Annex I

List of the names, pharmaceutical forms, strengths of the medicinal products, routes of administration, Marketing Authorisation Holders in the Member States

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Belgium	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	1g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A
Belgium	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Capsule, hard	Oral Use	N/A
Belgium	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	125 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	125 mg/5 ml
Belgium	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Belgium	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	500 mg
Belgium	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	1g	Powder and solvent for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	1 g
Cyprus	SmithKline Beecham Limited, 980 Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
Cyprus	SmithKline Beecham Limited, 980 Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil Forte	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	1 g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	500 mg
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	1 g	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	1 g
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	2 g	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous	2 g
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	1 g	Powder and solvent for solution for injection	Intramuscular	1 g
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	1 g	Powder for oral suspension (sachet)	Oral Use	N/A

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	125 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	125 mg/5ml
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	500 mg/5ml
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Amoxicilline Biogaran	1 g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Amoxicilline Biogaran	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Amoxicilline Biogaran	125 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	125 mg/5 ml
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Amoxicilline Biogaran	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml
France	Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline 100, route de Versailles 78163 Marly-le-Roi Cedex France	Amoxicilline Biogaran	500 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	500 mg/5 ml

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Greece	GlaxoSmithKline a.e.b.e. 266 Kifisias Avenue 152 32 Halandri Greece	Amoxil	500 mg	Capsule, hard	Oral Use	N/A
Greece	GlaxoSmithKline a.e.b.e. 266 Kifisias Avenue 152 32 Halandri Greece	Amoxil	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml
Greece	GlaxoSmithKline a.e.b.e. 266 Kifisias Avenue 152 32 Halandri Greece	Amoxil	500 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	500 mg/5 ml
Greece	GlaxoSmithKline a.e.b.e. 266 Kifisias Avenue 152 32 Halandri Greece	Amoxil	1 g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A
Greece	GlaxoSmithKline a.e.b.e. 266 Kifisias Avenue 152 32 Halandri Greece	Amoxil	1 g	Powder and solvent for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	1 g/vial
Ireland	GlaxoSmithKline (Ireland) Ltd Stonemasons Way Rathfarnham Dublin 16 Ireland	Amoxil Paediatric 125mg/1.25ml Powder for Oral Suspension	125 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	125 mg/1.25 ml

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Ireland	GlaxoSmithKline (Ireland) Ltd Stonemasons Way Rathfarnham Dublin 16 Ireland	Amoxil 3g Powder for Oral Suspension Sachets	3 g	Powder for oral suspension (sachet)	Oral Use	3 g
Ireland	GlaxoSmithKline (Ireland) Ltd Stonemasons Way Rathfarnham Dublin 16 Ireland	Amoxil Vials 500mg, powder for solution for injection or infusion	500 mg	Powder for solution for injection or infusion	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	500 mg
Latvia	GlaxoSmithKline Latvia SIA Duntes iela 11 Rīga LV-1013 Latvia	Amoxil 500 mg kapsulas	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
Lithuania	Beecham Group plc. Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil	1 g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A
Lithuania	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/ 5ml

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Lithuania	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil	500 mg	Capsule, hard	Oral Use	N/A
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	1g	Powder and solvent for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	1 g
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	1g	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	1 g
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	125 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	125 mg/5 ml
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	1 g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
Luxembourg	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals s.a./n.v. Site Apollo Avenue Pascal, 2- 4- 6 B-1300 Wavre Belgium	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	500 mg/5 ml
Malta	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil Syrup Sucrose-Free /Dye-Free 250mg/5ml	250mg	Powder for Oral Suspension	Oral Use	250mg/5ml
Malta	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil Capsules 500mg	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Portugal	Beecham Portuguesa - Produtos Farmacêuticos e Químicos, Lda. Rua Dr. António Loureiro Borges, 3 Arquiparque-Miraflores 1495-131 Algés Portugal	Clamoxyl	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
Portugal	Beecham Portuguesa - Produtos Farmacêuticos e Químicos, Lda. Rua Dr. António Loureiro Borges, 3 Arquiparque-Miraflores 1495-131 Algés Portugal	Clamoxyl	1 g	Dispersible tablet	Oral Use	N/A
Portugal	Beecham Portuguesa - Produtos Farmacêuticos e Químicos, Lda. Rua Dr. António Loureiro Borges, 3 Arquiparque-Miraflores 1495-131 Algés Portugal	Clamoxyl	250 mg/5ml	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/5 ml

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Portugal	Beecham Portuguesa - Produtos Farmacêuticos e Químicos, Lda. Rua Dr. António Loureiro Borges, 3 Arquiparque-Miraflores 1495-131 Algés Portugal	Clamoxyl	500 mg/5ml	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	500 mg/5 ml
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 1g comprimidos	1 g	Tablet	Oral Use	N/A
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 750 mg comprimidos	750 mg	Tablet	Oral Use	N/A
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 500 mg cápsulas	500 mg	Capsule, hard	Oral Use	N/A
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 1 g polvo para suspensión oral en sobre	1 g	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	N/A
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 500 mg polvo para suspensión oral en sobre	500 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	N/A

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 250 mg polvo para suspensión oral en sobre	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	N/A
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 250 mg/ 5 ml polvo para suspensión oral en frasco	250 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	250 mg/ 5 ml
Spain	GlaxoSmithKline, S.A. PTM- Severo Ochoa, 2 28760-Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Clamoxyl 1 g intramuscular	1 g	Powder and solvent for solution for injection	Intramuscular Use	1 g/vial
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil	250 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil	500 mg	Capsule	Oral Use	N/A
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil paediatric suspension	125 mg	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	125 mg/1.25 ml

Member State (in EEA)	Marketing Authorisation Holder	Invented Name	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Route of administration	Content (concentration)
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil sachets 3g sucrose free	3 g	Powder for oral suspension	Oral Use	3 g
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil Vials for Injection	250 mg	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	250 mg
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil Vials for Injection	500 mg	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	500 mg
United Kingdom	Beecham Group plc Great West Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom	Amoxil Vials for Injection	1 g	Powder for solution for injection	Intravenous/ Intramuscular	1 g

Annex II

Scientific conclusions and grounds for the variation to the terms of the Marketing Authorisation

Scientific conclusions

Overall summary of the scientific evaluation of Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I)

Amoxil contains amoxicillin (as amoxicillin sodium or amoxicillin trihydrate), a moderate-spectrum, bacteriolytic, β-lactam antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. Amoxicillin exerts its effect through inhibition of penicillin-binding transpeptidase proteins, disrupting peptidoglycan cross-linking in the cell-wall synthesis of both Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms. Peptidoglycan is an integral structural component of the bacterial cell wall and serves to maintain the shape and integrity of the cell. Inhibition of peptidoglycan synthesis leads to weakening of the structure, usually followed by cell lysis and bacterial death.

Amoxil is indicated in both adults and children for the oral and parenteral treatment of many common infections, including bone/joint, skin/soft tissue and those of the urinary, respiratory, gastrointestinal and genital tracts.

The first amoxicillin-containing product was authorised in 1972 and Amoxil has been since authorised in the EU through national procedures. It is currently authorised in 12 European Union (EU) Member States (MS). Amoxil is approved for marketing in Europe in 17 different formulations: two strengths of capsules (250 mg and 500 mg), two strengths of dispersible tablets (750 mg and 1 g), four strength of powder for oral suspension (125 mg/1.25 ml, 125 mg/5 ml, 250 mg/5 ml, 500 mg/5 ml), four strength of powder for oral suspension in sachets (250, 500, 1g and 3g) and four strength of 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for solution for injection or infusion via intravenous or intramuscular route (IV/IM) or both (250 mg (intravenous or intramuscular, IV/IM), 500 mg (IV/IM), 1g (IV/IM and IM) and 2g (IV)).

Due to the divergent national decisions taken by Member States concerning the authorisation of the above-mentioned products (and its associated names), the European Commission notified the European Medicines Agency of an official referral under Article 30 of Directive 2001/83/EC in order to resolve divergences amongst the nationally authorised product information and thus to harmonise its divergent product information across the EU.

The harmonisation of the Quality documentation (Module 3) has been also included in this procedure at the request of the marketing authorisation holder (MAH).

Quality aspects

The harmonised dossier was provided for the active substance (amoxicillin sodium and amoxicillin trihydrate) and for the different formulations of the finished product containing this substance. As a result of this harmonisation procedure, the Module 3 was substantially updated and revised to include data which has become available during the years since the first marketing authorisation. The manufacture and control of both the active substance and the finished product comply with CHMP and International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines. The quality of the product is considered satisfactory.

Clinical aspects

The MAH has submitted small clinical trials conducted as part of the initial clinical development of oral and parenteral amoxicillin, numerous clinical studies conducted since then, mostly by independent research groups and individuals and studies published in the literature in peer-reviewed journals in support of the proposed harmonised PI. The MAH has taken into consideration the current dataset, recommendations from recent evidence based and consensus European or national clinical prescribing guidelines in support of the use of amoxicillin in the claimed indications as well as the CHMP guidelines on the evaluation of medicinal products indicated for treatment of bacterial infections and its

addendum (CPMP/EWP/558/95 rev 2 and EMA/CHMP/351889/2013). The MAH also considered the SmPC Guideline and implemented the current QRD template. The CHMP reviewed the totality of the data and consulted its Infectious Diseases Working Party on the proposed harmonised PI. It is hereafter summarised the main points discussed for the harmonisation of the different sections of the SmPC.

Section 4.1 - Therapeutic indications

The MAH proposed a harmonised set of indications on the different indication authorised in the MSs, however when single broad indications (e.g. infections caused by amoxicillin-sensitive organisms) were approved these were not taken into account. Early in the procedure, the MAH proposed to remove some indications in which amoxicillin is no longer considered suitable and therefore are not discussed in the report. These included bronchitis, acute lung disease, urethritis, gonococcal infection, male genital infections, gonorrhoea, enteritis with bacteraemia and intra-abdominal infections such as peritonitis, cholecystitis and acute cholangitis, serious infections caused by haemophilus influenza. In line with the CHMP guidelines, indications should describe the specific types of clinical infections for which the risk-benefit relationship is considered to be favourable, therefore indications such as upper or lower respiratory tract infections are no longer acceptable and the MAH has further specified those. For all indications, to encourage the responsible use of antibacterial agents and to direct prescribers to take note of any existing national or local guidance and opinions on how antibacterial agents should be used the following sentence will be included in this section: "*Consideration should be given to official guidance on the appropriate use of antibacterial agents*". In addition a cross reference to section 4.2, 4.4 and 5.1 is included at the beginning of the section, in particular to highlight that "*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*".

Upper respiratory tract infections

The indication "*upper respiratory tract infections*" is approved in all countries where Amoxil has a marketing authorisation, however such general indication is no longer acceptable and the CHMP accepted the MAH proposal for replacement by specific terms as detailed below.

Acute bacterial sinusitis (ABS) - oral formulations

The MAH presented a number of clinical studies conducted in adults and children between 1986 and 1999 comparing amoxicillin to placebo or other antibiotics as well as recommendations from guideline groups and meta-analysis that support the use of amoxicillin in adults and children with sinusitis. Treatment with amoxicillin generally produced high clinical and bacteriological response rates (around 90%), with efficacy similar to the antibiotic comparators. The CHMP was of the view that amoxicillin remains an effective treatment for acute bacterial sinusitis.

Acute otitis media (AOM) - oral formulations

The MAH presented clinical studies in paediatrics conducted between 1986 and 2005 including comparative trials with macrolides and cephalosporins as well as recommendations from various treatment guideline groups based in the US and in the EU that support the use of amoxicillin in "*acute otitis media*". The use of varying dose regimens ranging from 40 mg/kg/day to 90 mg/kg/day showed efficacy rates of around 90% in majority of the trials. Although there is a paucity of clinical studies in adult AOM patients, taking into account the similarity in bacteriological aetiology and pathogenesis of adult sinusitis and AOM, it was considered that the clinical data demonstrating that amoxicillin is an effective treatment in ABS can be extrapolated to support efficacy of amoxicillin in the treatment of

adult AOM. The CHMP was of the view that amoxicillin is a suitable treatment option for AOM in both adults and children.

Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis – oral formulations

The MAH presented clinical studies conducted in adults and children between 1993 and 2008 as well as recommendations from various treatment guideline groups that support the use of amoxicillin in tonsillitis and pharyngitis particularly that due to group A beta-haemolytic streptococcal infections (GABHS). The use of varying dose regimens showed efficacy rates of around 90% in majority of the trials, with efficacy comparable to the comparators. Several national guidelines and international societies including the World Health Organization recommend amoxicillin either as first or second line treatment for streptococcal pharyngitis. The CHMP was therefore of the view that amoxicillin remains a valid therapeutic option in this indication.

Severe infections of the ear, nose and throat (such as mastoiditis, peritonsillar infections, epiglottitis, and sinusitis when accompanied by severe systemic signs and symptoms) - Parenteral formulation

The growing resistance to amoxicillin of *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis* (through β-lactamase production) and *S. pneumoniae* and *H. influenzae* (through changes in protein binding site) increased the risk of treatment failure, therefore amoxicillin should not be used as empirical treatment in these infections. The CHMP was of the view that the susceptibility of the organism to amoxicillin should be confirmed by laboratory results prior to initiating treatment with amoxicillin and requested that a warning to that effect be included in section 4.4 (and cross referred in section 4.1). The CHMP considered that the parenteral route was adequate for the more severe infections of the ear nose and throat.

Lower respiratory tract infections

The indication "*lower respiratory tract infections*" is approved in all countries where Amoxil has a marketing authorisation, however such general indication is no longer acceptable and the CHMP accepted the MAH proposal to replace it by specific terms, as detailed below.

Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis (AECB) – all formulations

The MAH presented seven clinical studies conducted between 1989 and 2001 as well as recommendations from various treatment guideline groups that support the use of amoxicillin in AECB. In clinical trials amoxicillin given either at a dose of 1000mg twice a day (BID) or at a dose of 500mg BID or three times a day (TID) was found to have similar response rates to the comparators (successful clinical and microbiological outcomes in ≥81% and ≥ 85% of patients, respectively). Many national and European guidelines recommend amoxicillin as one of several treatment options for AECB in adults patients with increased dyspnoea, sputum volume and sputum purulence or in case of exacerbations in patients with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Therefore, the CHMP considered this indication adequate.

Community acquired pneumonia (CAP) – all formulations

The MAH presented clinical studies in adults and paediatrics conducted between 1992 and 2008, as well as recommendations from various treatment guideline groups that support the use of amoxicillin in CAP. Treatment with oral amoxicillin at a dose 1000mg TID or 500mg TID for 7 to 10 days produced similar results to other antibiotics with clinical response rates ranging from 86% to 90% and bacteriological response rates ranging from 82% to 92%. In the paediatric studies submitted, amoxicillin showed comparable efficacy to that of the comparators and comparable responses rates to that seen in adults, better greater efficacy was seen with the higher doses. The use of parenteral formulation showed similar results to the oral formulation. The use of amoxicillin in treating respiratory infections is further reflected in many national and European guidelines which recommend amoxicillin

empiric treatment of community acquired pneumonia in adults and children. The CHMP considered that these studies demonstrated that amoxicillin continues to be an efficacious treatment for CAP.

Genitourinary tract infections

The indication *"genitourinary tract infections"* is approved in all countries where Amoxil has a marketing authorisation, however only 7 used this general indication. The CHMP accepted the MAH proposal when it was adequately specified by infection site as detailed below for oral and parenteral formulations.

Acute cystitis, asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy and acute pyelonephritis– all formulations

The MAH presented clinical studies in children and adults, including pregnant women, conducted between 1973 and 1993 with oral and parenteral amoxicillin as well as recommendations from various treatment guideline groups that support the use of amoxicillin in these indications. Generally, cure rates were lower than in other indications with a high incidence of relapse and recurrence. However higher cure rates were observed with longer treatment duration (7-10 days) and when the causative organisms were susceptible to amoxicillin. While all the clinical trials conducted in this indication are not recent, a number of recent clinical guidelines recommend the use of amoxicillin in urinary tract infections indications. Therefore the CMHP was of the view that this indication was acceptable for amoxicillin but in view of the increasingly high resistance rates, requested to cross refer to additional information in section 4.4 regarding the need for the pathogen to be known or strongly suspected as susceptible to amoxicillin before treatment initiation.

Female genital infection – parenteral formulation

Infections of the female genital tract are both aetiologically and clinically diverse. The MAH presented six clinical trials conducted between 1975 and 1986 as well as a more recent review of antibiotics in postpartum infection. The evidence provided, although not recent, demonstrates that amoxicillin has been used to treat a variety of genital infections in females with variable results. However, when considering the different sites of infection, insufficient data is available to support these potential indications. Furthermore, recent guidelines do not support the use of amoxicillin for genital infections such as pelvic inflammatory disease or vaginosis, other antibiotics are recommended. The CHMP therefore was of the view that this indication was no longer relevant for amoxicillin and should be removed from the product information across all member states.

Gastrointestinal infections

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever – oral formulations

The MAH presented 4 clinical trials, comparing the efficacy of oral amoxicillin to chloramphenicol or ampicillin in adults and children. In addition the MAH presented an open study in 30 adults comparing amoxicillin (1 g amoxicillin four-times daily) to chloramphenicol (1g TID until defervesence followed by 500 mg four times a day (QID) for one week), a study comparing the efficacy of 3 g oral amoxicillin daily to 2 g oral amoxicillin given with 1 g probenecid in 8 patients and two open label, non-comparative studies in 12 and 7 patients that further supported use in this indication. The CHMP considered that while fluoroquinolones are widely regarded as optimal for the treatment of typhoid fever in adults, in areas with high rates of fluoroquinolones-resistance, amoxicillin remains an appropriate alternative for the treatment of typhoid fever. Although the MAH has submitted a limited number of studies, those demonstrate the efficacy of amoxicillin when the susceptibility of the bacterium is known. Furthermore amoxicillin is recommended as a treatment option in several recent clinical guidelines. Therefore while amoxicillin should not be used as empirical treatment in this indication, the CHMP concluded that the indication should be maintained with a cross-reference to section 4.4.

Skin and soft tissues infections (SSTI)

(Severe) dental abscess with spreading cellulitis– all formulations

The MAH presented five randomised double blind trials conducted between 1981 and 1989 comparing the efficacy of amoxicillin to other antibiotics, one open study, 9 non-comparative studies and a review in patients with various acute skin infections. In addition the MAH presented 4 clinical studies conducted between 1990 and 2005 in patients with dentoalveolar abscesses of different severity and an outcome audit to determine the influence of different antibiotic therapy on outcome treatment of acute dentoalveolar infection. The treatment of acute skin infections was effective in about 60-90% of patients depending on the study. Amoxicillin could be an option in these indications, however as most cases would be due to *staphylococci* or *streptococci*, agents with broader spectrum of activity would be required. Recent guidelines (Public Health England guideline 2015, Infectious Diseases Society of America guidelines 2014 and Surgical Society Infections guideline 2011) recommend antibiotics other than amoxicillin for the treatment of most skin and soft tissue infections. Therefore the CHMP considered this indication no longer appropriate for amoxicillin. However amoxicillin alone or in combination with metronidazole was found effective in the treatment of severe dental infections in several studies conducted between 1990 and 2005. In addition several guidelines recommend the use of amoxicillin as first choice in these infections. The indication "*dental abscess with spreading cellulitis"* for the oral formulation and "severe *dental abscess with spreading cellulitis"* for the parenteral formulation was therefore considered acceptable by CHMP.

Other infections

Prosthetic joints infections (PJIs) – all formulations

There are few well-designed randomised controlled trials in patients comparing efficacy of different antibiotics. The MAH presented two small clinical trials and five retrospective case studies as well as reviews and guidelines. The MAH provided data suggesting that the penetration of amoxicillin into bone is adequate, even when the tissue is infected and pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic data supporting the use of amoxicillin in these conditions however the clinical evidence is very limited. The few studies presented include different conditions, which further decreases the evidence in support for each condition. In addition, in some studies amoxicillin was only used as follow-on therapy after intravenous use of other antibiotics. However several retrospective studies point to indicate a good efficacy in the treatment of prosthetic joints infections. While not many guidelines are in place for this type of infection, several learned societies recommend amoxicillin as a first choice treatment. Therefore the CHMP considered this specific indication acceptable.

Treatment and prophylaxis of endocarditis– all formulations

There are very few randomised trials that have evaluated the efficacy of antibiotic prophylaxis in infectious endocarditis. The MAH presented numerous non-clinical studies conducted between 1983 and 2007 assessing the efficacy of amoxicillin in preventing and treating endocarditis in animal models. In addition, the MAH presented three studies on the efficacy of amoxicillin in the prevention of bacteraemia following dental extractions, an open study and two case studies of amoxicillin in treatment of endocarditis. This clinical data, while limited, supports the efficacy of amoxicillin in prevention of bacteraemia as well as in treatment of infectious endocarditis. In addition the MAH provided data from recognised animal models to support the prophylaxis and treatment indication. Recently updated international guidelines support the use of amoxicillin in prophylaxis of infectious endocarditis for patients at higher risk. Several national guidelines support the use of amoxicillin,

including as a first choice, for treatment and prophylaxis of endocarditis. Therefore the CHMP was of the view that the prophylaxis indication continues to be appropriate for all formulations. However the CHMP considered that due to the seriousness of the condition and in line with the European Society of Cardiology (ESC), American Heart Association (AHA), British Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (BSAC) and British Cardiac Society (BCS) guidelines only the parenteral formulation was useful in treatment of endocarditis and requested that the indication be removed from the oral formulation.

Helicobacter pylori eradication – oral formulations

The MAH has provided a number of controlled clinical trials in adults and children with amoxicillin generally in triple therapy as first (9 trials including one specifically in children and a meta-analysis of 22 studies), second (4 trials) and to a lesser extent third (1 trial) line, further supported by uncontrolled studies. Amoxicillin in triple therapy achieved eradication rates around 80-85% in the various studies presented. Furthermore amoxicillin is recommended in several guidelines (e.g. American College of Gastroenterology, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) in combination with a proton pump inhibitor and clarithromycin. The CHMP considered the efficacy of amoxicillin in tripled therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication adequately demonstrated in adults and in children, as a first line or as rescue therapy.

Lyme disease– all formulations

The MAH submitted results of six randomised controlled trials comparing amoxicillin alone or in combination with probenecid 500 mg TID to other antibiotics and placebo, as well as an observational cohort study conducted in children and adults between 1989 and 2008 with amoxicillin, all in treatment of type I Lyme disease (erythema migrans). While there is a paucity of clinical studies that evaluated antibiotic therapy in late stages of Lyme disease, the MAH provided three studies investigating the efficacy of amoxicillin in treatment of stages II/III Lyme disease. The efficacy rates for amoxicillin were around 80%, which is comparable to the different active controls used in the studies presented. Amoxicillin treatment is furthermore mentioned in several European national and Pan European consensus and evidence based guidelines national and for Lyme disease including disseminated Lyme disease and Lyme arthritis. The CHMP considered that this indication was supported by appropriate data.

Bacterial meningitis - Parenteral formulation

The MAH provided pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic data in animal models (a study in rats and another one in rabbits), children (five studies) and adults (two studies) which demonstrated a good penetration of amoxicillin in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). In addition the MAH provided results of several small clinical trials in children and in adults as well as case studies that support the efficacy of amoxicillin for the treatment of bacterial meningitis. The data submitted shows that amoxicillin can penetrate the meninges well when inflamed, in both children and adults. The paucity of good quality clinical trials is acknowledged, however the few controlled and uncontrolled studies show the efficacy of amoxicillin for the treatment of bacterial meningitis, particularly when the pathogen is known to be susceptible to amoxicillin. Considering that meningitis is a relatively rare infection, and that several guidelines recommend the use of amoxicillin in meningitis, the CHMP considered that taken altogether the data provided supports the use of amoxicillin in this indication.

Bacteraemia that occurs in association with or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed above - Parenteral formulation

The MAH provided data demonstrating that amoxicillin achieves good tissue penetration and has been used for the treatment of bacteraemia, associated with a number of its approved indications. Furthermore many reviews and recommendations in the literature, together with consensus and evidence based treatment guidelines, consider amoxicillin to be an important therapeutic option in the

treatment of adult and paediatric bacterial meningitis. Considering that amoxicillin has been in use for many years and is indicated for use in a broad range of infections, in line with the Addendum to the Guideline on the evaluation of medicinal products indicated for treatment of bacterial infections (EMA/CHMP/351889/2013), the CHMP was of the view that, based on the available data, the proposed indication was adequately justified..

Section 4.2 - Posology and method of administration

The MAH proposed harmonised dosing recommendations based on the doses studied in clinical trials and supported by pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic data and in line with international, European and national guidelines. The variability across member states linked to the prevailing background level of resistance is reflected in those recommendations. The doses recommended in various national SmPCs in adults and children above 40kg range from 250mg - 1mg TID, expressed differently and are comprised in the proposed harmonised posology. The MAH proposed to harmonise the paediatric dosing recommendations using the most commonly approved mg/kg dose (40 – 90 mg/kg/day in divided doses).

Many clinical trials have demonstrated that amoxicillin is as efficacious and well tolerated when the total daily dose is divided in two doses as when divided in three doses. On the basis of its pharmacokinetics, the total daily recommended amount is usually given in three divided doses. However, in some patient groups (especially in infants and children) drug administration every 8 hours may give rise to some problems of compliance. Therefore, these two possible regimens have been reflected in order for the prescriber to tailor the dosing regimen to the needs of the patient and to improve patient compliance.

In line with the Guideline on the evaluation of medicinal products indicated for treatment of bacterial infections (CPMP/EWP/558/95 rev 2) the MAH was requested to provide the dose regimen and the duration of treatment courses tabulated by indication. These tables are preceded by general recommendations on factors to consider when selecting the dose and duration of treatment, with a cross reference to 4.4, and followed by a reference to treatment guidelines to be considered when selecting the posology.

Separated dosing recommendations are provided for the oral, parenteral and intramuscular formulations for adults and children above 40kg, for children below 40kg, for patients with renal impairment including those under haemodialysis. In addition, for the parenteral and intramuscular formulations further dosing recommendation are given for neonates above 4kg up to 3 months and premature neonates weighing less than 4kg.

Section 4.3 - Contraindications

Only the contraindications around hypersensitivity to the active substance (or any of the penicillins and beta-lactam agents) and the excipients are harmonised. Other contraindications, in patients with infectious mononucleosis, in combination with methotrexate and in patients with acute lymphocytic leukaemia were in place in a few member states. The CHMP concluded that the risks associated with them were considered sufficiently addressed by wording in other sections of the PI and were removed from this section.

