

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC

1. Name of the medicinal product

ZILOX-500 (Amoxicillin Capsules BP 500 mg)

2. Qualitative and Quantitative composition

COMPOSITION

Each hard gelatin capsule contains:

Amoxicillin Trihydrate BP

Eq. to Amoxicillin ... 500 mg

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. Pharmaceutical Form

Capsule for Oral Administration.

4. Clinical Particulars

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

TREATMENT OF INFECTION

Amoxil is indicated for the treatment of the following infections in adults and children.

- Acute bacterial sinusitis
- Acute otitis media
- Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis
- Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis
- Community acquired pneumonia
- Acute cystitis
- Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Typhoid and paratyphoid fever
- Dental abscess with spreading cellulites
- Prosthetic joint infections
- Helicobacter pylori eradication
- Lyme disease

Amoxil is also indicated for the prophylaxis of endocarditis.

Consideration should be given to official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents.

4.2 Posology and Method of Administration

Posology

The dose of Amoxil that is selected to treat an individual infection should take into account:

- The expected pathogens and their likely susceptibility to antibacterial agents
- The severity and the site of the infection
- The age, weight and renal function of the patient; as shown below

The duration of therapy should be determined by the type of infection and the response of the patient, and should generally be as short as possible. Some infections require longer periods of treatment.

Adults and children ≥ 40 kg

Indication*	Dose*
Acute bacterial sinusitis	250 mg to 500 mg every 8 hours or 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours
Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy Acute pyelonephritis	
Dental abscess with spreading cellulitis	For severe infections 750 mg to 1 g every 8 hours Acute cystitis may be treated with 3 g twice daily for one day 500 mg every 8 hours, 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours
Acute cystitis	
Acute otitis media	
Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis	For severe infections 750 mg to 1 g every 8 hours for 10 days
Community acquired pneumonia Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours 500 mg to 2 g every 8 hours
Prosthetic joint infections	500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours
Prophylaxis of endocarditis <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> eradication Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	2 g orally, single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure. 750 mg to 1 g twice daily in combination with a proton pump inhibitor (e.g. omeprazole, lansoprazole) and another antibiotic (e.g. clarithromycin, metronidazole) for 7 days. Early stage: 500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours up to a maximum of 4 g/day in divided doses for 14 days (10 to 21 days) Late stage (systemic involvement): 500 mg to 2g every 8 hours up to a maximum of 6 g/day in divided doses for 10 to 30 days
*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication	

Children <40 kg

Children may be treated with Amoxil capsules, dispersible tablets suspensions or

sachets.

Amoxil Paediatric Suspension is recommended for children under six months of age. Children weighing 40 kg or more should be prescribed the adult dosage.

Recommended doses:

Indication+ Acute bacterial sinusitis	Dose+ 20 to 90 mg/kg/day in divided doses*
Acute otitis media Community acquired pneumonia Acute cystitis	
Acute pyelonephritis Dental abscess with spreading cellulitis	
Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis	40 to 90 mg/kg/day in divided doses*
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever Prophylaxis of endocarditis	100 mg/kg/day in three divided doses. 50 mg/kg orally, single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure.
Lyme disease	Early stage: 25 to 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 to 21 days Late stage (systemic involvement): 100mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 to 30 days
+ Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication. *Twice daily dosing regimens should only be considered when the dose is in the upper range.	

Elderly

No dose adjustment is considered necessary.

Renal impairment

GFR (ml/min)	Adults and children ≥ 40 kg	Children < 40 kg#
greater than 30 10 to 30	no adjustment necessary maximum 500 mg twice daily	no adjustment necessary 15 mg/kg given twice daily (maximum 500 mg twice daily)
less than 10	maximum 500 mg/day.	15 mg/kg given as a single daily dose (maximum 500 mg)
# In the majority of cases, parenteral therapy is preferred.		

In patients receiving haemodialysis

Amoxicillin may be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.

Adults and children ≥ 40kg	Haemodialysis 15 mg/kg/day given as a single daily dose. Prior to haemodialysis one additional dose of 15 mg/kg should be administered. In order to restore circulating drug levels, another dose of 15 mg/kg should be administered after haemodialysis.
-----------------------------------	--

In patients receiving peritoneal dialysis

Amoxicillin maximum 500 mg/day.

