

Doxylag®

Antibiotic

Composition

Each capsule contains doxycycline HCl equivalent to 100 mg of doxycycline.

Properties

Doxycycline, the active ingredient of Doxylag, is an antibiotic which exhibits a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Like the tetracyclines, the drug acts bacteriostatically by inhibiting the protein synthesis. Although its mechanism and spectrum of action are similar to those of the other tetracyclines, doxycycline has proved more effective than tetracycline against a large number of species of bacteria, namely of staphylococci and enterococci. In addition, the drug presents the following advantages over the tetracyclines:

- it is absorbed more rapidly and excreted more slowly than most tetracyclines so that therapeutically effective levels are maintained for a longer time in blood;
- it shows less binding with calcium than the other tetracyclines and therefore is less likely to cause tooth staining in children;
- there is less risk of aggravating renal disease with doxycycline than with other tetracyclines.

Indications

Due to its wide range of antimicrobial activity, Doxylag is indicated in the treatment of a large number of infections. These include:

- Respiratory tract infections: pharyngitis, tonsillitis, otitis media, bronchitis and sinusitis.
- Pulmonary infections: lobar and multilobar pneumonia.
- Urogenital tract infections: pyelonephritis, pyelitis, cystitis, urethritis.
- Soft tissue infections: impetigo, furunculosis, abscess, infected wounds from injury or surgery, paronychia.
- Gastrointestinal infections due to sensitive strains of *E. histolytica*, pathogenic *E. coli*, *Shigella* and *Salmonella*.
- Infections due to various agents: psittacosis, prostatitis and other infections due to sensitive strains of *Bacteroides*, *Pasteurella*, *Brucella*, *Listeria*, *Rickettsia*, *H. pertussis*, *Clostridium*.
- Eye infections.

In addition, Doxylag can be effectively used against acne vulgaris or conglobata as well as against acute intestinal amoebiasis in association with amebicides.

Contra-indications

Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines. Pregnant and breast feeding woman owing to the risk of discoloration of the child's milk teeth. Children below the age of 12 years owing to the risk of discoloration of the permanent teeth. See also "Precautions".

Side-effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dermatitis, stomatitis, and phenomena of photosensitivity may occasionally occur during treatment with doxycycline. Supra-infections by organisms resistant to the antibiotic are possible but their incidence is low. As mentioned above, risks of renal toxicity or tooth-staining are lower with doxycycline than with the other tetracyclines.

Precautions

Doxylag should be prescribed with care to patients with impaired liver or kidney functions and not to be given to pregnant and feeding women and to children under 12 years. Except in children for treatment or post exposure prophylaxis of anthrax when an alternative antibacterial cannot be given.

Dosage

Adults: first day, 100 mg twice a day; from second day onwards, 100 mg once a day.

Overdosage

Acute doxycycline intoxication has not yet been established. Overdose of doxycycline could cause kidney or liver damage. In case of overdosage discontinue medication, treat symptomatically and institute supportive measures. Dialysis is not efficacious as it does not alter serum half-life of the drug.

Storage

Store at room temperature (15-25°C) in the original packaging. Keep out of the reach of children. The preparation is stable up to expiry date (EXP) shown on commercial pack.

Presentation

Capsules of 100 mg: 8's, 10's, 100's and 500's.

This is a Medicament

- 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 instruction 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.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

Keep medicament out of the reach of children!

Council Of Arab Health Ministers Union of Arab Pharmacists

Information updated : February 2004