Section 4.4 - Special warnings and precautions for use

Several warnings were in place in all (or all but one) member states with slightly different wordings (Hypersensitivity reactions, renal impairment, crystalluria, skin reactions (including in patients with infectious mononucleosis, anticoagulant), overgrowth of non-susceptible microorganisms, prolonged

therapy) and the harmonised proposal of the MAH was considered acceptable. A harmonised wording of the warning around the potential interference with diagnostic tests already present in 5 member states was also proposed to be implemented across all MS, which was accepted. Several statement regarding important information about excipients present in some member states (sodium, aspartame, sodium benzoate, lactose and sorbitol) were harmonised as well. The CHMP requested that the warning of the potential occurrence of seizures in patients treated with high doses or with renal insufficiency or seizures history, treated epilepsy and meningeal damage present in one MS, be maintained as related adverse experiences such as myoclonic activity and seizures have been reported with beta-lactam antibiotics. The risk of Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction when amoxicillin is used in treatment of Lyme disease was also included in the harmonised PI. In addition considering the resistance rate of specific microorganisms, a general warning against the use of amoxicillin for the treatment of some types of infection unless the pathogen is already documented and known to be susceptible or very likely to be susceptible was requested to be included, together with a cross reference to section 5.1 for more details on the specific pathogens.

Section 4.5 - Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Most of the existing statements on interactions across the MSs were considered supported (probenecid, allopurinol, tetracyclines, oral anticoagulants, methotrexate) and the MAH's proposed harmonised wording was accepted by the CHMP. The possible interaction with oral contraceptives through an effect on the gut flora was removed, in line with the recent Coordination Group for Mutual Recognition and Decentralised Procedures - Human (CMDh) recommendation to remove this interaction from the PI of numerous antibiotics including amoxicillin (CMDh/326/2015, Rev.0). Sulfasalazine plasma concentration may be reduced with aminopenicillins, however studies do not support this effect for amoxicillin and no relevant reports were identified in the safety database of the MAH; therefore it was considered acceptable to remove this statement. The interaction with test results was moved to section 4.4 in line with the SmPC Guideline.

Section 4.6 - Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

The content of this section was the same across MSs, however the wording used varied slightly. Available data in animal and human do not suggest a reproductive toxicity. The proposed wording from the MAH was accepted with minor clarifications and available information on effect on fertility was requested to be included.

Section 4.7 - Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Information in this section consistently reflects across MSs that amoxicillin does not affect the ability to drive or use machines. In line with the SmPC guideline the adverse events that may however occur and could influence the ability to drive or use machines are listed in the section; this was accepted by the CHMP.

Section 4.8 - Undesirable effects

In line with the SmPC guideline and QRD template, the MAH has listed the ADRs derived from clinical studies and post-marketing surveillance with amoxicillin, sorted by MedDRA System Organ Class.

Section 4.9 - Overdose

The CHMP accepted the MAH proposal for a harmonised wording including information on possible gastrointestinal symptoms, crystalluria, with the addition of the potential the risk of seizures. The risk of precipitation in bladder catheter for the parenteral formulation was also included.

Section 5.1 - Pharmacodynamic properties

The wording on the pharmacotherapeutic group, mechanism of action and ATC code was harmonised. The list of organisms susceptible to amoxicillin was updated. The breakpoint table was updated based on EUCAST (version 4) dated 01 January 2014. The mechanism of resistance was also harmonised.

Section 5.2 - Pharmacokinetic properties

The MAH updated the section in line with the SmPC Guideline which was accepted by CHMP.

Section 5.3 - Preclinical safety data

As this section was not included in national SmPCs, the MAH proposal for a general wording considering the SmPC of the fixed combination amoxicillin/clavulanic SmPC (EMEA/H/A-30/979) was accepted by the CHMP with minor modifications.

Other sections of the SmPC

Other sections of the SmPC have been updated in line with their respective Quality harmonised documentation provided in Module 3 and in line with the current QRD template. Section 1, 6.3 and 6.4 have only been partially harmonised as it is considered that these should be adapted nationally.

Labelling

Changes introduced in the SmPC were consistently reflected in the labelling, however most sections were left to be completed nationally.

Package Leaflet

The package leaflet (PL) was amended in accordance with the changes made to the SmPC. In addition minor editorial changes were introduced to improve readability. A user test and bridging reports or justification for not providing either were provided for the package leaflet of the different formulations and were considered acceptable by CMHP.

Grounds for the variation to the terms of the marketing authorisations

Whereas

- The committee considered the referral under Article 30 of Directive 2001/83/EC
- The committee considered the identified divergences for Amoxil and associated names, for the indications, posology, contraindications, special warnings and precaution for use, as well as the remaining sections of the SmPC, labelling and package leaflet.
- The committee reviewed the data submitted by the MAH in support of the proposed harmonisation of the Product Information, including clinical trials, open studies, , literature studies and reviews as well as evidence-based and consensus guidelines. Furthermore the committee considered the advice of the Infectious Diseases Working Party.
- In addition, the committee reviewed the documentation submitted by the MAH in support of the proposed harmonised Quality documentation (Module 3).

- The committee agreed the harmonisation of the summary of product characteristic, labelling, package leaflet and the Quality documentation in Module 3 proposed by the marketing authorisation holders.

the CHMP recommended the variation to the terms of the marketing authorisations for which the summary of product characteristics, labelling and package leaflets are set out in Annex III for Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I).

The CHMP as a consequence, concluded that the benefit-risk balance of Amoxil and associated names remains favourable, subject to the agreed changes to the product information.

Annex III

Summary of product characteristics, labelling and package leaflet

Note:

This Summary of Product Characteristics, labelling and package leaflet is the outcome of the referral procedure to which this Commission decision relates.

The product information may be subsequently updated by the Member State competent authorities, in liaison with the Reference Member State, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures laid down in Chapter 4 of Title III of Directive 2001/83/EC.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg capsules, hard
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg capsules, hard
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 750 mg dispersible tablets
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g dispersible tablets
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 3 g powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

250 mg capsules
Each hard capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

500 mg capsules
Each hard capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

750 mg dispersible tablets
Each dispersible tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 750 mg amoxicillin.

Excipient with known effect

Contains 15 mg of aspartame (E951) per tablet.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

1 g dispersible tablets
Each dispersible tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 1g amoxicillin.

Excipient with known effect

Contains 20 mg of aspartame (E951) per tablet.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
When reconstituted, every 1.25 ml of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin (100 mg per ml).

Excipients with known effect

Contains 4 mg of aspartame per 1.25 ml (3.2 mg per ml).
Contains 2 mg sodium benzoate per 1.25 ml (1.6 mg per ml).
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
When reconstituted, every 5 ml of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin (25 mg per ml).

Excipients with known effect

Contains 16 mg of aspartame (E951) per 5 ml (3.2 mg per ml).
Contains 8.5 mg sodium benzoate per 5 ml (1.7 mg per ml).
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
When reconstituted, every 5 ml of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin (50 mg per ml).

Excipients with known effect

Contains 16 mg of aspartame (E951) per 5 ml (3.2 mg per ml).
Contains 8.5 mg sodium benzoate per 5 ml (1.7 mg per ml).
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
When reconstituted, every 5 ml of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin (100 mg per ml).

Excipients with known effect

Contains 16 mg of aspartame (E951) per 5 ml (3.2 mg per ml).
Contains 8.5 mg sodium benzoate per 5 ml (1.7 mg per ml).
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

250 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin.

Excipients with known effect

Contains 16 mg of aspartame (E951) per sachet.
Contains 850 mg of lactose monohydrate per sachet.
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

500 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin.

Excipients with known effect

Contains 32 mg of aspartame (E951) per sachet.
Contains 1.7 g of lactose monohydrate per sachet.
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

1 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 1 g amoxicillin.

Excipients with known effect

Contains 25 mg of aspartame (E951) per sachet.
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 3 g amoxicillin.

Excipients with known effect

Contains 4.7 g of sorbitol (E420) per sachet.
Contains maltodextrin (glucose).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin

Excipient with known effect

Sodium 16 mg (0.68 mmol) per vial.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin

Excipient with known effect

Sodium 32 mg (1.37 mmol) per vial.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 1 g amoxicillin

Excipient with known effect

Sodium 63 mg (2.74 mmol) per vial.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 2 g amoxicillin

Excipient with known effect

Sodium 126 mg (5.47 mmol) per vial.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

250 mg capsules
Capsules, hard
Yellow and red capsules printed with 'GS LEX'.

500 mg capsules
Capsules, hard
Yellow and red capsules printed with 'GS JVL'.

750 mg dispersible tablets
Dispersible tablets
White or off-white, oval tablets with score lines, engraved with “SB 2333” on one side and “750 mg” on the other side. The score lines are only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.

1 g dispersible tablets
Dispersible tablets
White or off-white, oval tablets, with a score line, and engraved with “1 g”. The score line is only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.

125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

250 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

500 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

1 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Powder for oral suspension
White powder with yellowish grains.

3 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Powder for oral suspension
White to off-white powder.

250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Powder for solution for injection or infusion
Vials containing a white to off-white sterile powder.

500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Powder for solution for injection or infusion
Vials containing a white to off-white sterile powder.

1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Powder for solution for injection or infusion
Vials containing a white to off-white sterile powder.

2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Powder for solution for injection or infusion
Vials containing a white to off-white sterile powder.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Amoxil is indicated for the treatment of the following infections in adults and children (see sections 4.2, 4.4 and 5.1):

Oral indications

- 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 cellulitis
- Prosthetic joint infections
- *Helicobacter pylori* eradication
- Lyme disease

Amoxil is also indicated for the prophylaxis of endocarditis.

Parenteral indications

- Severe infections of the ear, nose and throat (such as mastoiditis, peritonsillar infections, epiglottitis, and sinusitis when accompanied by severe systemic signs and symptoms)
- Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis
- Community acquired pneumonia
- Acute cystitis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Severe dental abscess with spreading cellulitis
- Prosthetic joint infections
- Lyme disease
- Bacterial meningitis
- Bacteremia that occurs in association with, or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed above

Amoxil is also indicated for the treatment and 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 (see section 4.4)
- 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 (see section 4.4 regarding prolonged therapy).

Oral:
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 For severe infections 750 mg to 1 g every 8 hours Acute cystitis may be treated with 3 g twice daily for one day
Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy	
Acute pyelonephritis	
Dental abscess with spreading cellulitis	
Acute cystitis	
Acute otitis media	500 mg every 8 hours, 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours For severe infections 750 mg to 1 g every 8 hours for 10 days
Acute streptococcal tonsillitis and pharyngitis	
Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis	

Indication*	**Dose***
Community acquired pneumonia	500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	500 mg to 2 g every 8 hours
Prosthetic joint infections	500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours
Prophylaxis of endocarditis	2 g orally, single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure
Helicobacter pylori eradication	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
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	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 2 g 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+	**Dose**+
Acute bacterial sinusitis	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	100 mg/kg/day in three divided doses
Prophylaxis of endocarditis	50 mg/kg orally, single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Early stage: 25 to 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 to 21 days Late stage (systemic involvement): 100 mg/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	no adjustment necessary	no adjustment necessary
10 to 30	maximum 500 mg twice daily	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.

	Haemodialysis
Adults and children ≥ 40 kg	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 (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Parenteral: **Adults and children ≥ 40 kg**

Indication*	Dose*
Severe infections of the ear, nose and throat (such as mastoiditis peritonsillar infections, epiglottis and sinusitis when accompanied by severe systemic signs and symptoms	750 mg to 2 g every 8 hours, or 2 g every 12 hours, maximum of 12 g/day
Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis	
Community acquired pneumonia	
Acute cystitis	
Acute pyelonephritis	
Severe dental abscess with spreading cellulitis	
Prosthetic joint infections	750 mg to 2 g every 8 hours, or 2 g every 12 hours, maximum of 12 g/day
Prophylaxis of endocarditis	2 g single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure.
Treatment of endocarditis	1 g to 2 g every 4 to 6 hours, maximum of 12 g/day
Bacterial meningitis	1 g to 2g every 4 to 6 hours, maximum of 12 g/day

Indication*	**Dose***
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Late stage (systemic involvement): 2 g every 8 hours
Bacteraemia that occurs in association with, or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed in section 4.1	1 g to 2 g every 4, 6 or 8 hours, maximum of 12 g/day
*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication.	

Intramuscular

Maximum daily dosage: 4 g/day.
Maximum single dose: 1 g.

Parenteral: **Children < 40 kg**

Infants and toddlers >3 months and children < 40 kg **Indication***	**Dose***
Severe infections of the ear, nose and throat (such as mastoiditis peritonsillar infections, epiglottis and sinusitis when accompanied by severe systemic signs and symptoms	20 to 200 mg/kg/day given in 2 to 4 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
Community acquired pneumonia	
Acute cystitis	
Acute pyelonephritis	
Severe dental abscess with spreading cellulitis	
Prophylaxis of endocarditis	50 mg/kg single dose 30 to 60 minutes before procedure
Treatment of endocarditis	200 mg/kg/day in 3 to 4 equally divided does of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
Bacterial meningitis	100 to 200 mg/kg/day in 3 to 4 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Early stage: 25 to 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 days (range 10 to 21 days) Late stage (systemic involvement): 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses
Bacteraemia that occurs in association with, or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed in section 4.1	50 to 150 mg/kg/day given in 3 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication.	

Neonates ≥ 4kg and infants up to 3 months **Indication***	**Dose***
Most infections	Usual daily dose of 20 to 150 mg/kg/day given in 3 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg

Treatment of endocarditis	150 mg/kg/day given in 3 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
Bacterial meningitis	150 mg/kg/day given in three divided doses
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Early stage: 25 to 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses for 10 days (range 10 to 21 days) Late stage (systemic involvement): 50 mg/kg/day in three divided doses
Bacteraemia that occurs in association with, or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed in section 4.1	Usual daily dose of 50 to 150 mg/kg/day given in 3 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication.	

