experiencing dizziness when standing up. **If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets and contact your doctor immediately.**
- **Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious side effects**  
**Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin, have been associated with rare but serious side effects, some of them being long lasting (continuing for months or years), disabling or potentially irreversible. This includes tendon, muscle and joint pain of the upper and lower limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, numbness or burning (paraesthesia), sensory disorders including impairment of vision, taste and smell, and hearing, mental health effects which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, anxiety, panic attacks, confusion, or depression, memory impairment, severe fatigue, and severe sleep disorders. There are no medicines that have been established as being effective treatments for the symptoms of long lasting or disabling side effects associated with fluoroquinolones.**  
**If you experience any of these side effects after taking Ciprofloxacin, then do not take any further doses and contact your doctor immediately. You and your doctor will decide on whether to continue treatment, considering alternative options.**
- **You may experience psychiatric reactions when taking Ciprofloxacin, including when taking it for the first time. If you suffer from depression or psychosis, your symptoms may become worse under treatment with Ciprofloxacin. In rare cases, depression or psychosis can progress to thoughts of suicide or suicide attempts. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin and contact your doctor immediately. You may not notice some changes in your mood and behaviour so it is very important to tell your friends and family that you are taking Ciprofloxacin, and that there may be rare psychiatric side effects. Others may notice changes and help you quickly identify any symptoms that you need to talk to your doctor about.**

- **Pain and swelling in the joints and inflammation or rupture of tendons** may occur rarely. Your risk is increased if you are elderly (above 60 years of age), have received an organ transplant, have kidney problems or if you are being treated with corticosteroids. Inflammation and ruptures of tendons may occur within the first 48 hours of treatment and even up to several months after stopping of Ciprofloxacin tablets therapy. At the first sign of pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets, contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise as this might increase the risk of a tendon rupture.
- If you suffer from **epilepsy** or other **neurological conditions** such as cerebral ischemia or stroke, you may experience side effects associated with the central nervous system. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets and contact your doctor immediately.
- If you feel sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back, which can be symptoms of aortic aneurysm and dissection, go immediately to an emergency room. Your risk may be increased if you are being treated with systemic corticosteroids.
- If you start experiencing a rapid onset of shortness of breath, especially when you lie down flat in your bed, or you notice swelling of your ankles, feet or abdomen, or a new onset of heart palpitations (sensation of rapid or irregular heartbeat), you should inform a doctor immediately.
- You may rarely experience symptoms of **nerve damage (neuropathy)** such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness especially in the feet and legs or hands and arms. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets and inform your doctor immediately in order to prevent the development of potentially irreversible condition.
- Quinolone antibiotics may cause **an increase of your blood sugar levels** above normal levels (hyperglycaemia), or **lowering of your blood sugar levels** below normal levels, potentially leading to loss of consciousness (hypoglycaemic coma) in severe cases (see section 4). This is important for people who have diabetes. If you suffer from diabetes, your blood sugar should be carefully monitored.
- **Diarrhoea** may develop while you are taking antibiotics, including Ciprofloxacin tablets, or even several weeks after you have stopped taking them. If it becomes severe or persistent or you notice that your stool contains blood or mucus, stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets immediately, as this can be life-threatening. Do not take medicines that stop or slow down bowel movements and contact your doctor.
- If your **eyesight becomes impaired** or if your eyes seem to be otherwise affected, consult an eye specialist immediately (see section 4: Possible side effects).
- Your skin becomes more **sensitive to sunlight or ultraviolet (UV) light** when taking Ciprofloxacin tablets. Avoid exposure to strong sunlight, or artificial UV light such as sunbeds.
- Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking Ciprofloxacin tablets if you have to provide a **blood or urine sample**.
- If you suffer from **kidney problems**, tell the doctor because your dose may need to be adjusted.
- Ciprofloxacin tablets may cause **liver damage**. If you notice any symptoms such as loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), dark urine, itching, or tenderness of the stomach, stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets and contact your doctor immediately.
- Ciprofloxacin tablets may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells and your **resistance to infection may be decreased**. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should

see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis). It is important to inform your doctor about your medicine.

### **Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin tablets**

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

**Do not take Ciprofloxacin tablets together with tizanidine**, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see Section 2: “Do not take Ciprofloxacin tablets”).

The following medicines are known to interact with Ciprofloxacin tablets in your body. Taking Ciprofloxacin tablets together with these medicines can influence the therapeutic effect of those medicines. It can also increase the probability of experiencing side effects.

#### **Tell your doctor if you are taking:**

- vitamin K antagonists (e.g., warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon, or fluindione) or other oral anti-coagulants (to thin the blood)
- probenecid (for gout)
- methotrexate (for certain types of cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis)
- theophylline (for breathing problems)
- tizanidine (for muscle spasticity in multiple sclerosis)
- olanzapine (an antipsychotic)
- clozapine (an antipsychotic)
- ropinirole (for Parkinson’s disease)
- phenytoin (for epilepsy)
- metoclopramide (for nausea and vomiting)
- cyclosporin (for skin conditions, rheumatoid arthritis and in organ transplantation)
- other medicines that can alter your heart rhythm: medicines that belong to the group of anti-arrhythmics (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide), tricyclic antidepressants, some antimicrobials (that belong to the group of macrolides), some antipsychotics.

Ciprofloxacin can **increase** the levels of the following medicines in your blood:

- pentoxifylline (for circulatory disorders)
- caffeine
- agomelatine
- zolpidem
- duloxetine (for depression, diabetic nerve damage or incontinence)
- lidocaine (for heart conditions or anaesthetic use)
- sildenafil (e.g. for erectile dysfunction)

Some medicines **reduce** the effect of Ciprofloxacin tablets. Tell your doctor if you take or wish to take:

- antacids
- omeprazole
- mineral supplements
- sucralfate
- a polymeric phosphate binder (e.g. sevelamer or lanthanum carbonate)
- medicines or supplements containing calcium, magnesium, aluminium or iron

If these preparations are essential, take Ciprofloxacin tablets about two hours before or no sooner than four hours after them.

### **Ciprofloxacin tablets with food and drink**

Unless you take Ciprofloxacin tablets during meals, do not eat or drink any dairy products (such as milk or yoghurt) or drinks with added calcium when you take the tablets, as they may affect the absorption of the active substance.

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

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.

It is preferable to avoid the use of Ciprofloxacin tablets during pregnancy.

Do not take Ciprofloxacin tablets during breast feeding because ciprofloxacin is excreted in breast milk and can be harmful for your child.

### ***Driving and using machines***

Ciprofloxacin tablets may make you feel less alert. Some neurological adverse events can occur. Therefore, make sure you know how you react to Ciprofloxacin tablets before driving a vehicle or operating machinery. If in doubt, talk to your doctor.

## **3. How to take Ciprofloxacin tablets**

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

Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much Ciprofloxacin tablets you will have to take as well as how often and for how long. This will depend on the type of infection you have and how bad it is.

Tell your doctor if you suffer from kidney problems because your dose may need to be adjusted.

The treatment usually lasts from 5 to 21 days, but may take longer for severe infections.

- a) Swallow the tablets with plenty of fluid. Do not chew the tablets because they do not taste nice.
- b) Do try to take the tablets at around the same time every day.
- c) You can take the tablets at mealtimes or between meals. Any calcium you take as part of a meal will not seriously affect uptake. However, **do not** take Ciprofloxacin tablets with dairy products such as milk or yoghurt or with fortified fruit juices (e.g. calcium-fortified orange juice).

Remember to drink plenty of fluids while you are taking this medicine.

#### **If you take more Ciprofloxacin tablets than you should**

If you take more than the prescribed dose, get medical help immediately. If possible, take your tablets or the box with you to show the doctor.

#### **If you forget to take Ciprofloxacin tablets**

Take the normal dose as soon as possible and then continue as prescribed. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the missed dose and continue as usual. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Be sure to complete your course of treatment.

#### **If you stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets**

It is important that you **finish the course of treatment** even if you begin to feel better after a few days. If you stop taking this medicine too soon, your infection may not be completely cured and the symptoms of the infection may return or get worse. You might also develop resistance to the antibiotic.

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.

#### **Serious side effects**

Stop taking Ciprofloxacin tablets and see a doctor or go to a hospital straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects- you may need urgent medical attention:

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

- allergic reaction, swelling (oedema), or rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes (angio-oedema)
- inflammation of the bowel (colitis) linked to antibiotic use (can be fatal in very rare cases) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- liver disorders, jaundice (cholestatic icterus), or hepatitis
- decreased blood sugar (hypoglycaemia) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)

Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

- severe allergic reactions (anaphylactic reaction or anaphylactic shock, which can be fatal - serum sickness) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- small, pin-point bleeding under the skin (petechiae); various skin eruptions or rashes (for example, the potentially fatal Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- inflammation of the wall of the blood vessels (vasculitis)
- inflammation of pancreas which includes symptoms such as severe upper stomach pain, often with nausea and vomiting (pancreatitis)

- muscle pain and/or weakness, inflammation of the joints and joint pain, increased muscle tone and cramping, inflammation of the tendons or tendon rupture, particularly affecting the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) – see section 2

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

- abnormal fast heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm, alteration of the heart rhythm (called ‘prolongation of QT interval’, seen on ECG, electrical activity of the heart).
- unusual feelings of pain, burning tingling, numbness or muscle weakness in the extremities (neuropathy)- see section 2
- Loss of consciousness due to severe decrease in blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemic coma). See section 2.

