

# DELTA PHARMA

## Moxifloxacin 400mg Film Coated Tablet.

**Generic name:** Moxifloxacin 400mg.

- Read the entire patient information leaflets carefully before taking the medicine.
- Keep the patient information leaflet, you may wish to read it again later.
- If you have any further questions, please consult your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed to you personally and should not be given to third parties. It may cause harm to other people, even if they share the same symptoms as you.

### This patient information leaflet concerns the following:

1. What is Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets and what are they used for?
2. What should you be aware of before taking Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets?
3. How should Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets be taken?
4. What side effects may occur?
5. How should Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets be stored?

**Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets.**  
The active ingredient:  
One film-coated tablet contains 400 mg moxifloxacin in the form of 436.8 mg moxifloxacin hydrochloride as the pharmacologically active ingredient.  
The other ingredients are: lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose 102, Povidone K30, croscarmellose sodium, Magnesium stearate, Colloidal Silicon Dioxide, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, Titanium dioxide, Polyethylene glycol 6000, Carmoisine Colour.

### 1. WHAT ARE DELMOXA 400 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS AND WHAT ARE THEY USED FOR?

Moxifloxacin 400 mg film-coated tablets contain a broad-spectrum antibiotic, which means that it kills a wide range of harmful micro-organisms. Moxifloxacin, the active ingredient of Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets, belongs to the quinolone group of substances. Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets are used for the treatment of the following bacterial infections (provided they are caused by susceptible micro-organisms):  
• Acute exacerbations (sudden worsening) of chronic bronchitis.  
• Community-acquired pneumonia (not acquired in hospital) with the exception of severe forms.  
• Acute sinusitis (inflammation of the paranasal sinuses).

### 2. WHAT SHOULD YOU BE AWARE OF BEFORE USING DELMOXA 400 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS?

- You must not use Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets if:  
• You are allergic to moxifloxacin, other quinolones or any of the other ingredients.
- You have previously suffered from tendonitis or tendon damage after therapy with similar active substances (quinolones).
- You have a congenital or documented, acquired condition associated with certain electrocardiogram (ECG) abnormalities (prolongation of the QTc interval).
- You suffer from salt imbalances, particularly if you have low concentrations of potassium in your blood (hypokalaemia).
- You have clinically significant bradycardia (slow heart rate).
- Your doctor has diagnosed you as having clinically significant heart failure with reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (weak heart).
- You have a history of symptomatic cardiac arrhythmias.
- Delmoxa should not be taken concomitantly with other drugs which cause certain ECG abnormalities (prolongation of the QTc interval).
- If you suffer from impaired liver function (Child-Pugh class C) or an elevated transaminase levels > 5 times the upper normal limit.

### Particular caution is required when using Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets in the following cases:

- If you have ever had a convulsion, you should consult your doctor before taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets.
- If you experience any visual disturbances or effects on your eyes, you should consult an eye specialist immediately.
- Tendonitis and ruptured tendons may occur during treatment with quinolones, including moxifloxacin (the active ingredient of Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets), particularly in elderly patients or patients receiving concomitant treatment with certain anti-inflammatory drugs (corticosteroids), so at the first signs of pain or inflammation, you should stop taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets, rest the affected limb(s) and consult your doctor immediately regarding further treatment.
- Moxifloxacin causes a certain ECG abnormality known as, prolongation of the QTc interval in some patients. Although the effect is not very pronounced, Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets should be used with caution if you are taking other drugs that can reduce the level of potassium in the blood.
- Patients with an elevated risk of arrhythmia (e.g. acute myocardial ischaemia) should exercise caution when taking Delmoxa, as prolongation of the QTc interval can increase the risk of certain types of cardiac arrhythmia (ventricular arrhythmia including torsades de pointes). As the extent of QTc prolongation increases in proportion to the dosage, the recommended dose should not be exceeded. Consult your doctor if you are in doubt if symptoms of cardiac arrhythmia occur during treatment with Delmoxa, discontinue treatment and consult your doctor.
- If you experience impaired liver function, ask your doctor to carry out an examination.

• Broad-spectrum antibiotics including moxifloxacin can cause severe diarrhoea (pseudomembranous colitis). In this situation, suitable therapeutic measures should be implemented without delay. In the event of severe diarrhoea occurring during or after use of antibiotics, please consult your doctor without delay. Do not take drugs that inhibit gastric motility (prokinetics).

