

## **Package leaflet: Information for the user**

### **Ciprofloxacin Mylan 2 mg/ml solution for infusion** Ciprofloxacin

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### **What is in this leaflet:**

1. What Ciprofloxacin Mylan is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Ciprofloxacin Mylan
3. How to use Ciprofloxacin Mylan
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Ciprofloxacin Mylan
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### **1. What Ciprofloxacin Mylan is and what it is used for**

Ciprofloxacin Mylan is an antibiotic belonging to the fluoroquinolone family. The active substance is ciprofloxacin. Ciprofloxacin works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It only works with specific strains of bacteria.

#### Adults

Ciprofloxacin Mylan is used in adults to treat the following bacterial infections:

- respiratory tract infections
- long lasting or recurring ear or sinus infections
- urinary tract infections
- genital tract infections in men and women
- gastro-intestinal tract infections and intra-abdominal infections
- skin and soft tissue infections
- bone and joint infections
- to treat infections in patients with a very low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
- to prevent infections in patients with a very low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
- anthrax inhalation exposure

If you have a severe infection or one that is caused by more than one type of bacterium, you may be given additional antibiotic treatment in addition to Ciprofloxacin Mylan.

#### Children and adolescents

Ciprofloxacin Mylan is used in children and adolescents, under specialist medical supervision, to treat the following bacterial infections:

- lung and bronchial infections in children and adolescents suffering from cystic fibrosis

- complicated urinary tract infections, including infections that have reached the kidneys (pyelonephritis)
- anthrax inhalation exposure

Ciprofloxacin Mylan may also be used to treat other specific severe infections in children and adolescents when your doctor considered this necessary.

## 2. What you need to know before you are given Ciprofloxacin Mylan

### You must not be given Ciprofloxacin Mylan:

- if you are allergic to ciprofloxacin, to other quinolone drugs or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you are taking tizanidine (see section 2: Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin Mylan).

### Warnings and precautions

#### Before taking this medicine

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse **before you are given Ciprofloxacin Mylan**

You should not take fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin Mylan, if you have experienced any serious adverse reaction in the past when taking a quinolone or fluoroquinolone. In this situation, you should **inform your doctor as soon as possible**.

If you have heart problems, caution should be taken when using this kind of medicine, if you were born with or have family history of prolonged QT interval (seen on ECG, electrical recording of the heart), have salt imbalance in the blood (especially low level of potassium or magnesium in the blood), have a very slow heart rhythm (called 'bradycardia'), have a weak heart (heart failure), have a history of heart attack (myocardial infarction), you are female or elderly or you are taking other medicines that result in abnormal ECG changes (see section 2: *Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin Mylan*).

Tell your doctor if you:

- have ever had kidney problems because your treatment may need to be adjusted
- suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions
- have a history of tendon problems during previous treatment with antibiotics such as Ciprofloxacin Mylan
- are diabetic because you may experience a risk of low-blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia) with ciprofloxacin.
- have myasthenia gravis (a type of muscle weakness) because symptoms can be exacerbated
- if you or a member of your family is known to have a deficiency in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), since you may experience a risk of anaemia with ciprofloxacin
- if you have been diagnosed with an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm or large vessel peripheral aneurysm)
- if you have experienced a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aorta wall)
- if you have a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome, or vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, or vascular disorders such as Takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet's disease, high blood pressure, or known atherosclerosis).

For the treatment of some genital tract infections, your doctor can prescribe another antibiotic in addition to ciprofloxacin. If there is no improvement in symptoms after 3 days of treatment, please consult your doctor.

#### When taking this medicine

Tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following occurs **during treatment with Ciprofloxacin Mylan**. Your doctor will decide whether treatment with Ciprofloxacin Mylan needs to be stopped.

