

MEGMOX XP 250

Amoxicillin Oral Suspension BP

250mg/5ml

Composition:

Each 5 ml of reconstituted suspension contains:

Amoxicillin Trihydrate BP	
Eq. to Amoxicillin	250 mg
Excipients	Q.S.
Color: Sunset Yellow FCF	

Description:

Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic penicillin, a broad-spectrum antibiotic effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms. Amoxicillin is stable in the presence of gastric acid and can be administered without regard to meals. It acts by inhibiting cell wall mucopeptide biosynthesis. Amoxicillin is an antibiotic. The active ingredient is amoxicillin. It belongs to a group of medicines called "penicillins." Amoxicillin is used to treat bacterial infections in different parts of the body. Amoxicillin may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

Before taking amoxicillin:

Amoxicillin is a penicillin antibiotic that fights bacteria.

Amoxicillin is used to treat many different types of bacterial infections, such as tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, gonorrhea, and infections of the ear, nose, throat, skin, or urinary tract. Before using amoxicillin, tell your doctor if you are allergic to cephalosporins.

Also tell your doctor if you have asthma, liver or kidney disease, a bleeding or blood clotting disorder, mononucleosis (also called "mono"), or any type of allergy.

You should not use amoxicillin if you are allergic to any penicillin antibiotic, such as ampicillin, dicloxacillin, oxacillin, penicillin, or ticarcillin. Amoxicillin can pass into breast milk and may harm a nursing baby. Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding a baby. You may need to shake the liquid medication well before measuring a dose.

Follow the instructions on your medication label. Use this medication for the entire prescribed period.

Your symptoms may improve before the infection is completely cleared. Skipping doses may also increase the risk of new antibiotic-resistant infections.

Antibiotics can cause diarrhea, which may be a sign of a new infection.

If you experience watery or bloody diarrhea, stop using amoxicillin and call your doctor.

Some side effects of amoxicillin may occur but generally do not require medical attention.

These side effects may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medication.

Additionally, your healthcare provider can advise you on ways to prevent or reduce some of these side effects.

Warnings:

Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions have been reported in patients on penicillin therapy. Although anaphylaxis is more frequent following parenteral therapy, it has occurred in patients receiving oral penicillins. These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity and/or a history of sensitivity to multiple allergens. There have been reports of individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity experiencing severe reactions when treated with cephalosporins. Before initiating amoxicillin therapy, a careful inquiry regarding previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins, or other allergens should be made. If an allergic reaction occurs, amoxicillin should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted. Serious anaphylactic reactions require immediate emergency treatment with epinephrine. Oxygen, intravenous steroids, and airway management, including intubation, should also be administered as indicated.

Clinical Pharmacology: Pharmacological Action:

Amoxicillin is a penicillinase-sensitive, semisynthetic penicillin—an analogue of ampicillin—with a broad spectrum of in vitro bactericidal activity against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms. In vitro susceptibility does not necessarily imply in vivo efficacy.

Resistant strains: Enterobacter, Pseudomonas, Klebsiella, Serratia, Acinetobacter, and indole-positive Proteus.

Indications and use:

Respiratory, genitourinary, skin and soft tissue, and ENT infections caused by susceptible strains of Gram-negative organisms, such as "H. influenzae", "E. coli", "P. mirabilis", and "N. gonorrhoeae"; and Gram-positive

organisms, such as "Streptococcus" (including "Streptococcus faecalis"), "D. pneumoniae", and non-penicillinase-producing "Staphylococcus".

Contraindications:

Individuals with a history of allergic reaction to penicillins; pregnancy.

Drug interactions:

Reduces the absorption of oral contraceptives.

Possible side effects:

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Stop taking Amoxicillin and consult a doctor immediately if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment.

Warnings: Pregnancy and lactation:

Amoxicillin crosses the placenta, and fetal plasma concentrations are approximately 25–30% of maternal plasma concentrations. Data on a limited number of exposed pregnancies indicate no adverse effects of amoxicillin on pregnancy or the health of the fetus/newborn. To date, no other relevant epidemiological data are available. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonic/fetal development, parturition, or postnatal development. Caution should be exercised when prescribing to pregnant women.

Amoxicillin passes into breast milk (approximately 10% of the corresponding serum concentration) and, in rare cases, may lead to diarrhea and/or fungal colonization of the infant's mucous membranes. The possibility of sensitizing the infant to beta-lactams should also be considered.

Special precautions:

Periodic assessment of renal, hepatic, and hematopoietic functions should be performed during prolonged treatment. In the event of superinfections with fungal or bacterial pathogens (usually "Enterobacter", "Pseudomonas", or "Candida"), the medication must be discontinued.

Pediatrics / Breastfeeding: Safe.

Pregnancy: No evidence of risk.

Elderly: No known issues.

Adverse reactions:

Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Urticaria, skin rashes, and serum sickness. Elevated SGOT, anemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, eosinophilia, and agranulocytosis.

Overdose symptoms:

Sensitivity reactions are more likely to occur in individuals who have previously demonstrated hypersensitivity to penicillins and in those with a history of allergy, asthma, hay fever, or urticaria. Reported hypersensitivity reactions include erythematous maculopapular rash, urticaria, fever, and joint pain. Anaphylactic shock may occur. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. In case of overdose, amoxicillin can be removed by hemodialysis.

Antidote: There is no specific antidote for amoxicillin overdose.

Dosage:

Adults: 250 mg – 1 g three times daily.

Children: 20 mg/kg of body weight in 3 divided doses.

Or as directed by a physician.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dark, and dry place below 30°C.

Keep medicines out of the reach of children.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE.

Presentation: 100 ml bottle.

Manufactured in India:

