

CIPROL

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I using CIPROL?

CIPROL contains the active ingredient ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride). CIPROL is used to treat certain infections of the lungs, skin, bones and joints, kidney and bladder, prostate and bowel.

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I using CIPROL?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I use CIPROL?

Do not take if you have ever had an allergic reaction to ciprofloxacin, other quinolone antibiotics including nalidixic acid, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.

For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I use CIPROL?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with CIPROL and affect how it works. A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How do I use CIPROL?

Your doctor will tell you how much and how often you should take CIPROL. This will depend on the type of infection and any medical conditions you have. More instructions can be found in Section [4. How do I use CIPROL?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using CIPROL?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are taking CIPROL.• If you develop diarrhoea, tell your doctor or pharmacist immediately. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after you have stopped taking CIPROL.• Tell your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of depression or self-endangering behaviour.• Tell your doctor immediately if you develop pain, burning, tingling, numbness or weakness in any part of the body.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not take CIPROL to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.• Do not stop taking your tablets because you are feeling better, unless your doctor told you to do so.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how CIPROL affects you. CIPROL may cause dizziness in some people, especially after the first few doses.
Drinking alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you drink alcohol while taking this medicine, dizziness may be worse.
Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Store CIPROL in a cool dry place below 25°C.• Keep your tablets in the pack until it is time to take them.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using CIPROL?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

Less serious side effects: nausea or vomiting, diarrhoea. **Serious side effects:** severe skin rashes, peeling of the skin, yellowing of the skin and eyes also called jaundice, severe watery or bloody diarrhoea, nightmares, hallucinations and psychotic reaction, fast or irregular heartbeats, visual disturbances, abdominal pain/cramps, pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness in your limbs. **This is not a complete list of all possible side effects**

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

WARNING: Serious disabling and potentially irreversible.

Some serious side effects may be long-lasting (more than 30 days) and disabling, such as tendonitis, tendon rupture, musculoskeletal disorders and other reactions affecting the nervous system including mental health disorders and disturbance of senses.

CIPROL Tablets

Active ingredient(s): *Ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride)*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about taking CIPROL. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about taking CIPROL.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I using CIPROL?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I use CIPROL?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How do I use CIPROL?](#)
- [5. What should I know while using CIPROL?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I using CIPROL?

CIPROL contains the active ingredient ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride). CIPROL is an antibiotic belonging to the group of medicines called quinolones (pronounced kwino-lones). These antibiotics work by killing the bacteria causing your infection.

CIPROL does not work against infections caused by viruses, such as colds or flu.

CIPROL is used to treat certain infections of the:

- lungs
- skin
- bones and joints
- kidney and bladder
- prostate
- bowel.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you. Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason.

2. What should I know before I use CIPROL?

Warnings

Do not use CIPROL if:

- you are allergic to ciprofloxacin, other quinolone antibiotics including nalidixic acid, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- shortness of breath
- wheezing or difficulty breathing
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Always check the ingredients to make sure you can take this medicine.

- you are also taking a medicine called tizanidine, a muscle relaxant used to treat spasticity associated with multiple sclerosis, injury or diseases of the spinal cord.

CIPROL can interfere with tizanidine and can lead to undesirable side effects.

- the expiry date printed on the pack has passed or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering. If you are not sure whether you should start taking this medicine, talk to your doctor.

If you are not sure whether you should be taking CIPROL, talk to your doctor.

Check with your doctor if you:

- have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.
- have or have had any of the following medical conditions:
 - epilepsy, fits, seizures or convulsions
 - stroke
 - kidney disease
 - liver disease
 - arrhythmias (fast or irregular heartbeats). CIPROL may increase the risk of arrhythmias, especially in the elderly or patients with low potassium levels
- conditions where you have taken corticosteroids. You may be at increased risk of swelling of the tendons. Symptoms include pain, tenderness and sometimes restricted movement
- myasthenia gravis, a condition where the muscles become weak. CIPROL can worsen symptoms of this condition
- a history of tendon disorders with the use of quinolones (e.g. moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, nalidixic acid)
 - have or have had a mental illness
 - have diabetes..
- Take any medicines for any other condition.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or breastfeeding

If you have not told your doctor or pharmacist about any of the above, tell them before you start taking or are given CIPROL.

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

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

CIPROL is not recommended if you are pregnant. Medicines similar to CIPROL have caused joint disease in immature animals. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking CIPROL during pregnancy.

Do not breast-feed if you are taking this medicine.

Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. CIPROL passes into breast milk and may affect your baby. Your doctor will tell you whether you should take CIPROL or temporarily stop breastfeeding while you are taking the tablets.

Use in children

CIPROL is not recommended for children under 18 years of age.

