



PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

ERYTHROKID 125 SUSPENSION

Erythromycin Suspension 125mg/5ml (100ml)

ERYTHROKID 250 SUSPENSION

Erythromycin Suspension 250mg/5ml (100ml)

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

1. WHAT ERYTHROKID SUSPENSION IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

The name of your medicine is Erythroid Suspensions. Erythroid contains the active ingredient erythromycin which belongs to a group of medicines called macrolide antibiotics.

Erythromycin Suspensions are used to prevent and treat infections such as:

- Throat and sinus infections
Chest infections, such as bronchitis and pneumonia
Ear infections
Mouth and dental infections
Eye infections
Skin and tissue infections, such as acne
Stomach and intestinal infections
Prevention of infection following burns, operations or dental procedures
Other infections, such as sexually transmitted diseases, bone infections or scarlet fever

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE ERYTHROKID SUSPENSION

You should not receive Erythroid Suspensions if you:

- Have been told that you are allergic to erythromycin.
Are currently taking any of the below listed medicine:
Ergotamine or dihydroergotamine (used to treat migraines) while taking erythromycin as this may cause serious side effects.
Terfenadine or astemizole or mizolastine (widely taken for hayfever and allergies), domperidone (for nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting (being sick)), cisapride (for stomach disorders) or pimoizide or amisulpride (for psychiatric conditions) while receiving erythromycin, as combining these drugs can sometimes cause serious disturbances in heart rhythm. Consult your doctor for advice on alternative medicines you can take instead.
Simvastatin (used to lower cholesterol and triglycerides (types of fat) in the blood).
Tolterodine (used for treating overactive bladder with symptoms of urinary frequency, urgency, and leakage)
Have abnormally low levels of potassium or magnesium in your blood (hypomagnesaemia or hypokalaemia).
or someone in your family has a history of heart rhythm disorders (ventricular cardiac arrhythmia or torsades de pointes) or an abnormality of the electrocardiogram (electrical recording of the heart) called "long qt syndrome".
Are taking colchicine (used for treatment of gout and arthritis) whilst taking erythromycin as this may cause serious side effects.
Have any liver problems or have been told that any drugs you are taking can cause liver problems
Have previously experienced diarrhoea following the use of antibiotics;
Are pregnant and have been told that you have a sexually transmitted disease called syphilis. In this case erythromycin may not be effective for preventing the transfer of this infection to your baby. Consult your doctor before receiving erythromycin. Alternatively, if you were treated for early stages of syphilis during your pregnancy, and your child is under 1 year and is prescribed erythromycin, consult your doctor before giving erythromycin to your child.

- Are treating a young child with antibiotics and they are irritable or vomit when fed, you should contact your physician immediately.
Suffer from a condition called myasthenia gravis, which causes muscle weakness, consult your doctor before receiving erythromycin.
Are taking erythromycin with 'statins' such as simvastatin or lovastatin (used to lower cholesterol) as serious side effects can occur.
You are taking other medicines which are known to cause serious disturbances in heart rhythm.
If you have heart problems.

If any of these apply to you, or if you are not sure, tell your doctor.

Taking other medicines

Please tell your doctor if you are taking, or have recently taken any other medicines, including any medicines obtained without a prescription.

This is especially important if you are taking medicines from the following families:

- Astemizole, terfenadine or mizolastine (used to treat allergies such as hayfever)
Domperidone (used to treat nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting (being sick))
Pimozide (used to treat mental problems)
Ergotamine or dihydroergotamine (used to relieve migraine)
Cisapride (used to treat stomach disorders)
Statins (used to help lower cholesterol levels e.g. Lovastatin and simvastatin);
Protease inhibitors (used to treat viral infections e.g. Saquinavir);
Oral contraceptives.

This is also important if you are taking medicines called:

- Colchicine (used to treat gout and arthritis)
Cimetidine and omeprazole (used to treat acid reflux and other related conditions)
Clarithromycin, rifabutin, or rifampicin (medicines used to treat different types of bacterial infection)
Fluconazole, ketoconazole and itraconazole (medicines used to treat fungal infections)
Digoxin, quinidine or disopyramide (used to treat heart problems)
Cilostazol (a medicine used to treat peripheral circulation problems)
Hexobarbitone, phenobarbital or midazolam (used as sedatives)
Anticoagulants e.g. Warfarin, acenocoumarol and rivaroxaban (used to thin the blood);
Valproate, carbamazepine or phenytoin (used to control epilepsy)
Theophylline (used to treat asthma and other breathing problems)
Ciclosporin or tacrolimus (used following organ transplants)
Bromocriptine (used to treat parkinson's disease)
Zopiclone or triazolam/alprazolam (used to help you sleep or relieve states of anxiety)
Alfentanil (a medicine used to provide pain relief)
Methylprednisolone (used to help suppress the body's immune system – this is useful in treating a wide range of conditions)
St john's wort (a herbal medicine used to treat depression)
Verapamil (used to treat high blood pressure and chest pain)
Vinblastine (used to treat certain types of cancer)
Sildenafil (used to treat erectile dysfunction).