- If you or any member of your family have been diagnosed as having

glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (a congenital or acquired metabolic disorder), please tell your doctor about this before you start taking Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets.

- In contrast to other antibiotics, moxifloxacin has not exhibited any significant risk of inducing photosensitivity in tests. Nonetheless, during treatment with Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets, you should avoid UV radiation (high-altitude sunshine, solarium) and not expose yourself to excessive and/or strong sunlight.

- Hypersensitivity and allergic reactions (e.g. skin rash) can occur after the very first administration of quinolones. In extremely rare cases, severe immediate allergic reactions ranging up to life-threatening shock can develop. In these cases, use of moxifloxacin must be discontinued immediately and medical treatment (e.g. therapy for shock) must be initiated.

- Exacerbation of myasthenia gravis  
Fluoroquinolones have neuromuscular blocking activity and may exacerbate muscle weakness in persons with myasthenia gravis. Postmarketing serious adverse events, including death and requirement for ventilator support, have been associated with fluoroquinolone use in persons with myasthenia gravis. Avoid fluoroquinolones in patients with known history of myasthenia gravis.  
• Quinolones should not generally be used in patients aged less than 18 years, pregnant women, or breast-feeding mothers unless the benefits outweigh the risk.

**Pregnancy and Breast-feeding:**  
You should always consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking medicines.

**Driving and operating machinery:**  
If you feel drowsy after taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets, avoid operating machinery.

Important information about certain other constituents of Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets:  
Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets contain lactose; therefore you should not take this medicine without first consulting your doctor if you know that you suffer from glucose intolerance.

**Interactions with other drugs:**  
Please inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking/using other medicines or have taken/used other medicines recently, even if they are non-prescription medicines.  
Please note the following when taking other medicines:  
• Delmoxa can affect the heart rate (QTc interval). This effect can be intensified in the event of concomitant administration of the following drug products:  
• Class 1A (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide) .  
• Certain anti-infectives (sparfloxacin, intravenously administered erythromycin, pentamidine).  
• Antiarhythmic (drugs to treat cardiac arrhythmia).  
• Neuroleptics (drugs to treat mental disorders, such as phenothiazine, pimozide, sertindole, haloperidol, sulpiride).

- Tricyclic antidepressants.
- Certain anti-infectives (sparfloxacin, intravenously administered erythromycin, pentamidine).
- Antimalarial drugs: in particular halofantrine).
- Certain drugs used to treat allergy symptoms: (terfenadine, astemizole, mizolastine).
- Others:  
• Cisapride, (a drug used to stimulate peristaltic activity).
- Intravenously administered vincamine, bepridil, diphenamil). Moxifloxacin should therefore not be administered together with these drug products.
- An interval of around 6 hours should be left between taking drugs that contain certain metals (bivalent or trivalent cations) and taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets. These include antacids containing magnesium or aluminium (drugs used to prevent hyperacidity of the stomach); certain antiviral tablets containing didanosine, zalcitabine and drugs containing iron or zinc.

- Concomitant administration of Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets and activated carbon considerably reduces the absorption of moxifloxacin into the body. Concomitant administration of these two products is therefore not recommended.
- In studies carried out in healthy volunteers, concomitant administration of Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets with digoxin (a drug used to treat heart failure) led to an approximately 30% increase in the peak plasma concentrations of digoxin. No particular precautionary measures are required for concomitant administration of Delmoxa and digoxin.
- In studies carried out in patients with diabetes, concomitant administration of Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets with glibenclamide (a drug used to treat diabetes) led to a 21% decrease in the peak plasma concentrations of glibenclamide. The blood glucose and insulin values were not affected, however.

- An enhanced anticoagulant effect was reported in a large number of cases in which patients were treated concurrently with antibiotics and anticoagulants. However, no clinically significant interaction was reported in a study involving moxifloxacin and warfarin (an anticoagulant). The patient's coagulation values can be monitored more frequently and the anticoagulant dosage adapted if necessary as a precautionary measure.
- No interactions occurred when Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets were taken concomitantly with drugs containing the following active ingredients: zalcitabine (used to treat people with AIDS), probenecid (used to reduce serum uric acid levels), oral contraceptives (birth control pills), calcium supplements, morphine (narcotic analgesic), theophylline (used to treat asthma) or itraconazole (used to treat fungal infections).

When taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets together with food and drinks.  
The effects of Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets are not influenced by food, including dairy products.

