



Package leaflet: Information for the patient

# Ceftal 250 mg Coated Tablets

# Ceftal 500 mg Coated Tablets



Cefuroxime

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

## What is in this leaflet

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

## 1 What Ceftal is and what it is used for

Ceftal is an antibiotic used in adults and children. It works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It belongs to a group of medicines called *cephalosporins*.

Ceftal is used to treat infections of:

- the throat
- sinus
- middle ear
- the lungs or chest
- the urinary tract
- the skin and soft tissues.

Ceftal can also be used:

- to treat Lyme disease (an infection spread by parasites called ticks).

## 2 What you need to know before you take Ceftal

### Do not take Ceftal:

- **if you are allergic** to cefuroxime, to **any cephalosporin antibiotics** or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
  - if you have ever had a severe allergic (hypersensitive) reaction to any other type of beta lactam antibiotic (penicillins, monobactams and carbapenems).
- ➔ If you think this applies to you, **don't take Ceftal** until you have checked with your doctor.

### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Ceftal.

**Ceftal is not recommended for children aged under 3 months**, as the safety and effectiveness are not known in this age group.

You must look out for certain symptoms, such as allergic reactions, fungal infections (such as *candida*) and severe diarrhoea (*pseudomembranous colitis*) while you are taking Ceftal. This will reduce the risk of any problems. See 'Conditions you need to look out for' in Section 4.

### If you need a blood test

Ceftal can affect the results of a test for blood sugar levels, or a blood screen called the *Coombs test*.

If you need a blood test:

➔ **Tell the person taking the sample** that you are taking Ceftal.

### Other medicines and Ceftal

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine.

This includes medicines you can obtain without a prescription.

Medicines used to **reduce the amount of acid in your stomach** (e.g. *antacids* used to treat **heartburn**) can affect how Ceftal works.

Probenecid

Oral anticoagulants

➔ **Tell your doctor or pharmacist** if you are taking any medicine like this.

### Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Your doctor will consider the benefit of treating you with Ceftal against the risk to your baby.

### Driving and using machines

**Ceftal can make you dizzy** and have other side effects that make you less alert.

➔ **Don't drive or use machines** if you do not feel well.

### Ceftal tablets contain aspartame

Ceftal 250 mg coated tablets contain 0.3 mg aspartame.

Ceftal 500 mg coated tablets contain 0.4 mg aspartame.

If you have been told by your doctor that you have a metabolic disorder called phenylketonuria or if you are on a low-phenylalanine diet, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

## 3 How to take Ceftal

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

**Take Ceftal after food.** This will help to make the treatment more effective.

Swallow Ceftal tablets with some water.

### The recommended dose is:

#### Adults

The usual dose of Ceftal is 250 mg to 500 mg twice daily depending on the severity and type of infection.

#### Use in children and adolescents

The usual dose of Ceftal is 10 mg/kg (to a maximum of 125 mg) to 15 mg/kg (to a maximum of 250 mg) twice daily depending on:

- the severity and type of infection.

**Ceftal is not recommended for children aged under 3 months**, as the safety and effectiveness are not known in this age group.

Depending on the illness or how you or your child responds to treatment, the initial dose may be changed or more than one course of treatment may be needed.

### Patients with kidney problems

If you have a kidney problem, your doctor may change your dose.

➔ **Talk to your doctor** if this applies to you.

### If you take more Ceftal than you should

If you take too much Ceftal you may have neurological disorders, in particular you may be **more likely to have fits (seizures)**.

➔ **Don't delay. Contact your doctor or your nearest hospital emergency department immediately.** If possible, show them the Ceftal pack.

### If you forget to take Ceftal

**Don't take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.** Just take your next dose at the usual time.

### If you stop taking Ceftal

**Don't stop Ceftal without advice.**

**It is important that you take the full course of Ceftal.** Don't stop unless your doctor advises you to – even if you are feeling better. If you don't complete the full course of treatment, the infection may come back.

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.

