

Doxy-Denk 100

Tablet - oral use

Antibiotic

Active substance: Doxycycline

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Read all of this leaflet 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 on this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet**1. What Doxy-Denk 100 is and what it is used for****2. What you need to know before you take Doxy-Denk 100****3. How to take Doxy-Denk 100****4. Possible side effects****5. How to store Doxy-Denk 100****6. Contents of the pack and other information****1. What Doxy-Denk 100 is and what it is used for**

Doxy-Denk 100 is a medicine (antibiotic) from the tetracycline group. Doxycycline works by preventing the growth and spread of bacteria that cause infections in your body and which are sensitive to doxycycline.

Doxy-Denk 100 is used for:

- Infections of the respiratory tract and ears, nose and throat:
 - acute attacks of chronic bronchitis,
 - infections of the nasal sinuses,
 - tympanitis (otitis media),
 - certain types of lung infections (pneumonia).
- Urogenital infections:
 - inflammation of the urethra,
 - inflammation of the prostate gland,
 - uncomplicated gonorrhoea (the clap),
 - infections of the female sex organs,
 - syphilis in patients who are allergic to penicillin,
 - urinary tract infections.
- Gastrointestinal infections.
- Outpatient therapy of infections of the biliary tract.
- Skin disease, including infected severe forms of common acne and rosacea.
- Conjunctivitis and trachoma.
- Illnesses caused by *Borrelia*, such as erythema chronicum migrans and Lyme disease (primarily caused by infections triggered by a tick bite).
- Rare infections, such as brucellosis, ornithosis, bartonellosis, listeriosis, rickettsioses, melioidosis, plague, granuloma inguinale.
- Other illnesses:
 - illnesses associated with indigestion such as tropical sprue and Whipple's disease.

2. What you need to know before you take Doxy-Denk 100**Do not take Doxy-Denk 100**

- if you are allergic to doxycycline, other tetracyclines or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

In case of severe liver dysfunction,**if you are pregnant or trying to become pregnant,****if you are breast-feeding:**

You should not use Doxy-Denk 100 during periods of tooth development (pregnancy, infancy or in children below 8 years old) as such use may lead to permanent discolouration (yellow-grey-brown) or affect the proper growth of the teeth.

There may be circumstances (e.g. severe or life-threatening conditions), where your physician may decide that the benefits outweigh this risk in children below 8 years and Doxy-Denk 100 should be prescribed.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Doxy-Denk 100.

If you experience severe acute hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. anaphylaxis), treatment with Doxy-Denk 100 must be discontinued immediately. Appropriate emergency procedures must be initiated by specialist healthcare professionals (see 4. "Possible side effects").

Rarely, severe skin reactions with blistering or skin peeling have been reported to occur in temporal association with taking doxycycline. If you notice any new lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, you should therefore seek medical advice immediately and stop using Doxy-Denk 100.

Severe and persistent diarrhea may occur during or up to 10 weeks after treatment with Doxy-Denk 100. Such diarrhea may sometimes contain blood or mucus, or it may be accompanied by spasmodic abdominal pain. This may be a sign of severe and life-threatening inflammation of the bowel lining (pseudomembranous enterocolitis) caused by treatment with the antibiotic; it must be treated immediately.

This doctor must consider stopping treatment with Doxy-Denk 100, depending on the indication, and if necessary initiate appropriate treatment immediately. Medicines that inhibit bowel movement (e.g. the active substance loperamide) may not be taken.

Tell your doctor:

- if you have myasthenia gravis (muscle disease),
- lupus erythematosus (lupus),
- suffer from impaired liver or kidney function,
- because these conditions could get worse.

• if you are taking certain medicines to lower your blood sugar or thin your blood (see "Other medicines and Doxy-Denk 100"). Blood sugar levels and coagulation parameters should be monitored and, if necessary, the doses of the above drugs reduced appropriately.

• prior to anaesthesia (see "Other medicines and Doxy-Denk 100").

If you need any laboratory tests, tell the staff that you are taking Doxy-Denk 100. Detection of sugar, protein, uric nitrogen and catecholamines in urine may be impaired when taking Doxy-Denk 100.

Exposure to sunlight may result in phototoxic reactions of the exposed skin; in rare cases, the eyes may also be affected (see 4. "Possible side effects"). Sunbathing in the open or in a solarium should therefore be avoided during treatment with Doxy-Denk 100. At the first signs of skin irritation, you should stop treatment and consult your doctor.

Under treatment with Doxy-Denk 100 a fungal infection (*Candida*) of the skin of mucous membranes may occur due to selection, especially in the genital tract and intestinal mucosa (see 4. "Possible side effects"). Any infections that occur must be treated. Tell your doctor.

If treatment lasts for more than 21 days, your doctor will check your blood count, liver and kidney function regularly.

Possible vitamin B deficiency must be taken into account during long-term treatment.

After completing therapy for a gonococcal infection (gonorrhoea): Please be sure to attend your follow-up appointment for checking the outcome of treatment after 3-4 days so as to prevent the infection from returning.

Other medicines and Doxy-Denk 100

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

The effect of Doxy-Denk 100 may be altered if taken together with a range of other medicines, such as sleeping pills, medicines for epilepsy, other antibiotics, antidiabetic agents, medicines for migraine (known as ergot alkaloids), methotrexate and clospipron. Alternatively, Doxy-Denk 100 may interfere with the effect of these medicines.

There are medicines that impair the absorption of Doxy-Denk 100 and therefore should not be taken at the same time. These include, but are not limited to, certain medicines for stomach acidity (antacids), iron or zinc preparations and certain medicines for high cholesterol (cholestyramine, colestipol). Doxy-Denk 100 should be taken at least 2 hours before these medicines.

There have been reports of a prolongation in prothrombin time in patients receiving anticoagulants (blood thinners: warfarin, phenprocoumon) at the same time as doxycycline. So-called tetracyclines such as Doxy-Denk 100 reduce prothrombin activity and thus increase the effect of anticoagulants. If given at the same time, a dose reduction of the anticoagulant should be considered. Doxy-Denk 100 must not be used together with other active substances that can damage the kidneys.

Anaesthesia with methoxyflurane or other potentially nephrotoxic drugs in combination with Doxy-Denk 100 may result in renal failure.

Doxy-Denk 100 should not be administered shortly before, during or after sorbitrenol therapy for acne, as in rare cases there is the possibility of potentiation between the drugs to cause reversible pressure increase in the intracranial cavity (pseudotumour cerebri) which subsides after stopping treatment.

In patients also receiving treatment with digoxin or digoxin derivatives, it is possible that a digoxin overdose may occur.

Administration of Doxy-Denk 100 in combination with theophylline (agent for asthma) may result in an increase in gastro-intestinal side effects.

Doxy-Denk 100 food, drink and alcohol

Please do not take milk, dairy products or calcium-fortified fruit juices with Doxy-Denk 100. Leave an interval of 2-3 hours.

Please note that regular, habitual and/or abusive consumption of alcohol accelerates the decomposition of doxycycline.

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.

Doxy-Denk 100 should not be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding, or in infants and children up to 8 years of age, as it may lead to permanent discolouration of teeth and cause tooth enamel defects, making children more susceptible to tooth decay (caries).

During pregnancy there is an increased risk of liver damage when taking tetracyclines.

Driving and using machines

Taking doxycycline may cause side effects on the nervous system or vision (see 4. "Possible side effects"). If affected, do not drive a car or do anything else that may be dangerous.

Doxy-Denk 100 contains lactose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Doxy-Denk 100 contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg per tablet), that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Doxy-Denk 100

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

Method of administration

Doxy-Denk 100 should be taken regularly, either in the morning with breakfast or with another meal. Taking the medicine with meals, the frequency of gastrointestinal disorders can be reduced. In order to prevent the development of ulcers in the mucous lining of the oesophagus, Doxy-Denk 100 should be taken together with plenty of liquid (not milk or milk products), e.g. a glass of water whilst upright (sitting or standing). It should not be taken immediately before going to bed. About 10-15 minutes after taking the medicine, drink another generous amount of fluid!

The dosage and duration of treatment will be decided by your doctor and will depend on, among other things, the severity and site of infection.