### 3-HOW SHOULD DELMOXA 400 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS BE TAKEN?

• Always take Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets in accordance with your doctor's instructions. Please ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure how to take this medicine.

- Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets must be taken orally.
- Unless otherwise prescribed by your doctor, the usual dose is:  
Adults take one tablet of Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablet once daily.
- No adjustment of the dose is required for elderly patients, patients with low body weight, patients with slight to severely impaired kidney function and dialysis patients.

- There is no experience in patients with impaired liver function.
- Please consult your doctor or pharmacist if you have the impression that the effects of the Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets are too strong or too weak.
- Swallow the film-coated tablet whole with plenty of liquid. You do not have to take Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets at meal times.

- Unless otherwise indicated by your doctor, Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets should be taken for the following number of days:  
• Inflammation of the lower respiratory tract (bronchitis):

- 5 to 10 days
- Neumonia (community-acquired):
- 10 days
- Acute sinusitis (inflammation of the paranasal sinuses):
- 7 days
- Please make sure you complete the full course of treatment with Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets, as otherwise the infection may not be completely cured.

**If you have taken a greater quantity of Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets than you were supposed to:**

- The recommended dose of 400 mg once daily should not be exceeded. If you accidentally take more than one film-coated tablet on one day, you should continue your treatment on the next day as prescribed.
- Concomitant administration of activated carbon and 400 mg moxifloxacin decreases the bioavailability of moxifloxacin by more than 80%. Early administration of activated carbon can be useful to prevent excessive levels of moxifloxacin in blood if an overdose of moxifloxacin tablets has been taken.

**If you have forgotten to take Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets:**

- You should take the next film-coated tablet immediately and continue your treatment with one film-coated tablet a day.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for the single dose you missed.
- Effects of discontinuing treatment with Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets:  
• If you stop taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets, your symptoms may worsen. Please consult your doctor if you want to stop taking Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets before the end of the course of treatment.

### 4. WHAT SIDE EFFECTS ARE POSSIBLE?

Like all medicines, Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets can have side effects. The following incidence rating is used to evaluate the frequency of side effects:

Very frequently	more than 1 in 10 treated patients
Frequently	fewer than 1 in 10 but more than 1 in 100 treated patients
Occasionally	fewer than 1 in 100 but more than 1 in 1,000 treated patients
Rarely	fewer than 1 in 1,000 but more than 1 in 10,000 treated patients
Very rare	Fewer than 1 in 10,000 treated patients, including isolated cases

With the exception of nausea and diarrhoea, the reported incidence side effects were lower than 3%.

**General:**  
**Frequently:** Abdominal pain, headache.  
**Occasionally:** Weakness, pain, back ache, general malaise, chest pain, allergic reactions, and leg pain.

**Very rarely:** Hypersensitivity: severe allergic reactions, possible ranging up to severe life-threatening shock (anaphylactic shock), in some cases after first use. In these cases, stop using Delmoxa 400 mg film-coated tablets immediately and inform the attending doctor. The of shock include cold sweat, gassing of skin, a drop in blood pressure, a racing pulse, dizziness and stupor, swelling of breath and mucous membranes (including swelling of the larynx, potentially life-threatening).

**Nervous system:**  
**Frequently:** Drowsiness.  
**Occasionally:** Insomnia, dizziness, nervousness, sleepiness, anxiety, trembling, paraesthesia (pins and needles in the arms and legs), confusion, depression.

**Rarely:** Hallucinations, depersonalisation (alteration in the perception of the self), impaired coordination, restlessness, sleep disorders, abnormal dreams, convulsions.

**Very rarely:** Psychotic reactions.

**Gastrointestinal tract:**  
**Frequently:** Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, dyspepsia (digestion disorders).  
**Occasionally:** Dry mouth, nausea with vomiting, flatulence, constipation, mouth ulcers, loss of appetite, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the mouth.

**Very rarely:** Pseudomembranous colitis (inflammation of the colon caused by Clostridium difficile, a specific bacterium; in extremely rare cases, with life-threatening complications), hepatitis (inflammation of the liver, primarily caused by obstruction of bile).

**Cardiovascular:**  
**Frequently:** In patients with pre-existing hypokalaemia (decreased potassium level) prolongation of the QTc interval (ECG abnormality).

