

# Zedbac

## 500mg powder for solution for infusion

Azithromycin (as dihydrate)

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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, pharmacist or nurse.
- If you get any side effects talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

**What is in this leaflet:**

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

### 1. What Zedbac is and what it is used for

Zedbac belongs to a group of antibiotics called macrolides. It is used to treat localised infections caused by bacteria in many different parts of the body.

#### Which diseases are treated with Zedbac?

Zedbac is indicated for treatment of serious infections or when oral treatment cannot be used. It is used for treatment of pneumonia (lung infection), and pelvic infections (infection of the reproductive organs) caused by susceptible organisms.

### 2. What you need to know before you are given Zedbac

#### Do not use Zedbac

- if you are allergic to azithromycin or any of the ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to any other macrolide antibiotic (such as erythromycin or clarithromycin) or ketolide (macrolide derivatives).
- if you are taking any ergot derivatives such as ergotamine (used to treat migraine) as these medicines should not be taken together with azithromycin.

#### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Zedbac

- if you have an allergic reaction such as red or white spots on the skin, itching and skin irritation, swelling of the skin, larynx (throat) or tongue, and difficulty in breathing, in which case you should stop treatment with Zedbac.
- if you have or have had kidney problems.
- if you have or have had liver problems: your doctor may need to monitor your liver function or stop the treatment.
- if you have or have had an abnormal heart rhythm in particular problems such as long QT syndrome (shown on an electro-cardiogram or ECG machine).
- if you feel heart palpitations or have an abnormal heartbeat, or get dizzy or faint when taking Zedbac, in which case you should inform your doctor immediately.
- if you develop diarrhoea or loose stools during or after treatment. In some cases, there is the possibility of developing a serious intestinal inflammation known as pseudomembranous colitis. Do not take any medicine to treat your diarrhoea without first checking with your doctor.

Other important precautions:

- Fungal infections may occur while you take azithromycin.
- In rare cases severe allergic reactions may occur.
- Medicines known as ergot derivatives e.g. ergotamine or dihydroergotamine (medicines used for migraines or reducing blood flow) should not be taken together with Zedbac.
- Care must be also taken if you suffer from neurological or psychiatric diseases.
- This medicine shall not be used to treat infected burn wounds.
- Worsening of symptoms has been observed in patients with myasthenia gravis receiving azithromycin.

#### Other medicines and Zedbac

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

Medicines can interact with each other or with other substances causing unexpected drug reactions or in some cases may cause a decrease or increase of the expected effect. Therefore, you should inform your doctor about all the medicines you are taking or have taken, in particular:

- ergot derivatives such as ergotamine (used to treat migraine)
- digoxin (used to treat heart failure)
- colchicine (used for gout and familial Mediterranean fever)
- warfarin or any similar medicine to prevent blood clots
- ciclosporin (used to suppress the immune system to prevent and treat rejection of a transplanted organ or bone marrow)
- terfenadine (for hay fever or a skin allergy)
- nelfinavir (used for the treatment of HIV infection (AIDS))
- zidovudine (for HIV). Zedbac may reduce the blood levels of zidovudine and should therefore be taken at least 1-2 hours before or after zidovudine
- rifabutin (for HIV or tuberculosis)
- theophylline (for breathing problems)

- hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine (used to treat conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, or to treat or prevent malaria): Taking these medicines at the same time as azithromycin may increase the chance of you getting side effects that affect your heart.

You should not take Zedbac with antacids (used for indigestion).

#### Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Please contact your doctor or pharmacist before taking any medicine.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before using this medicine.

#### Driving and using machines

Side effects could occur which may influence your ability to drive or use machines (see section 4). You are advised not to drive or use machines whilst taking Zedbac.

#### Zedbac contains sodium

This medicine contains 114mg (4.96mmol) sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each 500mg vial. This is equivalent to 5.7% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

### 3. How to use Zedbac

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

Your doctor will determine the dose and treatment duration which are suitable for you.

The following information describes the doses most commonly used in adults for the treatment of pneumonia (lung infection) and pelvic infections.

#### Pneumonia

500mg administered as a single intravenous daily dose for at least **two days**, followed by oral administration of azithromycin. The appropriate timing of the switch to oral therapy should be done at the discretion of your doctor.

#### Pelvic infections

500mg administered as a single intravenous daily dose for **one or two days**, followed by oral administration of azithromycin. The appropriate timing of the switch to oral therapy should be done at the discretion of your doctor.

#### Method and route of administration

Zedbac is intended to be administered by intravenous infusion.

This medicine should be reconstituted and diluted according to the instructions, and should be administered as an intravenous infusion over at least 60 minutes.

#### Average duration of treatment

The duration of your treatment will depend on the severity of your infection. Your doctor will inform you about it.

#### Special patient groups

Zedbac is not recommended for use in children and growing adolescents.

Patients with kidney or liver problems:

- You should tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems as your doctor may need to alter the normal dose.

No dose adjustment is needed for elderly patients.

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

### 4. Possible side effects

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

**Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms after receiving this medicine as the symptoms can be severe.**

- allergic reactions which may cause sudden wheeziness, difficulty in breathing, swelling of eyelids, face or lips, rash or itching (especially affecting the whole body)
- severe or prolonged diarrhoea, which may have blood or mucus in it, during or after treatment with Zedbac as this may be a sign of serious bowel inflammation
- severe skin rash causing redness and flaking
- rapid or irregular heartbeat
- low blood pressure
- serious skin reactions:
  - blistering of the Stevens, mouth, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS))
  - blistering of the skin, severe skin reaction (Toxic Epidermal Necrosis (TEN))
  - skin rash accompanied by other symptoms such as fever, swollen glands and an increase of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell). A rash appears as small, itchy red bumps (Drug reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic symptoms (DRESS))
  - skin eruption that is characterised by the rapid appearance of areas of red skin studded with small pustules (small blisters filled with white/yellow fluid). (Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP)).