- **Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious side effects**  
Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin Mylan, have been associated with very rare but serious side effects, some of them being long lasting (continuing months or years), disabling or potentially irreversible. This includes tendon, muscle and joint pain of the upper and lower limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, numbness or burning (paraesthesia), sensory disorders including impairment of vision, taste and smell, and hearing, depression, memory impairment, severe fatigue, and severe sleep disorders.  
If you experience any of these side effects after taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan, **contact your doctor immediately** prior to continuing treatment. You and your doctor will decide on continuing the treatment considering also an antibiotic from another class.
- **Severe, sudden allergic reaction** (an anaphylactic reaction/shock, angio-oedema). Even with the first dose, there is a rare chance that you may experience a severe allergic reaction with the following symptoms: tightness in the chest, feeling dizzy, feeling sick or faint, or experience dizziness on standing. **If this happens, tell your doctor immediately since the administration of Ciprofloxacin Mylan will have to be stopped.**
- If you feel sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back, go **immediately** to an emergency room.
- **Pain and swelling in the joints, and** inflammation or rupture of tendons may occur rarely. Your risk is increased if you are elderly (above 60 years of age), have received an organ transplant, have kidney problems or if you are being treated with corticosteroids. Inflammation and ruptures of tendons may occur within the first 48 hours of treatment and even up to several months after stopping of Ciprofloxacin Mylan therapy. At the first sign of any pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan, contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise as this might increase the risk of a tendon rupture.
- If you suffer from **epilepsy** or other **neurological conditions** such as cerebral ischemia or stroke, you may experience side effects associated with the central nervous system. If seizure happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan and contact your doctor immediately.
- You may experience **psychiatric reactions** after first administration of ciprofloxacin. If you suffer from **depression** or **psychosis**, your symptoms may become worse under treatment with Ciprofloxacin Mylan. In rare cases, depression or psychosis can progress to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan and contact your doctor immediately.
- You may rarely experience symptoms of **nerve damage (neuropathy)** such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness especially in the feet and legs or hands and arms. If this happens, stop taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan and **inform your doctor immediately** in order to prevent the development of potentially irreversible condition.
- If your **eyesight becomes impaired** or if your eyes seem to be otherwise affected, consult an eye specialist immediately.
- **Hypoglycemia** has been reported most often in diabetic patients, predominantly in elderly population. If this happens, contact your doctor immediately.

- **Diarrhoea** may develop while you are on antibiotics, including Ciprofloxacin Mylan, or even several weeks after you have stopped using them. If it becomes severe or persistent or you notice that your stool contains blood or mucus, tell your doctor immediately. Ciprofloxacin Mylan treatment will have to be stopped immediately, as this can be life-threatening. Do not take medicines that stop or slow down bowel movements.
- Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan if you have to provide a **blood or urine sample**.
- Ciprofloxacin Mylan may cause **liver damage**. If you notice any symptoms such as loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), dark urine, itching, or tenderness of the stomach, Ciprofloxacin Mylan must be stopped immediately.
- Ciprofloxacin Mylan may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells and your **resistance to infection may be decreased**. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis). It is important to inform your doctor about your medicine.
- Your skin becomes more **sensitive to sunlight or ultraviolet (UV) light** under treatment with Ciprofloxacin Mylan. Avoid exposure to strong sunlight or artificial UV light such as sunbeds.

#### **Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin Mylan**

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

You must tell your doctor if you are taking other medicines that can alter your heart rhythm: medicines that belong to the group of anti-arrhythmics (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide), tricyclic antidepressants, some antimicrobials (that belong to the group of macrolides), some antipsychotics.

**Do not use Ciprofloxacin Mylan together with tizanidine**, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see section 2: “**You must not be given Ciprofloxacin Mylan**”).

The following medicines are known to interact with Ciprofloxacin Mylan in your body. Using Ciprofloxacin Mylan together with these medicines can influence the therapeutic effect of these medicines. It can also increase the probability of experiencing side effects.

#### **Tell your doctor if you are taking:**

- vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon, fluindione) or other oral anti-coagulants (to thin the blood)
- probenecid (for gout)
- methotrexate (for certain types of cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis)
- theophylline (for breathing problems)
- tizanidine (for muscle spasticity in multiple sclerosis)
- clozapine (an antipsychotic)
- ropinirole (for Parkinson’s disease)
- phenytoin (for epilepsy)
- cyclosporin (for skin conditions, rheumatoid arthritis and in organ transplantation)

Ciprofloxacin Mylan may **increase** the level of the following substances in the blood:

- pentoxifylline (for circulatory disorders)
- duloxetine (for depression, anxiety, nerve pain in patients with diabetes)

- olanzapine (an antipsychotic)
- lidocaine (for heart conditions or anaesthetic use)
- sildenafil (for impotence e.g. for erectile dysfunction)
- caffeine
- agomelatine (for depression)
- zolpidem (for sleep disorders)

### **Ciprofloxacin Mylan with food and drink**

Food and drink does not affect your treatment with Ciprofloxacin Mylan.

### **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.

It is preferable to avoid the use of Ciprofloxacin Mylan during pregnancy.

Do not take Ciprofloxacin Mylan during breast feeding because ciprofloxacin is excreted in breast milk and can be harmful for your child.

### **Driving and using machines**

Ciprofloxacin Mylan may make you feel less alert. Some neurological adverse events can occur. Therefore, make sure you know how you react to Ciprofloxacin Mylan before driving a vehicle or operating machinery. If in doubt, talk to your doctor.

### **Ciprofloxacin Mylan contains Glucose**

Ciprofloxacin Mylan contains 5 g of glucose per 100 ml of solution for infusion.

Ciprofloxacin Mylan contains 10 g of glucose per 200 ml of solution for infusion.

This should be taken into account in patients with diabetes mellitus.

## **3. How to use Ciprofloxacin Mylan**

Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much Ciprofloxacin Mylan you will be given as well as how often and for how long. This will depend on the type of infection you have and how bad it is. Tell your doctor if you suffer from kidney problems because your dose may need to be adjusted.

Treatment usually lasts between 5 and 21 days, but may be longer for severe infections.

Your doctor will give you each dose by slow infusion through a vein into your bloodstream. For children, the infusion duration is 60 minutes. In adult patients, infusion time is 60 minutes for 400 mg Ciprofloxacin Mylan and 30 minutes for 200 mg Ciprofloxacin Mylan. Administering the infusion slowly helps prevent immediate side effects occurring.

Remember to drink plenty of fluids while you are taking Ciprofloxacin Mylan.

### **If you use more Ciprofloxacin Mylan than you should**

- If you are concerned that you may have been given too much ciprofloxacin, talk to your doctor or nurse immediately. A symptomatic treatment and a monitoring of the electrical activity of your heart as well as your kidney function should be undertaken.
- The following effects can be observed: dizziness, tremor, headache, fits, seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations), giddiness, abdominal pain, liver disorders, kidney disorders such as crystals or blood in the urine.

### **If you stop your course of Ciprofloxacin Mylan**

- It is important that you **finish the course of treatment** even if you begin to feel better after a few days. If you stop using this medicine too soon your infection may not be completely cured and the symptoms of the infection may return or get worse. You might also develop resistance to the antibiotic.

If you have any further questions about 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.

The following section contains the most serious side effects that you can recognize yourself:

**You must contact your doctor immediately or go straight to your nearest hospital emergency department if you notice any of the following:**

**Uncommon:** may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- Joint pain;
- Fungal superinfections;
- Fits (seizures) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Yellowing of the skin and/or eyes (cholestatic icterus) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Poor kidney function, kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (kidney failure);

**Rare:** may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people

- Muscle pain, inflammation of the joints, increased muscle tone and cramping or tendon rupture, particularly affecting the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Allergic reaction, allergic swelling (oedema), rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes (angioedema), severe allergic reaction with symptoms such as tightness in the chest, feeling dizzy, sick or faint, or experience dizziness when standing up (anaphylactic shock) which can be life-threatening (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Diarrhea incl inflammation of the bowel (colitis) linked to antibiotic use (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Changes to the blood count (leukopenia, leukocytosis, neutropenia, anaemia), a drop in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets (pancytopenia), which may be fatal, bone marrow depression which may also be fatal (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Anxiety reaction, strange dreams, depression (which may lead to thoughts of harming or killing yourself), mental disturbances (psychotic reactions) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Fainting;
- Inflammation of the pancreas with symptoms including severe upper stomach pain, often with nausea and vomiting (pancreatitis);
- Hepatitis, death of liver cells (liver necrosis) very rarely leading to life-threatening liver failure;
- Kidney disease in which inflammation of the area surrounding the tubules in the kidney occurs with symptoms like blood in urine;