Premature Neonates < 4kg **Indication***	**Dose***
Most infections	Usual daily dose of 20 to 100 mg/kg/day given in 2 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
Treatment of endocarditis	100 mg/kg/day given in two divided doses
Bacterial meningitis	100 mg/kg/day given in two divided doses
Lyme disease (see section 4.4)	Early stage: 25 to 50 mg/kg/day in two divided doses for 10 days (range 10 to 21 days) Late stage (systemic involvement): 50 mg/kg/day in two divided doses
Bacteraemia that occurs in association with, or is suspected to be associated with, any of the infections listed in section 4.1	Usual daily dose of 50 to 100 mg/kg/day given in 2 equally divided doses of up to 25 mg/kg or infusions of up to 50 mg/kg
*Consideration should be given to the official treatment guidelines for each indication.	

Intramuscular:

Maximum daily dosage: 120 mg/kg/day as 2 to 6 equally divided doses.

Parenteral: **Elderly**

No adjustment needed; as for adults.

Parenteral: **Renal impairment**

	Adults and children ≥ 40 kg		**Children < 40 kg**	
GFR (ml/min)	**Intravenous**	**Intramuscular**	**Intravenous**	**Intramuscular**
greater than 30	No adjustment	No adjustment	No adjustment	No adjustment
10 to 30	1g stat, then 500 mg to 1 g twice day	500 mg every 12 hours	25 mg/kg twice daily	15 mg/kg every 12 hours
less than 10	1 g stat, then 500 mg/day	500 mg/day given as a single dose	25 mg/kg/day given as a single dose	15 mg/kg/day given as a single dose

In patients receiving haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis

Amoxicillin may be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.

	Haemodialysis		**Peritoneal dialysis**	
	Intravenous	**Intramuscular**	**Intravenous**	**Intramuscular**
Adults and children ≥ 40 kg	1 g at the end of dialysis, then 500 mg every 24 hours	500 mg during dialysis, 500 mg at the end, then 500 mg every 24 hours	1 g stat, then 500 mg/day	500 mg/day given as a single dose
Children < 40 kg	25 mg/kg stat and 12.5 mg/kg at the end of the dialysis, then 25 mg/kg/day	15 mg/kg during and at the end of dialysis, then 15 mg/kg every 24 hours	25 mg/kg/day given as a single dose	15 mg/kg/day given as a single dose

Method of administration

Oral:
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.

Capsules
Swallow with water without opening capsule.

Dispersible tablets
Add the tablet to a glass of water and stir well until evenly mixed. Swallow the mixture immediately.

Powder for oral suspension (bottles)
For instructions on reconstitution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.

Powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Put the content of the sachet in 10 to 20 ml of water. Shake until a suspension is formed. Take immediately.

Parenteral:
Intravenous
Amoxil may be administered either by slow intravenous injection over a period of 3 to 4 minutes directly into a vein or via a drip tube or by infusion over 20 to 30 minutes.

Intramuscular
Do not inject more than 1 g of amoxicillin at one time in adults.
Do not inject more than 60 mg/kg at one time in children.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to any of the penicillins or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

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 (see sections 4.3 and 4.8).

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 (see section 5.1). 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 (see section 4.8).

Renal impairment

In patients with renal impairment, the dose should be adjusted according to the degree of impairment (see section 4.2).

Skin reactions

The occurrence at the treatment initiation of a feverish generalised erythema associated with pustula may be a symptom of acute generalised exanthemous pustulosis (AEGP, see section 4.8). 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 (see section 4.8). 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 (see section 4.8). 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 (see section 4.8).

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 (see section 4.5 and 4.8).

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 (see section 4.8 and 4.9).

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.

Important information about excipients

Dispersible tablets: 750 mg and 1 g; Oral suspension (bottles): 125 mg/1.25 ml, 125 mg/5 ml, 250 mg/ 5ml, 500 mg/5 ml; Sachets: 250 mg, 500 mg and 1 g
This medicinal product contains aspartame, a source of phenylalanine. This medicine should be used with caution in patients with phenylketonuria.

Oral suspension (bottles): 125 mg/1.25 ml, 125 mg/5 ml, 250 mg/5 ml and 500 mg/5ml; Sachets: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g and 3 g
This medicinal product contains maltodextrin (glucose). Patients with rare glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Sachets: 250 mg and 500 mg
This medicinal product contains lactose, patients with hereditary intolerance to galactose or problems with glucose or galactose absorption should not take this medicine.

Sachets: 3 g

This medicinal product contains sorbitol (E420), patients with rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance should not take this medicine.

Oral suspension (bottles): 125 mg/1.25 ml, 125 mg/5 ml, 250 mg/5 ml and 500 mg/5ml
This medicinal product contains sodium benzoate (E211) which is a mild irritant to the eyes, skin and mucous membrane. May increase the risk of jaundice in new born babies.

250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
This medicinal product contains 16 mg (0.68 mmol) of sodium per vial and is essentially "sodium free".

500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
This medicinal product contains 32 mg (1.37 mmol) of sodium per vial. To be taken into consideration by patients on a controlled sodium diet.

1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
This medicinal product contains 63 mg (2.74 mmol) of sodium per vial. To be taken into consideration by patients on a controlled sodium diet.

2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
This medicinal product contains 126 mg (5.47 mmol) of sodium per vial. To be taken into consideration by patients on a controlled sodium diet.

Parenteral:
Lidocaine or benzyl alcohol may be used only when administering amoxicillin by the intramuscular route.

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 (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Methotrexate

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

4.6 Fertility, 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.

Fertility

There are no data on the effects of amoxicillin on fertility in humans. Reproductive studies in animals have shown no effects on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

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 (see section 4.8).

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 (≥1/10)
Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)
Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)
Rare (≥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

	(see section 4.4).
Immune system disorders	
Very rare	Severe allergic reactions, including angioneurotic oedema, anaphylaxis, serum sickness and hypersensitivity vasculitis (see section 4.4).
Not known	Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction (see section 4.4).
Nervous system disorders	
Very rare	Hyperkinesia, dizziness and convulsions (see section 4.4).
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Clinical Trial Data	
*Common	Diarrhoea and nausea
*Uncommon	Vomiting
Post-marketing Data	
Very rare	Antibiotic associated colitis (including pseudomembraneous colitis and haemorrhagic colitis see section 4.4). ***For oral formulations only*** Black hairy tongue ***For dispersible tablets and oral suspension formulations only*** Superficial tooth discolouration[#]
Hepatobiliary 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	Urticaria and pruritus
Post-marketing Data	
Very rare	Skin reactions such as erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous and exfoliative dermatitis and acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (see section 4.4).
Renal and urinary tract disorders	
Very rare:	Interstitial nephritis Crystalluria (see sections 4.4 and 4.9 Overdose)
* The incidence of these AEs was derived from clinical studies involving a total of approximately 6,000 adult and paediatric patients taking amoxicillin. [#] ***For dispersible tablets and oral suspension formulations only*** Superficial tooth discolouration has been reported in children. Good oral hygiene may help to prevent tooth discolouration as it can usually be removed by brushing.	

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V.

4.9 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 (see sections 4.4 and 4.8).

Parenteral formulations

Amoxicillin has been reported to precipitate in bladder catheters, predominantly after intravenous administration of large doses. A regular check of patency should be maintained (see section 4.4)

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 PROPERTIES

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.

Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship

The time above the minimum inhibitory concentration (T>MIC) is considered to be the major determinant of efficacy for amoxicillin.

Mechanisms of resistance

The main mechanisms of resistance to amoxicillin are:

- Inactivation by bacterial beta-lactamases.
- Alteration of PBPs, which reduce the affinity of the antibacterial agent for the target.

Impermeability of bacteria or efflux pump mechanisms may cause or contribute to bacterial resistance, particularly in Gram-negative bacteria.

Breakpoints

MIC breakpoints for amoxicillin are those of the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) version 5.0.

Organism	**MIC breakpoint (mg/L)**	
	Susceptible ≤	**Resistant >**
Enterobacteriaceae	8[1]	8
Staphylococcus spp.	Note[2]	Note[2]
Enterococcus spp.[3]	4	8
Streptococcus groups A, B, C and G	Note[4]	Note[4]
Streptococcus pneumoniae	Note[5]	Note[5]
Viridans group steprococci	0.5	2
Haemophilus influenzae	2[6]	2[6]
Moraxella catarrhalis	Note[7]	Note[7]
Neisseria meningitidis	0.125	1
Gram positive anaerobes except *Clostridium difficile*[8]	4	8
Gram negative anaerobes[8]	0.5	2
Helicobacter pylori	0.125[9]	0.125[9]
Pasteurella multocida	1	1
Non- species related breakpoints[10]	2	8

[1]Wild type Enterobacteriaceae are categorised as susceptible to aminopenicillins. Some countries prefer to categorise wild type isolates of *E. coli* and *P. mirabilis* as intermediate. When this is the case, use the MIC breakpoint S ≤ 0.5 mg/L
[2]Most staphylococci are penicillinase producers, which are resistant to amoxicillin. Methicillin resistant isolates are, with few exceptions, resistant to all beta-lactam agents.
[3]Susceptibility to amoxicillin can be inferred from ampicillin
[4]The susceptibility of streptococcus groups A, B, C and G to penicillins is inferred from the benzylpenicillin susceptibility.
[5]Breakpoints relate only to non-meningitis isolates. For isolates categorised as intermediate to ampicillin avoid oral treatment with amoxicillin. Susceptibility inferred from the MIC of ampicillin.
[6]Breakpoints are based on intravenous administration. Beta-lactamase positive isolates should be reported resistant.
[7]Beta lactamase producers should be reported resistant
[8]Susceptibility to amoxicillin can be inferred from benzylpenicillin.
[9]The breakpoints are based on epidemiological cut-off values (ECOFFs), which distinguish wild-type isolates from those with reduced susceptibility.
[10]The non-species related breakpoints are based on doses of at least 0.5 g x 3or 4 doses daily (1.5 to 2 g/day).

The prevalence of resistance may vary geographically and with time for selected species, and local information on resistance is desirable, particularly when treating severe infections. As necessary, expert advice should be sought when the local prevalence of resistance is such that the utility of the agent in at least some types of infections is questionable.

***In vitro* susceptibility of micro-organisms to Amoxicillin**
Commonly Susceptible Species
Gram-positive aerobes:

Enterococcus faecalis Beta-hemolytic streptococci (Groups A, B, C and G) *Listeria monocytogenes*
Species for which acquired resistance may be a problem
Gram-negative aerobes: *Escherichia coli* *Haemophilus influenzae* *Helicobacter pylori* *Proteus mirabilis* *Salmonella* typhi *Salmonella* paratyphi *Pasteurella multocida*
Gram-positive aerobes: Coagulase negative staphylococcus *Staphylococcus aureus*£ *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Viridans group streptococcus
Gram-positive anaerobes: *Clostridium* spp.
Gram-negative anaerobes: *Fusobacterium* spp.
Other: *Borrelia burgdorferi*
Inherently resistant organisms†
Gram-positive aerobes: *Enterococcus faecium*†
Gram-negative aerobes: *Acinetobacter* spp. *Enterobacter* spp. *Klebsiella* spp. *Pseudomonas* spp.
Gram-negative anaerobes: *Bacteroides* spp. (many strains of *Bacteroides fragilis* are resistant).
Others:

Chlamydia spp. *Mycoplasma* spp. *Legionella* spp.
† Natural intermediate susceptibility in the absence of acquired mechanism of resistance. £ Almost all *S.aureus* are resistant to amoxilcillin due to production of penicillinase. In addition, all methicillin-resistant strains are resistant to amoxicillin.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Oral

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}	T_{max} *	$AUC_{(0-24h)}$	T ½
(μg/ml)	(h)	((μg.h/ml)	(h)
3.3 ± 1.12	1.5 (1.0-2.0)	26.7 ± 4.56	1.36 ± 0.56
*Median (range)			

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 (see section 4.6).

Amoxicillin has been shown to cross the placental barrier (see section 4.6).

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 (see section 4.5).

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 (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

Hepatic impairment

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

Parenteral formulations

The pharmacokinetic results for studies in which amoxicillin was administered to groups of healthy volunteers given as a bolus intravenous injection are presented below.

Mean pharmacokinetic parameters *Bolus intravenous injection*				
Dose administered	Peak serum conc (µg/ml)	T 1/2 (h)	AUC (µg.h/ml)	Urinary recovery (%, 0 to 6 h)
500 mg	32.2	1.07	25.5	66.5
1000 mg	105.4	0.9	76.3	77.4

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 (see section 4.6).

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 dose of amoxicillin. Various studies have found the urinary excretion to be 50 to 85% for amoxicillin over a 24 hour period.

Concomitant use of probenecid delays amoxicillin excretion (see section 4.5).

Gender

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

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.

Renal impairment

The total serum clearance of amoxicillin decreases proportionately with decreasing renal function (see section 4.2).

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

250 mg and 500 mg capsules
Capsule content:

Magnesium stearate (E572)

Capsule shell:

Gelatin
Erythrosine (E127)
Titanium dioxide (E171)
Indigotine (E132)
Iron oxide, yellow (E172)

Printing ink:

Shellac (E904)
Titanium dioxide (E171)

750 mg and 1 g dispersible tablets
Crospovidone
Aspartame (E951)
Peppermint dry flavour
Magnesium stearate

125 mg/1.25 ml, 125 mg/5 ml, 250 mg/5 ml and 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium 12
Lemon-Peach-Strawberry Dry Flavour
Crospovidone
Aspartame (E951)
Sodium Benzoate (E211)
Xanthan Gum (E415)
Silica Hydrophobic Colloidal
Magnesium Stearate

250 mg and 500 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Crospovidone
Peach-Lemon-Strawberry dry flavour
Magnesium Stearate
Aspartame (E951)
Lactose Monohydrate

1 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Crospovidone
Sodium citrate
Aspartame (E951)
Peach-Lemon-Strawberry dry flavour

3 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Saccharin sodium
Xanthan gum (E415)
Lemon Dry Flavour
Peach Dry Flavour
Strawberry Dry Flavour
Sorbitol (E420)

Parenteral formulations: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
None

6.2 Incompatibilities

Oral formulations
Not applicable.

