

FLUOXINE 500, film-coated tablet
Ciprofloxacin 500 mg

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 further questions, please ask your doctor or your pharmacist
- . This medicine has been prescribed for you personally 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 in this leaflet:

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

1. WHAT FLUOXINE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

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

Adults

Fluoxetine is used in adults to treat the following bacterial infections:

- respiratory tract infections
- long lasting or recurring ear or sinus infections
- urinary tract infections
- infections of the testicles
- genital organ infections in 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 Fluoxetine.

Children and adolescents

Fluoxetine is 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

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

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE FLUOXINE

Do not take Fluoxetine if you are:

- allergic (hypersensitive) to ciprofloxacin, to other quinolone drugs or to any of the other ingredients of Fluoxetine (see section 6)
- taking tizanidine (see Section 2: Other medicines and Fluoxetine)

Warnings and precautions

You should not take fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Fluoxine, 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 before taking Fluoxine:

- 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 Fluoxine.
- 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 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 a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome, or vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, or vascular disorders such as Takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet’s disease, high blood pressure, or known atherosclerosis).
- 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 Fluoxine).
- 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 Fluoxine:

Tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following occurs while taking Fluoxine. Your doctor will decide whether treatment with Fluoxine 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 Fluoxine and contact your doctor immediately.**
- **Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious side effects.** Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Fluoxine, have been associated with very rare but serious side effects, some of them being long lasting (continuing 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, depression, memory impairment, severe fatigue, and severe sleep disorders. If you experience any of these side effects after taking Fluoxine, contact your doctor immediately prior to continuing treatment. You and your doctor will decide on continuing the treatment considering also an antibiotic from another class.
- **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 Fluoxine therapy. At the first sign of pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop

taking Fluoxetine, contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise, as this might increase the risk of a tendon rupture.

- If you feel **sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back**, go immediately to an emergency room.
- 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 seizure happens, stop taking Fluoxetine and contact your 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 Fluoxetine and inform your doctor immediately in order to prevent the development of potentially irreversible condition.
- You may experience **psychiatric reactions** the first time you take Fluoxetine. If you suffer from **depression** or **psychosis**, your symptoms may become worse under treatment with Fluoxetine. In rare cases, depression or psychosis can progress to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide. If this happens, contact your doctor immediately.
- 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 Fluoxetine, 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 Fluoxetine and contact your doctor immediately, as this can be life-threatening. Do not take medicines that stop or slow down bowel movements.
- If your **eyesight becomes impaired** or if your eyes seem to be otherwise affected, consult an eye specialist immediately.
- Your skin becomes more **sensitive to sunlight or ultraviolet (UV) light** when taking Fluoxetine. Avoid exposure to strong sunlight, or artificial UV light such as sunbeds.
- Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking Fluoxetine 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.
- Fluoxetine 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, contact your doctor immediately.
- Fluoxetine 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 Fluoxetine

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. **Do not take Fluoxetine together with tizanidine**, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see Section 2: "Do not take Fluoxetine").

The following medicines are known to interact with Fluoxetine in your body. Taking Fluoxetine 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) 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.
- Zolpidem (for sleep disorders)

Fluoxetine may increase the levels of the following medicines in your blood:

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

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

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

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

Fluoxetine with food and drink

Unless you take Fluoxetine 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 breastfeeding

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

Driving and using machines

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

3. HOW TO TAKE FLUOXINE

Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much Fluoxetine 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.

Always take Fluoxetine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure how many tablets to take and how to take Fluoxetine.

- 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 Fluoxetine 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 Fluoxetine.

If you take more Fluoxetine 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 Fluoxetine

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 Fluoxetine

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 more questions about the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

The following section contains the most serious side effects that you can recognize yourself:

Stop taking Fluoxetine and contact your doctor immediately in order to consider another antibiotic treatment if you notice any of the following serious side effects:

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Seizure (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)

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

- Severe, sudden allergic reaction with symptoms such as tightness in the chest, feeling dizzy, sick or faint, or experience dizziness when standing up (anaphylactic reaction/shock) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- Muscle weakness, inflammation of the tendons which could lead to rupture of the tendon, particularly affecting the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- A serious life-threatening skin rash, usually in the form of blisters or ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, eyes and other mucous membranes such as genitals which may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis).

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

- Unusual feelings of pain, burning tingling, numbness or muscle weakness in the extremities (neuropathy) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- A drug reaction that causes rash, fever, inflammation of internal organs, hematologic abnormalities and systemic illness (DRESS Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms, AGEP Acute Generalised Exanthematous Pustulosis).

Other side effects which have been observed during treatment with Fluoxetine are listed below by how likely they are:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- nausea, diarrhoea
- joint pains and joint inflammation in children

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- fungal superinfections
- a high concentration of eosinophils, a type of white blood cell
- loss of appetite (anorexia)
- 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 side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- muscle pain, inflammation of the joints, increased muscle tone and cramping
- inflammation of the bowel (colitis) linked to antibiotic use (can be fatal in very rare cases) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- changes to the blood count (leukopenia, leukocytosis, neutropenia, anaemia), increased or decreased amounts of a blood clotting factor (thrombocytes)
- allergic reaction, swelling (oedema), or rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes (angio-oedema)
- increased blood sugar (hyperglycaemia)
- confusion, disorientation, anxiety reactions, strange dreams, depression, 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 (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- 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
- liver disorders, jaundice (cholestatic icterus), or hepatitis
- sensitivity to light (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- muscle pain, inflammation of the joints, increased muscle tone, or cramp
- 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 side effects (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)
- severe allergic reactions (anaphylactic reaction or anaphylactic shock, which can be fatal - serum sickness) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- mental disturbances (psychotic reactions) (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)
- visual colour distortions
- inflammation of the wall of the blood vessels (vasculitis)
- pancreatitis
- death of liver cells (liver necrosis) very rarely leading to life-threatening liver failure
- small, pin-point bleeding under the skin (petechiae)
- worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)

Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low levels of sodium (SIADH)
- feeling highly excited (mania) or feeling great optimism and overactivity (hypomania)
- 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)
- influence on blood clotting (in patients treated with Vitamin K antagonists)

- loss of consciousness due to severe decrease in blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemic coma). See section 2.

Very rare cases of long lasting (up to months or years) or permanent adverse drug reactions, such as tendon inflammations, tendon rupture, joint pain, pain in the limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, burning, numbness or pain (neuropathy), depression, fatigue, sleep disorders, memory impairment, as well as impairment of hearing, vision, and taste and smell have been associated with administration of quinolone and fluoroquinolone antibiotics, in some cases irrespective of pre-existing risk factors.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

5. HOW TO STORE FLUOXINE

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use Fluoxine after the expiry date, which is stated on the blister or carton after "EXP": The expiry date refers to the last day of the month concerned.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light, moisture and heat

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 Fluoxine contains

Each film-coated tablet contains 500 mg ciprofloxacin (as ciprofloxacin hydrochloride).

The other ingredients are: maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E219), sodium propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E217), talc, magnesium stearate, colloidal anhydrous silica, sodium starch glycolate, croscarmellose sodium, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol 6000, tartrazine (E102).

What Fluoxine looks like and contents of the pack

Yellow, elongated, biconvex and scored tablet.

Pack size of 10 tablets packaged in PVC//Aluminium blisters.

Fluoxine® is a trademark of:

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