### **Other side effects**

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- nausea, diarrhea
- joint pains in children

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- fungal superinfections
- a high concentration of eosinophils, a type of white blood cell
- decreased appetite
- hyperactivity or agitation
- headache, dizziness, sleeping problems, or taste disorders
- vomiting, abdominal pain, digestive problems such as stomach upset (indigestion/heartburn), or wind
- increased amounts of certain substances in the blood (transaminases and/or bilirubin)
- rash, itching, or hives
- joint pain in adults
- poor kidney function
- pains in your muscles and bones, feeling unwell (asthenia), or fever
- increase in blood alkaline phosphatase (a certain substance in the blood)

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

- Cases of long lasting (up to months or years) or permanent adverse drug reactions; have been associated with quinolone and fluoroquinolone antibiotics. These may include tendon inflammations, tendon rupture, joint pain, pain in the limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, pricking, burning, numbness or pain (neuropathy), fatigue, sleep disorders, memory impairment, mental health effects which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, anxiety, panic attacks, confusion, or depression, as well as impairment of hearing, vision, and taste and smell. There are no medicines that have been established as being effective treatments for the symptoms of long lasting or disabling side effects associated with fluoroquinolones.
- changes to the blood count (leukopenia, leukocytosis, neutropenia, anaemia), increased or decreased amounts of a blood clotting factor (thrombocytes)
- increased blood sugar (hyperglycaemia)
- confusion, disorientation, anxiety reactions, strange dreams, depression (potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide), or hallucinations,



pins and needles, unusual sensitivity to stimuli of the senses, decreased skin sensitivity, tremors, seizures (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions), or giddiness

- eyesight problems, including double vision
- tinnitus, loss of hearing, impaired hearing
- rapid heartbeat (tachycardia)
- expansion of blood vessels (vasodilation), low blood pressure, or fainting
- shortness of breath, including asthmatic symptoms
- sensitivity to light (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- kidney failure, blood or crystals in the urine (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions), urinary tract inflammation
- fluid retention or excessive sweating
- increased levels of the enzyme amylase

Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

- a special type of reduced red blood cell count (haemolytic anaemia); a dangerous drop in a type of white blood cells (agranulocytosis); a drop in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets (pancytopenia), which may be fatal; and bone marrow depression, which may also be fatal (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- mental disturbances (psychotic reactions potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- migraine, disturbed coordination, unsteady walk (gait disturbance), disorder of sense of smell (olfactory disorders), pressure on the brain (intracranial pressure and pseudotumor cerebri)
- visual colour distortions
- death of liver cells (liver necrosis) very rarely leading to life-threatening liver failure

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- pustular rash
- influence on blood clotting (in patients treated with Vitamin K antagonists)
- Feeling highly excited (mania) or feeling great optimism and overactivity (hypomania), hypersensitivity reaction called DRESS (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms)
- Syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low levels of sodium (SIADH)

Cases of an enlargement and weakening of the aortic wall or a tear in the aortic wall (aneurysms and dissections), which may rupture and may be fatal, and of leaking heart valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones. See also section 2.

### **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). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

## **5. How to store Ciprofloxacin tablets**

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 blister or carton after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special 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 to protect the environment.

## **6. Contents of the pack and other Information**

### **What Ciprofloxacin tablets contain**

The active substance is ciprofloxacin.

Other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose, maize starch, magnesium stearate, talc, colloidal anhydrous silica, sodium starch glycolate (type A), hypromellose, macrogol 400 and titanium dioxide (E171).

Ciprofloxacin tablets come in two strengths containing 250mg and 500mg of ciprofloxacin.

### **What Ciprofloxacin tablets look like and contents of the pack**

Ciprofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets are white, round film-coated tablets debossed with ‘250’ on one side and plain on the other side.

Each tablet contains 250 mg of the active ingredient ciprofloxacin (as ciprofloxacin hydrochloride).

Ciprofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets are white, caplet-shaped film-coated tablets debossed with ‘500’ on one side and plain on the other side.

Each tablet contains 500 mg of the active ingredient ciprofloxacin (as ciprofloxacin hydrochloride).

The tablets are available as blister packs of 1, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 28, 32 or 100 tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### **The marketing authorisation holder and manufacturer**

#### **Marketing Authorisation Holder:**

SUN PHARMA UK LIMITED  
6-9 The Square,  
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Uxbridge, UB11 1FW  
United Kingdom

#### **Manufacturer:**

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### **Advice/medical education**

Antibiotics are used to cure bacterial infections. They are ineffective against viral infections. If your doctor has prescribed antibiotics, you need them precisely for your current illness. Despite antibiotics, some bacteria may survive or grow. This phenomenon is called resistance: some antibiotic treatments become ineffective.

Misuse of antibiotics increases resistance. You may even help bacteria become resistant and therefore delay your cure or decrease antibiotic efficacy if you do not respect appropriate:

- dosages
- schedules
- duration of treatment

### **Consequently, to preserve the efficacy of this drug:**

- 1) Use antibiotics only when prescribed.
- 2) Strictly follow the prescription.
- 3) Do not re-use an antibiotic without medical prescription, even if you want to treat a similar illness.
- 4) Never give your antibiotic to another person; maybe it is not adapted to her/his illness.
- 5) After completion of treatment, return all unused drugs to your chemist's shop to ensure they will be disposed of correctly.