

DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion

Ciprofloxacin (Sip-roe-FLOX-a-sin)

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you being given DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about being given this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet.

You may need to read it again.

What DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion is used for

This medicine is used to treat:

- lung infections
- infections of skin
- infections of bone and joints
- kidney and bladder infections
- infections in the blood
- inhalation of anthrax (post-exposure)

This medicine belongs to a group of medicines called fluoroquinolones.

It works by killing many kinds of bacteria which cause infections in the body.

Ciprofloxacin will not work against infections caused by viruses such as cold and flu.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.

Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason.

This medicine is not addictive.

It is available only with a doctor's prescription.

Before you are given DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion

When you must not be given it

You must not be given ciprofloxacin if you have an allergy to:

- any medicine containing ciprofloxacin
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet
- any other quinolone antibiotics such as grepafloxacin, moxifloxacin, nalidixic acid or norfloxacin.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- shortness of breath
- wheezing or difficulty breathing

- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Do not have this medicine if you are also taking a medicine called tizanidine.

You must not be given this medicine after the expiry date printed on the pack or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

If it has expired or is damaged return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

If you are not sure whether you should be given this medicine, talk to your doctor.

Before you are given it

Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

Tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:

- epilepsy or seizures or fits
- myasthenia gravis (a condition of extremely weak muscles)
- kidney disease
- liver disease
- any heart related conditions
- diarrhoea
- decreased blood flow to parts of the brain (stroke)
- inflammation or rupture of tendons or a history of tendon problems associated with quinolone antibiotics
- sensitivity of the skin to sunlight

- diabetes mellitus or sugar diabetes (too much sugar in the blood).

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding.

Your doctor can discuss with you the risks and benefits involved.

DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion should not be used in children and growing teenagers except for use in inhalational anthrax.

Tell your doctor if you have previously taken corticosteroids such as prednisolone or cortisone.

You may be at increased risk of swelling of the tendons. Symptoms include pain, tenderness and sometimes restricted movement.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you are given ciprofloxacin.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines and ciprofloxacin may interfere with each other.

These include:

- theophylline, a medicine used to treat asthma
- oral medicines used to treat diabetes (eg glibenclamide and glimepiride)
- cyclosporin, an immunosuppressant
- warfarin or anticoagulants, medicines used to stop the clotting of blood
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), medicines used for pain and inflammation
- probenecid, a medicine used for gout
- caffeine found in coffee, cola and some medications
- methotrexate, a medicine used to treat certain types of cancers,

severe psoriasis and severe rheumatoid arthritis

- omeprazole, a medicine used to treat stomach ulcers and reflux
- duloxetine, a medicine used to treat depression, anxiety and nerve pain due to high blood sugar levels
- clozapine, a medicine used to treat schizophrenia
- lignocaine, a local anaesthetic,
- ropinirole, a medicine used to treat Parkinson's disease and restless legs syndrome,
- pentoxifylline (oxypentifylline), a medicine used to improve the circulation of the blood
- phenytoin, a medicine used to treat epilepsy and irregular heart beats
- some antiarrhythmics (medicines used to treat irregular or rapid heartbeats)
- antibiotics known as macrolides (eg clarithromycin, roxithromycin, azithromycin and erythromycin)
- some medicines used to treat depression (eg imipramine, amitriptyline, clomipramine)
- some antipsychotics, (medicines used to treat certain mental and emotional conditions).

These medicines may be affected by ciprofloxacin or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicines, or you may need to take different medicines.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while being treated with this medicine.

How DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion is given

How much is given

Your doctor will decide what dose you will receive. This depends on

your condition and other factors, such as your age and weight.

How it is given

Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion is given as a slow infusion (drip) into a vein. It must only be given by a nurse or doctor.

If you receive too much (overdose)

As DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion is given to you in a hospital under the supervision of your doctor, it is very unlikely that you will receive an overdose. However if you experience severe side effects tell your doctor immediately or telephone the Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 for advice.

You may need urgent medical attention.

Symptoms of an overdose may include the side effects listed below in the 'Side Effects' section but are usually of a more severe nature.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any concerns.

While you are being given DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion

Things you must do

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor or pharmacist you are being given DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion.

Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who treat you that you are being given this medicine.

If you are going to have surgery, tell the surgeon or anaesthetist that you are being given this medicine.

It may affect other medicines used during surgery.

If you are about to have any blood tests, tell your doctor that you are being treated with this medicine.

It may interfere with the results of some tests.

If you get severe diarrhoea, tell your doctor or nurse immediately. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after ciprofloxacin has been stopped. Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without first checking with your doctor.

Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care.

If you become pregnant while you are being treated with this medicine, tell your doctor immediately.

Drink plenty of water while you are being treated with DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion.

This will help prevent crystals forming in the urine.

Keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked.

Your doctor may do some tests from time to time to make sure the medicine is working and to prevent unwanted side effects.

Tell your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of depression or self endangering thoughts or behaviour.

Things to be careful of

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how ciprofloxacin affects you.

This medicine may cause dizziness, light-headedness, tiredness and drowsiness in some people. If you have any of these symptoms, do not drive, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous.

Be careful when drinking alcohol while you are being given this medicine.

If you drink alcohol, dizziness or light-headedness may be worse.

This medicine may increase the stimulatory effects of caffeine.

Protect your skin when you are in the sun and avoid direct sunlight if possible. If outdoors, wear protective clothing.

Ciprofloxacin may cause your skin to be much more sensitive to sunlight than it is normally.

Exposure to sunlight may cause a skin rash, itching, redness, or a severe sunburn.

If your skin does appear to be burning, see your doctor as soon as possible. You may need alternative treatment.

Side effects

Tell your doctor or nurse as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are being treated with ciprofloxacin.

This medicine helps most people with infections, but it may have unwanted side effects in a few people. All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical attention if you get some of the side effects.

If you are over 65 years of age you may have an increased chance of getting side effects.

Do not be alarmed by the following lists of side effects.

You may not experience any of them.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- headache
- fever
- dizziness or light-headedness

- mild stomach upsets such as stomach pains, flatulence or diarrhoea
- loss of appetite or altered taste
- heartburn (dyspepsia)
- feeling sick (nausea) or vomiting
- irritability, agitation or confusion
- difficulty sleeping.

The above list includes the more common side effects of your medicine.

Tell your doctor or nurse or pharmacist as soon as possible if you notice any of the following:

- pain, redness or swelling at the site of the injection
- increased feeling of sensitivity, such as pain, burning, tingling or numbness and/or muscle weakness
- pain, inflammation or rupture of the Achilles tendon (which extends from the calf to the heel of the foot) or other tendons
- increased sensitivity of the skin to sunlight, resulting in getting sunburnt more easily than usual
- symptoms of low blood sugar (hypoglycaemia), which may include sweating, weakness, hunger, dizziness, trembling, headache, flushing or paleness and fast, pounding heart beat.
- symptoms of high blood sugar (hyperglycaemia), which may include passing large amounts of urine, excessive thirst and having a dry mouth and skin

The above list includes serious side effects which may require medical attention.

If any of the following happen, tell your doctor or nurse immediately, or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- swelling of the face, lips, mouth or throat
- fainting
- wheezing or difficulty breathing

- severe skin rashes, hives, itching or blistering or peeling of the skin
- severe abdominal or stomach cramps
- severe, watery or bloody diarrhoea, even if it occurs several weeks after stopping this medicine
- fits (seizures or convulsions)
- depression, confusion, hallucinations, self-endangering thoughts or behaviour
- yellowing of the skin and/or eyes, also called jaundice
- irregular heart beats
- joint/muscle pain or cramping
- visual disturbances
- ringing in the ear, loss of hearing
- passing little or no urine
- dark coloured urine.

The above list includes very serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. These side effects are very rare.

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some people.

After using DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion

Storage

DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion will be stored in the pharmacy or on the ward. The injection is kept in a cool dry place, protected from light where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Product description

What it looks like

DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion is a clear, colourless to slightly yellow solution in an infusion bag.

It is available as packs of 10 infusion bags containing 100 mg/50 mL, 200 mg/100 mL or 400 mg/200 mL of ciprofloxacin.

Ingredients

DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion contains 2 mg/mL of ciprofloxacin (as ciprofloxacin lactate) as the active ingredient.

It also contains:

- glucose monohydrate
- lactic acid
- hydrochloric acid (if required to adjust acidity)
- water for injection

This medicine does not contain lactose, sucrose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

Sponsor

Australian Sponsor:

Hospira Australia Pty Ltd
 ABN 58 097 064 330
 Level 3
 500 Collins Street
 Melbourne VIC 3000
 Australia
 Toll Free number: 1800 675 229

DBL™ Ciprofloxacin Injection for Intravenous Infusion is available in the following strengths:

- 100 mg/50 mL bag AUST R 123038
- 200 mg/100 mL bag AUST R 123041
- 400 mg/200 mL bag AUST R 123042.

This leaflet was updated in September 2017.