

## Package leaflet: Information for the user

### Ciprofloxacin 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.

**The name of your medicine is Ciprofloxacin 2 mg / mL Solution for infusion**

*In the rest of this leaflet Ciprofloxacin 2 mg / mL Solution for infusion is called Ciprofloxacin.*

**What is in this leaflet:**

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

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

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

##### Adults

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

- Certain respiratory tract infections.
- Certain long lasting or recurring ear or sinus infections.
- Urinary tract infections.
- Genital tract infections in men and women.
- Gastrointestinal tract infections and intra-abdominal infections.
- Skin and soft tissue infections.
- Infections of the bones and joints.
- Treatment after inhalation of anthrax pathogens.

Ciprofloxacin can be used to treat patient with a low number of certain white blood cells (neutropenia), who have a fever suspected to be due to a bacterial infection.

If you have a severe infection or one caused by several types of bacteria, you may be given additional antibiotic treatment in addition to Ciprofloxacin.

##### Children and adolescents

Ciprofloxacin 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 involving the kidneys (pyelonephritis).
- Treatment after inhalation of anthrax pathogens.

Ciprofloxacin 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 use Ciprofloxacin

**Do not use Ciprofloxacin:**

- If you are allergic to ciprofloxacin, to other quinolone products 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").

##### **Warnings and precautions**

**Before using this medicine**

You should not use fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Ciprofloxacin, if you have experienced any serious side effects in the past when using a quinolone or fluoroquinolone. In this case, you should inform your doctor as soon as possible.

Talk to your doctor before using Ciprofloxacin:

- If you have ever had kidney problems, as your treatment may need to be adjusted.
- If you suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions.
- If you have a history of tendon problems during previous treatment with antibiotics such as Ciprofloxacin.
- If you have diabetes, as there is a risk of low blood sugar levels during treatment with ciprofloxacin.
- If you have myasthenia gravis (a type of muscle weakness), as these symptoms may get worse.
- 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 been diagnosed with leaking heart valves (heart valve regurgitation).
- If you have a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or congenital heart valve defects, or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan's syndrome or Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Turner's syndrome, Sjögren's syndrome [an inflammatory autoimmune disease], or vascular disorders such as Takayasu's arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet's disease, high blood pressure, or known atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis [a disease of the joints] or endocarditis [infection of the inner lining of the heart]).
- If you have heart problems. Caution should be taken when using ciprofloxacin, if you were born with or have a family history of prolonged QT interval (seen on ECG, an electrical recording of heart activity), have salt imbalance in your 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 an elderly patient, or you are taking other medicines that result in abnormal ECG changes (see section 2: "Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin").
- If you or a member of your family have a deficiency in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), as there is a risk of anaemia with ciprofloxacin.

For the treatment of certain genital tract infections, your doctor may prescribe an extra antibiotic in addition to ciprofloxacin. If there is no improvement in symptoms after 3 days of treatment, please contact your doctor.

**While using Ciprofloxacin:**

Tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following events occur **while using Ciprofloxacin**. Your doctor will decide whether treatment with Ciprofloxacin needs to be stopped.

- **Severe, sudden hypersensitivity reaction** (anaphylactic reaction/shock, angioedema). Even with the first dose, there is a slight risk that you may have a severe allergic reaction, which may manifest in the following symptoms: tightness in the chest, feeling light-headed, sick (nausea) or faint, feeling dizzy on standing up. **If this occurs, tell your doctor immediately, as you must stop using Ciprofloxacin.**

