AUGMENTIN™ TID TABLETS AND SUSPENSION

Amoxicillin trihydrate - Potassium clavulanate

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

AUGMENTIN 375 mg tablets: Each tablet contains 250 mg amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate) and 125 mg clavulanic acid (as potassium clavulanate).
AUGMENTIN 625 mg tablets: Each tablet contains 500 mg amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate) and 125 mg clavulanic acid (as potassium clavulanate).
AUGMENTIN 156 mg suspension: When reconstituted each 5 ml contains 125 mg amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate) and 31.25 mg clavulanic acid (as potassium clavulanate).
AUGMENTIN 312 mg suspension: When reconstituted each 5 ml contains 250 mg amoxicillin (as amoxicillin trihydrate) and 62.5 mg clavulanic acid (as potassium clavulanate).

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

AUGMENTIN 375 mg tablets: A white to off-white oval-shaped film-coated tablet engraved Augmentin on one side.
AUGMENTIN 625 mg tablets: A white to off-white oval-shaped film-coated debossed tablet, with a score line and AC on one side and plain on the other side.
AUGMENTIN 156 mg suspension: Bottles of powder for the preparation of fruit flavoured suspension.
AUGMENTIN 312 mg suspension: Bottles of powder for the preparation of fruit flavoured suspension.

CLINICAL PARTICULARS

Indications
AUGMENTIN is an antibiotic agent with a notably broad spectrum of activity against the commonly occurring bacterial pathogens in general practice and hospital. The ß-lactamase inhibitory action of clavulanate extends the spectrum of amoxicillin to embrace a wider range of organisms, including many resistant to other ß-lactam antibiotics.
AUGMENTIN oral presentations for three times daily dosing, are indicated for short-term treatment of bacterial infections at the following sites:
Upper respiratory tract infections (including ENT) e.g. recurrent tonsillitis, sinusitis, otitis media.
Lower respiratory tract infections e.g. acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis and bronchopneumonia.
Genito-urinary tract and Abdominal infections e.g. cystitis (especially when recurrent or complicated - excluding prostatitis), urethritis, pyelonephritis.
Skin and soft tissue infections, e.g. boils, abscesses, cellulitis, wound infections.
Dental infections e.g. dentoalveolar abscess
Other infections e.g. intra-abdominal sepsis.

Dosage and Administration
Usual dosages for the treatment of infection

Adults and children over 12 years	
Mild - Moderate infections	One *AUGMENTIN* 375 mg tablet three times a day.
Severe infections	One *AUGMENTIN* 625 mg tablet three times a day. Therapy can be started parenterally and continued with an oral preparation.

Children:	
The usual recommended daily dosage is 25mg/kg/day* in divided doses every eight hours. The table below presents guidance for children.	
Under 1 year	25 mg/kg/day*, for example a 7.5 kg child would require 2 ml *AUGMENTIN* 156 mg suspension three times a day.
1-6 years (10-18 kg)	5 ml *AUGMENTIN* 156 mg suspension three times a day.
Over 6 years (18-40 kg)	5 ml *AUGMENTIN* 312 mg suspension three times a day.
In more serious infections the dosage may be increased up to 50 mg/kg/day in divided doses every eight hours.	

* Each 25 mg *AUGMENTIN* provides 20 mg amoxicillin and 5 mg clavulanate.
AUGMENTIN 375 mg and 625 mg tablets are not recommended in children of 12 years and under.
***Dosage in dental infections* (e.g. dentoalveolar abscess)**
Adults and children over 12 years: One *AUGMENTIN* 375 mg tablet three times a day for five days.

Dosage in renal impairment
Adults:

Mild impairment (Creatinine clearance >30 ml/min)	Moderate impairment (Creatinine clearance 10-30 ml/min)	Severe impairment (Creatinine clearance <10 ml/min)
No change in dosage.	One 375 mg tablet or one 625 mg tablet 12 hourly	Not more than one 375 mg tablet 12 hourly; 625 mg tablets are not recommended.

Children:
Similar reductions in dosage should be made for children in proportion to the recommendation for adults.
Dosage in hepatic impairment
Dose with caution; monitor hepatic function at regular intervals. There are, as yet, insufficient data on which to base a dosage recommendation.
Each *AUGMENTIN* 375 mg tablet contains 0.63 mmol (25 mg) of potassium.
Administration
To minimise potential gastrointestinal intolerance, administer at the start of a meal. The absorption of *AUGMENTIN* is optimised when taken at the start of a meal.
Treatment should not be extended beyond 14 days without review.

Contraindications
AUGMENTIN is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to beta-lactams, e.g. penicillins and cephalosporins.
AUGMENTIN is contraindicated in patients with a previous history of amoxicillin-clavulanate associated jaundice/hepatic dysfunction.