Use in elderly

CIPROL should be used with caution in elderly patients as they are more prone to side effects.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

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

Some medicines may be affected by CIPROL or may affect how well it works. These include:

- medicines used to treat arrhythmias (fast or irregular heartbeats)
- theophylline, a medicine used to treat asthma
- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to prevent blood clots such as warfarin and its derivatives
- phenytoin, a medicine used to treat epilepsy
- medicines used to control diabetes
- didanosine, a medicine used to treat viral infections
- ciclosporin, a medicine used to suppress the immune system following organ transplantation
- NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), medicines used to treat pain, arthritis and other inflammatory conditions
- methotrexate, a medicine used to treat severe rheumatoid arthritis, severe psoriasis or some types of cancer
- duloxetine, a medicine used to treat depression, anxiety and nerve pain in people with diabetes
- clozapine, a medicine used to treat schizophrenia
- ropinirole, a medicine used to treat Parkinson's disease or restless legs syndrome

- lidocaine, a local anaesthetic medicine used to numb pain or cause loss of sensation
- pentoxifylline, a medicine used to treat circulation disorders
- sildenafil, a medicine used to treat erectile dysfunction
- agomelatine, a medicine used to treat depression
- zolpidem, a medicine used to treat sleep disorders.
- levothyroxine, a medicine used to treat hypothyroidism

These medicines may be affected by CIPROL or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicine, or you may need to take different medicines. Some medicines that may interfere with the absorption of CIPROL. These include:

- multivitamins, mineral supplements, antacids (used for indigestion) and other medicines containing iron, zinc, magnesium, aluminium or calcium
- sucralfate, a medicine used to treat duodenal or stomach ulcers
- medicines used to treat HIV infection
- probenecid, a medicine used to treat gout
- omeprazole, a medicine used to treat stomach ulcers and other conditions where the stomach produces too much acid
- sevelamer, a medicine used to treat high blood levels of phosphorus in patients with kidney disease who are on dialysis
- metoclopramide, a medicine used to treat nausea and vomiting, heartburn and stomach pain.

You can still take these medicines while you are taking CIPROL. However, you must take CIPROL at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after taking any of these medicines.

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

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect CIPROL.

4. How do I use CIPROL?

Take Ciprofloxacin tablets exactly as your doctor has prescribed.

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist. They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the box ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How much to take

Your doctor will tell you how much and how often you should take CIPROL. This will depend on the type of infection and any medical conditions you have.

The usual adult dosage for most infections is one tablet twice daily for 7 to 14 days. You may need to take your tablets for a longer period of time for some types of infection.

Elderly people and people with kidney problems may need smaller doses.

When to take CIPROL

CIPROL tablets are usually taken twice a day.

Take your tablets at the same time each day, preferably on an empty stomach. However, CIPROL can be taken with or without food.

How to take CIPROL?

- Swallow the tablet whole with a full glass of water.

How long to take CIPROL for

- Continue taking your medicine for as long as your doctor tells you.
- The length of treatment may vary from 1 to 28 days or longer depending on the type of infection.
- Do not stop taking CIPROL even if you are feeling better, unless advised by your doctor.
- If you stop taking your medicine too soon, the infection may not clear completely or your symptoms may return.

If you forget to use CIPROL

If you forget to take CIPROL tablets and it is:

- 6 hours or more until your next scheduled dose, take your missed dose right away. Then take the next dose at your regular time.
- Less than 6 hours until your next scheduled dose, do not take the missed dose. Take the next dose at your regular time. Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you missed.

If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you use too much CIPROL

If you think that you have used too much CIPROL, you may need urgent medical attention.

You should immediately:

- phone the Poisons Information Centre (by calling **13 11 26**), or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

You should do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

5. What should I know while using CIPROL?

Things you should do

- Tell any other doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking CIPROL.
- If you are about to start any new medicine, tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking CIPROL.
- If you are going to have surgery, tell the surgeon or anaesthetist that you are taking CIPROL.

- If you are about to have any laboratory, blood or urine tests, tell your doctor that you are taking CIPROL.
- It may affect the results of some tests.
- Drink plenty of water while you're taking CIPROL. This helps to stop crystals forming in your urine.

Call your doctor straight away if you:

- become pregnant while taking CIPROL.
- develop diarrhoea. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after you have stopped taking CIPROL. Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care.
Do not take any medicines for diarrhoea without checking with your doctor or pharmacist.
- experience symptoms of depression or self-endangering behaviour. CIPROL should be discontinued immediately.
- develop pain, burning, tingling, numbness or weakness in any part of the body. CIPROL should be discontinued immediately.

Things you should not do

- Do not take CIPROL to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.
- Do not give your medicine to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.
- Do not stop taking your tablets because you are feeling better, unless your doctor told you to do so.

