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 used for
• have taken Doxycycline or any other antibiotic before and suffered an allergic reaction (e.g. rash, itching, swelling of the face, itching and breathing problems)
• are allergic to any of the other ingredients in Doxycycline Capsules (see section 6 Contents of the pack and other information)
• are pregnant or trying to become pregnant
• are breast-feeding

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor before taking Doxycycline if you:
• are likely to be exposed to strong sunlight or ultraviolet light (e.g. on a sunbed)
• have liver problems or are taking medicines which affect your liver
• have severe kidney problems
• have myasthenia gravis (a disease which causes unusual tiredness and weakness of certain muscles, particularly in the eyelid)
• have porphyria (a rare genetic disease of blood pigments)
• have systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) a condition characterised by a rash (especially on the face), hair loss, fever, malaise and joint pain

This condition may be worsened by taking Doxycycline.
• have diarrhoea or usually get diarrhoea when you take antibiotics or have suffered from infections with your stomach or intestines. If you develop severe or prolonged or bloody diarrhoea during or after using doxycycline tell your doctor immediately since it may be necessary to interrupt the treatment. This may be a sign of bowel inflammation (pseudomembranous colitis) which can occur following treatment with antibiotics.

You should not use Doxycycline during periods of tooth development (pregnancy, infancy or in children below 8 years old) as such use may lead to permanent discoloration (yellow-grey-brown) or affect the proper growth of the teeth.

There may be circumstances (e.g. severe or life-threatening conditions), where your physician may decide that the benefits outweigh this risk in children below 8 years and Doxycycline should be prescribed.

Other medicines and Doxycycline
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Especially:
• Penicillin antibiotics (used to treat infections)
• Rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis)

Anticoagulants (used to thin the blood, e.g. warfarin)
• Quinapril (used to lower high blood pressure)
• Karbinal (used to treat diarrhoea)
• Sucralfate (used to treat and prevent stomach ulcers)
• Oral contraceptives ("the Pill"). This medicine may make the oral contraceptive pill less effective. You should use additional contraceptive precautions whilst taking this medicine and for 7 days after stopping.
• Barbiturates (strong sleeping tablets, e.g. phenobarbital)
• Ergotamine or methysergide (used to treat migraines or headaches)
• Typhoid vaccine (used to prevent typhoid fever if travelling to infected areas of the world)
• Carbamazepine, phenytoin, primidone or other drugs used to control epilepsy
• Ciclosporin (used to affect the body’s immune response following organ transplants)
• Methotrexate (an antineoplastic). If you need an operation, tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking Doxycycline.
• Methotrexate (used to treat cancer, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis)
• Medicines such as antacids (indigestion tablets or liquids) containing aluminium, calcium, 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
• Reference (used to treat various skin conditions)

Doxycycline and Alcohol
Always consult your doctor before 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 disturbances such as blurring of vision while taking Doxycycline.

Important information about one of the ingredients in this medicine
Doxycycline 100mg Capsules contain sucrose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

This medicine may interact with
• other medicines, including those which are available from pharmacies or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of any unused medicine

3. HOW TO TAKE YOUR MEDICINE
Always take your medicine exactly as your doctor has instructed you. Should you 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 (carnal 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.

Fevers 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.

Customer: CH Originated by: AWG PK
Product: Doxycycline 100mg Capsules
Dimensions: 297mm x 210mm
Item Code: CP.DOX.100C.CH.V8P1
Proof No and Date: 1 30 Oct 18
Revision: paediatric safety and signal update
ARTWORK FOR SUBMISSION
Supersedes: CP.DOX.100C.CH.V7P1
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 45kg 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 45kg:
  - 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 the same time, or you think a child may have swallowed any, contact your nearest hospital casualty department or tell your doctor immediately.

If you forget to take your medicine
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. If you forget to take a dose take it as soon as you remember it and then take the next dose at the right time.

If you stop taking your medicine
Do not stop treatment early as your infection may return if you do not finish the course of capsules.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

### 4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Doxycycline can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**Stop taking your medicine and tell your doctor immediately, or go to accident and emergency if you notice any of the following symptoms.**

- **Fever, swollen lymph nodes or skin rash.**
- **Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or white of the eyes) has rarely been reported.**
- **Pancreatitis (manifested by severe upper abdominal pain) has rarely been reported.**
- **Loosening of the nail from the nail bed after exposure to the sun.**
- **The Jarisch-Herxheimer 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 spirochetes such as Lyme disease.**
- **Black hairy tongue**
- **Heartburn**
- **A ringing or buzzing noise in the ear**
- **Anxiety**

**Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data**

- **discolouration and/or lack of growth of teeth**
- **Most of these side effects are infrequent but if they persist or are troublesome you should see your doctor.**

- **Inflammation and/or ulcers of the gastrointestinal tract (symptoms may include sore mouth, indigestion and difficulty swallowing)**
- **Feeling or being sick, diarrhoea**
- **Loss of appetite**
- **Soreness and itching of the rectal and genital area**
- **Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or white of the eyes)**

**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 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 YOUR MEDICINE

Do not use your medicine after the expiry date shown on the blister and carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.