

AziiAL

(Azithromycin 250/500mg Tablets)

Each Tablet Contains:

Azithromycin250mg/500mg

Excipients q.s.

Clinical Pharmacology:

Azithromycin : Azithromycin binds to the 23S rRNA of the bacterial 50S ribosomal subunit. It stops bacterial protein synthesis by inhibiting the transpeptidation / translocation step of protein synthesis and by inhibiting the assembly of the 50S ribosomal subunit . This results in the control of various bacterial infections . The strong affinity of macrolides, including azithromycin, for bacterial ribosomes, is consistent with their broad-spectrum antibacterial activities .

Indications:

- Lung infections (e.g., [bronchitis](#), [pneumonia](#))
- Throat infections (e.g., pharyngitis, tonsillitis)
- [Sinus infections](#)
- [Skin infections](#)
- [Ear infections](#) in children
- Certain sexually transmitted infections
- Infection that affects female reproductive organs called [pelvic inflammatory disease \(PID\)](#)
- Certain infections in people with [HIV/AIDS](#)

Contraindications:

Azithromycin Tablet should be used with caution in patients with severe kidney disease.
Azithromycin Tablet should be used with caution in patients with liver disease.
It is unsafe to consume alcohol with Azithromycin Tablet.

Precautions and Warnings:

- May cause serious allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis and angioedema, which can be life-threatening and require immediate medical attention.
- Can cause changes in heart rhythms, including QT prolongation.
- May increase the risk of serious heart or blood vessel problems.
- Serious skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) can occur with this medicine.

Drug Interactions:

- Levels of Astemizole are increased by Azithromycin which increases the risk of QT prolongation (heart rhythm disorder) and life-threatening irregular heartbeat.
- Concurrent use of Disopyramide and Azithromycin should be avoided. Azithromycin increases Disopyramide levels, and this has resulted in an abnormal heart beat and heart block.

- Levels of Ebastine are increased by Azithromycin but there are no significant interactions. Use of Ebastine and Azithromycin should be avoided at the same time, though.

Adverse Effects:

Some serious adverse effects include

- wheezing or difficulty breathing or swallowing
- swelling of the face, throat, tongue, lips, eyes, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs
- hoarseness
- vomiting or irritability while feeding (in infants less than 6 weeks old)
- severe diarrhea (watery or bloody stools) that may occur with or without fever and stomach cramps (may occur up to 2 months or more after your treatment)
- yellowing of the skin or eyes
- extreme tiredness
- unusual bleeding or bruising
- lack of energy
- loss of appetite
- pain in the upper right part of the stomach
- flu-like symptoms
- dark-colored urine
- unusual muscle weakness or difficulty with muscle control
- pink and swollen eyes

Overdosage:

If you take too much azithromycin, you could have dangerous levels of the drug in your body. This may cause liver damage and irregular heart rhythm. If you think you've taken too much of this drug, call your doctor or local poison control center. If your symptoms are severe, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

Route of Administration: Oral . Swallow it as a whole. Do not chew, crush or break it. It may be taken with or without food, but it is better to take it at a fixed time.

SCHEDULE H PRESCRIPTION DRUG CAUTION: Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

Dosage: Take this medicine in the dose and duration as advised by your doctor.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place below 25°C. Protect from light and moisture.

Presentation: Available as AziiAL-250mg- 10x6/ 500mg -10x3

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