



PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER
LEVOFLOXACIN 250 TABLET
Levofloxacin 250mg

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again before, during or after use of this medicine.
- If you have any further questions, ask your health care provider.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects become serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please inform your health care provider.

In this leaflet:

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

1. WHAT LEVOFLOXACIN TABLET IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

The name of your medicine is Levofloxacin 250mg tablets and will be referred to as Levofloxacin Tablets throughout this leaflet. Levofloxacin Tablets contain the active ingredient levofloxacin. Levofloxacin is a quinolone antibiotic. It works by killing the bacteria that cause infection in your body.

Levofloxacin Tablets can be used in adults including elderly to treat infections of the:

- Sinuses
- Lungs, in people with long-term breathing problems or pneumonia
- Urinary tract, including your bladder or kidneys
- Skin and underneath the skin, including muscles. This is sometimes called 'soft tissue'
- Prostate gland, where you have a long lasting infection

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU USE LEVOFLOXACIN TABLET

Do not take Levofloxacin if:

- You are allergic to levofloxacin, or any other quinolone antibiotic such as moxifloxacin, ciprofloxacin or ofloxacin or any of the other ingredients of this medicines. Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue.
- You have ever had epilepsy
- You have ever had tendon problems (e.g. Tendonitis) related to treatment with a 'quinolone antibiotic'. A tendon is the cord that joins your muscle to your skeleton
- You are pregnant, might become pregnant or think you may be pregnant
- You are breast-feeding
- You are a child or growing teenager



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

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Levofloxacin tablets if:

- You are 60 years of age or older
- You are using corticosteroids, sometimes called steroids (see section “other medicines and Levofloxacin tablets”)
- You have ever had a fit (seizure)
- You have had damage to your brain due to stroke or other brain injury • you have kidney problems
- You have something known as ‘glucose – 6 – phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency’, you are more likely to have serious problems with your blood when taking this medicine
- You have ever had 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 “other medicines and Levofloxacin tablets”).
- You have ever had mental health problems
- You have been diagnosed with an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm or large vessel peripheral aneurysm).
- You have experienced a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aorta wall).
- You have been diagnosed with leaking heart valves (heart valve regurgitation).
- If you have a family history of aortic aneurysm or congenital heart valve disease, or aortic dissection or other risk factors or predisposing conditions (e.g. Connective tissue disorders such as marfan syndrome, or ehlers-danlos syndrome, turner syndrome, sjögren’s syndrome [an inflammatory autoimmune disease], or vascular disorders such as takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, behcet’s disease, high blood pressure, or known atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis [a disease of the joints] or endocarditis [an infection of the heart]).
- You are diabetic
- You have ever had liver problems
- You have myasthenia gravis
- You feel sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back, which can be symptoms of aortic aneurysm and dissection, go immediately to an emergency room. Your risk may be increased if you are being treated with systemic corticosteroids.
- You start experiencing a rapid onset of shortness of breath, especially when you lie down flat in your bed, or you notice swelling of your ankles, feet or abdomen, or a new onset of heart palpitations (sensation of rapid or irregular heartbeat), you should inform a doctor immediately.



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Before taking this medicine

You should not take fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Levofloxacin tablets, 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.

When taking this medicine

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 Levofloxacin tablets therapy. At the first sign of pain or inflammation of a tendon (for example in your ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder or knee), stop taking Levofloxacin tablets contact your doctor and rest the painful area. Avoid any unnecessary exercise as this might increase the risk of a tendon rupture.

Do not stay out in strong sunlight or use a sun lamp or solarium whilst you are taking these tablets. If you are not sure if any of the above applies to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Levofloxacin tablets.

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 Levofloxacin tablets and inform your doctor immediately in order to prevent the development of potentially irreversible conditions.

Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious side effects

Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including Levofloxacin tablets, 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 Levofloxacin tablets, 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.

Other medicines and Levofloxacin Tablets

Tell your doctor or pharmacist, if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is because Levofloxacin tablets can affect the way some other medicines work. Also, some medicines can affect the way levofloxacin film-coated tablets work.



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The following medicines can increase the chance of you getting side effects, when taken with Levofloxacin tablets:

- Corticosteroids, sometimes called steroids – used for inflammation. You may be more likely to have inflammation and/or breakage of your tendons.
- Warfarin - used to thin the blood. You may be more likely to have a bleed. Your doctor may need to take regular blood tests to check how well your blood can clot.
- Theophylline - used for breathing problems. You are more likely to have a fit (seizure) if taken with Levofloxacin
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) - used for pain and inflammation such as aspirin, ibuprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen and indometacin

You are more likely to have a fit (seizure) if taken with Levofloxacin.

