

CIPROFLOXACIN TABLETS BP
250 MG / 500 MG / 750 MG
Boncipro® 250 / 500 / 750
Oral UseTablets

Ciprofloxacin Injection USP
BONCIPRO®
I.V. USE ONLY

COMPOSITION:
BONCIPRO 250
Each film coated tablet contains:
Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride BP Equivalent to Ciprofloxacin ...250 mg
Colour: Approved Colour used

BONCIPRO 500
Each film coated tablet contains:
Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride BP Equivalent to Ciprofloxacin ...500 mg
Colour: Approved Colour used

BONCIPRO 750
Each film coated tablet contains:
Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride BP Equivalent to Ciprofloxacin ...750 mg
Colour: Approved Colour used

BONCIPRO INJECTION
Each 100 ml contains:
Ciprofloxacin USP200 mg
Sodium Chloride USP 0.9 % w/v
Lactic acid USP 64 mg
Water for injection USP q.s.

CATEGORY: Antibacterial

PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Tablet
Boncipro Injection: Injection

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Oral
Boncipro Injection: Intravenous

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:
BONCIPRO 250/500/750
Adult
Dosage and duration of treatment:
The dosage range is 250-750 mg twice daily for 5 to 10 days.
Lower Respiratory tract Infections:
Mild to moderate - 250 to 500 mg twice daily; severe or complicated - 750 mg twice daily.
Infections of the skin:
Mild to moderate - 500 mg twice daily; severe or complicated - 750 mg twice daily.
Bone Infections:
Mild to moderate 500 mg twice daily; severe or complicated-750 mg twice daily.
Treatment may be required for 4-6 weeks or longer. OR as directed by physician.

BONCIPRO INJECTION:
The solution for infusion should be administered over an infusion period of 60 minutes.
Due to the increased risk of local reactions, higher intravenous doses in particular should only be administered via a large vein or a central line.
The duration of treatment depends upon the severity of infection, clinical response and bacteriological findings. Generally, acute and chronic infections (e.g. osteomyelitis), where the causative organism is known to be sensitive to ciprofloxacin, should be treated for at least three days after the signs and symptoms of the infection have disappeared.
Adults
The adult dosage is 200 - 400 mg ciprofloxacin twice daily.
In case of very serious, life-threatening or recurrent infections the dosage can be increased to 400 mg three times daily. The maximum daily dose is 1200 mg.
Osteomyelitis:
Prior to initiation of therapy, bacteriological sensitivity tests should be conducted. As with all other antibiotics, the patient should be monitored during therapy for the development of resistant strains of initially sensitive bacteria, especially P. aeruginosa and S. aureus. Average duration of treatment can be 4-6 weeks. If a prolonged treatment is necessary, a reassessment of treatment should be done at 2 months at the latest.
Children and adolescents
Dosage for aggravating pulmonary symptoms in children and adolescents with cystic fibrosis aged 5-17 years.
The intravenous dose is 10 mg/kg every 8th hour (maximum dose 1200 mg/day). The infusion time should be 60 minutes. Sequential dosage can also be used: first 10 mg/kg intravenously at 8-hour intervals (maximum dose 1200 mg/day), followed by 20 mg/kg orally twice a day (maximum dose 1500 mg/day).
Recommended duration of treatment: 10-14 days.
There are no studies available on dosage in children with renal or hepatic insufficiency.

CIPROFLOXACIN TABLETS BP
250 MG / 500 MG / 750 MG
Boncipro® 250 / 500 / 750
Oral UseComprimés

Ciprofloxacin injectable USP
BONCIPRO®
I.V. UTILISER SEULEMENT

COMPOSITION:
BONCIPRO 250
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:
Chlorhydrate de ciprofloxacin BP Équivalent à 250 mg de ciprofloxacin
Couleur: Couleur approuvée utilisée

BONCIPRO 500
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:
Chlorhydrate de ciprofloxacin BP Équivalent à 500 mg de ciprofloxacin
Couleur: Couleur approuvée utilisée

BONCIPRO 750
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:
Chlorhydrate de ciprofloxacin BP Équivalent à la ciprofloxacin 750 mg
Couleur: Couleur approuvée utilisée

BONCIPRO INJECTION
Chaque 100 ml contient:
Ciprofloxacin USP 200 mg
Chlorure de sodium USP 0,9 % p/v
Acide lactique USP 64 mg
Eau pour injection USP q.s.

