Amoxicillin 500mg Capsules

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine. 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. Do not pass it on to others or let them 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.

In this leaflet:
1. What Amoxicillin Capsules are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Amoxicillin Capsules
3. How to take Amoxicillin Capsules
4. Possible side effects
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6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT AMOXICILLIN CAPSULES ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR

Amoxicillin Capsules contain amoxicillin as the active ingredient which belongs to a class of antibiotics called ‘pencillins’. Amoxicillin Capsules are used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body. Amoxicillin capsules may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE AMOXICILLIN CAPSULES

Amoxicillin should not be taken if:
- you are allergic to amoxicillin, penicillin, or any other members of this group of antibiotics
- you have ever had an allergy to any antibiotic. This includes any other antibiotic you are using now or have used in the past
- you feel worse after taking the medicine
- you are not urinating regularly
- you have symptoms which are not caused by amoxicillin, tell your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxicillin.

WARNINGs and precautions
- you have a stomach ulcer. If this medicine is used for a long time, it may cause soreness, itching and redness on the skin. It may also be seen as cloudy urine, or crystals in the urine, which may be an upset stomach (feeling sick, nausea or vomiting)
- you are pregnant or breast-feeding.
- you have kidney problems. If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxicillin.

Getting a pain or blood test if you are having:
- Urine tests (glucose) (normal urine tests for function detected drug tests to check the baby’s blood glucose, when developing normally)
- Tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking Amoxicillin. This is because Amoxicillin can affect the results of these tests.

Other medicines and Amoxicillin
- Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or plan to take any other medicines.
- If you are taking lanopeptin (used for gout) with Amoxicillin it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.
- If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust the dose of Amoxicillin.
- If you are taking methotrexate (used for the treatment of cancer and severe psoriasis) Amoxicillin may cause an increase in adverse effects.

3. HOW TO TAKE AMOXICILLIN CAPSULES

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take your next dose as usual. Do not take a double dose, even if you feel you need it more.

Driving and using machines
Amoxicillin can have side effects and may affect your ability to drive. Amoxicillin and other antibiotics, dizziness and confusion) may make you feel drowsy. Do not drive or operate machinery until you are sure you are not affected by these side effects.

Children weighing less than 60 kg (i.e. 13 years old) are to be given as above.

The usual dose of Amoxicillin is 250 mg to 500 mg, taken 2 to 3 times a day or 1 to 2 times a day for 5 or 7 days, depending on the severity of the infection.

Severe infections:
- 1 g (3 times a day)
- Urinary tract infection: 3 g twice daily for one day.
- Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks), is usually treated with a dose of 1 g (single dose) for 7 days.
- Gonorrhea: 1 g. (or 2 g if there is a secondary infection)
- Acute sinusitis: 1 g daily for 10 days.
- Abdominal infection: 1 g daily for 10 days.
- Stomach ulcers: 1 g every day for 7 days.
- Lyme disease: 1 g daily for 7 days.
- Abdominal infection: 1 g daily for 10 days.

Parents should be told:
- to prevent heart infection during surgery: the risk will vary according to the type of surgery. Other medicines may also be given at the same time.
- your doctor, pharmacist or nurse can give you more details.
- The maximum recommended dose is 1 g per day.
- If you miss a dose, you may need to use a higher dose of Amoxicillin the next time.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Before you start taking Amoxicillin, read the following information carefully. This medicine can cause side effects which may affect different parts of the body. Amoxicillin can have side effects which may affect your ability to drive.
Half Fold: 270 mm

- A delayed allergic reaction
- Rash or pinpoint flat red affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
The following are very rare (may effects - you may need urgent of the following serious side straight away, if you notice any
Stop taking Amoxicillin although not everyone gets them.
Capsules can cause side effects, kidneys, liver and blood are additional tests to check your
If you take Amoxicillin for a long If you have any of these talk to see your doctor straight away.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

- flu-like symptoms with a rash,
- yellowing of the skin or
- blisters, redness or
- severe diarrhoea with
- fits (convulsions), seen in
- kidney problems