

Amoxicon Amoxicillin Trihydrate

COMPOSITION:

Amoxicon 250 Capsule: Each capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate BP equivalent to 250 mg amoxicillin.

Amoxicon 500 Capsule: Each capsule contains amoxicillin trihydrate BP equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin.

Amoxicon PFS: Each 5 ml suspension contains amoxicillin trihydrate BP equivalent to 125 mg amoxicillin.

PHARMACOLOGY:

Amoxicon is the preparation of amoxicillin. It is broad spectrum penicillin effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens. Peak plasma concentrations of amoxicillin have been observed 1 to 2 hours after an oral dose. Amoxicillin is widely distributed at varying concentration in body tissues and fluids.

INDICATION:

In the treatment of following infections caused by sensitive pathogens :

- **Respiratory tract infections:** Otitis media, sinusitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, pneumonia, acute and chronic bronchitis, lung abscess, empyema, bronchiectasis.
- **Gastrointestinal tract infections:** Typhoid and paratyphoid.
- **Urinary tract infections:** Pyelonephritis, cystitis, and urethritis.
- **Venereal disease:** Gonorrhoea
- **Skin and soft tissue infections:** Cellulitis, carbuncles, furunculosis, infected wounds, abscess.
- **Severe systemic infections:** Septicaemia, septic abortion, puerperal sepsis, endocarditis, osteomyelitis, intra-abdominal sepsis.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Adult: Usual adults dose is 250 mg three times daily, increasing up to 500 mg three times daily for severe infections. **Children:** Up to 10 years of age, 125 mg to 250 mg three times daily. Severe or recurrent purulent respiratory infections: 3 g every twelve hours.

Short-course therapy: Urinary tract infections: 3 gm repeated after 10-12 hours. **Gonorrhoea:** Single dose of 2-3 gm with probenecid 1 g. **Otitis media in children (3-10 years):** 750 mg twice daily for 2 days.

CONTRAINDICATION:

Amoxicillin is contraindicated for the patients who are hypersensitive to penicillin.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Side-effects, as with other penicillins, are uncommon and mainly of a mild and transitory nature; they may include diarrhoea, indigestion, or occasionally rash, either urticarial or erythematous. An urticarial rash suggests penicillin hypersensitivity and the erythematous-type rash may arise if amoxicillin is administered to patients with glandular fever. In either case treatment should be discontinued. Pseudo-membranous colitis has been reported rarely.

PRECAUTIONS:

In renal impairment the excretion of antibiotic will be delayed and depending on the degree of impairment it may be necessary to reduce the total daily dose. Caution should also be exercised in case of erythematous rashes, glandular fever, history of allergy etc.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:

Animal studies with amoxicillin have shown no teratogenic effects. When antibiotic therapy is required during pregnancy, amoxicillin may be considered appropriate. During lactation, trace quantities of amoxicillin can be detected in breast milk.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Concurrent administration of probenecid delays the excretion of amoxicillin.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTION:

It should be stored in a cool and dry place, protected from light and moisture.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Amoxicon 250 Capsule: Each box contains 10 X 10 capsules in blister pack.

Amoxicon 500 Capsule: Each box contains 5 X 10 capsules in blister pack.

Amoxicon PFS: Each amber glass bottle containing dry ingredients to make 100 ml suspension.

Manufactured by:



MEDICON Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh