

Package leaflet: Information for the user

CLARITAB-500
Clarithromycin 500 mg film-coated tablets
clarithromycin

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.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Clarithromycin tablets is and what it is used for

Clarithromycin tablet contains the active ingredient clarithromycin which belongs to a group of medicines called macrolide antibiotics.

Antibiotics stop the growth of certain bacteria which cause infections.

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antibacterial for systemic use, macrolide

ATC code: J01F A09

Clarithromycin is a semi synthetic derivative of erythromycin-A and is active against wide variety of aerobic and anaerobic gram positive and gram negative bacterial strains. It binds to 50s ribosomal unit of susceptible bacteria and inhibiting protein synthesis.

The metabolite 14-hydroxy clarithromycin is also active and synergistic with the parent compound Clarithromycin tablets is used to treat bacterial infections, which previously have to be adequately diagnosed by your treating physician such as:

- Chest infections such as bronchitis and community acquired pneumonia
- Throat and sinus infections
- Skin and tissue infections (e.g. impetigo, erysipelas, erythrasma)
- In combination with appropriate ulcer healing *Helicobacter pylori* infection associated with duodenal ulcer (restricted to adults only).

Clarithromycin tablets are indicated in adults and adolescents 12 years and older.

2. What you need to know before you take Clarithromycin tablets

Do not take Clarithromycin tablets if:

- you are allergic to clarithromycin, other macrolide antibiotics such as erythromycin or azithromycin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine
- you are taking
 - ergotamine-like drugs (medicines for the treatment of acute migraine attacks)
 - astemizole or terfenadine (medicines for the treatment of hay fever or allergies)

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- cisapride (medicine used for the treatment of digestive problems)
- pimozide (medicine for the treatment of psychoses)
- colchicine (medicine for the treatment of gout)
- lovastatin, simvastatin or atorvastatin (medicines to reduce cholesterol levels (a certain type of fat) in the blood)
- You are taking other medicines which are known to cause serious disturbances in heart rhythm
- You are taking a medicine containing lomitapide
- You have abnormally low levels of potassium or magnesium in your blood (hypokalaemia or hypomagnesaemia) you have severe liver disease in combination with kidney disease
- you have an irregular heart rhythm

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Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or, pharmacist before taking Clarithromycin tablets if:

- you are allergic to the antibiotics lincomycin or clindamycin
- you have any liver or kidney problems
- you have heart problems, in particular heart rhythm problems (e.g. long QT syndrome)
- you have or are prone to fungal infections (e.g. thrush)
- you have diabetes
- you are pregnant or breast-feeding
- you develop severe diarrhoea while taking Clarithromycin tablets, or even several weeks after you have stopped taking it.

Children under 12 years of age

Clarithromycin tablets is not suitable for use in children under 12 years of age.

Other medicines and Clarithromycin tablets

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

Do not take Clarithromycin tablets if you are taking:

- ergotamine, dihydroergotamine (medicines for the treatment of migraine)
- terfenadine or astemizole (medicines for the treatment of hay fever or allergies)
- cisapride (medicine for the treatment of digestive problems)
- pimozide (medicines for the treatment of psychiatric disorders)
- colchicine (medicine for the treatment of gout)
- simvastatin or lovastatin (medicines used to lower cholesterol)
- ticagrelor or ranolazine (medicines for the treatment of heart problem)
- You are taking a medicine containing lomitapide

Care is needed if you are taking

- digoxin, disopyramide or quinidine (medicines for the treatment of various heart conditions)
- cilostazol (medicine for the treatment of poor blood circulation)
- methylprednisolone (a corticosteroid)
- oral anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban; used to thin the blood)
- nateglinide, pioglitazone, repaglinide, rosiglitazone or insulin (medicines to lower blood glucose levels)
- sildenafil, vardenafil and tadalafil (medicines for the treatment of impotence in adult males or to treat high blood pressure in the blood vessels of the lungs)
- vinblastine (medicine for the treatment of cancer)
- valproate, carbamazepine, phenobarbital or phenytoin (medicines for the treatment of epilepsy)
- theophylline (medicine for the treatment of breathing problems)
- omeprazole (medicine for the treatment of indigestion and gastric ulcers) unless your doctor has prescribed it for you to treat *Helicobacter pylori* infection associated with duodenal ulcer)
- ciclosporin, sirolimus or tacrolimus (used to prevent organ rejection after transplant)etravirine, efavirenz, nevirapine, atazanavir, saquinavir, zidovudine or ritonavir (medicines used for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]infection)
- rifampicin, rifapentine, fluconazole, itraconazole or rifabutin (medicines used for the treatment of certain infections)
- tolterodine (medicine for the treatment of an overactive bladder)

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- verapamil (medicine for the treatment of high blood pressure)
- St John's wort (a herbal medicinal product used to treat depression)
- benzodiazepine drugs such as midazolam, triazolam and alprazolam used as sedatives

Clarithromycin does not interact with oral contraceptives.

Clarithromycin tablets with food and drink

Clarithromycin tablets may be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, do not take Clarithromycin tablets without consulting your doctor first.