Parenteral formulations: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned in section 6.6.

Amoxil should not be mixed with blood products, other proteinaceous fluids such as protein hydrolysates or with intravenous lipid emulsions. If prescribed concomitantly with an aminoglycoside, the antibiotics should not be mixed in the syringe, intravenous fluid container or giving set because of loss of activity of the aminoglycoside under these conditions.

Amoxil solutions should not be mixed with infusions containing dextran or bicarbonate.

6.3 Shelf life

Capsules:
3 years

Dispersible tablets:
2 years

Powder for oral suspension (bottles):
Dry powder: 3 years
Reconstituted suspension: 14 days
Reconstituted suspensions: Do not store above 25°C.

Powder for oral suspension (sachets):
3 years

Parenteral formulations: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Powder in vials: 3 years
Reconstituted vials (for intravenous injection or before dilution for infusion), see section 6.6.

[To be completed nationally].

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Capsules, dispersible tablets and powder for oral suspension (sachets):

Do not store above 25°C.

Powder for oral suspension (bottles) and parenteral formulations:

Do not store above 25°C.
For storage conditions after reconstitution of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

Parenteral formulations
From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately.

[To be completed nationally]

6.5 Nature and contents of container

250 mg capsules
Aluminium PVC blister. The blisters are packed into a cardboard carton.
Packs of 3, 6, 12, 21, 50, 100, 500 and 50,000 capsules.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

500 mg capsules
Aluminium PVC/PVC-PVdC blister. The blisters are packed into a cardboard carton.
Packs of 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 30, 32, 50, 100 and 500 capsules.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

750 mg dispersible tablets
Aluminium PVC-PVdC blister. The blisters are packed into a cardboard carton.
Pack of 12, 20 and 24 tablets.

1 g dispersible tablets
Aluminium PVC-PVdC blister. The blisters are packed into a cardboard carton.
Packs of 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32 and hospital pack of 100 tablets.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Amoxil 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension is filled into clear glass bottles (Ph. Eur. Type III) with a nominal volume of 45 ml (for a 20 ml presentation) closed with aluminium closures containing polymer liners. These primary packs are placed in a carton with a syringe.

125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Amoxil 125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension is filled into clear glass bottles (Ph. Eur. Type III) with a nominal volume of 107 ml (for 40 ml or 60 ml presentations) or 147 ml (for 80 ml, 100 ml or 120 ml presentations) closed with aluminium closures containing polymer liners. These primary packs are placed in a carton with a dosing spoon.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Amoxil 250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension is filled into clear glass bottles (Ph. Eur. Type III) with a nominal volume of 107 ml (for 40 ml or 60 ml presentations) or 147 ml (for 80 ml, 100 ml or 120 ml presentations) closed with aluminium closures containing polymer liners. These primary packs are placed in a carton with a dosing spoon.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension (bottles)
Amoxil 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension is filled into clear glass bottles (Ph. Eur. Type III) with a nominal volume of 107 ml (for 60 ml presentation) or 147 ml (for 80 ml or 100 ml presentations) closed with aluminium closures containing polymer liners. These primary packs are placed in a carton with a dosing spoon.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

250 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Paper/Aluminium/Polyethylene laminate sachets.
Packs of 16 and 30 sachets

500 mg powder for oral suspension (sachets)

Paper/Aluminium/Polyethylene laminate sachets.
Packs of 16, 20, 24, 30, 100 and 500 sachets
Not all pack sizes may be marketed

1 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Paper/Aluminium/Polyethylene laminate sachets.
Packs of 3, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 500 sachets
Not all pack sizes may be marketed

3 g powder for oral suspension (sachets)
Paper/aluminium foil/copolymer film laminate sachets.
Packs of 2 or 14 sachets
Not all pack sizes may be marketed

250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion is packaged in a clear Ph.Eur. I or Type III glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure (Ph.Eur. Type I) and a tamper evident sealing ring.
Packs of 10 vials
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion is packaged in a clear Ph.Eur. I or Type III glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure (Ph.Eur. Type I) and a tamper evident sealing ring.
Packs of 1 or 10 vials
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion is packaged in a clear Ph.Eur. I or Type III glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure (Ph.Eur. Type I) and a tamper evident sealing ring.
Packs of 1, 10 or 30 vials
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion is packaged in a clear Ph.Eur. I or Type III glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure (Ph.Eur. Type I) and a tamper evident sealing ring.
Packs of 10 vials
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Capsules, dispersible tablets, powder for oral suspension (sachets):
Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Powder for oral suspension (bottles)

Check cap seal is intact before use.
Invert and shake bottle to loosen powder.
Fill the bottle with water to just below the mark on the bottle label.
Invert and shake well, then top up with water to the mark. Invert and shake again.
Shake well before taking each dose.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Parenteral formulations: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion

Intravenous administration

Vial	**Diluent (ml)**
250 mg	5
500 mg	10
1 g	20
2 g	40

Water for injections is the normal diluent.

A transient pink colouration may or may not develop during reconstitution. Reconstituted solutions are normally colourless or a pale straw colour. All solutions should be shaken vigorously before injection.

250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 250 mg (as prepared above - these are minimum volumes) to 50 ml of infusion fluid.

500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 500 mg (as prepared above -these are minimum volumes) to 50 ml of infusion fluid.

1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 1 g (as prepared above -these are minimum volumes) to 100 ml infusion fluid (e.g. using a mini bag or in-line burette).

2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 2 g (as prepared above -these are minimum volumes) to 100 ml infusion fluid (e.g. using a mini bag or in-line burette).

Intravenous amoxicillin may be given in a range of different intravenous fluids.

Intravenous solution
Water for injection
NaCl
Ringer NaCl
Sodium lactate
Ringer sodium lactate
Dextrose
NaCl - dextrose

Amoxicillin is less stable in infusions containing carbohydrate. Reconstituted solutions of amoxicillin may be injected into the drip tubing over a period of 0.5 to 1 hour.

Intramuscular administration

Vial	**Diluent**
250 mg	1.5 ml water for injections

500 mg	2.5 ml water for injections or 5.1 ml benzyl alcohol solution
1 g	2.5 ml lidocaine hydrochloride solution

All solutions should be shaken vigorously before injection and administered within 30 minutes of reconstitution.

Any residual antibiotic solution should be discarded.

For single use only.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

[To be completed nationally]

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

[To be completed nationally]

LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg capsules, hard
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each hard capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Capsules, hard
3 capsules
6 capsules
12 capsules
21 capsules
50 capsules
100 capsules
500 capsules
50,000 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg capsules, hard
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg capsules, hard
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each hard capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Capsules, hard
3 capsules
6 capsules
8 capsules
10 capsules
12 capsules
16 capsules
18 capsules
20 capsules
21 capsules
24 capsules
30 capsules
32 capsules
50 capsules
100 capsules
500 capsules

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg capsules, hard
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 750 mg dispersible tablets
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each dispersible tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 750 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains 15 mg of aspartame (E951) per tablet.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Dispersible tablets
12 tablets
20 tablets
24 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 750 mg dispersible tablets
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g dispersible tablets
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each dispersible tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 1 g amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains 20 mg of aspartame (E951) per tablet.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Dispersible tablets
3 tablets
6 tablets
8 tablets
10 tablets
12 tablets
14 tablets
16 tablets
18 tablets
20 tablets
24 tablets
30 tablets
32 tablets
100 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

BLISTER

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g dispersible tablets
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 1.25 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin (100 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 20 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use

Check cap seal is intact before use.
Invert and shake bottle to loosen powder.
Fill the bottle with water to just below the mark on the bottle label.
Invert and shake well, then top up with water to the mark. Invert and shake again.
Shake well before taking each dose.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 1.25 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin (100 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 20 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.
Shake well before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 5 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin (25 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 40 ml oral suspension
Powder for 60 ml oral suspension
Powder for 80 ml oral suspension
Powder for 100 ml oral suspension
Powder for 120 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use

Check cap seal is intact before use.
Invert and shake bottle to loosen powder.
Fill the bottle with water to just below the mark on the bottle label.
Invert and shake well, then top up with water to the mark. Invert and shake again.
Shake well before taking each dose.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 5 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin (25 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 40 ml oral suspension
Powder for 60 ml oral suspension
Powder for 80 ml oral suspension
Powder for 100 ml oral suspension
Powder for 120 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use
Shake well before use

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 5 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin (50 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 40 ml oral suspension
Powder for 60 ml oral suspension
Powder for 80 ml oral suspension
Powder for 100 ml oral suspension
Powder for 120 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use

Check cap seal is intact before use.
Invert and shake bottle to loosen powder.
Fill the bottle with water to just below the mark on the bottle label.
Invert and shake well, then top up with water to the mark. Invert and shake again.
Shake well before taking each dose.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 5 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin (50 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 40 ml oral suspension
Powder for 60 ml oral suspension
Powder for 80 ml oral suspension
Powder for 100 ml oral suspension
Powder for 120 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use
Shake well before use

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 5 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin (100 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 60 ml oral suspension
Powder for 80 ml oral suspension
Powder for 100 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use

Check cap seal is intact before use.
Invert and shake bottle to loosen powder.
Fill the bottle with water to just below the mark on the bottle label.
Invert and shake well, then top up with water to the mark. Invert and shake again.
Shake well before taking each dose.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING

BOTTLE

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each 5 ml dose of oral suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin (100 mg per ml).

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sodium benzoate, aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for 60 ml oral suspension
Powder for 80 ml oral suspension
Powder for 100 ml oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use
Shake well before use

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Dry powder:
Do not store above 25°C

Reconstituted suspension:
Do not store above 25°C
Use within 14 days

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON (SACHETS)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains aspartame (E951), lactose and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

16 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
30 sachets containing powder for oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

SACHETS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON (SACHETS)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains aspartame (E951), lactose and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

16 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
20 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
24 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
30 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
100 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
500 sachets containing powder for oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

SACHETS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON (SACHETS)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 1 g amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains aspartame (E951) and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

3 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
6 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
12 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
20 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
24 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
30 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
500 sachets containing powder for oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

SACHETS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON (SACHETS)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 3 g powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each sachet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 3 g amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains sorbitol and maltodextrin (glucose), see leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

2 sachets containing powder for oral suspension
14 sachets containing powder for oral suspension

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

SACHETS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 3 g powder for oral suspension
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

5. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for solution for injection or infusion
10 vials

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

For intravenous use after reconstitution/dilution.
For intramuscular use after reconstitution.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

For single use only. Discard any unused solution.

8. EXPIRY DATE

For storage conditions and in use shelf life of the reconstituted/diluted product see package leaflet.
EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS

VIAL LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin
IV
IM

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

6. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for solution for injection or infusion
1 vial
10 vials

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

For intravenous use after reconstitution/dilution.
For intramuscular use after reconstitution.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

For single use only. Discard any unused solution.

8. EXPIRY DATE

For storage conditions and in use shelf life of the reconstituted/diluted product see package leaflet.
EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS

VIAL LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin
IV
IM

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

6. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 1 g amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for solution for injection or infusion
1 vial
10 vials
30 vials

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

For intravenous use after reconstitution/dilution.
For intramuscular use after reconstitution.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

For single use only. Discard any unused solution.

8. EXPIRY DATE

For storage conditions and in use shelf life of the reconstituted/diluted product see package leaflet.
EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS

VIAL LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin
IV
IM

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

6. OTHER

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each vial contains amoxicillin sodium equivalent to 2 g amoxicillin.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Powder for solution for injection or infusion
10 vials

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

For intravenous use after reconstitution/dilution.
For intramuscular use after reconstitution.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

For single use only. Discard any unused solution.

8. EXPIRY DATE

For storage conditions and in use shelf life of the reconstituted/diluted product see package leaflet.
EXP {MM YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 25°C

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

[To be completed nationally]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

[To be completed nationally]

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

[To be completed nationally]

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

[To be completed nationally]

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS

VIAL LABEL

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

amoxicillin
IV
IM

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

6. OTHER

PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg capsules, hard
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg capsules, hard

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

Amoxicillin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you (or for your child) only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Amoxil is and what it is used for

What Amoxil is
Amoxil is an antibiotic. The active ingredient is amoxicillin. This belongs to a group of medicines called ‘penicillins’.

What Amoxil is used for
Amoxil is used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body. Amoxil may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. What you need to know before you take Amoxil

Do not take Amoxil:
- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.

Do not take Amoxil if any of the above apply. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil if you:

- have glandular fever (fever, sore throat, swollen glands and extreme tiredness)
- have kidney problems
- are not urinating regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Blood and urine tests
If you are having:
- Urine tests (glucose) or blood tests for liver function
- Oestriol tests (used during pregnancy to check the baby is developing normally)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking Amoxil. This is because Amoxil can affect the results of these tests.

Other medicines and Amoxil
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

- If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Amoxil, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.
- If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of Amoxil.
- If you are taking medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin), you may need extra blood tests.
- If you are taking other antibiotics (such as tetracycline) Amoxil may be less effective.
- If you are taking methotrexate (used for the treatment of cancer and severe psoriasis) Amoxil may cause an increase in side effects.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Amoxil can have side effects and the symptoms (such as allergic reactions, dizziness and convulsions) may make you unfit to drive.
Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

3. How to take Amoxil

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- Swallow with water without opening capsule.
- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart.

The usual dose is:

Children weighing less than 40 kg
All doses are worked out depending on the child's body weight in kilograms.
- Your doctor will advise you how much Amoxil you should give to your baby or child.
- The usual dose is 40 mg to 90 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day, given in two or three divided doses.
- The maximum recommended dose is 100 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day.

