# Information For the User Azithromycin (250mg)

# **Azoxone 250 Tablet**

Azithromycin (250 mg) Tablet: Product Information

Brand Name: Azithromycin Tablet Generic Name: Azithromycin Strength: 250 mg per tablet Dosage Form: Oral Tablet

#### **Indications:**

Azithromycin 250 mg Tablets are indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by susceptible microorganisms:

- Respiratory Tract Infections: Including acute bacterial sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.
- Skin and Soft Tissue Infections: Including infections caused by susceptible strains of bacteria.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs): Including chlamydia, gonorrhea, non-gonococcal urethritis, and cervicitis.
- Mycobacterium avium Complex (MAC): Prophylaxis and treatment of MAC in HIVinfected patients.

#### **Mechanism of Action:**

Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic that works by:

- Inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis through binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit, which prevents bacteria from producing the proteins they need for growth and survival.
- Azithromycin has a broad spectrum of activity, effective against many Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria, as well as atypical pathogens such as Chlamydia, Mycoplasma, and Legionella.

#### **Dosage and Administration:**

1. Adults:

- Respiratory Infections, Skin Infections, and Ear Infections: The typical dosage is 500 mg on Day 1, followed by 250 mg once daily for the next 4 days.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
  (STIs): A single dose of 1 gram (1000 mg) may be prescribed for certain conditions like chlamydia.
- MAC Prophylaxis: The dose may vary; follow the healthcare provider's instructions.

#### 2. Pediatric Use:

Pediatric dosing depends on body weight and the specific infection. For children, a typical starting dose may be 10 mg/kg on Day 1, followed by 5 mg/kg daily for the next 4 days.

## 3. Administration Instructions:

- o Take the tablet with or without food.
- Swallow the tablet whole with a full glass of water.
- For optimal absorption, take the tablet 1
   hour before or 2 hours after meals if
   gastrointestinal side effects occur.

#### **Contraindications:**

Azithromycin 250 mg Tablets are contraindicated in:

- Patients with a known **hypersensitivity** (allergy) to azithromycin, other macrolide antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin, clarithromycin), or any component of the formulation.
- Those with liver disease or severe renal impairment should use azithromycin cautiously, and liver function should be monitored during therapy.

#### Warnings and Precautions:

 QT Prolongation: Azithromycin may cause a prolonged QT interval, increasing the risk of torsades de pointes (a type of abnormal heart rhythm). Use cautiously in patients with known

- cardiac conditions or those taking QT-prolonging drugs.
- Liver Disease: Azithromycin should be used with caution in patients with existing liver disease. Monitor liver function throughout treatment and discontinue if symptoms of liver toxicity (e.g., jaundice) occur.
- Clostridium difficile-associated Diarrhea (CDAD): Azithromycin, like other antibiotics, can lead to Clostridium difficile overgrowth, resulting in severe diarrhea. Seek medical attention if diarrhea becomes severe or prolonged.
- **Superinfection**: Prolonged use of azithromycin may cause overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, including fungi. If a superinfection occurs, discontinue therapy.

#### **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 or swelling.

Serious but rare side effects include:

- Severe allergic reactions: Symptoms may include difficulty breathing, facial swelling, or severe rash. Seek immediate medical attention if these occur.
- Cardiac issues: Chest pain, palpitations, or fainting. Immediate medical help is required if these symptoms develop.
- **Liver problems**: Yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice), dark urine, or abdominal pain may indicate liver dysfunction.

If any serious side effects occur, discontinue the medication and seek medical attention immediately.

## **Drug Interactions:**

 Antacids: Taking antacids containing aluminum or magnesium may reduce the absorption of azithromycin. It is recommended to take azithromycin at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after antacids.

- **CYP3A4 Inhibitors**: Azithromycin may interact with **CYP3A4 inhibitors** such as **antifungals** (e.g., ketoconazole), **calcium channel blockers**, and **antiviral medications**, potentially increasing the levels of azithromycin in the blood.
- Warfarin: Azithromycin may enhance the anticoagulant effect of warfarin, increasing the risk of bleeding. Regular monitoring of INR (International Normalized Ratio) may be necessary.
- **Ergotamine**: The combination of azithromycin with **ergotamine** (used for migraines) is not recommended due to the risk of **ergot toxicity**.

#### Storage:

- Store **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 prescribed course: Even if you feel better, continue the full course of treatment to ensure the infection is completely treated and to avoid the development of antibiotic resistance.
- Use the correct measuring device: Always follow the healthcare provider's instructions carefully for accurate dosing.

This overview provides general information on **Azithromycin 250 mg Tablets**. Always follow your healthcare provider's instructions and consult them for specific guidance on dosage, administration, and treatment duration.

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(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Co.)

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