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1.5.3 Patient Information Leaflet (PIL)

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

DOXY 200, 200 mg scored tablets

Doxycycline as monohydrate

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 DOXY 200 IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR
2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE DOXY 200
3. HOW TO TAKE DOXY 200
4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS
5. HOW TO STORE DOXY 200
6. CONTENT OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

1. WHAT DOXY 200 IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

DOXY 200 belongs to a group of medicines called tetracycline antibiotics. Those antibiotics stop the growth of the bacteria causing the infection.

DOXY 200 might be used in adults and children aged more than 8 years in the treatment of the following infection:

- lung infections caused by a bacterium called *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- genito- urinary tract infections
- epidemic typhus
- cholera adjuvant treatment
- stage 1 Lyme disease (including cutaneous form)
- leptospirosis
- acne vulgaris and acne conglobata.
- malaria treatment and prevention

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE DOXY 200

Do not take DOXY 200 and tell your doctor if you:

- are allergic to doxycycline, to whatever tetracycline, or any of the other ingredients of DOXY 200 listed in section 6.
- have oesophagus irritation or ulceration
- are pregnant or breastfeeding your child

DOXY 200 should not be administered to children under 8 years old unless in circumstances (for example in serious or life-threatening conditions) in which your doctor might decide that the benefits are greater than the risk to children under 8 years of age and that DOXY 200 has to be prescribed.

Warnings and precautions:

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking DOXY 200.

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Oesophageal adverse effects (oesophagitis and ulcerations), sometimes severe, have been reported with doxycycline. DOXY 200 should be taken with a full glass of water and wait 30 minutes before going to bed in order to avoid potential irritation or ulceration of the oesophagus (see section 3 “How to take DOXY 200?”). Should symptoms such as difficulties in swallowing or oesophageal pain occur, inform your doctor. Your doctor may decide to discontinue your treatment and investigate the cause of the symptoms. Inform your doctor about history of oesophageal reflux.

- avoid excessive sunlight or artificial ultraviolet exposure. Discontinue use if phototoxicity develops (e.g. skin eruption...). Use of a sunscreen is recommended.
- in case of diarrhoea, even non serious, during the treatment or the 2 to 3 weeks following the end of DOXY 200 treatment, please inform your doctor.
- if you develop diarrhoea, watery diarrhoea, bloody stools, abdominal pain or cramps, nausea, dehydration or fever, contact immediately your doctor.
- the use of doxycycline may increase the incidence of vaginal candidiasis. In case of symptoms of fungal *Candida* infection such as vaginal infection, vaginal discharge, pruritus, please inform your doctor.
- please tell your doctor if you have liver disorders or an auto-immune disease as myasthenia gravis or disseminated lupus erythematosus.
- administering doxycycline in the period of teeth generation (from the 4th month of pregnancy to the childhood up to 8 years old) may induce an irreversible modification of teeth colour (yellowish, greyish, brownish) and potentially an increased risk of decay.
- if you are already taking other medicines, please refer to the section “Other medicines and DOXY 200”.

Please seek the advice of your doctor if one of the above mentioned warnings applies to your, or was applicable is the past.

Other medicines and DOXY 200

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

DOXY 200 should never be taken concomitantly with isotretinoin (a medicine used to treat severe forms of acne).

If you are taking medicines acting on blood coagulation (anticoagulants), it is important to inform your doctor because a reduction of the posology of the latter might be necessary.

The simultaneous intake of DOXY 200 and penicillin (an antibiotic) or its derivatives should be avoided.

The concomitant intake of medicines against heartburns (antacids) containing aluminium, calcium, magnesium or other medicines containing these, medicines containing iron, osteoporosis medicines or bismuth salts, is contraindicated. If you still must take these medicines, it is required to plan an interval that is as long as possible between the intake of DOXY 200 of any of these medicines.

The effectiveness of oral contraceptives of a treatment with a contraceptive pill might be decreased by the concomitant administration of an antibiotic.

Antiepileptics, barbiturics and alcohol might affect the action of DOXY 200.

The simultaneous use of rifampicin (an antibiotic), may reduce the effectiveness of doxycycline.

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The simultaneous use of methotrexate (a medicine that fight tumours) and of DOXY 200 might increase the risk of undesirable effects of methotrexate.

If you need to undergo an anaesthesia with methylflurane, the use of tetracyclines might increase the renal toxicity

Taking DOXY 200 with food, drink and alcohol

If the tablets irritate your stomach take them with food or milk.

The consumption of alcohol might affect the action of DOXY 200.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding:

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.

Up to now, available data on the use of doxycycline in pregnant or breastfeeding women are not enough to assess its possible toxicity.

