

# CIPROFAR

Tablets (Film Coated)

## Broad Spectrum Quinolone Antibiotic

### Composition :

Each tablet contains:

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate:  
equivalent to 250 mg, 500 mg or 750 mg ciprofloxacin.

### Properties

Ciprofar (ciprofloxacin) is a highly effective broad spectrum antibacterial agent belonging to fluoroquinolones. Ciprofar is bactericidal against a wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria including strains resistant to aminoglycosides, beta-lactams and other commonly used antibiotics. Ciprofar acts through selective inhibition of the A subunit of DNA gyrase (topoisomerase) with subsequent prevention of DNA replication and rapid bacterial cell death. Ciprofar possesses favorable pharmacokinetic properties that ensure complete eradication of invading pathogens from almost all body tissues and fluids. Clinically, Ciprofar therapy gives rise to an almost complete cure rate even in cases caused by multiple antibiotic-resistant organisms. These properties, besides excellent tolerability and patient compliance, make Ciprofar the most reliable and effective quinolone antibiotic for treatment of a wide range of local and systemic infections.

### Pharmacokinetics

Ciprofloxacin is rapidly and well absorbed from the GIT. Peak plasma concentrations are achieved within 1-2 hours. Plasma protein binding ranges from 20-40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout body fluids and tissues. At recommended doses, concentrations several times greater than the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) are achieved in urine, prostate and other genital tissues, bile, bone, respiratory secretions and skin. A large part of the drug is excreted unchanged ( 50% in urine and 20-35% in feces). The remaining part undergoes hepatic biotransformation into metabolites which are excreted in the urine and feces. The plasma half-life is about 4 hours. Ciprofloxacin crosses the placenta and is excreted in breast milk.

### Antimicrobial Spectrum

Ciprofar is bactericidal against a wide range of aerobic and facultative anaerobic microorganisms:

#### Gram-negative bacteria :

*Escherichia coli*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Haemophilus ducreyi*, *H. influenzae*, *H. parainfluenzae*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *N. meningitidis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter*, *Campylobacter*, *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Klebsiella*, *Legionella*, *Proteus*, *Providencia*, *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio*, *Yersinia* species, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Brucella melitensis* and *Morganella morganii*.

#### Gram-positive bacteria:

*Staphylococcus aureus* (including penicillin-resistant strains), *Staph. epidermidis*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *S. pneumoniae*, *S. faecalis*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Corynebacterium* species and *B. anthracis*.

#### Miscellaneous microorganisms:

*Chlamydiae*, *Mycobacteria*, *Mycoplasmas*, *Rickettsiae* and the protozoan *Plasmodium falciparum*.

### Indications

Ciprofar is indicated for treatment of infections caused by ciprofloxacin-susceptible organisms:

- **Urinary tract infections :** pyelonephritis, cystitis and urethritis including complicated and uncomplicated conditions.
- **Genital tract infections :** prostatitis, epididymitis, epididymo-orchitis, salpingitis and salpingo-oophoritis.
- **Veneral diseases:** urethral and cervical gonorrhea, nongonococcal urethritis and chancroid.
- **Gastrointestinal tract infections :** infectious diarrhea, enteritis, enterocolitis and enteric (typhoid and paratyphoid) fevers.
- **Biliary tract infections:** cholecystitis, cholangitis and choledochitis.
- **Bone and joint infections:** osteomyelitis, bone abscess and septic arthritis.
- **Respiratory tract infections:** pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, lung abscess, bronchiectasis, bronchitis and tracheobronchitis.
- **ENT infections:** otitis media, sinusitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis and pharyngitis.

- Skin and soft tissue infections: cellulitis, erysipelas, abscesses, carbuncles, pyoderma, impetigo, infected ulcers, animal bites and stings, infected traumatic and postoperative wounds.
- Miscellaneous infections : peritonitis , spotted fever , typhus , Q fever and brucellosis and anthrax.
- Meningococcal meningitis (as a prophylactic agent).

#### Dosage

- Urinary tract infections:
  - Mild to moderate: 250 mg (1 Ciprofar 250 mg tablet) every 12 hours.
  - Severe or complicated: 500 mg (1 Ciprofar 500 mg tablet) every 12 hours.
- Gastrointestinal and biliary tract, bone and joint, respiratory tract, ENT, skin and soft tissue infections :
  - Mild to moderate: 500 mg (1 Ciprofar 500 mg tablet) every 12 hours.
  - Severe or complicated: 750 mg (1 Ciprofar 750 mg tablet) every 12 hours.
- Gonorrhoea: 250 - 500 mg (1 Ciprofar 250-500 mg tablet) as a single dose.
- Meningococcal meningitis (prophylaxis): 500-750 mg (1 Ciprofar 500-750 mg tablet) as a single dose.

Dosage in renal impairment :

Creatinine clearance > 50 ml/min.	Creatinine clearance 30 - 50 ml/min.	Creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min.
No change in dosage	250 - 500 mg every 12 hours	250 - 500 mg every 18 hours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patients under dialysis : 250 - 500 mg every 24 hours after dialysis.</li> </ul>

#### Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to fluoroquinolones. Fluoroquinolones are not generally recommended in children and adolescents (under 18 years).

#### Precautions

As with other fluoroquinolones, ciprofloxacin should be given cautiously to patients with central neurological disorders, e.g. epilepsy, and also to patients with impaired renal or hepatic function. Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight should be avoided during therapy.

#### Side Effects

Ciprofar is well tolerated. However, mild gastrointestinal disturbances, skin rash, pruritus, headache and dizziness rarely occur.

#### Pregnancy and Lactation

Fluoroquinolones are not recommended during pregnancy and lactation.

#### Drug Interactions

Antacids containing aluminium, magnesium or calcium reduce ciprofloxacin absorption when taken concomitantly or within 2 hours of ciprofloxacin administration. Ciprofloxacin may enhance the effect of oral anticoagulants, theophylline and caffeine.

**Interference with Laboratory Tests**  
None reported.

#### Overdosage and Treatment

In case of accidental ingestion of overdose, empty the stomach by inducing vomiting or gastric lavage and maintain adequate hydration with symptomatic treatment.

#### Packing:

A box containing 10 or 12 tablets (250, 500 or 750 mg).

#### Storage:

Keep at temperature ( 15 - 30° C), away from light.  
Keep out of the reach of children.

#### THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.

Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.

- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

Council of Arab Health Ministers,  
Union of Arab Pharmacists.

Made in Egypt

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