

Itraconazole 100mg Capsules, Hard

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 symptoms are the same as yours.
- If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

- 1. What Itraconazole capsules are and what they are used for**
- 2. What you need to know before you take Itraconazole capsules**
- 3. How to take Itraconazole capsules**
- 4. Possible side effects**
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- 6. Contents of the pack and other information**

1 What Itraconazole capsules are and what they are used for

Itraconazole capsules contain a medicine called itraconazole. This belongs to a group of medicines called 'antifungals'.

Itraconazole capsules are used for infections caused by fungi or yeasts in adults. They are used for:

- Infections of the mouth or vagina causing 'thrush'
- Skin infections
- Infections affecting other parts of the body

Patches of skin may take a few weeks to completely clear up after you have finished your treatment with itraconazole capsules. Finger and toe nails may take several months to completely clear up. This is because your skin or nail will only look normal after new skin or nail has grown, even though the medicine has killed the fungus that caused the infection.

2 What you need to know before you take Itraconazole capsules**Do not take Itraconazole capsules if:**

- you are **allergic** to itraconazole or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- you are **pregnant** or could become pregnant unless your doctor has told you to (see 'Pregnancy and breastfeeding' below)

Do not take this medicine if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking itraconazole capsules.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Itraconazole capsules:

- if you have ever had **kidney** problems. Your dose of itraconazole capsules may have to be changed
- if you have ever had **liver** problems such as yellow skin (jaundice). Your dose of itraconazole capsules may have to be changed. If after taking this medicine you have a severe lack of appetite, feel sick (nausea), are sick (vomiting), feel unusually tired, get stomach pain, muscle weakness, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, unusually dark urine, pale stools or hair loss, stop taking itraconazole capsules and tell your doctor straight away
- if you have ever had a **heart** problem including heart failure (also called congestive heart failure or CHF). Itraconazole capsules could make it worse. If after taking this medicine you get any of the following:
 - shortness of breath
 - unexpected weight gain
 - swelling of your legs or tummy
 - feel unusually tired
 - wake up short of breath at night

stop taking itraconazole capsules and tell your doctor straight away. These may be signs of heart failure

- if you have Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or your immune system is not working as well as it should
- if you have had an allergic reaction to another antifungal product in the past
- Itraconazole capsules are not normally given to the elderly. However, your doctor may prescribe them in special cases.

Children and adolescents:

Itraconazole capsules are not normally given to children under the age of 12. However, your doctor may prescribe them in special cases.

Blood tests:

If your itraconazole capsules course is for more than one month, your doctor may want to check your liver by testing your blood.

Other medicines and Itraconazole capsules

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines that you buy without a prescription or herbal medicines.

In particular, do not take this medicine and tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- Medicines for hay fever or allergy called terfenadine, astemizole or mizolastine
- Medicines to lower cholesterol called atorvastatin, lovastatin or simvastatin

- Medicines for an irregular heart beat called quinidine, disopyramide, dronedarone or dofetilide
- Medicines used to treat angina (crushing chest pain) and high blood pressure called bepridil, felodipine, lercanidipine, ivabradine, ranolazine and nisoldipine
- Medicines for migraine headaches called dihydroergotamine and ergotamine
- Medicines for the treatment of drug abuse called levacetylmethadol and methadone
- Cisapride - for digestive problems
- Colchicine (in patients with kidney and liver problems as well) – for gout
- Eplerenone – a diuretic
- Ergometrine (ergonovine) and methylergometrine (methylergonovine) - used after giving birth
- Halofantrine – for malaria
- Irinotecan – for cancer
- Dabigatran – a medicine to thin blood
- Ticagrelor – a medicine to thin blood
- Quetiapine – for conditions affecting thoughts, feelings and behaviour
- Aliskiren – for high blood pressure
- Darifenacin – for urge incontinence and/or increased urinary frequency
- Midazolam (by mouth) or triazolam - for anxiety or to help you sleep
- Pimozide, lurasidone and sertindole - for conditions affecting thoughts, feelings and behaviour

Do not start taking itraconazole capsules and tell your doctor if you are taking any of the above.

Also, upon completing your course of Itraconazole capsules, do not take any of the medicines listed above for 2 weeks.

Tell your doctor if you are taking, any of the following medicines as they are not recommended with itraconazole capsules unless your doctor feels it necessary.