- **Prolonged, disabling and potentially permanent serious side effects.** Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibiotics, including Ciprofloxacin, have been associated with very rare but serious side effects, some of them long-lasting (continuing for months or years), disabling or potentially permanent. These include tendon, muscle and joint pain of the upper and lower limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, numbness or burning (paraesthesia), sensory disorders including impairment of vision, taste, smell and hearing, depression, memory impairment, severe tiredness and severe sleep disorders (see section 4). If you notice any of these side effects while using Ciprofloxacin, contact your doctor immediately prior to continuing treatment. You and your doctor will decide whether to continue treatment, which may also be with an antibiotic from another class.
- **Pain and swelling in the joints, and inflammation or rupture of tendons** may occur in rare cases. Your risk is increased if you are elderly (over 60 years of age), have had an organ transplant, have kidney problems or if you are being treated with corticosteroids. Inflammation and rupture of tendons may occur as early as within the first 48 hours of starting treatment and even up to several months after stopping Ciprofloxacin treatment. At the first sign of pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop using Ciprofloxacin, rest contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary movement as this may increase the risk of a tendon rupture.
- If you feel **sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back**, which may be symptoms of an aortic aneurysm (bulging of the aorta wall) and aortic dissection (separation of the layers of the aorta wall), go to an emergency department immediately. Your risk may be increased if you are also being treated with systemic corticosteroids.
- If you suddenly start experiencing shortness of breath, especially when lying flat in your bed, or you notice swelling of your ankles, feet or abdomen, or if you start getting new heart palpitations (sensation of rapid or irregular heartbeat), you should inform a doctor immediately.
- If you suffer from **epilepsy** or other **neurological conditions** such as cerebral ischaemia or stroke, you may experience side effects associated with the central nervous system. If seizures occur, stop using Ciprofloxacin and contact your doctor immediately.
- In rare cases, you may experience symptoms of **nerve damage (neuropathy)**, such as pain, burning, pins and needles, numbness and/or weakness, especially in the feet and legs or hands and arms. In this case, stop using Ciprofloxacin and inform your doctor immediately in order to prevent the development of potentially permanent damage.
- You may experience **psychiatric reactions** after first administration of ciprofloxacin. If you suffer from **depression** or **psychosis**, your symptoms may get worse under treatment with Ciprofloxacin. In rare cases, depression or psychosis may lead to thoughts of suicide and self-harming behaviour, such as suicide attempts, or completed suicide (see section 4). If depression, psychosis, suicidal thoughts or behaviour occur, contact your doctor immediately.
- **Quinolone antibiotics** may cause an increase in your blood sugar levels above normal levels (hyperglycaemia), or a drop in your blood sugar level below normal levels (hypoglycaemia), which in serious cases, may possibly lead to loss of consciousness (hypoglycaemic coma) (see section 4). This is important for patients with diabetes. If you have diabetes, your blood sugar level should be carefully monitored.
- **Diarrhoea** may occur during treatment with antibiotics, including Ciprofloxacin, or even several weeks after you have stopped using them. If diarrhoea becomes severe or persistent or you notice that your stool contains blood or mucus, stop using Ciprofloxacin and contact your doctor immediately, as this can be life-threatening. Do not take medicines that stop or slow down bowel movements.
- If your **eyesight becomes impaired** or if your eyes seem to be otherwise affected consult an eye specialist immediately.
- Your skin will become more **sensitive to sunlight or UV light** when you use Ciprofloxacin. For this reason, do not expose yourself to strong sunlight or artificial UV light such as tanning beds.
- Tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are using Ciprofloxacin if you have to provide a **blood or urine sample**.
- If you suffer from **kidney problems**, tell your doctor because your dose may need to be adjusted.
- Ciprofloxacin may cause **liver damage**. If you notice any of the following symptoms such as loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), dark urine, itching, or tender abdomen, contact your doctor immediately.
- Ciprofloxacin 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 painful urination, 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.

#### Other medicines and Ciprofloxacin

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

**Do not use Ciprofloxacin together with tizanidine**, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see section 2: "**Do not use Ciprofloxacin**").

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

#### Please tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon or fluindione) or other oral anticoagulants (to thin the blood),
- probenecid (for gout),
- methotrexate (for certain types of cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis),
- theophylline (for breathing problems),
- tizanidine (for reducing muscle spasticity in multiple sclerosis),
- olanzapine (an antipsychotic),
- clozapine (an antipsychotic),
- ropinirole (for Parkinson's disease),
- phenytoin (for epilepsy),
- ciclosporin (for skin conditions, rheumatoid arthritis and in organ transplants),
- other medicines that can alter your heart rhythm: medicines that belong to the group of antiarrhythmics (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide), tricyclic antidepressants, some antimicrobials (that belong to the group of macrolides), some antipsychotics,
- zolpidem (for sleep disorders).

Ciprofloxacin may **increase** concentration of the following medicines in your blood:

- pentoxifylline (for circulatory disorders),
- caffeine,
- duloxetine (for depression, diabetic nerve damage or incontinence),
- lidocaine (for heart conditions or as an anaesthetic),
- sildenafil (e.g. for erectile dysfunction),
- agomelatine (for depression).

#### Ciprofloxacin with food and drink

Food and drink do not affect your treatment with Ciprofloxacin.

### **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 using this medicine.

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

You must not use Ciprofloxacin if you are breast-feeding, because ciprofloxacin is excreted in human milk and can harm your child.

### **Driving and using machines**

Ciprofloxacin may make you feel less alert. Some side effects on the nervous system may occur. Therefore, make sure you know how you react to Ciprofloxacin before driving a vehicle or operating machinery. If in doubt, talk to your doctor.