Adults, elderly patients and children weighing 40 kg or more
The usual dose of Amoxil is 250 mg to 500 mg three times a day or 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours, depending on the severity and type of infection.

- **Severe infections:** 750 mg to 1 g three times a day.
- **Urinary tract infection:** 3 g twice daily for one day.

- **Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks):** Isolated erythema migrans (early stage – red or pink circular rash): 4 g a day, Systemic manifestations (late stage – for more serious symptoms or when the disease spreads around your body): up to 6 g a day.
- **Stomach ulcers:** one 750 mg or one 1 g dose twice a day for 7 days with other antibiotics and medicines to treat stomach ulcers.
- **To prevent heart infection during surgery**: the dose will vary according to the type of surgery. Other medicines may also be given at the same time. Your doctor, pharmacist or nurse can give you more details.
- The maximum recommended dose is 6 g per day.

Kidney problems
If you have kidney problems the dose might be lower than the usual dose.

If you take more Amoxil than you should
If you have taken too much Amoxil, signs might be an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or problems urinating. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Take the medicine to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Amoxil
- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember.
- Do not take the next dose too soon, wait about 4 hours before taking the next dose.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

How long should you take Amoxil for?

- Keep taking Amoxil for as long as your doctor has told you to, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.
- Once you finish treatment, if you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

Thrush (a yeast infection of moist areas of the body which can cause soreness, itching and white discharge) may develop if Amoxil is used for a long time. If this occurs tell your doctor.

If you take Amoxil for a long time, your doctor may perform additional tests to check your kidneys, liver and blood are working normally.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Stop taking Amoxil and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:
The following are very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- allergic reactions, the signs may include: skin itching or rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, body or breathing difficulties. These can be serious and occasionally deaths have occurred
- rash or pinpoint flat red round spots under the skin surface or bruising of the skin. This is due to inflammation of blood vessel walls due to an allergic reaction. It can be associated with joint pain (arthritis) and kidney problems
- a delayed allergic reaction can occur usually 7 to 12 days after having Amoxil, some signs include: rashes, fever, joint pains and enlargement of the lymph nodes especially under the arms

- a skin reaction known as ‘erythema multiforme’ where you may develop: itchy reddish purple patches on the skin especially on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, ‘hive-like’ raised swollen areas on the skin, tender areas on the surfaces of the mouth, eyes and genitals. You may have a fever and be very tired
- other severe skin reactions can include: changes in skin colour, bumps under the skin, blistering, pustules, peeling, redness, pain, itching, scaling. These may be associated with fever, headaches and body aches
- fever, chills, a sore throat or other signs of an infection, or if you bruise easily. These may be signs of a problem with your blood cells
- the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction* which occurs during treatment with Amoxil for Lyme disease and causes fever, chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash.
- inflammation of the large bowel (colon) with diarrhoea (sometimes containing blood), pain and fever
- serious liver side effects may occur. They are mainly associated with people having treatment over a long period, males and the elderly. You must tell your doctor urgently if you get:
    - severe diarrhoea with bleeding
    - blisters, redness or bruising of the skin
    - darker urine or paler stools
    - yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice). See also anaemia below which might result in jaundice.

These can happen when having the medicine or for up to several weeks after.

If any of the above happens stop taking the medicine and see your doctor straight away.

Sometimes you may get less severe skin reactions such as:

- a mildly itchy rash (round, pink-red patches), ‘hive-like’ swollen areas on forearms, legs, palms, hands or feet. This is uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people).

If you have any of these talk to your doctor as Amoxil will need to be stopped.

The other possible side effects are:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- skin rash
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhoea.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- being sick (vomiting).

Very rare (may affects up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds), you can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist
- kidney problems
- fits (convulsions), seen in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- dizziness
- hyperactivity
- crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or difficulty or discomfort in passing urine. Make sure you drink plenty of fluids to reduce the chance of these symptoms
- the tongue may change to yellow, brown or black and it may have a hairy appearance
- an excessive breakdown of red blood cells causing a type of anaemia. Signs include: tiredness, headaches, shortness of breath, dizziness, looking pale and yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes
- low number of white blood cells
- low number of cells involved with blood clotting

- the blood may take longer to clot than it normally would. You may notice this if you have a nosebleed or cut yourself.

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 national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Amoxil

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.

Do not use this medicine if there are visible signs of deterioration.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Amoxil contains

- The active substance in each capsule is 250 mg or 500 mg amoxicillin.
- The other ingredients are: Magnesium stearate (E572) , Gelatin , Erythrosine (E127), Titanium dioxide (E171), Indigotine (E132), Iron oxide yellow (E172), and Shellac (E904)

What Amoxil looks like and contents of the pack

Amoxil 250 mg Capsules are yellow and red capsules printed with “GS LEX”. They are packaged in blister packs enclosed in a carton. Available in packs of 3, 6, 12, 21, 50, 100, 500 and 50,000 capsules.

Amoxil 500 mg Capsules are yellow and red capsules printed with “GS JVL”. They are packaged in blister packs enclosed in a carton. Available in packs of 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 30, 32, 50, 100 and 500 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

250 mg capsules
United Kingdom – Amoxil

500 mg capsules
Belgium – Clamoxyl

Cyprus – Amoxil
France – Clamoxyl, Amoxicilline Biogaran
Greece – Amoxil
Latvia – Amoxil 500 mg kapsulas
Lithuania – Amoxil
Luxembourg – Clamoxyl
Malta – Amoxil
Portugal – Clamoxyl
Spain – Clamoxyl
United Kingdom – Amoxil

This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}.

[To be completed nationally]

General advice regarding the use of antibiotics

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 750 mg dispersible tablets
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g dispersible tablets

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

Amoxicillin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you (or for your child) only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Amoxil is and what it is used for

What Amoxil is
Amoxil ia an antibiotic. The active ingredient is amoxicillin. This belongs to a group of medicines called ‘penicillin’.

What Amoxil is used for
Amoxil is used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body. Amoxil may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. What you need to know before you take Amoxil

Do not take Amoxil:
- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.

Do not take Amoxil if any of the above apply. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil if you:

- have glandular fever (fever, sore throat, swollen glands and extreme tiredness)
- have kidney problems
- are not urinating regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Blood and urine tests
If you are having:
- Urine tests (glucose) or blood tests for liver function
- Oestriol tests (used during pregnancy to check the baby is developing normally)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking Amoxil. This is because Amoxil can affect the results of these tests.

Other medicines and Amoxil
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

- If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Amoxil, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.
- If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of Amoxil.
- If you are taking medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin), you may need extra blood tests.
- If you are taking other antibiotics (such as tetracycline) Amoxil may be less effective.
- If you are taking methotrexate (used for the treatment of cancer and severe psoriasis) Amoxil may cause an increase in side effects.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Amoxil can have side effects and the symptoms (such as allergic reactions, dizziness and convulsions) may make you unfit to drive.
Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

Amoxil 750 mg dispersible tablets contain aspartame
- Aspartame (E951) is a source of phenylalanine. This may be harmful for patients with a condition called ’phenylketonuria’.

Amoxil 1 g dispersible tablets contain aspartame
- Aspartame (E951) is a source of phenylalanine. This may be harmful for patients with a condition called ’phenylketonuria’.

3. How to take Amoxil
Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- Add the tablet to a glass of water and stir well until evenly mixed. Swallow the mixture immediately.
- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart.

The usual dose is:

Children weighing less than 40 kg
All doses are worked out depending on the child’s body weight in kilograms.
- Your doctor will advise you how much Amoxil you should give to your baby or child.
- The usual dose is 40 mg to 90 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day, given in two or three divided doses.
- The maximum dose is 100 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day.

Adults, elderly patients and children weighing 40 kg or more
The usual dose of Amoxil is 250 mg to 500 mg three times a day or 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours, depending on the severity and type of infection.

- **Severe infections:** 750 mg to 1 g three times a day.
- **Urinary tract infection:** 3 g twice daily for one day.
- **Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks):** Isolated erythema migrans (early stage – red or pink circular rash): 4 g a day, Systemic manifestations (late stage – for more serious symptoms or when the disease spreads around your body): up to 6 g a day.
- **Stomach ulcers:** one 750 mg or one 1 g dose twice a day for 7 days with other antibiotics and medicines to treat stomach ulcers.
- **To prevent heart infection during surgery:** the dose will vary according to the type of surgery. Other medicines may also be given at the same time. Your doctor, pharmacist or nurse can give you more details.
- The maximum recommended dose is 6 g per day.

Kidney problems
If you have kidney problems the dose might be lower than the usual dose.

If you take more Amoxil than you should
If you have taken too much Amoxil, signs might be an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or problems urinating. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Take the medicine to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Amoxil
- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember.
- Do not take the next dose too soon, wait about 4 hours before taking the next dose.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

How long should you take Amoxil for?

- Keep taking Amoxil for as long as your doctor has told you to, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.
- Once you finish treatment, if you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

Thrush (a yeast infection of moist areas of the body which causes soreness, itching and white discharge) may develop if Amoxil is used for a long time. If this occurs tell your doctor.

If you take Amoxil for a long time, your doctor may perform additional tests to check your kidneys, liver and blood are working normally.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Stop taking Amoxil and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:
The following are very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- allergic reactions, the signs may include: skin itching or rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, body or breathing difficulties. These can be serious and occasionally deaths have occurred
- rash or pinpoint flat red round spots under the skin surface or bruising of the skin. This is due to inflammation of blood vessel walls due to an allergic reaction. It can be associated with joint pain (arthritis) and kidney problems
- a delayed allergic reaction can occur usually 7 to 12 days after having Amoxil, some signs include: rashes, fever, joint pains and enlargement of the lymph nodes especially under the arms
- a skin reaction known as 'erythema multiforme' where you may develop: itchy reddish purple patches on the skin especially on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, 'hive-like' raised swollen areas on the skin, tender areas on the surfaces of the mouth, eyes and genitals. You may have a fever and be very tired
- other severe skin reactions can include: changes in skin colour, bumps under the skin, blistering, pustules, peeling, redness, pain, itching, scaling. These may be associated with fever, headaches and body aches
- fever, chills, a sore throat or other signs of an infection, or if you bruise easily. These may be signs of a problem with your blood cells
- the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction* which occurs during treatment with Amoxil for Lyme disease and causes fever, chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash
- inflammation of the large bowel (colon) with diarrhoea (sometimes containing blood), pain and fever
- serious liver side effects may occur. They are mainly associated with people having treatment over a long period, males and the elderly. You must tell your doctor urgently if you get:
    - severe diarrhoea with bleeding
    - blisters, redness or bruising of the skin
    - darker urine or paler stools
    - yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice). See also anaemia below which might result in jaundice.

These can happen when having the medicine or for up to several weeks after.

If any of the above happens stop taking the medicine and see your doctor straight away.

Sometimes you may get less severe skin reactions such as:

- a mildly itchy rash (round, pink-red patches), 'hive-like' swollen areas on forearms, legs, palms, hands or feet. This is uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people).

If you have any of these talk to your doctor as Amoxil will need to be stopped.

The other possible side effects are:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- skin rash
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhoea.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- being sick (vomiting).

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds), you can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist
- kidney problems
- fits (convulsions), seen in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- dizziness
- hyperactivity
- crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or difficulty or discomfort in passing urine. Make sure you drink plenty of fluids to reduce the chance of these symptoms

- teeth may appear stained, usually returning to normal with brushing (this has been reported in children)
- the tongue may change to yellow, brown or black and it may have a hairy appearance
- an excessive breakdown of red blood cells causing a type of anaemia. Signs include: tiredness, headaches, shortness of breath, dizziness, looking pale and yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes
- low number of white blood cells
- low number of cells involved with blood clotting
- the blood may take longer to clot than it normally would. You may notice this if you have a nosebleed or cut yourself.

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 national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Amoxil

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.

Do not use this medicine if there are visible signs of deterioration.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Amoxil contains

- The active substance in each tablet is 750 mg or 1 g amoxicillin.
- The other ingredients are: Crospovidone, Aspartame (E951), Peppermint dry flavour, Magnesium stearate

What Amoxil looks like and contents of the pack

Amoxil 750 mg Dispersible Tablets are white or off-white, oval tablets with score lines, engraved with “SB 2333” on one side and “750 mg” on the other side. The score lines are only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses. They are packaged in blister packs enclosed in a carton. Available in packs of 12, 20 and 24 tablets.

Amoxil 1 g Dispersible Tablets are white or off-white, oval tablets, with a score line, and engraved with “1 g”. The score line is only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.
They are packaged in blister packs enclosed in a carton. Available in packs of 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32 and hospital pack of 100 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

750 mg dispersible tablets
Spain – Clamoxyl

1 g dispersible tablets
Belgium – Clamoxyl
France – Clamoxyl, Amoxicilline Biogaran
Greece – Amoxil
Lithuania – Amoxil
Luxembourg – Clamoxyl
Portugal – Clamoxyl
Spain – Clamoxyl

This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}.

[To be completed nationally]

General advice regarding the use of antibiotics

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

Amoxicillin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you (or for your child) only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Amoxil is and what it is used for

What Amoxil is
Amoxil is an antibiotic. The active ingredient is amoxicillin. This belongs to a group of medicines called ‘penicillin’.

What Amoxil is used for
Amoxil is used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body. Amoxil may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. What you need to know before you take Amoxil

Do not take Amoxil:
- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.

Do not take Amoxil if any of the above apply. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil if you:

- have glandular fever (fever, sore throat, swollen glands and extreme tiredness)

- have kidney problems
- are not urinating regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Blood and urine tests
If you are having:
- Urine tests (glucose) or blood tests for liver function
- Oestriol tests (used during pregnancy to check the baby is developing normally)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking Amoxil. This is because Amoxil can affect the results of these tests.