Hepatic impairment

Dose with caution and monitor hepatic function at regular intervals.

Method of administration

Amoxil is for oral use.

Absorption of Amoxil is unimpaired by food.

Therapy can be started parenterally according to the dosing recommendations of the intravenous formulation and continued with an oral preparation.

Swallow with water without opening capsule.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to any of the penicillins or to any of the Excipients. History of a severe immediate hypersensitivity reaction (e.g. anaphylaxis) to another beta lactam agent (e.g. a cephalosporin, carbapenem or monobactam).

4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use

Hypersensitivity reactions

Before initiating therapy with amoxicillin, careful enquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins or other beta-lactam agents.

Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactoid) reactions have been reported in patients on penicillin therapy. These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity and in atopic individuals. If an allergic reaction occurs, amoxicillin therapy must be discontinued and appropriate alternative therapy instituted.

Non-susceptible microorganisms

Amoxicillin is not suitable for the treatment of some types of infection unless the pathogen is already documented and known to be susceptible or there is a very high likelihood that the pathogen would be suitable for treatment with amoxicillin. This particularly applies when considering the treatment of patients with urinary tract infections and severe infections of the ear, nose and throat.

Convulsions

Convulsions may occur in patients with impaired renal function or in those receiving high doses or in patients with predisposing factors (e.g. history of seizures, treated epilepsy or meningeal disorders).

Renal impairment

In patients with renal impairment, the dose should be adjusted according to the degree of impairment.

Skin reactions

The occurrence at the treatment initiation of a feverish generalised erythema associated with pustula may be a symptom of acute generalized exanthemous pustulosis. This reaction requires amoxicillin discontinuation and contra-indicates any subsequent administration.

Amoxicillin should be avoided if infectious mononucleosis is suspected since the occurrence of a morbilliform rash has been associated with this condition following the use of amoxicillin.

Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction

The Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction has been seen following amoxicillin treatment of Lyme disease. It results directly from the bactericidal activity of amoxicillin on the causative bacteria of Lyme disease, the spirochaete *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Patients should be reassured that this is a common and usually self-limiting consequence of antibiotic treatment of Lyme disease.

Overgrowth of non-susceptible microorganisms

Prolonged use may occasionally result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms.

Antibiotic-associated colitis has been reported with nearly all antibacterial agents and may range in severity from mild to life threatening. Therefore, it is important to consider this diagnosis in patients who present with diarrhoea during, or subsequent to, the administration of any antibiotics. Should antibiotic-associated colitis occur, amoxicillin should immediately be discontinued, a physician consulted and an appropriate therapy initiated. Anti-peristaltic medicinal products are contra-indicated in this situation.

Prolonged therapy

Periodic assessment of organ system functions; including renal, hepatic and haematopoietic function is advisable during prolonged therapy. Elevated liver enzymes and changes in blood counts have been reported.

Anticoagulants

Prolongation of prothrombin time has been reported rarely in patients receiving amoxicillin. Appropriate monitoring should be undertaken when anticoagulants are prescribed concomitantly. Adjustments in the dose of oral anticoagulants may be necessary to maintain the desired level of anticoagulation.

Crystalluria

In patients with reduced urine output, crystalluria has been observed very rarely, predominantly with parenteral therapy. During the administration of high doses of amoxicillin, it is advisable to maintain adequate fluid intake and urinary output in order to reduce the possibility of amoxicillin crystalluria. In patients with bladder catheters, a regular check of patency should be maintained.

Interference with diagnostic tests

Elevated serum and urinary levels of amoxicillin are likely to affect certain laboratory tests.

Due to the high urinary concentrations of amoxicillin, false positive readings are common with chemical methods. It is recommended that when testing for the presence of glucose in urine during amoxicillin treatment, enzymatic glucose oxidase methods should be used.

The presence of amoxicillin may distort assay results for oestriol in pregnant women.