### **Ciprofloxacin contains sodium**

This medicine contains 707.70 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in 200 ml. This is equivalent to 35.39 % of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult. Appropriate consideration should be taken when administering this product to children.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you need one dose of 400 mg or more bags/bottles of 200 ml on a daily basis for a prolonged period, especially if you have been advised to follow a low salt (sodium) diet.

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

Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much Ciprofloxacin you will be given as well as how often and for how long. This will depend on the nature and severity of your infection.

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 and 30 minutes for 200 mg Ciprofloxacin. Administering the infusion slowly helps prevent immediate side effects occurring.

Remember to drink plenty of fluids while you are receiving this medicine.

### **If you stop using Ciprofloxacin**

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

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

## **4. Possible side effects**

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

The following section lists the most serious side effects that you may possibly experience:

**Stop using Ciprofloxacin and contact your doctor immediately** to consider another possible antibiotic therapy, if you notice any of the following serious side effects.

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

- Seizures (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).

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

- Severe, sudden hypersensitivity reaction with symptoms such as tightness in the chest, feeling light-headed, sick (nausea) or faint, or feeling dizzy on standing up (anaphylactic shock) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- Rupture of tendons, especially of the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).

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

- Severe, sudden hypersensitivity reaction with symptoms such as tightness in the chest, feeling light-headed, sick (nausea) or faint, or feeling dizzy on standing up (anaphylactic reaction) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- Muscle weakness, tendon inflammation that may lead to tendon rupture, especially of the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- A serious, life-threatening skin rash, usually in the form of blisters and ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, eyes and other mucous membranes such as the genitals, which may progress to extensive blistering or peeling of the skin (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis).

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

- Abnormal sensation of pain, burning, pins and needles, numbness or muscle weakness in the limbs (neuropathy) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- A drug reaction causing skin rash, fever, inflammation of the internal organs, changes to the blood count and systemic disorders (DRESS drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms, AGEP acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis).

Other side effects observed during treatment with Ciprofloxacin are listed below according to how likely they are to occur:

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

- Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting.
- Joint pain and inflammation in children.
- Local reaction at the injection site, skin rash.
- Temporary rise in certain substances in the blood (transaminases).

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

- Joint pain in adults.
- Additional fungal infection (called superinfections).
- A high concentration of eosinophils (certain white blood cells), increase or decrease in platelets (a blood clotting factor).
- Decreased appetite.
- Hyperactivity, agitation, confusion, disorientation, hallucinations.
- Headache, drowsiness, sleep of taste disorders, pins and needles, unusual sensitivity to stimuli of the senses, lightheadedness.
- Eyesight problems including double vision.
- Loss of hearing.
- Rapid heartbeat (tachycardia).
- Widening 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), jaundice (cholestatic icterus).
- Itching, hives.
- Kidney dysfunction, kidney failure.
- Pain in your muscles and bones, generally 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)

- Muscle pain, inflammation of the joints, increased muscle tone and cramping.
- Antibiotic-induced colitis (inflammation of the large bowel lining) (very rarely with fatal outcome) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- Changes to the blood count (leukocytopenia, leukocytosis, neutropenia, anaemia), a drop in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets (pancytopenia), which may be life-threatening, reduced bone marrow

function which may also be life-threatening.

- Allergic reaction, allergic swelling (oedema), rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes (angioedema) (see section 2: “Warnings and precautions”).
- Increased blood sugar (hyperglycemia).
- Decreased blood sugar (hypoglycaemia) (see section 2: “Warnings and precautions”).
- Anxiety states, nightmares, depression (potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide), mental disturbances (psychotic reactions potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide) (see Section 2: “Warnings and precautions”).
- Decreased skin sensitivity, tremor, migraine, impaired sense of smell (olfactory disorders).
- Ringing in the ears (tinnitus), impaired hearing.
- Fainting, inflammation of the blood vessel walls (vasculitis).
- Shortness of breath including asthmatic symptoms.
- Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis).
- Liver inflammation, death of liver cells (liver necrosis) very rarely leading to life-threatening liver failure (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- Sensitivity to light (see section 2: “Warnings and precautions”), small, pin-point bleeding under the skin (petechiae).
- Blood or crystals in the urine , urinary tract inflammation.
- Excessive sweating.
- Increased amylase levels (an enzyme).

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

- Certain type of anaemia (haemolytic anaemia); a dangerous drop in certain white blood cells (agranulocytosis) (see section 2: Warnings and precautions).
- Allergic reaction, known as serum sickness (see section 2: “Warnings and precautions”).
- Disturbed coordination, unsteady walk (gait disturbance), increased pressure inside the skull (intracranial pressure and pseudotumor cerebri).
- Colour vision disorders.
- Various skin lesions or rashes.
- Worsening of symptoms of myasthenia gravis (see section 2: “Warnings and precautions”).