Usual dose

Children aged 8 years to less than 12 years:

Doxycycline for the treatment of acute infections in children aged 8 years to less than 12 years should be used in situations where other drugs are not available or are not likely to be effective. In such circumstances, the usual doses are:

For children 45 kg or less:

First day: 4 mg for each kg of bodyweight (in single or 2 divided doses) then 2.2 mg for each kg of bodyweight (in single or 2 divided doses) from the second day. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

For children over 45 kg - Dosx administered for adults should be used:

Two tablets of Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalent to 200 mg doxycycline) on the first day, then one tablet of Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalent to 100 mg doxycycline) daily. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

Adults and children aged 12 years to less than 18 years with a body weight less than 70 kg:

Two tablets of Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalent to 200 mg) on the first day, then one tablet of Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalent to 100 mg doxycycline) daily.

Patients with severe disorders and adults with a body weight of more than 70 kg:

One tablet of Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalent to 200 mg doxycycline) daily.

The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

Special recommendations on dosage

Infection **Dosage** **Duration of treatment**

Acute gonococcal infection in men 2 tablets (200 mg doxycycline) 7 days

Acute gonococcal infection in women 2 tablets (200 mg doxycycline) 10 days

Gonorrhoea (primary and secondary forms in patients with penicillin allergy) 3 tablets (200 mg doxycycline) 15 days

Skin diseases including infected severe forms of common acne and rosacea 1 tablet (100 mg doxycycline) 7-21 days

Infection caused by tick bite (Lyme disease, stage I) 2 tablets (200 mg doxycycline) 2 to 3 weeks (but for a minimum of 14 days)

Use in Elderly: There are no specific dosage recommendations.

Use in patients with impaired renal function: It is not generally necessary to reduce the dose of doxycycline in patients with impaired kidney function.

If you take more Doxy-Denk 100 than you should

To date doxycycline has not been linked to any cases of toxicity. As, however, in case of overdose there is a risk of hepatic and renal damage and of pancreatitis, you should seek medical advice if you suspect one. The doctor will treat the overdose according to the clinical picture.

If you forget to take Doxy-Denk 100

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. If you have forgotten to take one dose of Doxy-Denk 100, just continue to take it as prescribed on the following day.

If you stop taking Doxy-Denk 100

It is important that you take Doxy-Denk 100 over the entire scheduled duration of treatment. Do not stop taking it any sooner unless your doctor tells you to, even if you are feeling better. If you do not fully complete your treatment, the infection may return.

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.

The following side effects have been observed with tetracyclines (a group of antibiotics, which includes doxycycline).

If you experience any of the side effects listed below, consult your doctor immediately:

• Sudden onset of severe rash or blistering or skin peeling with fever and joint pain (see 2."Warnings and precautions").

• Severe allergic reaction accompanied by sudden and increasing shortness of breath, swelling in the head region (swollen tongue, swollen larynx) and body rash, blood circulation disorders, drop in blood pressure, unconsciousness (see 2."Warnings and precautions").

• The Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction which causes fever, chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash that is usually self-limiting. This occurs shortly after starting doxycycline treatment for infections with spirochaetes such as Lyme disease.

• Possible side effects

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

• Phototoxic reactions due to light sensitivity (redness, swelling, blistering)

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

• Allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions

(often accompanied by a drop in blood pressure, dizziness, nausea and possibly shortness of breath) including inflammation of the small blood vessels (Henoch-Schönlein purpura), inflammation of the sac surrounding the heart (pericarditis), allergic, painful swelling of the skin and mucous membranes, especially in the facial area (angioedema), worsening of systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, serum sickness, swelling of ankles/feet (leg due to water retention, faster heart/racing heart, hives

• Headache

• Nausea, vomiting, bloating, fatty stools

• Rash, including maculopapular rash (small flat spots and/or raised spots on the skin), erythematous (reddened) rash and large scaly rash

• Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

• Blood coagulation disorders

• Gastrointestinal disorders (heartburn, inflammation of the mucosal lining of the stomach), inflammation of the mucosal lining of the mouth and throat, hoarseness, black hairy tongue, permanent discoloration of the teeth and damage to the tooth enamel when used during tooth formation

• Delayed bone growth when used during pregnancy or in children under 8 years of age

Denk 100 (soit 100 mg de doxycycline) par jour. La durée de traitement dépend de l'infection traitée.

Adultes et enfants âgés de 12 ans et moins de 18 ans, pesant moins de 70 kg :

Deux comprimés de Doxy-Denk 100 (soit 200 mg) le premier jour, puis un comprimé de Doxy-Denk 100 (soit 100 mg de doxycycline) par jour.