If you or your child goes for any medical tests, tell your doctor that you are taking Erythromycin, as this may interfere with some test results.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Erythroid should be used by women during pregnancy only if clearly needed. If you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding, please consult your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. HOW TO TAKE ERYTHROKID SUSPENSIONS

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

The recommended doses are:

For adults and children over 8 years of age:

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Signature table with columns for Prepared By, Approved by, Signature, Date, Designation (AMRA, HoM, HQRA)



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Erythromycin Suspension 250mg/5ml (100ml)

2 g per day in divided doses. In severe infections, this can increase up to 4 g per day in divided doses (see table).

Use in children

For children aged 2-8 years:

30 mg per kg of bodyweight per day in divided doses. In severe infections, this can increase up to 50 mg per kg of bodyweight per day in divided doses (see table).

For infants under 2 years of age:

30 mg per kg of bodyweight per day in divided doses. In severe infections, this can increase up to 50 mg per kg of bodyweight per day in divided doses (see table).

Normal Doses

Which type of suspension do I have?	How many 5 ml teaspoonfuls should be taken?		
	For patients Under 2 years	For patients between 2 - 8 years	For patients Over 8 years
Erythromycin Suspension 125mg/5 ml	1 teaspoonful four times a day	2 teaspoonfuls four times a day	4 Teaspoonfuls four times a day
Erythromycin Suspension 250 mg/5 ml		1 teaspoonful four times a day	2 teaspoonfuls four times a day
Erythromycin Suspension 500mg/5ml			1 teaspoonful four times a day

Continue to take this medicine until the course is completed or until your doctor tells you to stop; do not stop taking your medicine, even if you feel better. If you stop the treatment too early your problem could come back.

If you take more Erythroid Suspension than you should

If you accidentally take more medicine in one day than your doctor has told you to, or if a child has taken some of the medicine by mistake, contact your doctor or go to your nearest hospital emergency department immediately. An overdose of Erythromycin could cause temporary hearing loss, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

If you forget to take Erythroid Suspension

If you forget to take a dose of your medicine, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take more medicine in one day than your doctor tells you to.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Erythroid Suspensions can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you notice any of the following, contact your doctor immediately:

- Difficulty breathing
- Fainting
- Swelling of the face, lips or throat
- Skin rashes
- Severe skin reactions including large fluid-filled blisters, sores and ulcers
- Ulcers in the mouth and throat, as these may be signs of an allergic reaction.

Contact a doctor immediately if you experience a serious skin reaction: a red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (exanthematous pustulosis). The frequency of this side effect is not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Other side effects of Erythroid include:

- Diarrhoea which may be severe or prolonged and may contain blood or mucus
- Feeling sick or being sick
- Increase in a particular type of white blood cells (eosinophilia)
- Stomach pains; these may be a symptom of an inflamed pancreas (pancreatitis);
- Ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- Reversible loss of hearing (usually associated with high doses or in patients with kidney problems)
- Various liver or gall-bladder problems, which can cause yellowing of the skin and/or eyes (jaundice) or pale stools with dark urine
- Chest pains
- Abnormal heart rhythms (including palpitations, a faster heartbeat, a life-threatening irregular heartbeat called torsades de pointes or abnormal eeg heart tracing) or heart stopping (cardiac arrest)
- Fever
- Anorexia
- Confusion
- Fits (seizures)
- Vertigo (problems with balance that can result in feelings of dizziness or sickness – particularly on standing)
- Hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that aren't there)
- Feeling generally unwell (malaise)
- Inflammation of the kidneys (a condition known as interstitial nephritis)
- Low blood pressure
- Serious skin rashes that may involve blistering and can cover large areas of the torso, face and limbs (conditions known as Stevens Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and erythema multiforme).
- Vomiting and irritability in young children between the age of 1 month and 12 months
- Visual impairment/blurred vision (Mitochondrial optic neuropathy).

5. HOW TO STORE ERYTHROKID SUSPENSION

- Keep all medicines out of the sight and reach of children
- Do not take this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label after "EXP" The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store below 30°C.
- Store in the original container.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION.

Each 5ml of Erythroid Suspension contains Erythromycin 125mg

What ERYTHROKID SUSPENSION looks like and contents of the pack
100ml container placed in an inner carton with insert.

SUPPLIER AND MANUFACTURER

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Sango-Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria
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Title:	Insert Specification Sheet for Erythroid suspension		
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Date			
Designation	AMRA	HoM	HQRA