- Ciclosporin - used after organ transplants. You may be more likely to get the side effects of Ciclosporin.
- Probenecid - used for gout, and cimetidine - used for ulcers and heartburn. Special care should be taken when taking either of these medicines with Levofloxacin. If you have kidney problems, your doctor may want to give you a lower dose.
- Medicines known to affect the way your heart beats. This includes medicines used for abnormal heart rhythm (anti-arrhythmics such as quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, , sotalol, dofetilide, ibutilide and amiodarone), for depression (tricyclic antidepressants such as amitriptyline and imipramine,) for psychiatric disorders (antipsychotics) and for bacterial infections ('macrolide antibiotics such as erythromycin, azithromycin and clarithromycin) .

Do not take Levofloxacin tablets at the same time as the following medicines. This is because it can affect the way Levofloxacin Tablets work:

- Iron tablets (for anaemia), zinc supplements, magnesium or aluminum-containing antacids (for acid or heartburn), didanosine, or sucralfate (for stomach ulcers). See Section 3 "If you are already taking iron tablets, zinc supplements, antacids, didanosine or sucralfate" below.

Urine tests for opiates

Urine tests may show 'false-positive' results for strong painkillers called 'opiates' in people taking Levofloxacin tablets. If your doctor is due to take a urine test, tell them you are taking Levofloxacin tablets.

Tuberculosis tests

This medicine may cause "false negative" results for some tests used in laboratory to search for the bacteria causing tuberculosis. Levofloxacin Tablets with food and drink
Levofloxacin Tablets can be taken with or without food.



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Pregnancy and breast-feeding and Fertility

Do not take this medicine if you are pregnant, think that you may be pregnant or intend to become pregnant whilst taking these tablets or are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed

Driving and using machines

You may get side effects after taking this medicine, including feeling dizzy, sleepy, a spinning feeling (vertigo) or changes to your eyesight. Some of these side effects can affect you being able to concentrate and your reaction speed. If this happens, do not drive or carry out any work that requires a high level of attention.

3. HOW TO USE LEVOFLOXACIN TABLET

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

Taking this medicine

- Take this medicine by mouth
- Swallow the tablets whole with a drink of water
- The tablets may be taken during meals or at any time between meals

Protect your skin from sunlight

Keep out of direct sunlight while taking this medicine and for 2 days after you stop taking it. This is because your skin will become much more sensitive to the sun and may burn, tingle or severely blister if you do not take the following precautions:

- Make sure you use high factor sun cream
- Always wear hat and clothes which cover your arms and legs
- Avoid sun beds

If you are already taking iron tablets, zinc supplements, antacids, didanosine or sucralfate

- Do not take these medicines at the same time as levofloxacin. Take your dose at least 2 hours before or after Levofloxacin Tablets

How much to take

- Your doctor will decide on how many Levofloxacin Tablets you should take
- The dose will depend on the type of infection you have and where the infection is in your body
- The length of your treatment will depend on how serious your infection is
- If you feel the effect of your medicine is too weak or strong, do not change the dose yourself, but ask your doctor

The recommended dose is ((adults including elderly)



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Sinus infections

- Two tablets of Levofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day
- Or, one tablet of Levofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day

Lung infections, in people with long-term breathing problems

- Two tablets of Levofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day
- Or, one tablet of Levofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day

Pneumonia

- Two tablets of Levofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets, once or twice each day
- Or, one tablet of Levofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets, once or twice each day

Infection of urinary tract, including your kidneys or bladder

- One or two tablets of Levofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day
- Or, one tablet of Levofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day

Prostate gland infections

- Two tablets of Levofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day
- Or, one tablet of Levofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets, once each day

Infection of skin and underneath the skin, including muscles

- Two tablets of Levofloxacin 250 mg Film-coated Tablets, once or twice each day
- Or, one tablet of Levofloxacin 500 mg Film-coated Tablets, once or twice each day

Adults including elderly with kidney problems

Your doctor may need to give you a lower dose.

Use in children and adolescents

This medicine must not be given to children or teenagers.

If you take more Levofloxacin Tablets than you should

If you accidentally take more tablets than you should, tell a doctor or get other medical advice straight away. Take the medicine pack with you. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken. The following effects may happen: convulsive fits (seizures), feeling confused, dizzy, less conscious having tremor and heart problems leading to uneven heart beats as well as feeling sick (nausea) or having stomach burning.

If you forget to take Levofloxacin Tablets

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is nearly time for your next dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Levofloxacin tablets

Do not stop taking Levofloxacin tablets just because you feel better. It is important that



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you complete the course of tablets that your doctor has prescribed for you. If you stop taking the tablets too soon, the infection may return, your condition may get worse or the bacteria may become resistant to the medicine.

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. These effects are normally mild or moderate and often disappear after a short time.