Patients atteints de troubles sévères et adultes pesant plus de 70 kg :

Deux comprimés de Doxy-Denk 100 (soit 200 mg de doxycycline) par jour.

La durée de traitement dépend de l'infection traitée.

Recommandations particulières concernant la posologie

Infection	Posologie (nombre de comprimés de Doxy-Denk 100 ou de mg de doxycycline/jour)	Durée du traitement
Urticaria, gonorrhée, infection aigüe des voies respiratoires, infection d'origine inflammatoire de l'utérus provoquée par la chlamydia-piside	2 comprimés (200 mg de doxycycline)	7 jours
Épididymite gonococcique aiguë (inflammation de l'épididyme provoquée par une gonocoïcie)	2 comprimés (200 mg de doxycycline)	10 jours
Infection gonococcique aiguë chez la femme	2 comprimés (200 mg de doxycycline)	au moins 7 jours
Syphilis (formes primaires et secondaires chez les patients allergiques à la pénicilline)	3 comprimés (300 mg de doxycycline)	15 jours
Maladies de la peau, y compris infections cutanées et infectie de l'œil et de la rosacée	1 comprimé (100 mg de doxycycline)	7 à 21 jours Ensuite, la posologie journalière est de 50 mg de doxycycline durant 2 à 3 semaines suivantes. Selon le résultat du diagnostic, le traitement de l'œil peut être un traitement à long terme avec une dose réduite de doxycycline (50 mg par jour) sur une période pouvant aller jusqu'à 12 semaines.
Infection due à une maladie de Lyme (maladie de Lyme, stade 1)	2 comprimés (200 mg de doxycycline)	2 à 3 semaines (pas moins de 14 jours au moins)

Utilisation chez les personnes âgées :

Il n'existe pas de recommandations posologiques particulières.

Utilisation chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale :

Il n'est généralement pas nécessaire de réduire la dose de doxycycline chez les patients atteints d'insuffisance rénale.

Si vous avez pris plus de Doxy-Denk 100 que vous n'auriez dû

Aucun cas d'intoxication avec la doxycycline n'a été relevé jusqu'à présent. Toutefois, un surdosage pouvant provoquer un risque de troubles hépatiques et rénaux ainsi qu'une pancréatite, consultez votre médecin en cas de doute. Le médecin fixera le traitement du surdosage en fonction du tableau clinique.

Si vous oubliez de prendre Doxy-Denk 100

Ne prenez pas de dose double pour compenser la dose que vous avez oublié de prendre. Si vous avez oublié de prendre une dose de Doxy-Denk 100, continuez simplement à le prendre le jour suivant selon la posologie prescrite.

Si vous arrêtez de prendre Doxy-Denk 100

Il est important de prendre Doxy-Denk 100 pendant toute la durée de traitement prescrit. N'arrêtez pas de le prendre plus tôt, sauf si votre médecin vous le demande, même si vous vous sentez mieux. Si vous n'allez pas jusqu'au bout de votre traitement, l'infection risque de revenir.

Si vous avez d'autres questions sur l'utilisation de ce médicament, demandez plus d'informations à votre médecin ou à votre pharmacien.

4. Quels sont les effets indésirables éventuels

Comme tous les médicaments, ce médicament peut provoquer des effets indésirables, mais ils ne surviennent pas systématiquement chez tout le monde.

Les effets indésirables suivants ont été observés avec les tétracyclines (classe d'antibiotiques à laquelle appartient la doxycycline).

Si vous présentez l'un des effets indésirables suivants, informez-en votre médecin dès que possible :

• Appear soudaine d'une éruption cutanée sévère, de cloques ou de peau qui pèle, accompagnées de fièvre et de douleurs articulaires [voir rubrique 2. "Avertissements et précautions"].

• Réaction allergique sévère accompagnée d'un essoufflement soutenu et qui s'intensifie, d'un gonflement dans la région de la tête (langue gonflée, larynx enflé) et du corps, d'une éruption cutanée, de troubles de la circulation sanguine, d'une chute de la tension artérielle, d'une perte de connaissance [voir rubrique 2. "Avertissements et précautions"].

• Diarrhée liquide ou sanguinolente et persistante, avec douleurs abdominales ou fièvre [voir rubrique 2. "Avertissements et précautions"].