### Conditions you need to look out for

A small number of people taking Ceftal get an allergic reaction or potentially serious skin reaction. Symptoms of these reactions include:

- **severe allergic reaction.** Signs include **raised and itchy rash, swelling**, sometimes of the face or mouth causing **difficulty in breathing**.
- **skin rash**, which may **blister**, and looks like **small targets** (central dark spot surrounded by a paler area, with a dark ring around the edge).
- **a widespread rash** with **blisters** and **peeling skin**. (These may be signs of *Stevens-Johnson syndrome* or *toxic epidermal necrolysis*).
- **fungal infections.** Medicines like Ceftal can cause an overgrowth of yeast (*Candida*) in the body which can lead to fungal infections (such as thrush). This side effect is more likely if you take Ceftal for a long time.
- **severe diarrhoea (*Pseudomembranous colitis*)**. Medicines like Ceftal can cause inflammation of the colon (large intestine), causing severe diarrhoea, usually with blood and mucus, stomach pain, fever.

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- **Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction.** Some patients may get a high temperature (fever), chills, headache, muscle pain and skin rash while being treated with Cefal for Lyme disease. This is known as the *Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction*. Symptoms usually last a few hours or up to one day.

➔ **Contact a doctor or nurse immediately if you get any of these symptoms.**

**Common side effects**

These may affect **up to 1 in 10** people:

- fungal infections (such as *Candida*)
- headache
- dizziness
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick
- stomach pain.

Common side effects that may show up in blood tests:

- an increase in a type of white blood cell (*eosinophilia*)
- an increase in liver enzymes.

**Uncommon side effects**

These may affect **up to 1 in 100** people:

- being sick
- skin rashes.

Uncommon side effects that may show up in blood tests:

- a decrease in the number of blood platelets (cells that help blood to clot)
- a decrease in the number of white blood cells
- positive Coomb’s test.

**Other side effects**

Other side effects have occurred in a very small number of people, but their exact frequency is unknown:

- severe diarrhoea (*pseudomembranous colitis*)
- allergic reactions
- skin reactions (including severe)
- high temperature (*fever*)
- yellowing of the whites of the eyes or skin
- inflammation of the liver (*hepatitis*).

Side effects that may show up in blood tests:

- red blood cells destroyed too quickly (*haemolytic anaemia*).

**Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie); E-mail: [medsafety@hpra.ie](mailto:medsafety@hpra.ie). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**5 How to store Cefal**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in the original packaging in order to protect from moisture.

This medicine does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

**6 Contents of the pack and other information**

**What Cefal contains**

- The active substance is: Cefuroxime. Cefal 250 mg contains 300.72 mg of cefuroxime axetil per coated tablet equivalent to 250 mg of cefuroxime. Cefal 500 mg contains 601.44 mg of cefuroxime axetil per coated tablet (equivalent to 500 mg of cefuroxime).
- The other ingredients (excipients) are in the *tablet core*: sodium laurylsulfate, copovidone, croscarmellose sodium (E468), magnesium stearate (E470B), anhydrous colloidal silicon dioxide (E551), mannitol (E421), microcrystalline cellulose (E460), crospovidone (E1202) and talc (E553B); in the *tablet coating*: mannitol (E421), soluble (potato) starch, talc (E553B), titanium dioxide (E171) and aspartame (E951).

**What Cefal looks like and contents of the pack**

Cefal tablets are coated.

Cefal 250 mg coated tablets are white to slightly yellowish, biconvex, oblong tablets scored on both sides.

Cefal 500 mg coated tablets are white to slightly yellowish, biconvex, oblong tablets.

Cefal 250 mg coated tablets are available in carton boxes with blister(s) tear-off or strips containing 8, 10, 12, 14 and 24 coated tablets.

Cefal 500 mg coated tablets are available in carton boxes with blister(s) tear-off or strips containing 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 24 coated tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder**

Rowex Ltd., Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

**Manufacturer**

Sandoz GmbH, Biochemiestrasse 10, 6250 Kundl, Austria.

**This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:**

Austria	Ceforoxim Hexal 125 mg – Filmtabletten Ceforoxim Hexal 250 mg – Filmtabletten Ceforoxim Hexal 500 mg - Filmtabletten
Ireland	Cefal 250 mg Coated Tablets Cefal 500 mg Coated Tablets
Italy	CEFUROXIMA SANDOZ CEFUROXIMA SANDOZ CEFUROXIMA SANDOZ
Netherlands	Cefuroximaxetil 125, omhulde tabletten 125 mg Cefuroximaxetil 250, omhulde tabletten 250 mg Cefuroximaxetil 500, omhulde tabletten 500 mg
Poland	Cefuroxime-1A Pharma Cefuroxime-1A Pharma

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