Stop taking Levofloxacin tablets and see a doctor or go to a hospital straight away if you notice the following side effect:

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

- You have an allergic reaction. The signs may include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat, or tongue

Stop taking Levofloxacin tablets and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:

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

- Watery diarrhoea which may have blood in it, possibly with stomach cramps and a high temperature. These could be signs of a severe bowel problem
- Pain and inflammation in your tendons or ligaments. The Achilles tendon is affected most often and in some cases, the tendon could break
- Fits (convulsions)

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

- Burning, tingling, pain or numbness. These may be signs of something called 'neuropathy'

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

- Severe skin rashes which may include blistering or peeling of the skin around your lips, eyes, mouth, nose and genitals
- Loss of appetite, skin and eyes becoming yellow in colour, dark-coloured urine, itching, or tender stomach (abdomen). These may be signs of liver problems which may include a fatal failure of the liver.

If your eyesight becomes impaired or if you have any other eye disturbances whilst taking Levofloxacin tablets, consult an eye specialist immediately.

Tell your doctor if any of the following side effects gets serious or lasts longer than a few days:



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Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Sleeping problems
- Headache, feeling dizzy
- Feeling sick (nausea, vomiting) and diarrhoea
- Increase in the level of some liver enzymes in your blood

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Changes in the number of other bacteria or fungi, infection by fungi named Candida, which may need to be treated
- Changes in the number of white blood cells shown up in the results of some blood tests (leucopenia, eosinophilia)
- Feeling stressed (anxiety), feeling confused, feeling nervous, feeling sleepy, trembling, a spinning feeling (vertigo)
- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Changes in the way things taste, loss of appetite, stomach upset or indigestion (dyspepsia), pain in your stomach area, feeling bloated (flatulence) or constipation
- Itching and skin rash, severe itching or hives (urticaria), sweating too much (hyperhidrosis)
- Joint pain or muscle pain
- Blood tests may show unusual results due to liver (bilirubin increased) or kidney (creatinine increased) problems
- General weakness

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

- Bruising and bleeding easily due to a lowering in the number of blood platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- Low number of white blood cells (neutropenia)
- Exaggerated immune response (hypersensitivity)
- Lowering of your blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia). This is important for people that have diabetes.
- Seeing or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations, paranoia), change in your opinion and thoughts (psychotic reactions) with a risk of having suicidal thoughts or actions.
- Feeling depressed, mental problems, feeling restless (agitation), abnormal dreams or nightmares
- Tingly feeling in your hands and feet (paraesthesia)
- Problems with your hearing (tinnitus) or eyesight (blurred vision)
- Unusual fast beating of your heart (tachycardia) or low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Muscle weakness. This is important in people with myasthenia gravis (a rare disease of the nervous system)
- Changes in the way your kidney works and occasional kidney failure which may be due to an allergic kidney reaction called interstitial nephritis.



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- Fever

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

- Lowering red blood cells (anaemia). This can make the skin pale or yellow due to damage of the red blood cells and lowering in the number of all types of blood cells
- Fever, sore throat and a general feeling of being unwell that does not go away. This may be due to a lowering in the number of white blood cells (agranulocytosis).
- Loss of circulation (anaphylactic like shock)
- Increase of your blood sugar levels (hyperglycaemia) or lowering of your blood sugar levels leading to coma (hypoglycemic coma). This is important for people those have diabetes.
- Changes in the way things smell, loss of smell or taste (parosmia, anosmia, ageusia)
- Problems moving and walking (dyskinesia, extrapyramidal disorders)
- Temporary loss of vision
- Impaired or loss of hearing
- Abnormal fast heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm including cardiac arrest, alteration of the heart rhythm called 'prolongation of QT interval', (seen on ECG, electrical activity of the heart)
- Difficulty breathing or wheezing (bronchospasm)
- Allergic lung reactions
- Pancreatitis
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Increased sensitivity of your skin to sun and ultraviolet light (photosensitivity)
- Inflammation of the vessels that carry blood around your body due to an allergic reaction (vasculitis)
- Inflammation of the tissue inside the mouth (stomatitis)
- Muscle rupture and muscle destruction (rhabdomyolysis)
- Joint redness and swelling (arthritis)
- Pain, including pain in the back, chest and extremities
- Attacks of porphyria in people who already have porphyria (a very rare metabolic disease)
- Persistent headache, with or without blurred vision (benign intracranial hypertension)
- Temporary loss of consciousness or posture (syncope)

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.

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



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valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones. See also section 2.

5. HOW TO STORE LEVOFLOXACIN TABLET

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Store below 30°C
- Do not use Levofloxacin Tablet after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and label after 'EXP'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION.

What LEVOFLOXACIN TABLET contains




Each Levofloxacin 250 Tablet contains: Levofloxacin 250mg

What LEVOFLOXACIN TABLET looks like and contents of the pack

Levofloxacin 250mg: 1 x 10 tablets packed in blisters and placed in inner carton with insert.

SUPPLIER AND MANUFACTURER

Fidson Healthcare Plc,
Km.38, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway,
Sango-Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria
234-(0)8077008888
Customercare@fidson.com

	Prepared by	Approved by	
Signature			
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