ERYTHROMYCIN is an antibiotic that contains erythromycin (as erythromycin lactobionate). It is a type of antibiotic called macrolide which acts by preventing the growth and multiplication of bacteria.

How to use ERYTHROMYCIN

1. What is ERYTHROMYCIN and is it used for?

ERYTHROMYCIN is an antibiotic for the treatment of serious infections caused by bacteria in patients adults and children when oral administration of erythromycin is not possible or insufficient or in patients in whom the severity of the infection resists higher doses of erythromycin or when patients are allergic or hypersensitive to macrolides class of antibiotics or when these antibiotics are not appropriate or for other reasons.

2. What you need to know before you use ERYTHROMYCIN

2.1. What medicine is ERYTHROMYCIN and what is it used for?

ERYTHROMYCIN is to be used to treat infections such as:
- Respiratory tract infections: pneumonia, whooping cough;
- Ear infections;
- Eye infections (conjunctivitis);
- Skin and tissue (such as muscle, blood vessels, tendons, fat) infections;
- Genital (sexually transmitted) infections;
- Unusual infections (related to infections of the urinary and respiratory organs);
- Lymphogranuloma (a disease of the lymph nodes);
- Diphtheria (an upper respiratory tract illness).

2.2. How to use ERYTHROMYCIN

Do not use ERYTHROMYCIN if:

You are allergic (or hypersensitive) to erythromycin;
- You are allergic (or hypersensitive) to any macrolides antibiotic;
- You are taking any of the following medicines:
  - Antidepressants (Paroxetine, Sertraline);
  - Dapsone (antibiotics used in the treatment of tuberculosis);
  - Diuretics (treatment of gout and in patients with certain heart conditions);
  - Cimetidine (treatment of ulcers);
  - Ethosuximide (treatment of a type of epilepsy that starts after 14 years old and adults (with a body weight over 50 kg) is 2 g Erythromycin per day.

The name of your medicine is 'Erythromycin 1g, powder for solution for infusion' but will be referred to as Erythromycin in this leaflet.

1. What is ERYTHROMYCIN and is it used for?

ERYTHROMYCIN is an antibiotic for the treatment of serious infections caused by bacteria in patients adults and children when oral administration of erythromycin is not possible or insufficient or in patients in whom the severity of the infection resists higher doses of erythromycin or when patients are allergic or hypersensitive to macrolides class of antibiotics or when these antibiotics are not appropriate or for other reasons.

1.1. How to use ERYTHROMYCIN

1.1.1. Method of administration

ERYTHROMYCIN is to be used in the treatment of infection at doses.

1.1.2. For information on resistance data

Erythromycin can be administered in continuous or intermittent perfusion.

1.1.3. Use adult dosage with care. Elderly patients, particularly those with reduced renal or hepatic function may be at increased risk for developing erythromycin-induced hearing loss.
Term newborns (birth to 1 month)

The usual dose is 10-15 mg/kg divided over 3 single doses. Your doctor will calculate the exact dose your child will receive taking into account his/her body weight.

Use in patients with severe kidney problems
Your doctor will calculate the exact dose according to the way your kidney work.

Use in elderly patients
Your doctor will carefully decide your dose and take into account the way your kidney and liver work because you have a greater risk of developing kidney disease.

If you use more ERYTHROMYCIN than you should
If you think you have taken more of the medicine, contact your doctor or other healthcare professionals immediately.

If you use less ERYTHROMYCIN than you should
When you get this medicine, your doctor or other healthcare professionals immediately.

If you forget to use ERYTHROMYCIN
Contact immediately your doctor if your child vomits and/or if irritability in connection with ingestion.

If you stop using ERYTHROMYCIN
- Sanitary and skin rashes: exanthematous rash. The frequency of this side effect is not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).
- Redness of the skin with increase of blood flow (hyperemia).
- Abnormal heart and gallbladder function detected by blood tests.
- Pain or irritation at the injection site.
- Swelling and redness along a vein which is extremely tender when touched.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- Skin peeling (toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- Visual disturbances, including diplopia and blurred vision.
- Chest pain, feeling unwell.
- Inability of the liver to perform normal function.
- Skin itchiness.
- Widespread skin rash (urticarial exanthema).
- Skin eructations.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- Unwillingness or unwillingness of a new disease associated with muscle weakness (myasthenia gravis).
- Ringing in the ear (tinnitus) and multiple transient loss of hearing.
- Inability of the liver to perform normal function.
- Inability of the kidney to perform normal function.
- Skin eruptions.
- Vomiting.
- Hair loss.
- Skin pruritus.

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):
- Unwillingness or unwillingness of a new disease associated with muscle weakness (myasthenia gravis).
- Ringing in the ear (tinnitus) and multiple transient loss of hearing.
- Inability of the liver to perform normal function.
- Inability of the kidney to perform normal function.
- Skin eruptions.
- Vomiting.
- Hair loss.
- Skin pruritus.

Additional side effects in newborns and children
Vomiting (prospective non-bilious vomiting) or having troubles eating and weight loss (cystic hyperplasia). The frequency of this side effect is not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes prospective non-bilious vomiting or having troubles eating and weight loss (cystic hyperplasia) or any other side effects.

Possible side effects
Reconstitution

Prepare an initial solution corresponding to 50 mg/ml of erythromycin base by adding the solvent, please make sure that it makes contact with all the walls of the vial, after reconstitution/dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions. The frequency of this side effect is not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

In children, adjust the quantity of initial solution for dilution and the volume of infusion to the dosage chosen according to the child

In patients with severe kidney problems

erythromycin should only be administered intravenously. Intravenous infusion is only strictly contraindicated in patients who are less than 1 year old or are angular-pains with intractable diarrhoea. Intravenous therapy should be replaced by oral administration after 2-7 days. In the interest of achieving successful treatment, erythromycin should be continued for a further 2-3 days after symptoms have disappeared.

Warnings and precautions

HIV/AIDS and Children
Contact immediately your doctor if your child has vomiting and/or if irritability in connection with illness.

Intravenous therapy should be replaced by oral administration after 2-7 days. In the interest of achieving successful treatment, erythromycin should be continued for a further 2-3 days after symptoms have disappeared.

The reconstituted solution can be kept in the refrigerator for 24 hours.

After reconstitution:

- The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.

- The expiry date of the intravenous formulation must not be exceeded.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOCK-UP TYPE</th>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>PANTONES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ leaflet</td>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>293u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>230 × 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADC code</td>
<td>2022-04-04-LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>RTto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>