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

- A syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low sodium levels (SIADH).
- State of extremely elevated, euphoric and hyperactive mood in its fullest form (mania) or weakened form (hypomania).
- Abnormally rapid heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm, change in heart rhythm (called “prolongation of QT interval”, seen on ECG, an electrical recording of heart activity).
- Impaired blood clotting (in patients treated with vitamin K antagonists).
- Loss of consciousness due to a sharp drop in the blood sugar level (hypoglycaemic coma). See section 2: Warnings and precautions.

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), fatigue, memory and concentration impairment, mental health effects (which may include sleep disorders, anxiety, panic attacks, depression and suicidal ideation), 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. See section 2.

Cases of an enlargement and weakening of the aortic wall or a tear in the aortic wall (aneurysms and dissections), which may rupture and may be fatal, and of leaking heart valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones. See also section 2.

#### **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 HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

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

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.

Store below 25°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze as crystals may form if the medicine gets too cold. If you see crystals in your medicine, do not use the medicine and tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist immediately.

Keep your medicine in the outer container in order to protect from light.

**Overwrapped bottles:** Keep the bottles in the outer pouch in order to protect from light. To be used immediately after removing from the pouch.

**Bottles without overwrapping** should be kept in the carton in order to protect from light. To be used immediately after removing from the carton.

Open the bottle and/or bag and use the medicinal product straight away. This is a single dose container. No special precautions are required during the normal 60-minute infusion period.

Your medicine should not be mixed with certain other medicines that may also be given by infusion. Please ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you want any more information about this.

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 contains**

- The active substance is ciprofloxacin (as lactate).

Each 100 mL contains 200 mg (milligram) of ciprofloxacin.

Each 200 mL contains 400 mg (milligram) of ciprofloxacin.

- The other ingredients are Lactic acid, Sodium Chloride, Hydrochloric Acid (for pH adjustment) and Water for Injections.

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

Solution for infusion.

This means it is ready to give to you in a plastic bag or bottle as an intravenous or IV infusion (drip).

Each bag or bottle of Ciprofloxacin contains 100 mL or 200 mL of your medicine.

##### Bags:

100 mL bags come in cartons of 10.

200 mL bags come in cartons of 5.

##### Bottles:

Each 100 mL bottle is placed in a metalized plastic pouch. Packs of 10 or 20 bottles are available.

Alternatively:

100 mL bottles are placed in carton. Packs of 10 or 20 bottles are available.

Each 200 mL bottle is placed in a metalized plastic pouch. Packs of 10 or 20 bottles are available.

Alternatively:

200 mL bottles are placed in carton. Packs of 10 or 20 bottles are available.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

**Marketing Authorisation Holder:** Noridem Enterprises Ltd, Evagorou and Makariou, Mitsi Building 3, Office 115, 1065 Nicosia, Cyprus.

**Manufacturer:** DEMO S.A. PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, 21<sup>st</sup> km National Road Athens-Lamia, 14568 Krioneri, Attiki, Greece, **T:** +30 210 8161802, **F:** +30 2108161587

**This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area under the following names:**

Ireland:	Ciprofloxacin 2 mg / mL Solution for infusion
Spain:	Ciprofloxacino KERN PHARMA 2 mg/ml solución para perfusión EFG
Greece:	Ciprofloxacin/Noridem, Διάλυμα για έγχυση 2 mg/ml
Austria:	Ciprofloxacin Noridem 2 mg/ml Infusionslösung
Germany:	Ciprofloxacin 2mg/ml Infusionslösung

**This leaflet was last revised in 12/2024.**

**Advice/medical education**

Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections. They are not effective against viral infections.

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

Despite antibiotic treatment, some bacteria may survive and continue to grow. This phenomenon is called resistance: it may make antibiotics ineffective.

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

- dosage
- frequency of administration
- duration of treatment

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

- 1 Use antibiotics only when prescribed for you.
- 2 Follow the dosing instructions at all times.
- 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, as it may possibly not be suitable for their illness.
- 5 After completion of treatment, return all unused medicines to your pharmacist to ensure their proper disposal.

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**The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:**

Ciprofloxacin 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 and 30 minutes for 200 mg Ciprofloxacin. 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. penicillin, heparin solutions), especially in combination with solutions adjusted to an alkaline pH (pH of the ciprofloxacin infusion solutions: 3.9-4.5).

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