

DYNA AMOXYCILLIN CAPSULE

	DESCRIPTION	CONTENT
DYNA AMOXYCILLIN CAPSULE 250MG MAL19930222AZ	CAPSULE Capsule Colour : Orange/Red Capsule Size : # 2 Granules Colour: White To Off-White	Each Capsule Contains: Amoxicillin Trihydrate Equivalent To Amoxicillin 250 mg
DYNA AMOXYCILLIN CAPSULE 500MG MAL19930221AZ	CAPSULE Capsule Colour : Orange/Red Capsule Size : # 0 Granules Colour: White To Off-White	Each Capsule Contains: Amoxicillin Trihydrate Equivalent To Amoxicillin 500 mg

PHARMACODYNAMICS:

Amoxicillin is a bactericidal antibiotic which inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis, probably by acylation of membrane-bound transpeptidase enzymes. This prevents cross-linkage of peptidoglycan chains which is necessary for bacterial cell wall strength and rigidity. Also, cell division and growth are inhibited and lysis of susceptible bacteria frequently occurs. Rapidly dividing bacteria are most susceptible to penicillin group of antibiotics including Amoxicillin.

PHARMACOKINETICS:

Amoxicillin is stable to gastric acid and 50 to 90 % of a dose is absorbed after oral administration; absorption is more complete than that of ampicillin and it is not greatly influenced by the presence of food. After an oral dose of 500 mg, peak serum concentrations of 3 to 20 mcg/ml are attained in 1 to 2 hours; detectable concentrations are present after 8 hours; peak concentrations occur earlier in children and infants but later in neonates. Serum half-life is 1 hour which may be increased to 15 hours in renal failure. After absorption, Amoxicillin enters most tissues and fluids but it is not detectable in the cerebrospinal fluid even when the meninges are inflamed; crosses the placenta and small amounts are secreted in the milk; volume of distribution at steady-state serum concentrations, about 0.3 litres/kilogram body-weight; protein binding, 15 to 25 % bound to plasma proteins.

Amoxicillin is metabolised to inactive metabolites and 10 to 25 % appears to be converted to penicilloic acid. 35 to 45 % is excreted in the urine after an oral dose and about 75 % after intramuscular or intravenous doses; urinary excretion is delayed by probenecid and it also occurs more slowly in the newborn; small amounts are excreted in the bile.

INDICATIONS:

Infections caused by sensitive gram-positive and gram-negative microorganism.

ENT infections: Otitis media, sinusitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, epiglottitis

Lower respiratory tract infections: Acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, pleuritis.

Urinary tract infections: Acute and recurrent cystitis, acute and chronic pyelonephritis, asymptomatic bacteriuria, prostatitis.

Skin and soft tissue infections: Erysipelas, impetigo, pyoderma.

RECOMMENDED DOSE:

Adults : 250 mg 3 times daily. The dose may be doubled in severe infections.

Gonorrhoea : A single dose of 3 g plus 1 g of Probenecid where infection is caused by penicillin-sensitive organisms.

Note : * Patients should continue medicine for full course of treatment.

* Take medicine on empty stomach.

* Reduced dosage is required in patients with impaired renal function.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

FOR ORAL USE ONLY

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Patients with known hypersensitivity to either Amoxicillin or penicillin.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

Patients hypersensitive to other penicillins or cephalosporins or penicillamine may be hypersensitive to Amoxicillin.

Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylactoid and severe cutaneous adverse reactions) have been reported in patients on penicillin therapy with beta-lactams. Before initiating therapy with Dyna Amoxicillin Capsule, careful inquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins, carbapenems or other beta-lactam agents. If an allergic reaction occurs, Dyna Amoxicillin Capsule must be discontinued immediately and appropriate alternative therapy instituted.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Probenecid prolongs blood levels of Amoxicillin. Antacids and other alkalisng agents can impair absorption of Amoxicillin. May reduce effectiveness of oral contraceptives. Concurrent administration of Amoxicillin and Allopurinol increases incidence of rashes.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:

Risk-benefit must be considered when given to pregnant women and during breast-feeding. Small amount of Amoxycillin excreted in the milk may provoke allergic reactions in breast-fed infants.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Side effects are usually mild and transitory e.g. nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, indigestion. Amoxycillin may give rise to a rash which may be of toxic origin. Rashes almost invariably result when Amoxycillin is given to patients with glandular fever. Small amount of Amoxycillin excreted in the milk may provoke allergic reactions in breast-fed infants.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:

Frequency 'very rare': Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS).

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE:

Overdose may cause GIT disturbances, reversible impairment of liver function and diarrhoea. Treatment includes stop antibiotic treatment, treat GIT distress by giving milk every 3 hours alternating with Bismuth Subcarbonate 5 g every 3 hours.

PACKING/PACK SIZE(S):

DYNA AMOXYCILLIN CAPSULE 250MG - Blister packs of 100x10's and 10x10's.

DYNA AMOXYCILLIN CAPSULE 500MG - Blister packs of 50x10's and 10x10's.

**JAUHI UBAT DARIPADA KANAK-KANAK
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

MANUFACTURER/PRODUCT REGISTRATION HOLDER:

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