Doxycycline capsules

**How to take Doxycycline capsules**

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 at: 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.

**How to store Doxycycline capsules**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Store below 25°C in a dry place. Do not use Doxycycline capsules after the expiry date stated on the label/carton/bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

**Contents of the pack and other information**

**What Doxycycline capsules contain**

- The active substance (the ingredient that makes the capsule work) is Doxycycline hydrochloride. Each capsule contains either 50mg or 100mg of Doxycycline base.
- The other ingredients are lactose, magnesium stearate, shellac glaze, sodium lauryl sulfate, starch, quinoline yellow (E104), erythrosine (E127), patent blue V (E131), titanium dioxide (E171), iron oxide black (E172), and propylene glycol.

**What Doxycycline capsules look like and contents of the pack**

Doxycycline 50mg capsules are green and white hard gelatin capsules printed “C” and “DV” in black. Doxycycline 100mg capsules are green hard gelatin capsules printed “C” and “DW” in black. Doxycycline 50mg capsules are available in packs of 28 capsules. Doxycycline 100mg capsules are available in packs of 8 or 50 capsules.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

Accord Barmstaple, EY32 BNS, UK

This leaflet was last revised in October 2020

If you would like a leaflet with larger text, please contact 01271 385257.
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.
Doxycycline capsules must not be taken if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines
This medicine should not affect your ability to drive or use machines.

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

How to take Doxycycline capsules
Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
Swallow the capsules whole with a full glass of water, if the capsules irritate your stomach take them with food or milk. You should take the capsules either sitting down or standing up and well before you go to bed for the night, to stop irritation and ulceration of your gullet. It is important not to lie down for at least thirty minutes after taking Doxycycline capsules.
The recommended doses are shown in the list below. These are the different doses that your doctor may prescribe depending on the infection being treated.

Usual Dose (Chest, lung or nasal, urinary tract, eye and other infections):
200mg on the first day, then 100mg daily. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

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: 4.4 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. In more severe infections, up to 4.4 mg for each kg of bodyweight should be given throughout treatment.
For children over 45 kg:
Dose administered for adults should be used; 200mg on the first day, then 100 mg daily. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.

Adults and children aged 12 years to less than 18 years:
200mg on the first day, then 100 mg daily. The length of treatment is dependent on the infection being treated.
Acne: 50mg daily for 6-12 weeks, with food or a drink.
Sexually Transmitted Diseases: 100mg twice daily for 7 - 10 days.
Primary and Secondary Syphilis: 200mg twice daily for 2 weeks. Your doctor will continue to monitor you after your treatment has stopped.
Fever associated with louse 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 from 1-2 days before travelling to a malarial area until 4 weeks after returning.

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 leprosy:
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.

Treatment of Rocky Mountain spotted fever:
Adults: 100mg every 12 hours.
Children: weighing less than 45 kg: 2.2 mg/kg body weight given twice a day. Children weighing 45 kg or more should receive the adult dose.

Patients should be treated for at least 3 days after the fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5-7 days.
You should start to feel better within a few days. If you have been given Doxycycline capsules for acne it may be a few weeks before you start to see an improvement. If your infection gets worse or you do not start to feel better within a few days (except for acne), or a new infection develops, go back and see your doctor.

If you take more Doxycycline capsules than you should
If you take too many Doxycycline capsules, contact your doctor or nearest hospital immediately. Always take the labelled medicine package with you, whether there are any Doxycycline capsules left or not.

If you forget to take Doxycycline capsules
If you forget to take a capsule, take it as soon as you can. Take your next capsule at the right time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.
If you stop taking Doxycycline capsules
If you stop taking the capsules too soon, the infection may return. Take the capsules for the full time of treatment, even when you begin to feel better.
If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

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

Stop taking this medicine and tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following serious side effects after taking this medicine. Although they are very rare, the symptoms can be severe.
• Sudden wheeziness, difficulty in breathing, chest pain, fever, swelling of eyelids, face or lips, rash or itching (especially affecting the whole body).
• Upset stomach, loss of appetite, severe, persistent or bloody diarrhoea (this may occur up to two or three months after the last dose and may be associated with stomach pain or fever). This may occur after treatment with antibiotics and can be a sign of serious bowel inflammation.
• Fever, swollen lymph nodes or skin rash. These may be symptoms of a condition known as DRESS (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms) and can be severe and life-threatening.
• Very severe headache which may be associated with visual disturbances such as blurred vision, double vision or loss of vision. Permanent visual loss has been reported. The possible symptoms in benign intracranial hypertension include headache, vomiting, visual disturbances including blurred vision, a localized defect in the visual field bordered by an area of normal vision (scotoma), double vision (diplopia), and possible vision loss, in some cases, even permanent.
• Serious illness with widespread severe blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals.
If any of the side effects listed below occur, contact your doctor as soon as possible.
• The Jarisch-Henoch reaction which causes fever, chill, 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.
### How to store Doxycycline capsules

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Store below 25°C in a dry place. Do not use Doxycycline capsules after the expiry date stated on the label/carton/bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer needed.

### Contents of the pack and other information

**What Doxycycline capsules contain**
- The active substance (the ingredient that makes the capsule work) is Doxycycline hyclate. Each capsule contains either 50mg or 100mg of Doxycycline base.
- The other ingredients are gelatin, magnesium stearate, shellac glaze, sodium lauryl sulfate, starch, quinoline yellow (E104), erythrosine (E127), patent blue V (E131), titanium dioxide (E171), iron oxide black (E172), and propylene glycol.

**Doxycycline capsules look like and contents of the pack**
- Doxycycline 50mg capsules are green and white hard gelatin capsules printed “C” and “DW” in black.
- Doxycycline 100mg capsules are green hard gelatin capsules printed “C” and “DW” in black.
- Doxycycline 50mg capsules are available in packs of 28 capsules.
- Doxycycline 100mg capsules are available in pack sizes of 8 & 50 capsules.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**
- Accord Barnstaple, EX32 8NS, UK

This leaflet was last revised in October 2020

If you would like a leaflet with larger text, please contact 01271 385257.