CATÉGORIE: Antibactérien

FORME DE DOSAGE PHARMACEUTIQUE:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Comprimé
Boncipro Injection: Injectable

VOIE D'ADMINISTRATION:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Orale
Boncipro Injection: intraveineuse

POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION:
BONCIPRO 250/500/750
Adultes
Posologie et durée du traitement:
La gamme posologique est de 250 à 750 mg deux fois par jour pendant 5 à 10 jours.
Infections des voies respiratoires inférieures:
Léger à modéré - 250 à 500 mg deux fois par jour; sévère ou compliqué - 750 mg deux fois par jour.
Infections de la peau:
légères à modérées - 500 mg deux fois par jour; sévère ou compliqué - 750 mg deux fois par jour.
Infections osseuses:
Légère à modérée 500 mg deux fois par jour; sévère ou compliqué - 750 mg deux fois par jour. Le traitement peut être nécessaire pendant 4 à 6 semaines ou plus. OI selon les directives du médecin.
INJECTION DE BONCIPRO:
La solution pour perfusion doit être administrée sur une période de perfusion de 60 minutes.
En raison du risque accru de réactions locales, des doses intraveineuses plus élevées en particulier ne doivent être administrées que via une grande veine ou une ligne centrale.
La durée du traitement dépend de la gravité de l'infection, de la réponse clinique et des résultats bactériologiques. En règle générale, les infections aiguës et chroniques (par exemple, l'ostéomyélite), où l'organisme responsable est connu pour être sensible à la ciprofloxacin, doivent être traitées pendant au moins trois jours après la disparition des signes et symptômes de l'infection.
Adultes
La posologie chez l'adulte est de 200 à 400 mg de ciprofloxacin deux fois par jour.
En cas d'infections très graves, potentiellement mortelles ou récurrentes, la posologie peut être augmentée à 400 mg trois fois par jour. La dose quotidienne maximale est de 1200 mg.
Avant le début du traitement, des tests de sensibilité bactériologique doivent être effectués. Comme avec tous les autres antibiotiques, le patient doit être surveillé pendant le traitement pour le développement de souches résistantes de bactéries initialement sensibles, en particulier P. aeruginosa et S. aureus. La durée moyenne du traitement peut être de 4 à 6 semaines. Si un traitement prolongé est nécessaire, une réévaluation du traitement doit être effectuée au plus tard 2 mois.
Enfants et adolescents
Posologie pour aggraver les symptômes pulmonaires chez les enfants et adolescents atteints de fibrose kystique âgés de 5 à 17 ans.

**La dose intraveineuse est de 10 mg / kg toutes les 8 heures (dose maximale de 1200 mg / jour). Le temps de perfusion doit être de 60 minutes. Le posologie séquentielle peut également être utilisée: 10 premiers mg / kg par voie intraveineuse à intervalles de 8 heures (dose maximale de 1200 mg / jour), suivis de 20 mg / kg par voie orale deux fois par jour (dose maximale de 1500 mg / jour). Durée de traitement recommandée: 10-14 jours.
Il n'y a pas d'études disponibles sur la posologie chez les enfants souffrant d'insuffisance rénale ou hépatique.
La ciprofloxacin n'est pas indiquée pour les autres infections de ce groupe d'âge.
Groupes spéciaux (adultes)
Insuffisance rénale:

Clairance de la créatinine ml / min	Ajustement posologique recommandé
31-60 (créatinine sérique 1.4-1.9 mg/dl) (124-174 umol / l)	Dose quotidienne maximale i.v., 800 mg / jour (2 x 400 mg)
<30 (créatinine sérique> 2.0 mg/dl) >175 jmol/l)	Dose quotidienne maximale i.v., 800 mg / jour (2 x 400 mg)

Hémodialyse et dialyse péritonéale ambulatoire continue (CAPD)
Parce que la dialyse peut diminuer les concentrations sériques, le médicament ne doit être administré qu'après dialyse.
Insuffisance hépatique:
Ne nécessite pas de modification de la posologie.
Insuffisance rénale et hépatique:
Posologie comme en cas d'insuffisance rénale.
Personnes âgées:
Les patients âgés doivent recevoir une dose en fonction de la gravité du trouble et de la clairance de la créatinine.**

PHARMACOLOGIE:
Les fluoroquinolones provoquent leur action bactéricide en inhibant l'enzyme ADN gyrase bactérienne. L'ADN gyrase est responsable de l'introduction continue de supercoils négatifs dans l'ADN. Il s'agit d'une réaction dépendante de l'ATP qui nécessite que les deux brins d'ADN soient couplés pour permettre le passage d'un segment d'ADN à travers la coupure; la coupure est ensuite refermée. Les fluoroquinolones diminuent l'introduction de supercoils négatifs dans l'ADN et provoquent un arrêt rapide de la synthèse de l'ADN en interférant avec la propagation de la répllication de l'ADN.
Spectre antibactérien:
Le spectre antibactérien de la ciprofloxacin comprend les organismes Gram-négatifs et Gram-positifs.