It should be anticipated that the use of tetracyclines during teeth development (4th month of pregnancy, neonatal period and early childhood to the age of 8 years) may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth (yellowish, greyish, brownish) and an increased risk of tooth decay. Though more commonly associated with long term use of tetracyclines, this effect has also been known to occur after short courses. A development decrease of dental enamel has also been reported. Use of tetracyclines during pregnancy may cause a reversible delay in bone growth.

Doxycycline is contraindicated during breastfeeding.

Driving vehicles and use of machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

3. HOW TO TAKE DOXY 200

Always take DOXY 200 exactly as your doctor has told you. If you are not sure, check with your doctor or pharmacist.

If your condition does not improve please consult again your doctor.

Adults

- 200 mg on the first day, then 100 mg per day. The treatment duration depends on the treated infection:
 - Lung infections cause by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*: single loading dose of 200 mg or 100 mg twice daily with 12 hours interval on the first day of treatment followed by a maintenance dosage of 100 mg once daily at the same time each day thereafter (5 to 10 days).
 - Genito- urinary tract infections:
 - Inflammation of the mucosa of the urethra or of the uterine cervix caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*: 2 x 100 mg per day for 7 days
 - Inflammation of the epididymis and/or testicles cause by *Chlamydia trachomatis*: 2 x 100 mg per day during 10 days
 - Primary and secondary syphilis: 2 x 100 mg per day during 14 days
 - Lymphogranuloma venereum: 2 x 100 per day during 21 days
 - Acute pelvis disorder: 2 x 100 mg per day during 10 days. Always combined to an antibiotic that is active on *N. gonorrhoeae*, anaerobia, facultative Gram negative bacteria and streptococci
 - Epidemic typhus: single dose of 100 mg or 200 mg

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- Cholera treatment (adjuvant): single dose of 300 mg
- Stage 1 Lyme arthritis (including dermal form or erythema migrans): 100 to 200 mg daily during 10 to 20 days
- Leptospirosis: 2 x 100 mg daily during 7 days
- Acne: 50 mg daily during up to 12 weeks
- Malaria treatment: exclusively for region where strains of *P. falciparum* that are resistant to chloroquine (substance used in the treatment of malaria) exist: 200 mg daily (as a single dose) or 100 mg twice daily with 12 hours interval) during at least 7 days. A fast acting schizonticide (used in the treatment of malaria) should be associated.
- Malaria prevention: exclusively for region where strains of *P. falciparum* that are resistant to chloroquine (substance used in the treatment of malaria) exist, or in case of contraindication to mefloquine or to atovaquone/proguanil combination and for short trips (< 4 months). 100 mg daily. The prophylaxis (prevention) should start 1 to 2 days before departure, and should continue throughout the stay (less than 4 months) and for 4 weeks after the return.

Children aged between 8 and 12 years:

Doxycycline for the treatment of acute infection in children aged between 8 and 12 years should only be used in situation where other medicines are not available or are not likely to be efficient. In such circumstances, the usual doses are:

For children of 45 kg or less:

- Treatment of acute infections: 4.4 mg/kg of body weight (in a single dose or divided into 2 equal doses) on the first day, then 2.2 mg/kg of body weight (in a single dose or divided into 2 equal doses) from the second day. The treatment duration depends on the treated infection.
- Malaria treatment: 4 mg/kg (as a single dose or divided into 2 equal doses with 12 hours interval) on the first day, followed by 2 mg/kg (as a single dose or divided into 2 equal doses) during at least 6 days. A fast acting schizonticide (used in the treatment of malaria) should be associated.
- Malaria prevention: 2 mg/kg daily as a single dose. The prevention should start 1 to 2 days before departure, and should continue throughout the stay (less than 4 months) and for 4 weeks after the return.

Method of administration

DOXY 200 tablets should be swallowed with a minimum liquid volume of 100 ml (half glass). After the intake, you should wait at least 30 minutes before you go to bed

The tablets can be put into suspension in about 50 ml of water.

In order to reduce the risk of oesophagus ulceration, the administration of an appropriate quantity of liquid with capsule and tablet forms of medicine of the class of the tetracyclines is recommended.

In case of gastric irritation, it is recommended to take the tablet during a meal or with milk.

If you have taken more DOXY 200 tablets than you should:

Possible adverse reactions associated with overdose are usually hypersensitivity reactions that should be properly treated. If you have taken more tablets than you should, contact your nearest hospital casualty department or tell your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

If you forget to take DOXY 200

It is important to take DOXY 200 tablets regularly at the same time each day. If you forget to take a dose take the next dose at the right time.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose unless otherwise instructed by your physician.

