

**PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER**

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine. 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. 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 get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist

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**1. What Doxylag capsules are and what they are used for?**

Doxylag, belongs to a group of medicines called tetracycline antibiotics. It is also known as a broad-spectrum antibiotic and may be used to treat a wide range of infections caused by bacteria, these include:

- Respiratory tract infections
- Urinary tract infections
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Skin infections such as acne
- Infections of the eye
- Rickettsial infections such as q fever or tick fever
- Other infections such as malaria, cholera, brucellosis, leptospirosis, psittacosis and fevers caused by lice or ticks.
- Or prevent travellers diarrhoea, scrub typhus and leptospirosis.

**2. Before you take**

Do not take Doxylag capsules and tell your doctor if you:

- Are allergic (hypersensitive) to doxycycline, other similar antibiotics (such as minocycline or tetracycline) or any of the other ingredients in the capsule (see section 6)
- Are giving it to a child under 12 years old.

**Take special care with Doxylag capsules and tell your doctor if you:**

- Have liver disease or are taking medicines which affect your liver
- Have porphyria (a genetic disorder of the blood)
- Suffer from myasthenia gravis, a condition characterised by muscle weakness, difficulty chewing and swallowing and slurred speech
- Are sensitive to sunlight
- Have systemic lupus erythematosus (sle) a condition characterised by a rash (especially on the face), hair loss, fever, malaise and joint pain.

**Taking other medicines**

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

**Especially:**

- Warfarin or other anticoagulants (to stop the blood clotting)
- Penicillin or rifampicin (to treat infections)
- Medicines such as antacids containing aluminium, calcium or magnesium or other medicines containing iron, bismuth or zinc salts. Do not take at the same time as doxycycline capsules, as absorption of doxycycline may be reduced.
- Phenobarbital, carbamazepine, phenytoin or primidone (to treat epilepsy)
- Oral contraceptives (the pill)
- Methoxyflurane (an anaesthetic), if you need an operation, tell your doctor or dentist you are taking doxycycline capsules
- Ciclosporin (used following organ transplants).

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding**

If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or are breast feeding ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine as doxycycline could harm the baby.

**3. How to take?**

Always take Doxylag capsules exactly as your doctor has told you. If you are not sure, check with your doctor or pharmacist.

You should not drink alcohol whilst taking Doxylag capsules; speak to your doctor if you have any questions.

Swallow the capsules whole with a full glass of water, if the capsules irritate your stomach take them with food or milk. You should take the capsules either sitting down or standing up and well before you go to bed for the night to stop irritation and ulceration of your gullet. It is important not to lie down for at least thirty minutes after taking Doxylag capsules.

The usual doses are for at least 10 days unless otherwise directed by your doctor:

**Adults, Elderly and Children 12 years or over:**

- **General infections:** 200 mg on the first day as a single or two 100mg doses, followed by 100 mg a day. For severe infections your doctor may increase the dose to 200mg a day.
- **Specific infections:**
  - Acne vulgaris: 50 mg a day with food or fluid for 6-12 weeks.
  - Sexually transmitted disease - 100mg twice a day for 7-10 days
  - Syphilis - 300 mg a day in divided doses for 10 days.
  - Fevers caused by lice or ticks - a single dose of 100-200mg depending upon severity of infection.
- Malaria - 200 mg a day for at least 7 days, should be given with other drugs such as quinine.
- Prevent infection with scrub typhus - 200 mg as a single dose.
- Prevent traveler's diarrhoea - 200 mg on the first day of travel followed by 100 mg a day throughout the duration of the stay. Do not use for more than 3 weeks unless advised by your doctor.
- Prevent leptospirosis infections - 200 mg once a week throughout the stay in the infected area and 200mg at the end of the trip. Do not use for more than 3 weeks unless advised by your doctor.

**Children under 12 years old:**

Doxylag capsules are not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age as it can cause permanent discoloration of tooth enamel and affect bone development.

**If you take more than you should**

If you (or someone else) swallow a lot of capsules at the same time, or you think a child may have swallowed any contact your nearest hospital casualty department or tell your doctor immediately.

**If you forget to take the capsules**

**Do not take a double dose** to make up for a forgotten dose. If you forget to take a dose take it as soon as you remember it and then take the next dose at the right time.

**If you stop taking the capsules**

**Do not stop** taking the capsules because you feel better, it is very important to take all the capsules your doctor has prescribed for you, if you do not your condition may recur or get worse.

**4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, Doxylag capsules can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**Stop taking the capsules immediately and seek urgent medical advice if:**

- you notice that your skin is very sensitive to light (you may get a skin rash, itching, redness or severe sunburn when out in sunlight or after using a sun bed).

**Contact your doctor at once if the following reactions happen:**

- wheeziness, difficulty in breathing, fever, sudden swellings of the face, lips, throat, tongue, hands or feet, fast heart rate, low blood pressure, rash or itching (especially affecting the whole body), pericarditis (inflammation of the membrane surrounding the heart)
- swollen tongue, watery diarrhoea, fever and cramps (pseudo membranous colitis), soreness and itching around the back passage and/or genital areas, inflammation around the vagina, or thrush of the vagina or mouth
- worsening of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects or notice any other effects not listed:
- **Blood:** altered numbers of certain types of blood cells, you may notice that you bruise easily, have nose bleeds, or suffer from infections and sore throats, porphyria (sensitivity of the skin to sunlight, inflammation of nerves and stomach pains).
- **Glands and hormones:** discoloration of thyroid tissue (does not affect thyroid function).
- **Central nervous system:** headache, increased pressure in the skull (severe headaches, blurred and/or double vision, blind spots), permanent loss of vision, bulging fontanelles (soft spot on head) of infants,
- **Ears:** tinnitus (ringing or buzzing in the ears).
- **Gastrointestinal tract:** stomach pain, loss of appetite, feeling or being sick, heartburn, diarrhoea, difficulty swallowing, sore or painful tongue or mouth, inflammation and/or ulcers of the gullet, discoloration or underdevelopment of teeth.
- **Liver:** changes in liver function tests, inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), jaundice (yellowing of the skin or white of the eyes), liver failure and inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
- **Skin:** severe skin reactions such as erythema multiforme (circular, irregular red patches), Stevens-Johnson syndrome (rash with flushing, fever, blisters or ulcers), toxic epidermal necrolysis (reddening, peeling and swelling that resembles burns), detachment of the nail from the finger bed.
- **Muscles and bones:** muscle or joint pain.
- **Kidneys:** an increase in urea in the blood.

**5. How to store?**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Store at room temperature (15-25°C) in the original packaging. Do not use Doxylag capsules after the expiry date stated on the label/carton/-bottle.

**6. Further information**

**What Doxylag capsules contain?**

- The active substance is Doxycycline (as hyclate). Each capsule contains 100 mg of Doxycycline (as base)
- The other ingredients are Maize Starch, Lactose, Talc, Magnesium Stearate, Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose Capsules

**What Doxylag capsules look like and contents of the pack?**

Doxylag 100 mg are green Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose capsules printed with 'Lagap' and 'Doxylag 100 mg'. Doxylag 100 mg capsules are available in pack sizes of 8's, 10's, 100's, 500's and 1000's.

Not all packs and presentations are marketed in every country.

<b>INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATIENT</b>	
This is a Medicament	
- Medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instruction is dangerous for you.	
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instruction of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.	
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.	
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.	
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.	
<b>KEEP MEDICAMENT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN</b>	