- Medicines for the treatment of cancer called axitinib, dabrafenib, dasatinib, ibrutinib, lapatinib, nilotinib, sunitinib or trabectedin
- Colchicine – for gout
- Ebastine – for allergy
- Eletriptan – for migraine headaches
- Everolimus – usually given after an organ transplant
- Fentanyl – a strong painkiller
- Rivaroxaban – a medicine to thin blood
- Salmeterol – for asthma and other breathing problems
- Tamsulosin - for urinary incontinence in men
- Vardenafil – for erection problems
- Ciclesonide - usually given after an organ transplant
- Temeirolimus - usually given after an organ transplant

Also, upon completing your course of Itraconazole capsules, do not take any of the medicines listed above for 2 weeks.

Do not take any of following medicines 2 weeks before and while you are taking Itraconazole capsules unless your doctor tells you otherwise:

- Medicines for tuberculosis called rifampicin, rifabutin or isoniazid
- Medicines for epilepsy called phenytoin, carbamazepine or phenobarbital
- Medicines to treat viral infections called efavirenz or nevirapine
- St. John's Wort (a herbal medicine)

Tell your doctor before taking, or if you are already taking any of the above. They may stop itraconazole capsules from working properly. Your doctor may need to alter the dose of itraconazole capsules or your other medicine:

- Strong painkillers called alfentanil, buprenorphine (by injection or under your tongue) and oxycodone
- Medicines for indigestion, stomach ulcers or heartburn can affect the stomach producing acid. There must be enough acid in your stomach to make sure that your body can use the medicine. For this reason you should wait two hours after taking itraconazole capsules before taking any of these other medicines. If you take medicines that stop the production of stomach acid, you should take itraconazole capsules with a drink of cola (not diet cola)
- Medicines used for anxiety or to help you sleep (tranquillisers), such as buspirone, alprazolam or brotizolam
- Medicines used in the treatment of cancer such as bortezomib, busulphan, docetaxel, erlotinib, ixabepilone, trimetrexate and a group of medicines known as 'vinca alkaloids'
- Medicines for conditions affecting thoughts, feelings and behaviour called aripiprazole, haloperidol, perospirone, ramelteon and risperidone
- Medicines to thin the blood (anticoagulants) such as warfarin
- Medicines for HIV infection such as ritonavir, darunavir, indinavir, fosamprenavir and saquinavir. (They are called 'antiviral protease inhibitors'). Also maraviroc
- Medicines for bacterial infections called ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin or erythromycin
- Medicines that act on the heart and blood vessels called nadolol, digoxin and cilostazol or 'calcium channel-blockers' such as dihydropyridines and verapamil
- Medicines for inflammation, asthma or allergies (given by mouth or injection) called methylprednisolone, fluticasone, budesonide or dexamethasone
- Medicines that are usually given after an organ transplant called ciclosporin, tacrolimus or rapamycin (also known as sirolimus)
- Medicines to treat and overactive bladder – fesoterodine, imidafenacin, solifenacin or tolterodine
- Alitretinoin (by mouth) – for eczema
- Aprepitant and domperidone – to stop you feeling and being sick
- Atorvastatin – to lower cholesterol

- Cinacalcet – for an over active parathyroid gland
- Mozavaptan or tolvaptan – for low sodium blood levels
- Praziquantel – for treatment of worms
- Reboxetine - for depression
- Repaglinide or saxagliptin - for diabetes
- Meloxicam – to reduce inflammation and pain
- Midazolam - to help you relax or sleep when given into a vein
- Sildenafil and tadalafil – for erection problems

Tell your doctor before taking, or if you are already taking any of the above. They may need to alter the dose of itraconazole capsules or your other medicine.

Itraconazole capsules with food and drink:

Always take itraconazole capsules straight after a meal as this helps your body to use the medicine.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility:

- Do not take itraconazole capsules if you are pregnant unless your doctor has told you to. You should use contraception to make sure that you do not become pregnant when taking this medicine
- The medicine in itraconazole capsules stays in your body for some time after you have stopped taking them. After your treatment has finished, you must use contraception up until your next period (menstrual bleed). Ask your doctor for advice on what type of contraception to use
- If you become pregnant after starting a course of itraconazole capsules, stop taking them and tell your doctor straight away
- Do not breast-feed if you are taking Itraconazole capsules, as small amounts of the medicine could pass into your milk. Ask your doctor for advice.

Ask your doctor for or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine if you are pregnant or breast-feeding

Driving and using machines:

Itraconazole capsules can sometimes cause dizziness, blurred/double vision or hearing loss. If you have these symptoms do not drive or use machines.