If you stop taking the DOXY 200

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Your doctor will define the duration of your treatment. Do not stop taking the tablets earlier even if you feel better before the end of the treatment. If you discontinue your treatment too early, the infection may reoccur if all the bacteria are not killed and your condition may worsen. If you have to discontinue the treatment because of side effects, consult immediately your doctor.

If you need additional information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS?

Like all medicines, DOXY 200 tablets may cause side effects, although not everybody gets them:

The following undesirable effects have been observed in patients taking tetracycline, notably DOXY 200.

Very common side effects (might affect more than 1 patient out of 10)

- Hypersensitivity to sunlight

Common side effects (might affect up to 1 patient out of 10)

- Increased sensitivity to foreign substances
- Shock
- Respiratory disorders
- Schönlein-Henoch disease (inflammatory disease of the blood vessels)
- Angioedema (sudden infiltration of liquid in the facial tissues combined with severe itching and arising during allergic reactions)
- Water retention
- Acute onset of lupus erythematosus (auto-immune disease that is characterised by a disruption of the immune system itself)
- Urticaria
- Headaches
- Inflammation of the membranous sheet of the heart, acceleration of the heart rhythm
- Blood pressure drop
- Nausea, vomiting
- Skin rash
- *Candida* overgrowth (fungi), among which vaginal infections, vaginal discharge and itching

Uncommon side effects (might affect up to 1 patient out of 100)

- Digestive disorders (heartburns or gastritis)

Rare side effects (might affect up to 1 patient out of 1 000)

- Anaemia with destruction of red blood cells
- Decrease in neutrophil white blood cells
- Decrease in blood platelet
- Too significant percentage of eosinophil white blood cells in the blood
- Medicine hypersensitivity
- Thyroid glands colour modification that can be observed under a microscope
- Anorexia (significant loss of appetite)
- Fontanelle bulging in new born babies
- Benign intracranial hypertension in adults
- Tinnitus
- Hot flush
- Abdominal pains
- Deglutition disorders
- Diarrhoea
- Tongue inflammation
- Enterocolitis

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- Pseudomembranous colitis and inflammatory lesions of the ano-genital tract
- Diarrhoea caused by *C. difficile*
- Oesophagus inflammation and ulceration
- Hepatic function disorders, liver inflammation and toxicity
- Severe skin reaction: erythema multiform (with characteristic roundel-shape lesions), exfoliative dermatitis (inflammation characterised by destruction of the superficial layers of the skin), Stevens-Johnson syndrome (serious polymorphic bullous rash, toxic epidermal necrolysis (syndrome characterised by acute bullous necrosis of the epidermis and all the height of the mucosal body)
- Photo-onycholysis (detachment of the nail, sometimes inducing the loss of the nail after sun exposure)
- Muscle pain
- Blood ureic nitrogen increase

Very rare side effects (might affect 1 patient out of 10 000)

- Abnormally low blood glucose levels (hypoglycaemia)

Unknown frequency (cannot be estimated based on the available data)

- Jarish-Herxheimer causing fever, shivering, headaches, muscle pains and skin eruption usually of spontaneous resolution. It happens shortly after starting the treatment with doxycycline, against spirochetes as Lyme disease.
- Discolouration and/or growth deficiency of the teeth.

Tetracyclines may slow the bone growth in premature babies. This reaction is reversible at treatment stop.

Oral administration medicines of the tetracyclines group during teeth generation period (from the 2nd term of pregnancy, neonatal period and childhood up to 8 years old) might induce an irreversible modification of teeth colour (yellowish, greyish, brownish). An insufficient development of tooth enamel has also been reported.

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. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE DOXY 200

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use DOXY 200 after the expiry date stated on the outer pack.

Store below 30°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. CONTENT OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What does DOXY 200 contain?

The active substance is doxycycline monohydrate. Each tablet contains 200 mg of doxycycline base. The other ingredients are: maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium methyl hydroxybenzoate (E219), sodium propyl hydroxybenzoate (E217), sodium lauryl sulphate, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate, talc.

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What DOXY 200 looks like and contents of the pack?

This medicine is presented in the form of yellow, round, scored tablets. Boxes of 8 scored tablets in blister pack.

DOXY 200® is a registered trademark

of Exphar s.a.

Zoning Industriel de Nivelles Sud - Avenue Thomas Edison 105

1402 Thines, Belgium

Manufacturer:

Gracure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,

E-1105 Industrial area, Phase III, Bhiwadi (Raj) INDIA.

The last date this package leaflet was revised is 01/2019