PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET
DOXYCYCLINE 100mg CAPSULES

Please read this leaflet carefully before you start to take this medicine.

1. What your medicine is and what it is for

The name of your medicine is Doxycycline 100mg Capsules. It belongs to a group of medicines called tetracycline antibiotics. It may be used to treat a wide range of infections caused by bacteria, these include:

- Chest, lung or nasal infections e.g. bronchitis, pneumonia, sinusitis
- Infections of the kidneys and bladder e.g. cystitis, urethritis
- Infections of the skin such as acne
- Eye infections
- Sexually transmitted diseases e.g. gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia
- Rocky Mountain infections such as Q fever or fevers associated with tricost or tick bites
- Malaria, when chloroquine is not effective
- Other infections such as cholangitis, brucellosis, leptospirosis and psittacosis

Doxycycline capsules are also used to prevent certain infections developing such as scrub typhus, travellers' diarrhoea, malaria and leptospirosis (a bacterial infection caused by exposure to bacteria in fresh water contaminated by animal urine).

2. What you need to know before you take your medicine

- You should not be pregnant or breast-feeding
- Your doctor may reduce your tablets of medicines containing iron, magnesium or other medicines containing iron, bismuth or zinc salts, should not be taken at the same time as your medicine, as absorption of your medicine may be reduced
- Retinoids (used to treat various skin conditions)

Doxycycline and Alcohol

Alcohol may reduce the effect of your medicine. It is therefore advisable to avoid drinking any alcohol.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or are breast-feeding ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine as Doxycycline could harm the baby.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or use machines if you suffer from visual disturbance such as blurring of vision while taking Doxycycline.

Important information about one of the ingredients in this medicine

Doxycycline 100mg Capsules contain sulphur. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. HOW TO TAKE YOUR MEDICINE

Always take your medicine exactly as your doctor has instructed you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist, if you are unsure.

Your medicine should be taken by mouth as follows:

- You must take your capsules as your doctor has told you to.
- It is important to swallow each doxycycline capsule whole with a glass of water.
- It is best to take your capsules at the same time(s) each day, when standing or while sitting.
- It is important not to lie down for at least thirty minutes after taking Doxycycline capsules, so that the capsule can move as swiftly as possible into the stomach and prevent irritation of the throat or oesophagus (canal taking food from the mouth to the stomach).
- If your stomach is upset, Doxycycline capsules can be taken with milk or a meal.

The recommended dose is:

Adults and children aged 12 years to less than 18 years:

- 200mg on the first day, then 100mg daily. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.
- Respiratory, urinary tract, ophthalmic and other infections

The usual dose is 200mg on the first day as a single dose or two 100mg doses, followed by 100mg daily.

- For severe infections your doctor may increase the dose to 200mg a day. The duration of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

Acne

50mg daily for 6-12 weeks, with food or fluid.

Sexually transmitted diseases

100mg twice daily for 7-10 days.

Primary and secondary syphilis

300mg daily in divided doses for at least 10 days.

Secondary syphilis associated with loose or tick bites

Single dose of 100mg or 200mg depending on severity.

Treatment of malaria, when chloroquine is not effective

200mg daily for at least 7 days.

Prevention of malaria

100mg daily for 1-2 days before travelling until 4 weeks after returning.

DOXICL1.90C.DX V11P2
Prevention of scrub typhus
Single dose of 200mg.

Prevention of travellers’ diarrhoea
100mg twice daily on the first day of travel, followed by 100mg daily throughout the stay in the area. If you are planning to take these capsules for more than 21 days, please consult your doctor.

Prevention of leptospirosis
200mg once each week during the stay in the area; 200mg on completion of the trip. If you are planning to take these capsules for more than 21 days, please consult your doctor.

Doctors may prescribe different doses to those depending on the infection being treated. Check with your doctor if you are not sure why you have been prescribed the medicine.

The label on the pack will tell you what dose YOU should take, how often and for how long to take it. If you are still not sure, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

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 4kg or less:
  First day: 4.4mg for each kg of bodyweight (in single or 2 divided doses) then 2.2mg 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 4kg:
  Dose administered for adults should be used; 200mg on the first day, then 100mg daily. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

Overdose:
If you take more of your medicine than you should
- If you (or someone else) swallow a lot of capsules at one time, or if you are taking the wrong dose of medicine, the symptoms you may experience will depend on the amount and type of medicine taken. If you develop any symptoms you should consult your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

Dress (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms) and can be severe and life-threatening.

If you experience any of the side effects listed below, tell your doctor as soon as possible: Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people
- Sensitivity to sunlight - you may get a skin rash, itching, redness or severe sunburn when out in sunlight or after using a sun bed (Photosensitivity reaction)
- Increased pressure in the skull (severe headaches, blurred and/or double vision, blind spots, permanent loss of vision) (Peripheral oedema)
- Low blood pressure (Hypotension)
- Nausea/vomiting
- Rash/es (consisting of flat or raised red, brown or pink lesions)
- Inflammation of small blood vessels (Henoch-Schönlein purpura)
- Nerves (Urticaria)
- Increased heart rate (Tachycardia)
- Shortness of breath or breathlessness (Dyspnoea)
- Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people
- Vaginal infection (Soreness and itching of the vaginal discharge and/or genital area)
- Heartburn/acid reflux (Dyspepsia)
- Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people
- Yeast infection around the anus or genitals (Candida Infection)
- Severe, watery or bloody diarrhoea, fever or cramps (pseudo-membranous colitis), inflammation of the colon (Clositudinis difficile colitis)
- Blood disorders (symptoms may include tiredness, weakness, easy bruising or susceptibility to infection)
- The Jarisch-Heremarck 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 spirochete such as Lyme disease.
- Porphyria (sensitivity of the skin to sunlight, inflammation of nerves and stomach pains)
- Discolouration of thyroid tissue (does not affect thyroid function)
- Decreased appetite
- Bulging fontanelles (soft spot on head) of infants
- Anxiety
- Flushing
- Pancytopenia (manifested by severe upper abdominal pain)
- Inflammation and/or ulcers of the gastrointestinal tract (may include sore mouth, indigestion and difficulty swallowing)
- Changes in liver function tests
- Hepatitis (inflammation of the liver)
- Liver failure
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or white of the eyes)
- Redness and peeling of the skin (Dermatitis exfoliativa)
- Lossening of the nail from the nail bed after use of the medicine
- Inflammation of the mouth (angular stomatitis)
- Ulcers in the mouth
- Skin hyperpigmentation
- Aches in the joints or muscles
- An increase in urica in the blood

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data
- Discolouration and/or lack of growth of teeth

The list of side effects mentioned above is not complete. If you should suffer from any of these side effects or any other undesired effect please tell your doctor or pharmacist. Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.

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 yellow card scheme at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for NHR organ and Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

IN THIS LEAFLET

• Keep this leaflet; you may need to read it again.
• Take time to read the leaflet.
• How to store your medicine
• How to take your medicine
• What you need to know before you use this medicine
• What is doxycycline capsules (see section 6 Contents of the pack and other information)
• Malaria, when chloroquine is not effective
• Doxycycline 100mg
• Prevention of leptospirosis
• Prevention of scrub typhus
• Prevention of travellers’ diarrhoea
• WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU USE THIS MEDICINE

Customer: CH
Originated by: DOB (AWG)
Product: Doxycycline 100mg Capsules
Dimensions: 297mm x 210mm
Item Code: CPDX.100C.CH.V11P2
Proof No and Date: 20 January 2021
Revision: Brand review (RFI Jan 21)
ARTWORK FOR SUBMISSION
Supersedes: CPDX.100C.CH.V11P1