

Glomox

amoxicillin

(Broad-Spectrum Antibiotic)

Capsules, Suspension, Dispersible Tablets, Tablets

Composition:

Glomox 250 mg and 500 mg Capsules: Each capsule contains amoxicillin 250 mg and 500 mg as (amoxicillin trihydrate), B.P.
Glomox 500mg and 1000mg Tablets: Each tablet contains amoxicillin 500mg and 1g as (amoxicillin trihydrate), B.P.
Glomox 125 mg and 250 mg and 1000mg Dispersible Tablets: Each tablet contains amoxicillin 125 mg and 250 mg and 1g as (amoxicillin trihydrate), B.P.
Glomox Dry Syrup 125mg and 250 mg: Each 5 ml ready for use contains amoxicillin 125 mg and 250 mg as (amoxicillin trihydrate), B.P.

Properties:

Glomox (amoxicillin) is a broad-spectrum aminopenicillin with a bactericidal activity against a wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria including: Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus (methicillin-sensitive), Haemophilus influenzae (non beta-lactamase-producing strains), Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Salmonella spp., Neisseria spp.

Indications:

Glomox is indicated for treatment of infection caused by susceptible organisms involving urinary-tract infections, otitis media, sinusitis, bronchitis, Haemophilus influenzae infections, skin and soft tissue infections, invasive salmonellosis, and gonorrhoea. Glomox is also indicated for prophylaxis of bacterial endocarditis in patients undergoing surgical or dental procedures.

Glomox is also used in combination with clarithromycin and omeprazole for eradication of Helicobacter pylori, in patients with active duodenal ulcer disease or a 1-year history of duodenal ulcer.

Dosage and Administration:

Glomox may be administered without regard to meals.
Glomox Dispersible tablets should first stirred well in half a glass of water and then taken.

Adults:

250-500 mg every 8 hours.

Short-course therapy:

- Dental abscess: 3 g repeated after 8 hours.
- Urinary-tract infections: 3 g repeated after 10-12 hours.
- Uncomplicated gonorrhoea: 2-3 g plus probenecid 1 g in a single dose.
- Endocarditis prophylaxis: 3 g 1 hour before surgical procedures.
- Helicobacter pylori: 1g twice/day.

Clinically effective treatment regimens include triple therapy with amoxicillin, metronidazole, and bismuth subsalicylate; or amoxicillin, metronidazole, and an H₂-receptor antagonist; or amoxicillin, omeprazole, and clarithromycin.

Children:

20-50 mg/kg/day in divided doses every 8 hours.
Uncomplicated gonorrhoea: ≥ 2 years: 50 mg/kg plus probenecid 25 mg/kg in a single dose.
This regimen is not recommended in children < 2 years of age, probenecid is contraindicated in this age group.
Subacute bacterial endocarditis prophylaxis: 50 mg/kg 1 hour before procedure.

Dosage in Renal Impairment:

Dosage adjustment should be based on creatinine clearance:
Moderate impairment (Creatinine clearance 10-50 ml/min): Administer every 12 hours.
Severe impairment (Creatinine clearance < 10 ml/min): Administer every 24 hours.

Contraindications:

Glomox is contraindicated in patients who have a history of hypersensitivity to penicillins, cephalosporins, and other beta-lactams.

Precautions:

Glomox should be used with care in patients with moderate or severe renal impairment. Doses and/or frequency of administration should be modified in response to the degree of renal impairment. Patients with infectious mononucleosis may develop rash during therapy with amoxicillin. Glomox should also be used with caution in patients with history of allergy, chronic lymphatic leukaemia, and possibly with HIV infection.

Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:

As with all medicines, Glomox should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

amoxicillin is excreted in breast milk (in small amounts) and should be used with caution in lactating mothers.

Side Effects:

Glomox is well tolerated. Side effects are uncommon and mainly of mild and transit nature. The reported adverse effects may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, rarely antibiotic-associated colitis, indigestion or an occasional rash, either urticarial, which suggests penicillin hypersensitivity, or erythematous. An erythematous rash may occur in patients with glandular fever, in which case it is advisable to discontinue treatment.

Drug Interactions:

In common with other broad-spectrum antibiotics, Glomox may reduce the efficacy of oral contraceptives and patients should be warned accordingly.
disulfiram and probenecid may increase amoxicillin levels.
Concomitant use of allopurinol during treatment with amoxicillin may increase the incidence of allergic skin reactions.

Presentation:

Capsules:

Glomox 250 mg Capsules in packs of 20 capsules.
Glomox 500 mg Capsules in packs of 20 capsules.

Tablets:

Glomox 500 mg Tablets in packs of 20 tablets.
Glomox 1000 mg Tablets in packs of 14 tablets.

Dispersible Tablets:

Glomox 125 DT in packs of 20 tablets.
Glomox 250 DT in packs of 20 tablets.
Glomox 1000 DT in packs of 14 tablets.

Dry Syrup suspension:

Glomox 125 mg/5ml in bottles of 100 ml.
Glomox 250 mg/5ml in bottles of 100 ml.

*Note: presentations may not all be available in some countries. Store at room temperature below 25°C, in a dry place. Protect from light.

Add 74ml (for Glomox 250 mg/5ml) of water & 75ml (for Glomox 125mg/5ml) of water up to the mark on the bottle and shake well. Keep tightly closed. After reconstitution of the suspension, store in a refrigerator (but not frozen) and use within 7 days. Shake well before use.

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

- A Medicament is a product, which affects your health, and its consumption, contrary to instruction, is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.
- Do not, by yourself, interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

Keep medicaments out of the reach of children