

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

1. What **Curam 625 mg** is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take **Curam 625 mg**
3. How to take **Curam 625 mg**
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store **Curam 625 mg**
6. Contents of the pack and other information.

1. What Curam 625 mg is and what it is used for

Curam 625 mg is an antibiotic and works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It contains two different medicines called amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. Amoxicillin belongs to a group of medicines called "penicillins" that can sometimes be stopped from working (made inactive). The other active component (clavulanic acid) stops this from happening.

Curam 625 mg is used in adults and children to treat the following infections:

- middle ear and sinus infections
- respiratory tract infections
- urinary tract infections
- skin and soft tissue infections including dental infections
- bone and joint infections.

2. What you need to know before you take Curam 625 mg

Do not take Curam 625 mg

- if you are **allergic** (hypersensitive) to amoxicillin, clavulanic acid, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have ever had a **severe allergic** (hypersensitive) reaction to any other antibiotic. This can include a **skin rash or swelling of the face or neck**
- if you have ever had **liver problems** or **jaundice** (yellowing of the skin) when taking an antibiotic.

Do not take Curam 625 mg if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking

Warnings and precautions:

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine if you:

- have glandular fever
- are being treated for liver or kidney problems
- are not passing water regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking **Curam 625 mg**.

In some cases, your doctor may investigate the type of bacteria that is causing your infection. Depending on the results, you may be given a different strength of **Curam 625 mg** or a different medicine.

Conditions you need to look out for: **Curam 625 mg** can make some existing conditions worse, or cause serious side effects. These include allergic reactions, convulsions (fits) and inflammation of the large intestine. You must look out for certain symptoms while you are taking **Curam 625 mg** to reduce the risk of any problems. See "Conditions you need to look out for" in **Section 4**.

Blood and urine tests

If you are having blood tests (such as red blood cell status tests or liver function tests) or urine tests (for glucose), let the doctor or nurse know that you are taking **Curam 625 mg**. This is because **Curam 625 mg** can affect the results of these types of tests.

Other medicines and Curam 625 mg

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines that can be bought without a prescription and herbal medicines.

If you are taking **allopurinol** (used for gout) with **Curam 625 mg**, it may be more likely that you'll have an allergic skin reaction.

If you are taking **probenecid** (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of **Curam 625 mg**

If medicines to help stop blood clots (such as **warfarin**) are taken with **Curam 625 mg**, then extra blood tests may be needed.

Curam 625 mg can affect how **methotrexate** (a medicine used to treat cancer or rheumatic diseases) works.

Curam 625 mg may affect how **mycophenolate mofetil** (a medicine used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs) works.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding:

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.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Driving and using machines:

Curam 625 mg can have side effects and the symptoms may make you unfit to drive.

Don't drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

3. How to take Curam 625 mg

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist, if you are not sure.

Adults and children weighing 40 kg and over

The usual dose is:

- 1 tablet three times a day

Children weighing less than 40 kg

Children aged 6 years or less should preferably be treated with oral suspension or sachets.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice when giving tablets to children weighing less than 40 kg. The tablets are not suitable for children weighing less than 25 kg.

Patients with kidney and liver problems

- If you have kidney problems the dose might be changed. A different strength or a different medicine may be chosen by your doctor.
- If you have liver problems you may have more frequent blood tests to check how your liver is working.

How to take Curam 625 mg

- Swallow the tablets whole with a glass of water at the start of a meal or slightly before
- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart. Do not take 2 doses in 1 hour.
- Do not take **Curam 625 mg** for more than 2 weeks. If you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

If you take more Curam 625 mg than you should

If you take too much **Curam 625 mg**, signs might include an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or convulsions. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

Take the medicine carton or bottle to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Curam 625 mg

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. You should not take the next dose too soon, but wait about 4 hours before taking the next dose.

If you stop taking Curam 625 mg

Keep taking **Curam 625 mg** until the treatment is finished, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

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

Conditions you need to look out for

Allergic reactions:

- skin rash
- inflammation of blood vessels (vasculitis) which may be visible as red or purple raised spots on the skin, but can affect other parts of the body
- fever, joint pain, swollen glands in the neck, armpit or groin
- swelling, sometimes of the face or mouth (angioedema), causing difficulty in breathing
- collapse.

Contact a doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms.

Step taking Curam 625 mg.

Inflammation of large intestine

Inflammation of the large intestine, causing watery diarrhoea usually with blood and mucus, stomach pain and/or fever.

Contact your doctor as soon as possible for advice if you get these symptoms.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- diarrhoea (in adults).

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

- thrush (*candida* - a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds)
- feeling sick (nausea), especially when taking high doses. Take **Curam 625 mg** before food if affected.
- vomiting
- diarrhoea (in children).

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

- skin rash, itching
- raised itchy rash (hives)
- indigestion
- dizziness
- headache.

Uncommon side effects that may show up in your blood tests:

- increase in some substances (*enzymes*) produced by the liver

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

- skin rash, which may blister, and looks like small targets (central dark spots surrounded by a paler area, with a dark ring around the edge – *erythema multiforme*)

if you notice any of these symptoms contact a doctor urgently.

Rare side effects that may show up in your blood tests:

- low number of cells involved in blood clotting
- low number of white blood cells

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

Other side effects have occurred in a very small number of people but their exact frequency is unknown.

- Allergic reactions (see above)
- Inflammation of the large intestine (see above)
- Inflammation of the protective membrane surrounding the brain (aseptic meningitis)
- Serious skin reactions:

- a widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose eyes and genitals (*Stevens-Johnson syndrome*), and a more severe form,

causing extensive peeling of the skin (more than 30% of the body surface – *toxic epidermal necrolysis*)

- widespread red skin rash with small pus-containing blisters (*bullous exfoliative dermatitis*)

- a red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (*exanthema pustulosum*)

- flu-like symptoms with a rash, fever, swollen glands, and abnormal blood test results (including increased white blood cells (eosinophilia) and liver enzymes)

(Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS))

Contact a doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms.

- inflammation of the liver (*hepatitis*)
- jaundice, caused by increases in the blood of bilirubin (a substance produced in the liver) which may make your skin and whites of the eyes appear yellow
- inflammation of tubes in the kidney
- blood takes longer to clot
- hyperactivity
- convulsions (in people taking high doses of **Curam 625 mg** or who have kidney problems)
- black tongue which looks hairy
- stained teeth (in children), usually removed by brushing

Side effects that may show up in your blood or urine tests:

- severe reduction in the number of white blood cells
- low number of red blood cells (*haemolytic anaemia*)
- crystals in urine.

Reporting of side effects

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

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Curam 625 mg

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.

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 protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Curam 625 mg contains

The active substances are amoxicillin and clavulanic acid.

1 film-coated tablet contains 500 mg amoxicillin and 125 mg clavulanic acid. The other ingredients are: magnesium stearate, talc, povidone, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, triethyl citrate, hypromellose, ethylcellulose, sodium laurylsulphate, cetyl alcohol, titanium dioxide E 171.

What Curam looks like and contents of the pack

Curam 625 mg film-coated tablets

The film-coated tablets are off-white, oval, biconvex and scored on both sides.

Content of the pack:

Sealed strips of aluminium foil with polyethylene coating.

Pack sizes:

Single pack of 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 100x1 film-coated tablets
Hospital pack of 100 film-coated tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

SANDOZ GMBH, KUNDL, AUSTRIA

This leaflet was last revised in May 2018

Advice/medical education

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them. When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.


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