Warnings and Precautions
Before initiating therapy with AUGMENTIN, careful enquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins or other allergens.
Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactoid) reactions have been reported in patients on penicillin therapy. These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity (see Contraindications).
AUGMENTIN should be avoided if infectious mononucleosis is suspected since the occurrence of a morbilliform rash has been associated with this condition following the use of amoxicillin.
Prolonged use may also occasionally result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms.
Prolongation of prothrombin time has been reported rarely in patients receiving *AUGMENTIN*. Appropriate monitoring should be undertaken when anticoagulants are prescribed concomitantly.
Changes in liver function tests have been observed in some patients receiving *AUGMENTIN*. The clinical significance of these changes is uncertain but *AUGMENTIN* should be used with caution in patients with evidence of hepatic dysfunction.
Cholestatic jaundice, which may be severe, but is usually reversible, has been reported rarely. Signs and symptoms may not become apparent for up to six weeks after treatment has ceased.
In patients with renal impairment *AUGMENTIN* dosage should be adjusted as recommended in the *Dosage and Administration* section.
In patients with reduced urine output, crystalluria has been observed very rarely, predominantly with parenteral therapy. During the administration of high doses of amoxicillin, it is advisable to maintain adequate fluid intake and urinary output in order to reduce the possibility of amoxicillin crystalluria *(see Overdose).*
AUGMENTIN suspensions contain 12.5 mg aspartame per 5 ml dose, which is a source of phenylalanine, and therefore should be used with caution in patients with phenylketonuria.

Interactions
Concomitant use of probenecid is not recommended. Probenecid decreases the renal tubular secretion of amoxicillin.
Concomitant use with *AUGMENTIN* may result in increased and prolonged blood levels of amoxicillin but not of clavulanate.
Concomitant use of allopurinol during treatment with amoxicillin can increase the likelihood of allergic skin reactions. There are no data on the concomitant use of *AUGMENTIN* and allopurinol.
In common with other antibiotics, *AUGMENTIN* may affect the gut flora, leading to lower oestrogen reabsorption and reduced efficacy of combined oral contraceptives.

Pregnancy and Lactation
In a single study in women with preterm, premature rupture of the foetal membrane (pPROM), it was reported that prophylactic treatment with *AUGMENTIN* may be associated with an increased risk of necrotising enterocolitis in neonates. As with all medicines, use should be avoided in pregnancy, especially during the first trimester, unless considered essential by the physician.
AUGMENTIN may be administered during the period of lactation.

Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines
Adverse effects on the ability to drive or operate machinery have not been observed.

Adverse Reactions:
Very common >1/10:
Diarrhoea in adults
Common >1/100 and <1/10:
Mucocutaneous candidiasis, diarrhoea in children, nausea and vomiting,
Uncommon >1/1000 and <1/100 :
Dizziness, headache, skin rash and urticaria. A moderate rise in AST and/or ALT has been noted.
Rare >1/10,000 and <1/1000:
Leucopenia (including neutropenia) and thrombocytopenia. Erythema multiforme.
Very rare <1/10,000:
Interstitial nephritis, crystalluria, agranulocytosis and haemolytic anaemia, angioneurotic oedema, anaphylaxis, serum sickness-like syndrome and hypersensitivity vasculitis
Convulsions may occur in patients with impaired renal function or in those receiving high doses.
Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous exfoliative-dermatitis, acute generalised exanthemous pustulosis (AGEP).
Gastrointestinal disorders: Antibiotic-associated colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis and haemorrhagic colitis), black hairy tongue, and in suspensions: superficial tooth discolouration that can usually be removed by brushing.
Hepatobiliary disorders: Hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice. Signs and symptoms usually occur during or shortly after treatment but in some cases may not become apparent until several weeks after treatment has ceased. These are usually reversible. Hepatic events may be severe and in extremely rare circumstances, deaths have been reported.
Hepatic events have been reported predominantly in males and elderly patients and may be associated with prolonged treatment. These events have been very rarely reported in children.

Overdose
Gastrointestinal symptoms and disturbance of the fluid and electrolyte balances may be evident. Gastrointestinal symptoms may be treated symptomatically with attention to the water electrolyte balance.
Amoxicillin crystalluria, in some cases leading to renal failure, has been observed *(see Warnings and Precautions).*
AUGMENTIN can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.

PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

List of Excipients
AUGMENTIN 375 mg and 625 mg tablets:
Each tablet contains magnesium stearate, sodium starch glycollate, colloidal silica, microcrystalline cellulose, titanium dioxide (E171), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polyethylene glycol and silicone oil.
AUGMENTIN 156 mg and 312 mg suspensions:
The powder contains xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, aspartame, silicon dioxide, colloidal silica, succinic acid, raspberry, orange and golden syrup dry flavours.
Incompatibilities
None known.

Shelf Life
The expiry date is indicated on the packaging.

Special Precautions for Storage
AUGMENTIN oral presentations should be stored in a dry place at 25°C or below.
Once reconstituted, *AUGMENTIN* suspension must be stored in a refrigerator (but not frozen) and used within 7 days.

Nature and Contents of Container
AUGMENTIN 375 mg tablets: Blister packs of 20 in a carton.
AUGMENTIN 625 mg tablets: Blister packs of 20 in a carton.
AUGMENTIN 156 mg and 312 mg suspensions: Clear glass bottles with aluminium screw caps containing powder for reconstitution to 100 ml.

Instructions for Use/Handling
AUGMENTIN 375 mg and 625 mg tablets: None
AUGMENTIN 156 mg and 312 suspensions: At time of dispensing, the dry powder should be reconstituted to form an oral suspension as detailed below:

Strength	Volume of water to be added to reconstitute	Final volume of reconstituted oral suspension
156	92 ml	100 ml
312	90 ml	100 ml

Not all presentations are available in every country.

Manufactured by:
SmithKline Beecham plc*
Worthing
UK
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GlaxoSmithKline

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 the 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 the reach of children.**

Council of Arab Health Ministers,

Union of Arab Pharmacists.