Driving and using machines

Clarithromycin tablets may make you feel sleepy, dizzy or confused. Do not drive or operate machinery if you are affected.

3. How to take Clarithromycin tablets

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

The recommended dosage is:

Adults and adolescents (aged 12 years and older)

- **For chest infections, throat or sinus infections and skin and soft tissue infections:**
250 mg twice a day. Your doctor may increase the dose to 500 mg twice a day in severe infections. The usual duration of treatment is 6 to 14 days.
- **For the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection associated with duodenal ulcers:**
Clarithromycin tablets should be taken in a dose of 500 mg twice daily in combination with other medicines to treat *Helicobacter pylori*.
Your doctor will decide on the best treatment combination for you. If you are at all unsure as to which medicine to take and when to take the medicine you must speak to your doctor.

Use in children and adolescents

Clarithromycin tablets is not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age. For these patients other pharmaceutical forms e.g. suspensions are available.

Hepatic or renal impairment

If you have liver or severe kidney problems your doctor may need to reduce your dose. Clarithromycin tablets should not be taken for more than 14 days if you have these problems.

Method of administration

Clarithromycin tablets should be swallowed preferably with a glass of water.

If you take more Clarithromycin tablets than you should

If you accidentally take more tablets in one day than your doctor has told you to, or if a child accidentally swallows some tablets, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. An overdose is likely to cause vomiting and stomach pains.

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Please take this leaflet, any remaining tablets and the container with you to the hospital or doctor so that they know which tablets were consumed.

If you forget to take Clarithromycin tablets

If you forget to take a tablet, take one as soon as you remember, unless it is nearly time to take the next one. Do not take more tablets in one day than your doctor has told you to **Do not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Clarithromycin tablets

Do not stop taking your medicine because you are feeling better. It is important to take the tablets for as long as the doctor has told you to, otherwise the problem might come back and this medicine may be less effective next time.

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.

If you suffer from any of the following at any time during your treatment STOP TAKING your tablets and contact your doctor immediately:

- severe or prolonged diarrhoea, which may have blood or mucus in it. Diarrhoea may occur over two months after treatment with clarithromycin, in which case you should still contact your doctor.
- a rash, difficulty breathing, fainting or swelling of the face and throat. This is a sign that you may have developed an allergic reaction.
- yellowing of the skin (jaundice), skin irritation, pale stools, dark urine, tender abdomen or loss of appetite. These may be signs that your liver may not be working properly.
- severe skin reactions such as blistering of the skin, mouth, lips, eyes and genitals (symptoms of a rare allergic reaction called Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- Fast or irregular heart beat
- Severe pain in the abdomen and back, caused by inflammation of the pancreas.

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

- headache
- difficulty sleeping
- changes in sense of taste
- stomach problems such as feeling sick, vomiting, stomach pain, indigestion, diarrhoea
- abnormal liver function (seen in blood results)
- skin rash
- increased sweating

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

- oral or vaginal 'thrush' (a fungal infection)
- reduction in the level of certain blood cells (which can make infections more likely or increase the risk of bruising or bleeding)
- loss of appetite, heartburn, bloating, constipation, wind
- anxiety, nervousness, drowsiness, tiredness, dizziness, tremor or shaking, or a general feeling of being unwell
- ringing in the ears or hearing loss
- vertigo
- inflammation of the mouth or tongue
- dry mouth
- joint pain
- chest pain or changes in heart rhythm such as palpitations

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- a change in the levels of products made by the liver, inflammation of the liver, an inability of the liver to function properly or liver failure (you may notice yellowing of the skin, dark urine, pale stools or itchiness of the skin)
- abnormal blood test results

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- swelling, redness or itchiness of the skin. Sometimes brown scales may appear small palpable bleedings in the skin, often with joint and adominal pain (Henoch-Schönleins purpura)), contact a doctor immediately if you experience a serious skin reaction: a red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (exanthematous pustulosis).
- acne
- inflammation of the pancreas
- confusion, loss of bearings, hallucinations (seeing things), change in sense of reality or panicking, depression, abnormal dreams or nightmares
- convulsion (fits)
- bleeding
- discolouration of the tongue or teeth
- loss of taste or smell or inability to smell properly
- deafness
- muscle pain or loss of muscle tissue. If you suffer from myasthenia gravis (a condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily) clarithromycin may worsen these symptoms
- low blood sugar levels
- inflammation of the kidney or an inability of the kidney to function properly (you may notice tiredness, swelling or puffiness in the face, abdomen, thighs or ankles or problems with urination), or kidney failure

5. How to store Clarithromycin tablets

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 carton and on the blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

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 to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Clarithromycin tablets contains

- Each Clarithromycin tablet contains 500 mg of the active ingredient clarithromycin.

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What Clarithromycin tablets looks like and contents of the pack

White colored caplet shaped film coated tablet having a break line on one side and other side plain of each tablet.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Manufacturer:

Merit Organics Ltd

Plot No 2104/2/A, G.I.D.C , Sarigam , Bhilad,
Dist- Valsad-396155, Gujarat , INDIA

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names: NA

This leaflet was last revised in 27.2024.