Stop taking azithromycin if you develop these skin symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately.

### The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

Zedbac should be reconstituted and diluted according to the instructions and should be administered as an intravenous infusion over at least 60 minutes.

It should not be administered as an intravenous bolus or an intramuscular injection.

Zedbac as powder for solution for infusion is supplied in single dose vials.

#### Phase 1: Preparation of reconstituted solution

This medicinal product should be prepared under aseptic conditions.

The initial reconstituted solution is prepared by adding 4.8ml of sterile water for injections to the 12ml vial initial content using a standard 5ml syringe (non-automated) and shaking the vial until all the drug is dissolved. Each ml of reconstituted solution contains azithromycin dihydrate equivalent to 100mg azithromycin (100 mg/ml).

The reconstituted solution must be further diluted prior to administration.

#### Phase 2: Dilution of reconstituted solution

To provide azithromycin at a concentration of 1.0mg/ml:

Transfer 5ml of the azithromycin solution prepared in phase 1 (100mg/ml) to 500ml of the appropriate diluents (described overleaf).

To provide azithromycin at a concentration of 2.0mg/ml: Transfer 5ml of the azithromycin solution prepared in phase 1 (100mg/ml) to 250ml of the appropriate diluents (overleaf).

Other side effects that may occur when taking Zedbac are listed below. These may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Tell your doctor if any of these side effects continue to bother you.

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

- stomach cramps, feeling sick, diarrhoea, wind

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

- dizziness, headache
- numbness or pins and needles
- being sick, indigestion
- loss of appetite, taste disturbance
- visual disturbances, deafness
- joint pain
- low numbers of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell), higher number of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell)
- low blood bicarbonate
- tiredness or weakness

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

- yeast infections of the mouth and vagina (thrush)
- low numbers of leukocytes (a type of white blood cell), low number of neutrophils (a type of white blood cell)
- skin more sensitive to sunlight than normal
- feeling nervous
- reduced sense of touch or sensation (hypoaesthesia)
- sleepiness or sleeplessness (insomnia)
- poor hearing or ringing in the ears
- heart palpitations, chest pain
- constipation, stomach pain associated with diarrhoea and fever
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), changes in liver enzymes
- general loss of strength
- swelling
- general discomfort
- abnormal laboratory test values (e.g. blood or liver tests)

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

- agitation
- vertigo
- changes in liver function

**Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data) side effects are:**

- fits or fainting
- aggression or anxiety
- feeling hyperactive
- localised muscle weakness
- loss of smell or altered sense of smell, loss of taste
- tongue discolouration
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
- inflammation of the kidney or kidney failure
- yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) or liver failure (rarely life-threatening)
- bruising or prolonged bleeding after injury
- abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG)
- reduction in red blood cells which can make the skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness

Local injection site reactions (inflammation/pain) have been reported with the intravenous administration of azithromycin.

**Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme (website: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App store). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**5. How to store Zedbac**

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 the vial after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Concentrated solution after reconstitution (according to the instructions): azithromycin as powder for solution for infusion is chemically and physically stable during 24 hours, when stored below 25°C.

Diluted solutions, prepared according to the instructions, are chemically and physically stable for 24 hours at or below 25°C, or for 72 hours if stored at 2-8°C.

From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C to 8°C, unless the reconstitution/dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Do not use this medicine if you notice that the visual appearance has changed (e.g. the solution is not free from visible particles).

Any unused medicine must be discarded.

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 Zedbac contains**

- The active substance is azithromycin (as dihydrate). Each vial contains 500mg of azithromycin (equivalent to 524.1mg azithromycin dihydrate).
- The other ingredients are: citric acid and sodium hydroxide 31% (for pH adjustment).

**What Zedbac looks like and contents of the pack**

Zedbac is a free white powder, for solution for infusion. It comes in a 12ml glass single dose vial, colourless with rubber stopper and sealed with aluminium/plastic flip-off cap.

The appearance of the product after reconstitution is a colourless and clear solution and leaves no visible undissolved matter.

Zedbac is available in the following pack sizes:

Pack with 1 vial.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

**Marketing Authorisation Holder**

Aspire Pharma Ltd  
Unit 4, Rotherbrook Court  
Bedford Rd  
Bedford  
Hampshire  
GU32 3QG  
United Kingdom

**Manufacturer**

Anfarm Hellas S.A  
61st km Nat.Rd.  
Athens-Lamia  
Schimatari Viotias  
32009, Greece

**This leaflet was last revised in 12/2021**

The reconstituted solution can be diluted with:  
0.9% sodium chloride  
0.45% sodium chloride  
5% dextrose in water  
Lactated Ringer's solution  
5% dextrose in 0.3% sodium chloride  
5% dextrose in 0.45% sodium chloride  
Concentrated solution after reconstitution (according to the instructions): azithromycin as powder for solution for infusion is chemically and physically stable during 24 hours, when stored below 25°C.  
Diluted solutions, prepared according to the instructions, are chemically and physically stable for 24 hours at or below 25°C, or for 72 hours if stored at 2-8°C.

From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C to 8°C, unless the reconstitution / dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions. Parenteral administration drugs should be inspected visually for particulates in suspension prior to administration. If particulates in suspension are evident in the reconstituted solution, it should be discarded. Any unused medicine must be discarded. Other intravenous substances, additives or other medications should not be added to Zedbac or infused simultaneously through the same intravenous line.