If you do not complete the full course prescribed by your doctor, some of the bacteria causing your infection may not be killed. These bacteria may continue to grow and multiply so that your infection may not clear up completely or it may return.

Things to be careful of

- Avoid excessive exposure to direct sunlight. Your skin may become more prone to sunburn. If such a reaction occurs, stop taking CIPROL immediately and tell your doctor.
- CIPROL tablets may increase the stimulatory effects of caffeine.

Driving or using machines

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

CIPROL may cause dizziness in some people, especially after the first few doses. Your ability to drive and/or operate machinery may be impaired.

Drinking alcohol

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

If you drink alcohol while taking this medicine, dizziness may be worse.

Looking after your medicine

- Keep CIPROL tablets in the original pack until it is time to take them.

- Keep CIPROL tablets in a cool dry place where the temperature is below 25°C.

Do not store CIPROL, or any other medicine, in the bathroom or near a sink.

Do not leave medicines in the car or on window sills. Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep your medicines where children cannot reach them. A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres (1.5 m) above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to use this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.

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

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nausea or vomiting • diarrhoea. 	<p>Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects. These are the more mild and common side effects.</p>

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe skin rashes, peeling of the skin and/or mucosal reactions • signs of allergy such as rash, swelling of the face, lips, mouth, throat or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing • fainting • yellowing of the skin and eyes, also called jaundice 	<p>Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe watery or bloody diarrhoea, even if it occurs several weeks after taking your tablets • fits (seizures, convulsions) • confusion, nightmares, • hallucinations and psychotic reaction (even progressing to self-endangering behaviour) • fast or irregular heartbeats • visual disturbances (eyesight problems) • ringing in the ear, loss of hearing • abdominal pain/cramps. Very rarely this can progress to a serious condition accompanied by fever and fatigue • pain, burning, tingling numbness and/or weakness in your limbs • hypersensitivity reaction called DRESS (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms) which may include fever, extensive skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, blood abnormalities and inflammation of internal organs like liver, lung or kidney. 	<p>these serious side effects.</p> <p>These may be serious side effects that may need urgent medical attention</p>
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In isolated instance, some serious side effects may be longlasting (more than 30 days) and disabling, such as tendonitis, tendon rupture, musculoskeletal disorders and other reactions affecting the nervous system including mental health disorders and disturbance of senses.

Photosensitivity (getting sunburnt very easily) can occasionally occur with CIPROL. However, it is temporary and staying out of direct sunlight while taking CIPROL will prevent this from happening.

Rarely, there can be a worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis. This is a condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily, causing drooping eyelids, double vision, difficulty in speaking and swallowing, and sometimes muscle weakness in the arms or legs.

Rarely, the Achilles tendon (extending from the calf muscle in the leg to the heel of the foot) or other tendons have been torn after CIPROL therapy. This may occur even within the first 48 hours of treatment and up to several months after completing treatment with CIPROL. This risk of tendon damage may be increased in elderly patients, during strenuous physical activity, if you are currently being treated with a type of medicine called corticosteroids, if you have reduced kidney function or have received solid organ transplants.

Tell your doctor immediately if you feel any discomfort, pain or inflammation of a tendon.

Rarely, you may experience hyperglycaemia (high blood sugar) or hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar).

Symptoms of hyperglycaemia include increased thirst, appetite and urination. Symptoms of hypoglycaemia include weakness, shaking, sweating, light headedness, headache, behavioural changes, confusion, numbness/pins and needles in the lips, fingers or toes, irritability and hunger. Tell your doctor if you experience these symptoms.

If you experience any of these symptoms during treatment with CIPROL, tell your doctor or pharmacist immediately. CIPROL may need to be discontinued.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is available with a doctor's prescription.

What CIPROL contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	CIPROL tablets contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• maize starch• microcrystalline cellulose• crospovidone• colloidal anhydrous silica• pregelatinised maize starch• magnesium stearate• Opadry II White 85F28751 (contains colour 171).
Potential allergens	None

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

The tablets are gluten free.

What CIPROL looks like

CIPROL comes in 3 strengths of tablets:

Ciprol 250, Tablets, 250 mg (White to off white, round, convex, scored film-coated tablet, debossed CR/250 on one face and plain on the other side)

AUST R 82479

Ciprol 500, Tablets, 500 mg (White to off white, oblong, biconvex, scored film coated tablet, debossed CR/500 on one face and plain on the other side)

AUST R 82477

Ciprol 750, Tablets, 750 mg (White to off white, oblong, biconvex, unscored film-coated tablet, debossed CR 750 on one face and plain on the other side)

AUST R 82475

Each pack contains 14 tablets.

Who distributes CIPROL

Arrotex Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd

15-17 Chapel St

Cremorne VIC 3121

www.arrotex.com.au

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