Other medicines and Amoxil
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

- If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Amoxil, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.
- If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of Amoxil.
- If you are taking medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin), you may need extra blood tests.
- If you are taking other antibiotics (such as tetracycline) Amoxil may be less effective.
- If you are taking methotrexate (used for the treatment of cancer and severe psoriasis) Amoxil may cause an increase in side effects.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Amoxil can have side effects and the symptoms (such as allergic reactions, dizziness and convulsions) may make you unfit to drive.
Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

Amoxil 125 mg/1.25 ml powder for oral suspension contains aspartame, maltodextrin and sodium benzoate
Amoxil 125 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension contains aspartame, maltodextrin and sodium benzoate
Amoxil 250 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension contains aspartame, maltodextrin and sodium benzoate
Amoxil 500 mg/5 ml powder for oral suspension contains aspartame, maltodextrin and sodium benzoate
- Aspartame (E951) is a source of phenylalanine. This may be harmful for patients with a condition called ’phenylketonuria’.
- Maltodextrin is absorbed as glucose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.
- Sodium benzoate (E211) is a mild irritant to the eyes, skin and mucous membrane and can cause an increased risk of jaundice in new born babies.

3. How to take Amoxil
Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- Shake bottle well before each dose.

- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart

The usual dose is:

Children weighing less than 40 kg
All doses are worked out depending on the child's body weight in kilograms.
- Your doctor will advise you how much Amoxil you should give to your baby or child.
- The usual dose is 40 mg to 90 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day given in two or three divided doses.
- The maximum recommended dose is 100 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day.

Adults, elderly patients and children weighing 40 kg or more
This suspension is not usually prescribed for adults and children weighing more than 40 kg. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

Kidney problems
If you have kidney problems the dose might be lower than the usual dose.

If you take more Amoxil than you should
If you have taken too much Amoxil, signs might be an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or problems urinating. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Take the medicine to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Amoxil
- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember.
- Do not take the next dose too soon, wait about 4 hours before taking the next dose.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

How long should you take Amoxil for?

- Keep taking Amoxil for as long as your doctor has told you to, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.
- Once you finish treatment, if you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

Thrush (a yeast infection of moist areas of the body which can cause soreness, itching and white discharge) may develop if Amoxil is used for a long time. If this occurs tell your doctor.

If you take Amoxil for a long time, your doctor may perform additional tests to check your kidneys, liver and blood are working normally.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Stop taking Amoxil and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:
The following are very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- allergic reactions, the signs may include: skin itching or rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, body or breathing difficulties. These can be serious and occasionally deaths have occurred

- rash or pinpoint flat red round spots under the skin surface or bruising of the skin. This is due to inflammation of blood vessel walls due to an allergic reaction. It can be associated with joint pain (arthritis) and kidney problems
- a delayed allergic reaction can occur usually 7 to 12 days after having Amoxil, some signs include: rashes, fever, joint pains and enlargement of the lymph nodes especially under the arms
- a skin reaction known as 'erythema multiforme' where you may develop: itchy reddish purple patches on the skin especially on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, 'hive-like' raised swollen areas on the skin, tender areas on the surfaces of the mouth, eyes and genitals. You may have a fever and be very tired
- other severe skin reactions can include: changes in skin colour, bumps under the skin, blistering, pustules, peeling, redness, pain, itching, scaling. These may be associated with fever, headaches and body aches
- fever, chills, a sore throat or other signs of an infection, or if you bruise easily. These may be signs of a problem with your blood cells
- the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction* which occurs during treatment with Amoxil for Lyme disease and causes fever, chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash.
- inflammation of the large bowel (colon) with diarrhoea (sometimes containing blood), pain and fever
- serious liver side effects may occur. They are mainly associated with people having treatment over a long period, males and the elderly. You must tell your doctor urgently if you get:
    - severe diarrhoea with bleeding
    - blisters, redness or bruising of the skin
    - darker urine or paler stools
    - yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice). See also anaemia below which might result in jaundice.

These can happen when having the medicine or for up to several weeks after.

If any of the above happens stop taking the medicine and see your doctor straight away.

Sometimes you may get less severe skin reactions such as:
- a mildly itchy rash (round, pink-red patches), 'hive-like' swollen areas on forearms, legs, palms, hands or feet. This is uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people).

If you have any of these talk to your doctor as Amoxil will need to be stopped.

The other possible side effects are:
Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- skin rash
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhoea.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- being sick (vomiting).

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds), you can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist
- kidney problems
- fits (convulsions), seen in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- dizziness
- hyperactivity
- crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or difficulty or discomfort in passing urine. Make sure you drink plenty of fluids to reduce the chance of these symptoms
- teeth may appear stained, usually returning to normal with brushing (this has been reported in children)

- the tongue may change to yellow, brown or black and it may have a hairy appearance
- an excessive breakdown of red blood cells causing a type of anaemia. Signs include: tiredness, headaches, shortness of breath, dizziness, looking pale and yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes
- low number of white blood cells
- low number of cells involved with blood clotting
- the blood may take longer to clot than it normally would. You may notice this if you have a nosebleed or cut yourself.

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 national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Amoxil

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Dry powder
Do not store above 25°C.

Liquid suspension
Do not store above 25°C.
Once made up, the suspension should be used within 14 days.

Do not use this medicine if there are visible signs of deterioration.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Amoxil contains

- The active substance in each suspension is 125 mg, 250 mg or 500 mg amoxicillin.
- The other ingredients are: Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium 12, Lemon-Peach-Strawberry Dry Flavour, Crospovidone, Aspartame (E951), Sodium Benzoate (E211), Xanthan Gum (E415), Silica Hydrophobic Colloidal Magnesium Stearate

What Amoxil looks like and contents of the pack

Amoxil 125 mg/1.25 ml Powder for Oral Suspension is a white powder with yellowish grains filled into clear glass bottles with a nominal volume of 45 ml (for a 20 ml presentation). The bottles are packaged in a carton with a dosing syringe.

Amoxil 125 mg/5 ml Powder for Oral Suspension is a white powder with yellowish grains filled into clear glass bottles with a nominal volume of 107 ml (for 40 ml or 60 ml presentations) or 147 ml (for 80 ml, 100 ml or 120 ml presentations). These bottles are packaged in a carton with a dosing spoon.

Amoxil 250 mg/5ml Powder for Oral Suspension is a white powder with yellowish grains filled into clear glass bottles with a nominal volume of 107 ml (for 40 ml or 60 ml presentations) or 147 ml (for 80 ml, 100 ml or 120 ml presentations). These bottles are packaged in a carton with a dosing spoon.

Amoxil 500 mg/5 ml Powder for Oral Suspension is a white powder with yellowish grains filled into clear glass bottles with a nominal volume of 107 ml (for 60 ml presentation) or 147 ml (for 80 ml or 100 ml presentations). These bottles are packaged in a carton with a dosing spoon.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

125 mg/1.25 ml Powder for Oral Suspension
Ireland – Amoxil
United Kingdom – Amoxil

125 mg/5 ml Powder for Oral Suspension
Belgium – Clamoxyl
France – Clamoxyl, Amoxicilline Biogaran
Luxembourg – Clamoxyl

250 mg/5ml Powder for Oral Suspension
Belgium – Clamoxyl
Cyprus – Amoxil Forte
France – Clamoxyl, Amoxicilline Biogaran
Greece – Amoxil
Lithuania – Amoxil
Luxembourg – Clamoxyl
Malta – Amoxil
Portugal – Clamoxyl
Spain - Clamoxyl

500 mg/5 ml Powder for Oral Suspension
Belgium – Clamoxyl
France – Clamoxyl, Amoxicilline Biogaran
Greece - Amoxil
Luxembourg – Clamoxyl
Portugal – Clamoxyl

This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}.

[To be completed nationally]

General advice regarding the use of antibiotics

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.

Instructions for reconstitution

Check cap seal is intact before use.
Invert and shake bottle to loosen powder.
Fill the bottle with water to just below the mark on the bottle label.
Invert and shake well, then top up with water to the mark. Invert and shake again
Shake well before taking each dose.

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for oral suspension in sachet
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 3 g powder for oral suspension in sachet

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

Amoxicillin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist..
- This medicine has been prescribed for you (or for your child) only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Amoxil is and what it is used for

What Amoxil is
Amoxil is an antibiotic. The active ingredient is amoxicillin. This belongs to a group of medicines called ‘penicillin’.

What Amoxil is used for
Amoxil is used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body. Amoxil may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

2. What you need to know before you take Amoxil

Do not take Amoxil:
- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.

Do not take Amoxil if any of the above apply. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil if you:

- have glandular fever (fever, sore throat, swollen glands, and extreme tiredness)
- have kidney problems
- are not urinating regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Amoxil.

Blood and urine tests
If you are having:
- Urine tests (glucose) or blood tests for liver function
- Oestriol tests (used during pregnancy to check the baby is developing normally)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking Amoxil. This is because Amoxil can affect the results of these tests.

Other medicines and Amoxil
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

- If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Amoxil, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.
- If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of Amoxil.
- If you are taking medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin), you may need extra blood tests.
- If you are taking other antibiotics (such as tetracycline) Amoxil may be less effective.
- If you are taking methotrexate (used for the treatment of cancer and severe psoriasis) Amoxil may cause an increase in side effects.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Amoxil can have side effects and the symptoms (such as allergic reactions, dizziness and convulsions) may make you unfit to drive.
Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

Amoxil 250 mg powder for oral suspension contains aspartame, maltodextrin and lactose
Amoxil 500 mg powder for oral suspension contains aspartame, maltodextrin and lactose
- Aspartame (E951) is a source of phenylalanine. This may be harmful for patients with a condition called ’phenylketonuria’.
- Maltodextrin is absorbed as glucose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.
- Amoxil contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Amoxil 1 g powder for oral suspension contains aspartame and maltodextrin
- Aspartame (E951) is a source of phenylalanine. This may be harmful for patients with a condition called ’phenylketonuria’.
- Maltodextrin is absorbed as glucose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Amoxil 3 g powder for oral suspension contains sorbitol and maltodextrin
- Amoxil contains sorbitol (E420). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.
- Maltodextrin is absorbed as glucose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take Amoxil

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- Put the content of the sachet in 10 to 20 ml of water. Shake until a suspension is formed. Take immediately.
- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart

The usual dose is:

Children weighing less than 40 kg

All doses are worked out depending on the child's body weight in kilograms.

- Your doctor will advise you how much Amoxil you should give to your baby or child.
- The usual dose is 40 mg to 90 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day, given in two or three divided doses
- The maximum recommended dose is 100 mg for each kilogram of body weight a day

Adults, elderly patients and children weighing 40 kg or more

The usual dose of Amoxil is 250 mg to 500 mg three times a day or 750 mg to 1 g every 12 hours, depending on the severity and type of infection.

- **Severe infections:** 750 mg to 1 g three times a day.
- **Urinary tract infection:** 3 g twice daily for one day.
- **Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks):** Isolated erythema migrans (early stage – red or pink circular rash): 4 g a day, Systemic manifestations (late stage – for more serious symptoms or when the disease spreads around your body): up to 6 g a day.
- **Stomach ulcers**: one 750 mg or one 1 g dose twice a day for 7 days with other antibiotics and medicines to treat stomach ulcers.
- **To prevent heart infection during surgery:** the dose will vary according to the type of surgery. Other medicines may also be given at the same time. Your doctor, pharmacist or nurse can give you more details.
- The maximum recommended dose is 6 g per day

Kidney problems

If you have kidney problems the dose might be lower than the usual dose.

If you take more Amoxil than you should

If you have taken too much Amoxil, signs might be an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or problems urinating. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Take the medicine to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Amoxil

- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember.
- Do not take the next dose too soon, wait about 4 hours before taking the next dose.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

How long should you take Amoxil for?

- Keep taking Amoxil for as long as your doctor has told you to, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.
- Once you finish treatment, if you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

Thrush (a yeast infection of moist areas of the body which can cause soreness, itching and white discharge) may develop if Amoxil is used for a long time. If this occurs tell your doctor.

If you take Amoxil for a long time, your doctor may perform additional tests to check your kidneys, liver and blood are working normally.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Stop taking Amoxil and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:
The following are very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- allergic reactions, the signs may include: skin itching or rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, body or breathing difficulties. These can be serious and occasionally deaths have occurred
- rash or pinpoint flat red round spots under the skin surface or bruising of the skin. This is due to inflammation of blood vessel walls due to an allergic reaction. It can be associated with joint pain (arthritis) and kidney problems
- a delayed allergic reaction can occur usually 7 to 12 days after having Amoxil, some signs include: rashes, fever, joint pains and enlargement of the lymph nodes especially under the arms
- a skin reaction known as 'erythema multiforme' where you may develop: itchy reddish purple patches on the skin especially on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, 'hive-like' raised swollen areas on the skin, tender areas on the surfaces of the mouth, eyes and genitals. You may have a fever and be very tired
- other severe skin reactions can include: changes in skin colour, bumps under the skin, blistering, pustules, peeling, redness, pain, itching, scaling. These may be associated with fever, headaches and body aches
- fever, chills, a sore throat or other signs of an infection, or if you bruise easily. These may be signs of a problem with your blood cells
- the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction* which occurs during treatment with Amoxil for Lyme disease causes fever, chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash.
- inflammation of the large bowel (colon) with diarrhoea (sometimes containing blood), pain and fever
- serious liver side effects may occur. They are mainly associated with people having treatment over a long period, males and the elderly. You must tell your doctor urgently if you get:
    - severe diarrhoea with bleeding
    - blisters, redness or bruising of the skin
    - darker urine or paler stools
    - yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice). See also anaemia below which might result in jaundice.

These can happen when having the medicine or for up to several weeks after.