**Very rare:** may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

- Special type of reduced red blood cell count (haemolytic anaemia); a dangerous drop in a type of white blood cells (agranulocytosis);
- Severe allergic reaction with symptoms such as tightness in the chest, feeling dizzy, sick or faint, or experience dizziness when standing up (anaphylactic reaction, serum sickness) which can be fatal (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- High blood pressure in the brain including symptoms like blurred vision (intracranial pressure and pseudotumor cerebri);

- A serious life-threatening skin rash, usually in the form of blisters or ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, eyes and other mucous membranes such as genitals which may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis);
- Worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis (see section 2: Warnings and precautions);
- Muscle weakness, inflammation of the tendons;

**Not known:** Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

- A drug reaction that causes rash, fever, inflammation of internal organs, hematologic abnormalities and systemic illness (DRESS Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms, AGEF Acute Generalised Exanthematous Pustulosis);
- Abnormal fast heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm, alteration of the heart rhythm (called 'prolongation of QT interval', seen on ECG, electrical activity of the heart);
- Troubles associated with the nervous system such as unusual feelings of pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/ or muscle weakness in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy and polyneuropathy) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).

Other side effects which have been observed during treatment with Ciprofloxacin Mylan are listed below by how likely they are:

**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting
- local reaction at the injection site, rash
- temporary increased amounts of substances in the blood (transaminases)

**Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- a high concentration of eosinophils, a type of white blood cell, increased or decreased amounts of a blood clotting factor (thrombocytes)
- decreased appetite
- hyperactivity, agitation, confusion, disorientation, seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations)
- headache, dizziness, sleeping problems, taste disorders, pins and needles, unusual sensitivity to stimuli of the senses, giddiness
- eyesight problems (like seeing double) (See section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- loss of hearing
- rapid heartbeat (tachycardia)
- expansion of the blood vessels (vasodilation), low blood pressure
- abdominal pain, digestive problems such as stomach upset (indigestion/heartburn), wind
- liver disorders, increased amounts of one substance in the blood (bilirubin)
- itching, hives
- pains in your muscles and bones, feeling unwell (asthenia), fever, fluid retention
- increase in blood alkaline phosphatase (a certain substance in the blood)

**Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- increased blood sugar (hyperglycemia)
- decreased blood sugar (hypoglycaemia) (see Section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- decreased skin sensitivity, tremor, migraine, disorder of sense of smell (olfactory disorders)
- tinnitus, impaired hearing
- inflammation of the blood vessel (vasculitis)
- shortness of breath including asthmatic symptoms
- sensitivity to light (see section 2: Warning and precautions), small, pin-point bleeding under the skin (petechiae)
- blood or crystals in the urine, urinary tract inflammation (see section 2: Warnings and precautions)
- excessive sweating
- abnormal levels of a clotting factor (prothrombin), increased levels of the enzyme amylase

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

- disturbed coordination, unsteady walk (gait disturbance)
- visual colour distortions

**Not known** (Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- increased clotting time in people taking warfarin or other oral anti-coagulants (to thin the blood)
- feeling highly excited (mania) or feeling great optimism and overactivity (hypomania)
- syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low levels of sodium (SIADH).

Very rare cases of long lasting (up to months or years) or permanent adverse drug reactions, such as tendon inflammations, tendon rupture, joint pain, pain in the limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, burning, numbness or pain (neuropathy), depression, fatigue, sleep disorders, memory impairment, as well as impairment of hearing, vision, and taste and smell have been associated with administration of quinolone and fluoroquinolone antibiotics, in some cases irrespective of pre-existing risk factors.

### **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 HPRRA

Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2. Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517 ;

Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie); e-mail: [medsafety@hpra.ie](mailto:medsafety@hpra.ie).

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

## **5. How to store Ciprofloxacin Mylan**

Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the outer overwrap in order to protect from light.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

The opened bag should be used immediately.

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 48 hours at 25°C.

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

If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user.

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 after EXP: The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

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 Ciprofloxacin Mylan contains**

The active substance is ciprofloxacin.