Itraconazole capsules contains sucrose:

This medicine contains the sugar **sucrose**. If your doctor has told you that you are intolerant of some sugars, contact them before taking this medicine.

3 How to take Itraconazole capsules

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

Method and route of administration:

- Always take itraconazole capsules straight after a meal as this helps your body to use the medicine
- Swallow the capsules whole with some liquid
- There must be enough acid in your stomach to make sure that your body can use the medicine. Medicines for indigestion, stomach ulcers or heartburn can affect the stomach producing acid. For this reason, you should wait two hours after taking itraconazole capsules before taking any of these other medicines.

If you do take medicines that stop the production of stomach acid, you should take itraconazole capsules with a drink of cola

Frequency and duration of treatment:

Your doctor will tell you how many itraconazole capsules to take and for how long. The recommended dose is:

Yeast infection of the vagina (thrush)

- Take 2 capsules in the morning and two capsules 12 hours later for one day only

Yeast infection of the mouth (oral thrush)

- Take 1 capsule each day for 15 days

Fungal infections of the skin

The dosage depends on your infection. Your doctor might tell you to take:

- 2 capsules each day for 7 days, or
- 1 capsule each day for 15 days, or
- 1 capsule each day for 30 days

Fungal infections in other parts of the body

Your doctor will tell you how many itraconazole capsules to take and for how long depending on your infection.

If you take more Itraconazole capsules than you should:

Immediately consult your doctor or pharmacist if you take more Itraconazole capsules than you should.

If you forget to take Itraconazole capsules:

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Itraconazole capsules

Keep taking Itraconazole capsules as long as your doctor has told you. Do not stop your treatment just because you feel better.

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.

Stop using itraconazole capsules and tell your doctor straight away if you notice or suspect any of the following. You may need urgent medical treatment.

- Sudden signs of allergy such as rash, hives (also known as nettle rash or urticaria), severe irritation of your skin, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body. These may be signs of a severe allergic reaction. This only happens in a small number of people
- Severe skin disorders with peeling and/or rashes with small pustules (with a fever) or blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals, with fever, chills, aching muscles and generally feeling unwell. (the precise frequency of how often these may occur is not known)
- A tingling sensation, numbness or weakness in your limbs (the precise frequency of how often this may occur is not known)
- Severe lack of appetite, feeling sick (nausea), being sick (vomiting), unusual tiredness, stomach pain, muscle weakness, yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes (jaundice), unusually dark urine, pale stools or hair loss. These may be signs of a liver problem (This only happens in a small number of people)
- Shortness of breath, unexpected weight gain, swelling of your legs or abdomen, feeling unusually tired or waking up short of breath at night. These may be signs of heart failure. Shortness of breath can also be a sign of fluid on the lungs (this occurs rarely).

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any of the following side effects:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Stomach ache, feeling sick (nausea)
- Headache

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Problems with periods
- Sinusitis, runny nose, coughs and colds
- Constipation, diarrhoea, wind, being sick (vomiting), indigestion

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- Increases in liver function tests (shown by blood tests)
- Unexpected passing of urine or need to urinate (pass water) more often
- Problems with sight including blurred vision and double vision
- Change in taste
- Certain blood disorders which may increase the risk of infections
- Ringing in your ears
- Hearing loss (may be permanent)
- Severe upper stomach pain, often with nausea and vomiting (inflammation of the pancreas)
- Swelling due to fluid under the skin
- Unusual hair loss or thinning (alopecia)
- Red, itchy, flaking or peeling skin
- High levels of triglycerides in the blood (shown by blood tests)
- Sensitivity of the skin to light
- Erection difficulties

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 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.

5 How to store Itraconazole capsules

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not store above 25°C.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not use this medicine if you notice visible signs of deterioration.

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 Itraconazole capsules contain:

The active substance is itraconazole. Each capsule contains 100mg of itraconazole (I.N.N.).

The other ingredients are:

Capsule contents: sugar spheres (maize starch and sucrose), poloxamer 188 and hypromellose
Capsule shell: indigo carmine (E 132), quinoline yellow (E 104), titanium dioxide (E 171) and gelatin.

What Itraconazole capsules look like and contents of the pack:

Itraconazole capsules are presented in the form of hard gelatin capsules containing micro-granules.

Itraconazole Capsules are opaque green and are available in blister packs of 15 and 60s

Marketing authorisation holder:

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