# Information For the User Azithromycin (100mg) Azoxone 100 Tablet

# Azithromycin (100 mg) Tablet: Product Information

**Brand Name**: Azithromycin Tablet **Generic Name**: Azithromycin **Strength**: 100 mg per tablet **Dosage Form**: Oral Tablet

## Indications:

Azithromycin 100 mg Tablets are used for the treatment of:

- Respiratory Tract Infections: Such as acute bacterial sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.
- Skin and Soft Tissue Infections: Including infections caused by susceptible bacteria.
- Ear Infections: Such as acute otitis media.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs): Including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and nongonococcal urethritis.
- Mycobacterium avium Complex (MAC): Prophylaxis and treatment in immunocompromised individuals, particularly in HIV patients.

# Mechanism of Action:

Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic that works by:

- Inhibiting **bacterial protein synthesis** by binding to the **50S ribosomal subunit** of the bacteria.
- This prevents the bacteria from producing proteins essential for their growth and survival, ultimately leading to bacterial cell death.

Azithromycin is **broad-spectrum** and effective against a wide variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, as well as certain atypical pathogens.

### **Dosage and Administration:**

- 1. Adults and Children (depending on the infection):
  - For most respiratory and skin infections, the typical dose is 500 mg on Day 1, followed by 250 mg daily for the next 4 days.
  - For certain STIs (like chlamydia), a single dose of **1 gram** may be prescribed.
  - Dosing varies by age, infection type, and severity, so follow the healthcare provider's recommendations.
- 2. Administration Instructions:
  - Take the tablet with or without food.
  - Swallow the tablet whole with a full glass of water.
  - For optimal absorption, take **1 hour before or 2 hours after meals** if gastrointestinal side effects occur.

# Contraindications:

Azithromycin 100 mg Tablet is contraindicated in:

- Patients with known **hypersensitivity** to azithromycin or other macrolide antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin, clarithromycin).
- Individuals with a **history of liver disease** or **severe renal impairment** should use with caution.
- Patients with a **history of QT prolongation** or **arrhythmias** should avoid azithromycin due to the potential for heart-related side effects.

## Warnings and Precautions:

- **QT Prolongation**: Azithromycin may prolong the QT interval, which can increase the risk of serious arrhythmias, including **torsades de pointes**. Use cautiously in patients with **cardiac conditions** or who are taking **QT-prolonging drugs**.
- Liver Disease: Monitor liver function in patients with existing liver conditions. Discontinue if jaundice or significant liver dysfunction occurs.

- **Clostridium difficile Infection**: Antibiotics, including azithromycin, may cause an overgrowth of **Clostridium difficile**, leading to severe diarrhea. Contact a healthcare provider if diarrhea becomes severe or persists.
- **Superinfection**: Prolonged use of azithromycin may lead to overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, including fungi and bacteria.

## Side Effects:

Common side effects may include:

- **Gastrointestinal issues**: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or loss of appetite.
- Headache, dizziness, or fatigue.
- Rash or mild allergic reactions such as itching.

Serious but rare side effects include:

- Severe allergic reactions: Symptoms may include difficulty breathing, facial swelling, severe rash, or itching. Seek immediate medical attention if these occur.
- **Cardiac symptoms**: Chest pain, palpitations, or fainting due to QT prolongation. Immediate medical attention is necessary.
- Liver issues: Jaundice, dark urine, or abdominal pain may indicate liver problems.

If any serious side effects occur, stop using the medication and seek medical help immediately.

**Drug Interactions**:

- Antacids: Antacids containing aluminum or magnesium may interfere with the absorption of azithromycin. It is advised to take azithromycin at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after taking antacids.
- **CYP3A4 Inhibitors**: Azithromycin may interact with drugs that inhibit the **CYP3A4 enzyme**, such as **antifungals** (e.g., ketoconazole), certain **antivirals**, and **calcium channel blockers**.
- Warfarin: Azithromycin may increase the anticoagulant effects of warfarin, increasing the risk of bleeding. Regular monitoring of INR (International Normalized Ratio) may be needed.
- **Ergotamine**: Concomitant use of azithromycin with **ergotamine** (used for migraine treatment)

can increase the risk of ergot toxicity, leading to serious side effects.

#### Storage:

- Store the Azithromycin tablets at room temperature (15°C to 30°C / 59°F to 86°F), away from moisture and heat.
- Keep the tablets in their original container, tightly closed, and out of reach of children.

#### **Patient Counseling Information:**

- **Complete the full course**: Even if symptoms improve, it's important to finish the prescribed regimen to ensure the infection is fully cleared and prevent resistance.
- **Take with or without food**: You can take the tablet with or without meals. However, for some individuals, it may be better to take it on an empty stomach.
- Watch for side effects: If you notice any unusual symptoms, particularly related to your heart (palpitations, dizziness) or severe gastrointestinal issues (diarrhea, stomach pain), contact your healthcare provider immediately.
- Avoid missed doses: If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is almost time for the next dose. Do not double doses.

This product overview provides general information about **Azithromycin 100 mg Tablets**. Always follow the instructions of your healthcare provider, and consult them for specific guidance regarding dosage and treatment duration.

Manufactured in India for:

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