Each bag of 100 ml contains 200 mg of ciprofloxacin

Each bag of 200 ml contains 400 mg of ciprofloxacin

The other ingredients are lactic acid (E270), glucose monohydrate, hydrochloric acid (E507) for pH adjustment and water for injections.



**What Ciprofloxacin Mylan looks like and contents of the pack**

Solution for infusion

Ciprofloxacin Mylan is a sterile, clear and colourless to slightly yellow solution for infusion.

It is contained in a polyolefin bag overwrapped with both a polypropylene envelope and an opaque envelope.

100ml bag are in pack of 1, 10, 20 or 30 bags with an integrated infusion set

200ml bag are in pack of 1, 10, 15 or 20 bags with an integrated infusion set

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder**

For any information about this medicine, please contact the Marketing Authorisation Holder.

McDermott Laboratories Ltd. T/A Gerard Laboratories, 35/36 Baldoyle Industrial Estate, Grange Road, Dublin 13, Ireland

**Manufacturer**

Maco Production S.A.S. – rue Lorthiois, 59420 Mouvaux – France

Or, Mylan S.A.S – 117 allée des Parcs, 69800 Saint-Priest – France.

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

Country	Proposed Product Name
Austria	Ciprofloxacin Arcana 200 mg/100 ml – Infusionslösung Ciprofloxacin Arcana 400 mg/200 ml - Infusionslösung
Denmark	Ciprinomyl, infusionsvaeske, oplosning 200 mg/100 ml Ciprinomyl, infusionsvaeske, oplosning 400 mg/200 ml
Greece	Ciprofloxacin/ Mylan solution for infusion 200 mg/100 ml Ciprofloxacin/ Mylan solution for infusion 400 mg/200 ml
Ireland	Ciprofloxacin Mylan 2 mg/ml solution for infusion
Italy	Ciprofloxacina Mylan Generics Italia
Netherlands	Ciprofloxacin Mylan 200 mg / 100 ml, oplossing voor intraveneuze infusie 2 mg/ml Ciprofloxacin Mylan 400 mg / 200 ml, oplossing voor intraveneuze infusie 2 mg/ml
United-Kingdom	Ciprofloxacin Mylan 2 mg/ml, solution for infusion

**This leaflet was last revised in 07/2019.**

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the web site of HPRA

**Advice/medical education**

Antibiotics are used to cure bacterial infections. They are ineffective against viral infections.

If your doctor has prescribed antibiotics, you need them precisely for your current illness.

Despite antibiotics, some bacteria may survive or grow. This phenomenon is called resistance: some antibiotic treatments become ineffective.

Misuse of antibiotics increases resistance. You may even help bacteria become resistant and therefore delay your cure or decrease antibiotic efficacy if you do not respect appropriate:

- dosage
- schedules
- duration of treatment

**Consequently, to preserve the efficacy of this drug:**

- 1 - Use antibiotics only when prescribed.
- 2 - Strictly follow the prescription.
- 3 - Do not re-use an antibiotic without medical prescription, even if you want to treat a similar illness.
- 4 - Never give your antibiotic to another person; maybe it is not adapted to her/his illness.
- 5 - After completion of treatment, return all unused drugs to your chemist's shop to ensure they will be disposed of correctly

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**The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only**

Ciprofloxacin Mylan should be administered by intravenous infusion. For children, the infusion duration is 60 minutes. In adult patients, infusion time is 60 minutes for 400 mg Ciprofloxacin Mylan and 30 minutes for 200 mg Ciprofloxacin Mylan. Slow infusion into a large vein will minimise patient discomfort and reduce the risk of venous irritation. The infusion solution can be infused either directly or after mixing with other compatible infusion solutions.

Unless compatibility with other infusion solutions/drugs has been confirmed, the infusion solution must always be administered separately. The visual signs of incompatibility are e.g. precipitation, clouding, and discolouration.

Incompatibility appears with all infusion solutions/drugs that are physically or chemically unstable at the pH of the solution (e.g. penicillins, heparin solutions), especially in combination with solutions adjusted to an alkaline pH (pH of the ciprofloxacin infusion solutions: 3.5-4.6).

After intravenous initiation of treatment, the treatment can be continued orally as well.