• Réaction de Jarisch-Herxheimer, qui entraîne la fièvre, des frissons, des maux de tête, des douleurs musculaires et une éruption cutanée habituellement spontanément résolutive. Elle se produit peu après l'instauration d'un traitement par doxycycline contre les infections à spirochètes telles que la maladie de Lyme.

Quels sont les effets indésirables éventuels

Très fréquent (susceptibles d'affecter plus de 1 personne sur 10)

• Réactions phototoxiques dues à la sensibilité à la lumière (rougeur, gonflement, cloques)

Fréquent (susceptibles d'affecter jusqu'à 1 personne sur 10)

• Réactions allergiques (hypersensibilité)

(souvent accompagnées d'une chute de tension artérielle, de vertiges, de nausées et éventuellement d'un essoufflement), y compris inflammation des petits vaisseaux sanguins (purpura de Henoch-Schönlein), gonflement douloureux de la peau et des muqueuses d'origine allergique, en particulier du visage (angio-oedème), agravation du lupus érythémateux dissimillé, asthme, maladie sérique, gonflement des cheveux/mollets dû à une rétention d'eau, accélération de la fréquence cardiaque/palpitations cardiaques, urticaire

• Maux de tête

• Nausées, vomissement, ballonnements, selles huileuses

• Éruption cutanée, y compris éruption maculopapuleuse (petits boutons plats et/ou boutons surélevés sur la peau), éruption érythémateuse (rougeur) et vaste éruption squameuse.

Peu fréquent (susceptibles d'affecter jusqu'à 1 personne sur 100)

• Troubles de la coagulation sanguine

• Affections gastro-intestinales (brûlures d'estomac, inflammation de la muqueuse de l'estomac), inflammation de la muqueuse de la bouche et de la gorge, enrouement, langue pilosse noire, coloration permanente des dents et dégradation de l'émail dentaire en cas d'utilisation pendant le développement dentaire

• Retard de croissance osseux en cas d'utilisation pendant la croissance ou chez les enfants de moins de 10 ans

• Sang dans les urines

Rare (susceptibles d'affecter jusqu'à 1 personne sur 1 000)

• Changements de l'hémogramme (forte chute des plaquettes, anémie due à la désintégration des globules rouges, changements du nombre, de la forme et de la fonction des globules blancs), gonflement abnormal des ganglions lymphatiques

• Choc circulatoire et/ou essoufflement (choc anaphylactique), réaction d'hypersensibilité sévère à l'utilisation du médicament (syndrome d'hypersensibilité médicamenteuse)

• Perte d'appétit

• Agitation, anxiété

• Augmentation de la pression dans le cerveau des adultes (les signes possibles sont : maux de tête, nausées, vomissements, papille edémateuse et troubles de la vue, par ex. vision double), atteinte nerveuse susceptible de se manifester par un engourdissement, une douleur, un fourmillement ou une sensation de brûlure aux niveaux des mains ou des pieds, atteinte ou perte du sens de l'odorat et du goût

• Tintement dans les oreilles

• Bouffées de chaleur

• Diarrhée due aux antibiotiques, inflammation de la muqueuse du colon (graves intestinales), inflammation et ulcères de l'oesophage, altérations inflammatoires (avec infection à *Candida*) dans la région anogenitale (inflammation des parties génitales externes chez les femmes et démagénérances anales), douleurs abdominales, diarrhée, difficultés à déglutir, inflammation de la bourse

• Atteinte hépatique, inflammation du foie, hausses des résultats de test de la fonction hépatique, inflammation du pancréas

• Réactions cutanées sévères, affectant parfois les muqueuses (érythème polymorphe, dermatite exfoliative, syndrome de Stevens-Johnson), et décollement de tissu (syndrome de Lyell), décollement et coloration des ongles

• Douleurs musculaires, douleurs articulaires

• Housse d'azote uréique sanguin (BUN)

Très rare (susceptibles d'affecter jusqu'à 1 personne sur 10 000)

• Convulsions

• Miopie temporaire

• Atteinte néphritique (néphrite interstitielle, insuffisance rénale aiguë, production d'urine insuffisante)

Fréquence indéterminée (ne peut être estimée sur la base des données disponibles)

• Coloration microscopique brun-noir de la thyroïde (sans valeur pathologique confirmée)

• Coloration microscopique brun-noir de la thyroïde (sans valeur pathologique confirmée)

• Décoloration et/ou absence de croissance des dents

Déclaration des effets secondaires

Si vous ressentez un quelconque effet indésirable, parlez-en à votre médecin ou à votre pharmacien. Ceci s'applique aussi à tout effet indésirable qui ne serait pas mentionné dans cette notice. En signalant les effets indésirables, vous contribuez à faire davantage d'informations sur la sécurité du médicament.