If any of the above happens stop taking the medicine and see your doctor straight away.

Sometimes you may get less severe skin reactions such as:
- a mildly itchy rash (round, pink-red patches), 'hive-like' swollen areas on forearms, legs, palms, hands or feet. This is uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people).

If you have any of these talk to your doctor as Amoxil will need to be stopped.

The other possible side effects are:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- skin rash
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhoea.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- being sick (vomiting).

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds), you can get treatment for thrush from your doctor or pharmacist
- kidney problems
- fits (convulsions), seen in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- dizziness
- hyperactivity
- crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or difficulty or discomfort in passing urine. Make sure you drink plenty of fluids to reduce the chance of these symptoms
- teeth may appear stained, usually returning to normal with brushing (this has been reported in children)
- the tongue may change to yellow, brown or black and it may have a hairy appearance
- an excessive breakdown of red blood cells causing a type of anaemia. Signs include: tiredness, headaches, shortness of breath, dizziness, looking pale and yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes
- low number of white blood cells
- low number of cells involved with blood clotting
- the blood may take longer to clot than it normally would. You may notice this if you have a nosebleed or cut yourself.

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 national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Amoxil

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.

Do not use this medicine if there are visible signs of deterioration.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Amoxil contains

- The active substance in each sachet is 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g or 3 g amoxicillin.

250 mg and 500 mg sachets

- The other ingredients are: Crospovidone, Peach-Lemon-Strawberry dry flavour, Magnesium Stearate, Aspartame (E951), Lactose Monohydrate

1 g sachets

- The other ingredients are: Crospovidone, Sodium citrate, Aspartame (E951), Peach-Lemon-Strawberry dry flavour

3 g sachets

- The other ingredients are: Saccharin sodium (dried), Xanthan gum (E415), Lemon dry flavour, peach dry flavour, strawberry dry flavour, Sorbitol (E420)

What Amoxil looks like and contents of the pack

Amoxil 250 mg Powder for Oral Suspension sachets contain a white powder with yellowish grains filled into paper/aluminium/polyethylene sachets. The sachets are placed in a carton. Available in packs of 16 and 30 sachets.

Amoxil 500 mg Powder for Oral Suspension sachets contain a white powder with yellowish grains filled into paper/aluminium/polyethylene sachets. The sachets are placed in a carton. Available in packs of 16, 20, 24, 30, 100 and 500 sachets.

Amoxil 1 g Powder for Oral Suspension sachets contain a white powder with yellowish grains filled into paper/aluminium/polyethylene sachets. The sachets are placed in a carton. Available in packs of 3, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 500 sachets.

Amoxil 3 g Powder for Oral Suspension sachets contain a white to off-white powder filled into paper/aluminium/ copolymer film sachets. The sachets are placed in a carton. Available in packs of 2 and 14 sachets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

250 mg Powder for Oral Suspension sachets
Spain – Clamoxyl

500 mg Powder for Oral Suspension sachets
Belgium - Clamoxyl
Luxembourg – Clamoxyl
Spain - Clamoxyl

1 g Powder for Oral Suspension sachets
Spain - Clamoxyl

3 g Powder for Oral Suspension sachets
Ireland - Amoxil
United Kingdom - Amoxil

This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}.

[To be completed nationally]

General advice regarding the use of antibiotics

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Amoxil and associated names (see Annex I) 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

Amoxicillin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Amoxil is and what it is used for

What Amoxil is
Amoxil is an antibiotic. The active ingredient is amoxicillin. This belongs to a group of medicines called ‘penicillin’.

What Amoxil is used for
Amoxil is used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body.

Amoxil Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion is usually used for urgent treatment of severe infection or if patients cannot take Amoxil by mouth.

2. What you need to know before you take Amoxil

Do not take Amoxil:
- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.

Do not take Amoxil if any of the above apply. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Amoxil.

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Amoxil if you:

- have glandular fever (fever, sore throat, swollen glands and extreme tiredness)
- have kidney problems
- are not urinating regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Amoxil.

Blood and urine tests
If you are having:
- Urine tests (glucose) or blood tests for liver function
- Oestriol tests (used during pregnancy to check the baby is developing normally)

Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse that you are taking Amoxil. This is because Amoxil can affect the results of these tests.

Other medicines and Amoxil
Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

- If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Amoxil, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.
- If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of Amoxil.
- If you are taking medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin), you may need extra blood tests.
- If you are taking other antibiotics (such as tetracycline) Amoxil may be less effective.
- If you are taking methotrexate (used for the treatment of cancer and severe psoriasis) Amoxil may cause an increase in side effects.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Amoxil can have side effects and the symptoms (such as allergic reactions, dizziness and convulsions) may make you unfit to drive.
Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

Amoxil Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion 250mg contains sodium
- Amoxil contains 16 mg (0.68 mmol) of sodium and is essentially “sodium free”.

Amoxil Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion 500 mg contains sodium
- Amoxil contains 32 mg (1.37 mmol) of sodium. This should be considered if you are on a sodium controlled diet.

Amoxil Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion 1 g contains sodium
- Amoxil contains 63 mg (2.74 mmol) of sodium. This should be considered if you are on a sodium controlled diet.

Amoxil Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion 2 g contains sodium
- Amoxil contains 126 mg (5.47 mmol) of sodium. This should be considered if you are on a sodium controlled diet.

3. How Amoxil is given

You will never give yourself this medicine. A qualified person, like a doctor or a nurse, will give you this medicine.

- Amoxil will be given as an injection or an infusion into a vein (intravenously) or muscle (intramuscularly).
- Your doctor will decide how much you need each day and how often the injections should be given.
- Make sure you drink plenty of fluids while having Amoxil.

To treat infections
The usual doses are as follows.

Children up to 40 kg

- **Most infections:** 20 mg to 200 mg for every kilogram of body weight in divided doses throughout the day.
- **Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks):** isolated erythema migrans (early stage – red or pink circular rash) 25 mg to 50 mg for every kilogram of body weight in divided doses throughout the day; systemic manifestations (late stage – for more serious symptoms or when the disease spreads around your body) 100 mg for every kilogram of body weight in divided doses throughout the day.
- **Maximum single dose:** 50 mg for every kilogram of body weight.
- **Intramuscular maximum daily dose:** 120 mg for every kilogram of body weight as 2 to 6 equally divided doses.

Adults, elderly patients and children weighing 40 kg or more

- **Usual daily dosage:** 750 mg to 6 g administered in divided doses.
- **Intravenous maximum daily dose:** 12 g per day.
- **Intravenous maximum single dose:** 2 g by infusion or 1 g by bolus injection.
- **Intramuscular maximum daily dose:** 4 g per day
- **Intramuscular maximum single dose:** 1 g.
- **Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks):** isolated erythema migrans (early stage – red or pink circular rash) 4 g per day; systemic manifestations (late stage - for more serious symptoms or when the disease spreads around your body) 6 g per day.

Kidney problems
If you have kidney problems the dose might be lower than the usual dose.

If more Amoxil is given to you than recommended
It is unlikely you will be given too much, but if you think you have been given too much Amoxil, tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately. Signs might be an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine or problems urinating.

If you think you have missed an injection of Amoxil
Speak to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

How long will you need to take Amoxil for?
You will not normally be given Amoxil for more than 2 weeks without the doctor reviewing your treatment.

Thrush (a yeast infection of moist areas of the body which can cause soreness, itching and white discharge) may develop if Amoxil is used for a long time. If this occurs, tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

If you are given Amoxil for a long time, your doctor bay perform additional tests to check your kidneys, liver and blood are working normally.

If you have any further questions about how this product is given, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

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

Stop taking Amoxil and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:
The following are very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- allergic reactions, the signs may include: skin itching or rash, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, body or breathing difficulties. These can be serious and occasionally deaths have occurred
- rash or pinpoint flat red round spots under the skin surface or bruising of the skin. This is due to inflammation of blood vessel walls due to an allergic reaction. It can be associated with joint pain (arthritis) and kidney problems
- a delayed allergic reaction can occur usually 7 to 12 days after having Amoxil, some signs include: rashes, fever, joint pains and enlargement of the lymph nodes especially under the arms
- a skin reaction known as 'erythema multiforme' where you may develop: itchy reddish purple patches on the skin especially on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, 'hive-like' raised swollen areas on the skin, tender areas on the surfaces of the mouth, eyes and genitals. You may have a fever and be very tired
- other severe skin reactions can include: changes in skin colour, bumps under the skin, blistering, pustules, peeling, redness, pain, itching, scaling. These may be associated with fever, headaches and body aches
- fever, chills, a sore throat or other signs of an infection, or if you bruise easily. These may be signs of a problem with your blood cells
- the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction* which occurs during treatment with Amoxil for Lyme disease and causes fever, chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash.
- inflammation of the large bowel (colon) with diarrhoea (sometimes containing blood), pain and fever
- serious liver side effects may occur. They are mainly associated with people having treatment over a long period, males and the elderly. You must tell your doctor urgently if you get:
    - severe diarrhoea with bleeding
    - blisters, redness or bruising of the skin
    - darker urine or paler stools
    - yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice). See also anaemia below which might result in jaundice.

These can happen when having the medicine or for up to several weeks after.

If any of the above occurs talk to your doctor or nurse straight away.

Sometimes you may get less severe skin reactions such as:

- a mildly itchy rash (round, pink-red patches), 'hive-like' swollen areas on forearms, legs, palms, hands or feet. This is uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people).

If you have any of these talk to your doctor or nurse as Amoxil will need to be stopped.

The other possible side effects are:
Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- skin rash
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhoea.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- being sick (vomiting).

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- thrush (a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds), you can get treatment for thrush from your doctor, pharmacist or nurse
- kidney problems
- fits (convulsions), seen in patients on high doses or with kidney problems
- dizziness
- hyperactivity
- crystals in the urine, which may be seen as cloudy urine, or difficulty or discomfort in passing urine. Make sure you drink plenty of fluids to reduce the chance of these symptoms
- an excessive breakdown of red blood cells causing a type of anaemia. Signs include: tiredness, headaches, shortness of breath, dizziness, looking pale and yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes
- low number of white blood cells
- low number of cells involved with blood clotting
- the blood may take longer to clot than it normally would. You may notice this if you have a nosebleed or cut yourself.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Amoxil

Amoxil Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion is for use in hospital only. The expiry date and storage instructions stated on the label are for the doctor, pharmacist or nurse's information. The doctor, pharmacist or nurse will make up your medicine. When administered directly into a muscle or a vein, it should be used immediately following reconstitution (usually this process takes about 5 minutes). (If Amoxil is being administered by slow infusion this takes about half to one hour.)

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Amoxil contains

- The active substance in each vial is 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g or 2 g amoxicillin.
- There are no other ingredients. However, for information about sodium in Amoxil, please see section 2.
- The doctor, nurse or pharmacist will make up the injection before use using an appropriate fluid (such as Water for Injections or an injection/infusion fluid).

What Amoxil looks like and contents of the pack

Amoxil 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion is a white to off-white sterile powder filled into a clear glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure and a tamper evident sealing ring. Available in packs of 10 vials.

Amoxil 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion is a white to off-white sterile powder filled into a clear glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure and a tamper evident sealing ring. Available in packs of 1 or 10 vials.

Amoxil 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion is a white to off-white sterile powder filled into a clear glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure and a tamper evident sealing ring. Available in packs of 1, 10 or 30 vials.

Amoxil 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion is a white to off-white sterile powder filled into a clear glass 25 ml vial, with a chlorobutyl rubber stopper closure and a tamper evident sealing ring. Available in packs of 10 vials.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

[See Annex I - To be completed nationally]

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Amoxil 250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
United Kingdom – Amoxil

Amoxil 500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
France – Clamoxyl
Ireland – Amoxil
United Kingdom – Amoxil

Amoxil 1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Belgium - Clamoxyl
France - Clamoxyl
Greece - Amoxil
Luxembourg - Clamoxyl
Spain – Clamoxyl
United Kingdom – Vials for injection

Amoxil 2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
France - Clamoxyl

This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}.

[To be completed nationally]

General advice regarding the use of antibiotics

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.

Intravenous administration

Vial	Diluent (ml)
250 mg	5
500 mg	10
1 g	20
2 g	40

Water for injections is the normal diluent.

A transient pink colouration may or may not develop during reconstitution. Reconstituted solutions are normally colourless or a pale straw colour. All solutions should be shaken vigorously before injection.

250 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 250 mg (as prepared above - these are minimum volumes) to 50 ml of infusion fluid.

500 mg powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 500 mg (as prepared above - these are minimum volumes) to 50 ml of infusion fluid.

1 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 1 g (as prepared above - these are minimum volumes) to 100 ml infusion fluid (e.g. using a mini bag or in-line burette).

2 g powder for solution for injection or infusion
Preparation of intravenous infusions and stability: add without delay the reconstituted solution of 2 g (as prepared above - these are minimum volumes) to 100 ml infusion fluid (e.g. using a mini bag or in-line burette).

Intravenous amoxicillin may be given in a range of different intravenous fluids.

Intravenous solution
Water for injection
NaCl
Ringer NaCl
Sodium lactate
Ringer sodium lactate
Dextrose
NaCl - dextrose

Amoxicillin is less stable in infusions containing carbohydrate. Reconstituted solutions of amoxicillin may be injected into the drip tubing over a period of 0.5 to 1 hour.

Intramuscular administration

Vial	**Diluent**
250 mg	1.5 ml water for injections
500 mg	2.5 ml water for injections or 5.1 ml benzyl alcohol solution
1 g	2.5 ml lidocaine hydrochloride solution

All solutions should be shaken vigorously before injection and administered within 30 minutes of reconstitution.

Any residual antibiotic solution should be discarded.

For single use only.