

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Ibiamox. 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 administered Ibiamox against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

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

Keep this leaflet with the medicine.

You may need to read it again.

What IBIAMOX is used for

Ibiamox contains amoxicillin, an antibiotic that belongs to a group of medicines called penicillins. These antibiotics work by killing the bacteria that are causing your infection. Ibiamox, like other antibiotics, will not work against infections caused by viruses such as colds or the flu. This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

Before you are given IBIAMOX

When you must not be given it

Do not use Ibiamox if:

1. You have an allergy to Ibiamox (amoxicillin) or other penicillins. Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include skin rash, itching, difficulty breathing or swelling.
2. You have had an allergic reaction to cephalosporin antibiotics. You may have an increased chance of being allergic to Ibiamox if you are allergic to cephalosporins.
3. The packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.
4. The expiry date (EXP) printed on the pack has passed. If you use this medicine after the expiry date has passed, it may not work as well.

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

Before you are given it

You must tell your doctor if:

1. You have any type of allergic reaction to penicillin, amoxicillin or cephalosporin antibiotics. You may have an increased chance of being allergic to Ibiamox if you are allergic to cephalosporins.
2. You have any allergies to any other medicines or any other substances, such as foods, preservatives or dyes.
3. You have any other medical conditions, including:
 - asthma, hayfever or hives
 - kidney problems
 - glandular fever (infectious mononucleosis)
4. You are pregnant or intend to become pregnant. Your doctor will discuss the possible risks and benefits of using Ibiamox during pregnancy.
5. You are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed. Your doctor will discuss the

possible risks and benefits of taking / using Ibiamox while breast-feeding.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you are given Ibiamox.

Taking other medicines

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

Some medicines may interfere with Ibiamox. These include:-

- allopurinol and probenecid, drugs used to treat high levels of uric acid in the blood such as gout and stone formations
- The contraceptive pill. As with other antibiotics, you may need to use extra birth control methods eg. condoms.
- Other antibiotics such as tetracyclines, erythromycin, chloramphenicol and gentamicin.
- Anticoagulants (used to prevent blood clots) such as warfarin.

These medicines may be affected by Ibiamox, or they may affect how well it works. You may need different medicines. Your doctor will advise you.

Your doctor may have more information on medicines to be careful with or to avoid while taking Ibiamox.

How IBIAMOX is given

Ibiamox is diluted and given intramuscularly or intravenously. It must only be given by a doctor or nurse. Your doctor will decide what dose and how long you will receive it. This depends on your infection and other factors, such as your weight.

For most infections, Ibiamox is usually given in divided doses throughout the day.

While you are using IBIAMOX

Things you must do

If the symptoms of your infection do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse, tell your doctor.

If you develop itching with swelling or skin rash or difficulty breathing while you are receiving Ibiamox, do not have any more and tell your doctor immediately.

If you get severe diarrhoea, tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after Ibiamox has been stopped.

Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care. Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without first checking with your doctor.

If you get a sore white mouth or tongue while being treated with or soon after stopping Ibiamox, tell your doctor. Also tell your doctor if you get vaginal itching or discharge. This may mean you have a fungal infection called thrush. Sometimes the use of Ibiamox allows fungi to grow and the above symptoms to occur. Ibiamox does not work against fungi.

If you become pregnant while you are receiving Ibiamox, tell your doctor.

If you are about to start taking any new medicine, tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are receiving Ibiamox.

If you have to have any blood or urine tests, tell your doctor you are being given Ibiamox. It may affect the results of some blood and urine tests.

Tell all the doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are being treated with Ibiamox.

Side effects

Check with your doctor as soon as possible if you have any problems while being treated with Ibiamox, even if you do not think the problems are connected with the medicine or are not listed in this leaflet.

Like other medicines, Ibiamox can cause some side effects. If they occur, most are likely to be minor and temporary. However, some may be serious and need medical attention.

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

MILD EFFECTS

Tell your doctor or nurse if you notice any of the following that are troublesome or ongoing:

- diarrhoea (several loose bowel movements per day), indigestion, feeling sick or being sick.
- soreness of the mouth or tongue
- overgrowth of yeast infections (thrush).

MORE SERIOUS EFFECTS

Tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you notice any of the following:

- Wheezing, swelling of the lips/mouth, difficulty in breathing, hayfever, lumply rash (hives) or fainting. These could be symptoms of an allergic reaction.
- pain around the site of injection
- unusual bleeding or bruising
- yellowing of the skin or eyes
- dark urine or pale stools
- difficulty or pain on passing urine.
- severe diarrhoea.

Some people may get other side effects while being treated with Ibiamox.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you don't understand anything in this list.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects.

You may not experience any of them.

After you finish using it

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects, particularly if they occur several weeks after stopping treatment with Ibiamox:

- severe stomach cramps or abdominal cramps
- watery and severe diarrhoea, which may also be bloody
- fever, in combination with one or both of the above.

These are rare but serious side effects. You may have a rare but serious condition affecting your bowel which may need urgent medical attention.

Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without first checking with your doctor.

How is IBIAMOX stored

Ibiamox should be stored in the pharmacy or on the ward. The powder for injection should be kept in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Product description

What it looks like:

- White powder for injection 1g in a vial.

Injection, are available in boxes of 5* & 10 vials.

5* - Not currently marketed.

Sponsor

Juno Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd
Level 2, 6 Bond Street,
South Yarra,
VIC 3141

AUST R 92765

Date of leaflet preparation: September 2015.