5. Comment conserver Doxy-Denk 100

• Tenir ce médicament hors de la vue et de la portée des enfants.

• N'utilisez pas ce médicament après la date de péremption indiquée sur la boîte et la plaquette après « Exp ».

La date de péremption fait référence au dernier jour de ce mois.

• Durée de conservation : 36 mois

• À conserver à une température inférieure à 25 °C.

• Ne jetez aucun médicament au tout-à-l'égoût. Demandez à votre pharmacien d'éliminer les médicaments que vous n'utilisez plus. Ces mesures contribuent à protéger l'environnement.

6. Contenu de l'emballage et autres informations

Ce que contient Doxy-Denk 100

• La substance active est l'hydrate de doxycycline. Chaque comprimé contient 115,4 mg d'hydrate de doxycycline, soit 100 mg de doxycycline.

• Les autres composants sont : Carboxyméthylamidon, amidon de maïs, huile de ricin hydrogénée, lactose monohydraté, silice colloïdale anhydre, stéarate de magnésium, cellulose microcristalline.

Conditions de délivrance

Médicamenteusement sous prescription médicale.

Comment se présente Doxy-Denk 100 et contenu de l'emballage extérieur

Doxy-Denk 100 est un comprimé de couleur jaune pâle, rond, convexe, sans barre de cassure.

Doxy-Denk 100 est disponible sous forme de plaquettes en PVC/PE/PVC/alu/aluminium.

Présentation : 20 comprimés.

Titulaire de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché

DENK PHARMA GmbH & Co. KG

Prinzregentenstr. 79, 81675 München, Allemagne

Fabricant

Artesan Pharma GmbH & Co. KG

Wendlandstr. 1, 29439 Lüchow, Allemagne

La dernière date à laquelle cette notice a été révisée est 02/2019.

Doxy-Denk 100

Comprimés – para uso oral

Antibiótico

Substância ativa: doxiciclina

Folheto informativo: Informação para o utilizador

Leia com atenção todo este folheto antes de começar a tomar este medicamento, pois contém informação importante para si.

• Conhece este folheto. Pode ter necessidade de o ler novamente.

• Caso ainda tenha dúvidas, fale com o seu médico ou farmacêutico.

• Este medicamento foi recebido apenas para si. Não deve dá-lo a outros. O medicamento pode ser prejudicial mesmo que apresentem os mesmos sintomas de doença.

• Se tiver quaisquer efeitos secundários, incluindo possíveis efeitos secundários não indicados neste folheto, fale com o seu médico ou farmacêutico. Ver secção 4.

O que contém este folheto:

1. O que é Doxy-Denk 100 e para que é utilizado

2. O que precisa de saber antes de tomar Doxy-Denk 100

3. Como tomar Doxy-Denk 100

4. Efeitos secundários possíveis

5. Como conservar Doxy-Denk 100

6. Conteúdo da embalagem e outras informações

outros medicamentos ou que estes apresentem probabilidade de serem metálicos. Nessas circunstâncias, as doses habitualmente são:

Para crianças com peso igual ou inferior a 45 kg:

Primeiro dia: 4,4 mg por cada kg de peso corporal (em dose única ou dividida em 2 doses), em seguida, 2,2 mg por cada kg de peso corporal (em dose única ou dividida em 2 doses) a partir do segundo dia. A duração do tratamento depende da infecção a ser tratada.

Em infecções mais graves, devem ser administrados até 4,4 mg por cada kg de peso corporal ao longo do tratamento.

Para crianças com mais de 45 kg:

Deve ser utilizada a dose administrada a adultos:

Dois comprimidos de Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalente a 200 mg de doxiciclina) no primeiro dia, em seguida, um comprimido de Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalente a 100 mg de doxiciclina) por dia. A duração do tratamento depende da infecção a ser tratada.

Adultos e crianças com 12 anos e menos de 18 anos de idade com um peso corporal inferior a 70 kg:

Dois comprimidos de Doxy-Denk 100 (equivalente a 200 mg de doxiciclina