4.5 Interaction with Other Medicinal Products and Other Forms of interaction

Probenecid

Concomitant use of probenecid is not recommended. Probenecid decreases the renal tubular secretion of amoxicillin. Concomitant use of probenecid may result in increased and prolonged blood levels of amoxicillin.

Allopurinol

Concurrent administration of allopurinol during treatment with amoxicillin can increase the likelihood of allergic skin reactions.

Tetracyclines

Tetracyclines and other bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal effects of amoxicillin. Oral anticoagulants

Oral anticoagulants and penicillin antibiotics have been widely used in practice without reports of interaction. However, in the literature there are cases of increased international normalised ratio in patients maintained on acenocoumarol or warfarin and prescribed a course of amoxicillin. If co-administration is necessary, the prothrombin time or international normalised ratio should be carefully monitored with the addition or withdrawal of amoxicillin. Moreover, adjustments in the dose of oral anticoagulants may be necessary.

Methotrexate

Penicillins may reduce the excretion of methotrexate causing a potential increase in toxicity.

4.6 Pregnancy and Lactation

Pregnancy

Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity. Limited data on the use of amoxicillin during pregnancy in humans do not indicate an increased risk of congenital

malformations. Amoxicillin may be used in pregnancy when the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks associated with treatment.

Breastfeeding

Amoxicillin is excreted into breast milk in small quantities with the possible risk of sensitisation. Consequently, diarrhoea and fungus infection of the mucous membranes are possible in the breast-fed infant, so that breast-feeding might have to be discontinued.

Amoxicillin should only be used during breast-feeding after benefit/risk assessment by the physician in charge.

4.7 Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machine

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

However, undesirable effects may occur (e.g. allergic reactions, dizziness, convulsions), which may influence the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable Effects

The most commonly reported adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are diarrhoea, nausea and skin rash.

The ADRs derived from clinical studies and post-marketing surveillance with amoxicillin, presented by MedDRA System Organ Class are listed below.

The following terminologies have been used in order to classify the

occurrence of undesirable effects. Very common ($\geq 1/10$)

Common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$)

Uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$)

Rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$)

Very rare ($< 1/10,000$)

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

Infections and Infestations

Very rare: Mucocutaneous candidiasis

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Very rare:

Reversible leucopenia (including severe neutropenia or agranulocytosis), reversible thrombocytopenia and haemolytic anaemia.

Prolongation of bleeding time and prothrombin time have also been reported.
Immune system disorders

Very rare:

Severe allergic reactions, including angioneurotic oedema, anaphylaxis, serum sickness and hypersensitivity vasculitis.

Not known Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction

Nervous system disorders

Very rare: Hyperkinesia, dizziness and convulsions

Gastrointestinal disorders

Clinical trial data

*Common: Diarrhoea and nausea

*Uncommon: Vomiting

Post-marketing data

Very rare: Antibiotic-associated colitis including pseudomembranous colitis and haemorrhagic colitis have been reported.

Black hairy tongue.

Hepato-biliary disorders

Very rare: Hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice. A moderate rise in AST and/or ALT

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Clinical trial data

Common: Skin rash.

Uncommon: Pruritus and urticaria.

Post-marketing data

Very rare: Skin reactions such as erythema multiforme and Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous and exfoliative dermatitis and acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP).

Renal and urinary tract disorders

Very rare: Interstitial nephritis, Crystalluria.

Overdose

Symptoms and signs of overdose

Gastrointestinal symptoms (such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea) and disturbance of the fluid and electrolyte balances may be evident.

Amoxicillin crystalluria, in some cases leading to renal failure, has been observed. Convulsions may occur in patients with impaired renal function or in those receiving high doses.

Treatment of intoxication

Gastrointestinal symptoms may be treated symptomatically, with attention to the water/electrolyte balance. Amoxicillin can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.

5. Pharmacological Particulars:

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: penicillins with extended spectrum;

ATC code: J01CA04.

Mechanism of action

Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic penicillin (beta-lactam antibiotic) that inhibits one or more enzymes (often referred to as penicillin-binding proteins, PBPs) in the biosynthetic pathway of bacterial peptidoglycan, which is an integral structural component of the bacterial cell wall.

Inhibition of peptidoglycan synthesis leads to weakening of the cell wall, which is usually followed by cell lysis and death.