**Occasionally:** Tachycardia (racing pulse), peripheral oedema (accumulation of watery fluid in the legs), high blood pressure, palpitations, atrial fibrillation (disturbance of heart rhythm), angina pectoris, in patients with normal potassium levels: QTc prolongation;

**Rarely:** Vasodilatation (dilatation of the blood vessels), hypotension (low blood pressure), syncope (brief fainting);  
**Very rarely:** ventricular arrhythmia (specific type of cardiac arrhythmia), torsade de pointes (specific type of cardiac arrhythmia) and cardiac arrest (particularly in patients with severe underlying conditions that predispose them to cardiac arrhythmia).

**Respiratory organs:**  
**Occasionally:** Difficult breathing.

**Sensory organs:**  
**Occasionally:** Joint or muscle pain.  
**Rarely:** Tendinitis (inflammation of the tendons).

**Very rarely:** Ruptured tendons.  
**Skin:**

**Occasionally:** Rash, pruritus (itching), perspiration, urticaria (nettle rash).  
**Rarely:** Dry skin.  
**Very rarely:** Stevens-Johnson syndrome (severe, skin rash involving the mucous membranes and taking a feverish course).

**Sensory organs:**  
**Frequently:** Impaired taste perception.

**Occasionally:** Impaired vision.  
**Rarely:** Tinnitus, impaired vision because of CNS reactions (e.g. drowsiness or confusion), impairment or loss of the sense of smell or loss of the sense of smell and/or taste.

**Urinary tract and sex organs:**  
**Occasionally:** Candidial infection of the vagina (thrush), vaginitis.

Postmarketing Experience: exacerbation of myasthenia gravis.  
**Laboratory findings:**

**Frequently:** Changed liver function tests (mainly moderate increase in certain enzymes and/or bile pigments);

**Occasionally:** Increases in certain enzymes (gamma-GT, amylase), leucocytopenia (reduction in the number of white blood cells), reduction in leucocytes (neutrophils / increase in the INR (specific blood coagulation parameters), eosinophilia (increase in levels of certain blood cells), thrombocythaemia (increase in number of platelets in the blood), thrombocytopenia (decrease in number of platelets in the blood), anaemia.

**Rarely:** Hyperglycaemia (elevated blood glucose level), hyperlipidaemia (elevated blood lipid level), increased prothrombin levels / reduced INR (specific blood coagulation parameters), jaundice (icterus mainly caused by obstruction of bile duct) in connection with changed liver function, elevated levels of a specific liver enzyme (LDH), elevated levels of creatinine or urea.

On the basis of clinical experience with Delmoxa 400 mg film coated tablets so far it is not possible to tell exactly what side effects might occur. Isolated cases of the following side effects have been reported during treatment with other fluoroquinolones, and these may also occur during treatment with Moxifloxacin 400 mg film-coated tablets:

Transitory loss of vision, problems with balance including ataxia (interference with ability to execute movements), hypernatraemia (increased levels of sodium in the blood), hypercalcaemia (increased levels of calcium in the blood), neutropenia (reduction in numbers of certain types of white blood cell), haemolysis (increased breakdown of red blood cells).

Inform your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any side effects that are not listed in this patient information leaflet.  
• Worsening of myasthenia gravis (a disease which causes muscle weakness). Fluoroquinolones may cause worsening of myasthenia gravis symptoms, including muscle weakness and breathing problems. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any worsening muscle weakness or breathing problems.

Tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you have a disease that causes muscle weakness (myasthenia gravis).

### 5. HOW SHOULD DELMOXA 400 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS BE STORED?

• Do not remove the film-coated tablets from the packaging until just before you take them.

• The expiry date of this product is printed on the cardboard box and the blister strips. Do not use the product after this date.

• This is a medicament.  
• A medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.

• Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament, as the doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.

• Do not interrupt the period prescribed for treatment yourself.

• Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

The use of Moxifloxacin should be restricted in these indications:  
For acute bacterial sinusitis and acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, they should only be prescribed when other antibiotics cannot be used or have failed. For community-acquired pneumonia, they should only be given when treatment with other antibiotics cannot be used.  
As oral moxifloxacin-containing medicines has a risk of diarrhoea, heart failure in women and older patients, severe skin reactions and fatal liver injury.

• Keep medicines out of reach of children.  
• Store at temperature not exceeding 30°C in a dry place.

**How supplied:**  
Carton box containing 1 (AL/PVC) strip of 5 f.c. tablets+insert pamphlet.  
Produced by