Amoxicillin is susceptible to degradation by beta-lactamases produced by resistant bacteria and therefore the spectrum of activity of amoxicillin alone does not include organisms which produce these enzymes.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

Amoxicillin fully dissociates in aqueous solution at physiological pH. It is rapidly and well absorbed by the oral route of administration. Following oral administration, amoxicillin is approximately 70% bioavailable. The time to peak plasma concentration (T_{max}) is approximately one hour.

The pharmacokinetic results for a study, in which an amoxicillin dose of 250 mg three times daily was administered in the fasting state to groups of healthy volunteers are presented below.

C _{max} (µg/ml)	T _{max} * (h)	AUC (0-24 (µg.h/ml) h)	T _½ (h)
3.3 ± 1.12 *Media n (range)	1.5 (1.0-2.0)	26.7 ± 4.56	1.36 ± 0.56

In the range 250 to 3000 mg the bioavailability is linear in proportion to dose (measured as C_{max} and AUC). The absorption is not influenced by simultaneous food intake.

Haemodialysis can be used for elimination of amoxicillin.

Distribution

About 18% of total plasma amoxicillin is bound to protein and the apparent volume of distribution is around 0.3 to 0.4 l/kg.

Following intravenous administration, amoxicillin has been found in gall bladder, abdominal tissue, skin, fat, muscle tissues, synovial and peritoneal

fluids, bile and pus. Amoxicillin does not adequately distribute into the cerebrospinal fluid.

From animal studies there is no evidence for significant tissue retention of drug-derived material. Amoxicillin, like most penicillins, can be detected in breast milk.

Amoxicillin has been shown to cross the placental barrier.

Biotransformation

Amoxicillin is partly excreted in the urine as the inactive penicilloic acid in quantities equivalent to up to 10 to 25% of the initial dose.

Elimination

The major route of elimination for amoxicillin is via the kidney.

Amoxicillin has a mean elimination half-life of approximately one hour and a mean total clearance of approximately 25 l/hour in healthy subjects.

Approximately 60 to 70% of the amoxicillin is excreted unchanged in urine during the first 6 hours after administration of a single 250 mg or 500 mg dose of amoxicillin. Various studies have found the urinary excretion to be 50-85% for amoxicillin over a 24 hour period.

Concomitant use of probenecid delays amoxicillin excretion.

Age

The elimination half-life of amoxicillin is similar for children aged around 3 months to 2 years and older children and adults. For very young children (including preterm newborns) in the first week of life the interval of administration should not exceed twice daily administration due to immaturity of the renal pathway of elimination. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.

Gender

Following oral administration of amoxicillin/ to healthy males and female subjects, gender has no significant impact on the pharmacokinetics of amoxicillin.

Renal impairment

The total serum clearance of amoxicillin decreases proportionately with

decreasing renal function. Hepatic impairment

Hepatically impaired patients should be dosed with caution and hepatic function monitored at regular intervals.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity and toxicity to reproduction and development.

Carcinogenicity studies have not been conducted with amoxicillin.

6. Pharmaceutical Particulars:

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium starch glycollate

Sodium Lauryl Sulphate

Magnesium stearate

Empty hard gelatin capsule size '2' Maroon/Yellow.

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable

6.3 Shelf life

24 months.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a cool & dry place below 30°C, protect from moisture.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

10 Capsules packed in one Alu-PVC blister and such 10 Blister of 1 x 10 capsules packed in Printed carton along with insert.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

No special instructions for use/handling.

7. Marketing Authorization Holder:

Manufactured For:

Sanjeevani Bio-tech Exim Pvt Ltd

216, A-Block, Makarba, Ahmedabad-382210, Gujarat, India

Manufactured By:

Ratnamani Healthcare PVT. Ltd

Survey No.750/1, Ahmedabad-Mehsana highway,

Indrad-382 721, Tal: Kadi, Dist: Mehsana, Gujarat

(India)

8. Marketing Authorization Number:

H2022/CTD5776/1509ER

9. Date of first Authorization /renewal of the authorization:

2022 December 01

10. Date of revision of text:

01/ December /2022