PHARMACOCINÉTIQUE:
La ciprofloxacin est bien absorbée lorsqu'elle est administrée par voie orale avec une biodisponibilité de 70%. Les concentrations plasmatiques maximales moyennes atteintes après l'administration orale de 250 mg, 500 mg et 750 mg de ciprofloxacin sont respectivement de 1,2 mcg / ml, 2,4 mcg / ml et 4,3 mcg / ml, atteintes dans les 1 à 2 heures suivant l'administration. L'absorption est retardée lorsque la ciprofloxacin est administrée avec un repas.
La liaison aux protéines plasmatiques varie de 20 à 40%. La ciprofloxacin est largement perturbée dans tout le corps, à savoir, poulmon, peau, graisse, muscle, cartilage, os et tissus génitaux, y compris la prostate. Il est présent sous forme active dans la salive, les sécrétions nasales et bronchiques, les expectorations, les vésicules cutanées, la lymphe, le liquide péritonéal, la bile et les sécrétions prostatiques. La ciprofloxacin est partiellement métabolisée dans le foie. Environ 50% d'une dose orale est récupérée inchangée dans l'urine et 15% sous forme de métabolites actifs, à savoir, oxociprofloxacin. Le reste subit une excrétion biliaire et une sécrétion transmise à travers la muqueuse intestinale. La demi-vie d'élimination plasmatique est d'environ 3,5 à 4,5 heures. La demi-vie peut être prolongée en cas d'insuffisance rénale sévère et chez les personnes âgées.

INDICATIONS:
La ciprofloxacin est indiquée pour le traitement des infections suivantes causées par des bactéries sensibles à la ciprofloxacin:
Infections des voies respiratoires inférieures causées par Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae et Haemophilus para-influenzae.
Infections des voies urinaires causées par Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia rettgeri, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis et Staphylococcus aureus.
Infections osseuses: Ostéomyélite due à des organismes Gram négatifs sensibles. Gonorrhoe: la ciprofloxacin est inefficace contre Treponema pallidum. Dans le traitement des infections causées par Pseudomonas aeruginosa, un aminoglycoside doit être administré en concomitance.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
La sécurité pendant la grossesse et l'allaitement n'a pas été établie. La ciprofloxacin est contre-indiquée chez les enfants de moins de 18 ans et chez les adolescents en pleine croissance, sauf lorsque les bénéfices du traitement

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies.
Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritus, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).
Effects on the cardiovascular system:
Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.
Effects on the blood and blood constituents:
Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.
Very rarely: leucocytosis, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:
Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed. Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:
In the event of acute, excessive oral overdosage, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<10%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C.
Protect from light & Moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 07/2024

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.
Elderly: Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ATP dependent reaction that requires both strands of the DNA to be cut to permit passage of a segment of DNA through the break; the break is then resealed. Fluoroquinolones decrease the introduction of negative supercoils into DNA and cause rapid cessation of DNA synthesis by interfering with the propagation of DNA replication.
Antibacterial spectrum:
The antibacterial spectrum of Ciprofloxacin includes Gram - negative & Gram-positive organisms.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
Ciprofloxacin is well absorbed when given orally with a bioavailability of 70%. The mean peak plasma concentrations achieved after oral administration of 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg of ciprofloxacin are 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml and 4.3 mcg/ml respectively, achieved within 1-2 hours of administration. Absorption is delayed when ciprofloxacin is given with a meal.
Plasma protein binding ranges from 20% to 40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout the body viz. lung, skin, fat, muscle, cartilage, bone and genital tissues including the prostate. It is present in active form in saliva, nasal and bronchial secretions, sputum, skin blister fluid, lymph, peritoneal fluid, bile and prostatic secretions. Ciprofloxacin is partly metabolised in the liver. About 50% of an oral dose is recovered unchanged in the urine and 15% as active metabolites viz. oxociprofloxacin. The rest undergoes biliary excretion and transluminal secretion across the intestinal mucosa. The plasma elimination half-life is about 3.5 - 4.5 hrs. The half-life may be prolonged in severe renal insufficiency and in the elderly.

INDICATIONS:
Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive bacteria:
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae and Haemophilus para-influenzae.
Urinary Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia rettgeri, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus faecalis.
Skin and Soft Tissue Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Providencia stuartii, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus pyogenes.
Gastro-intestinal Infections: Infective diarrhoea caused by E. coli, Campylobacter jejuni, Shigella flexneri and Shigella sonnei.
Bone Infections: Osteomyelitis due to susceptible gram-negative organisms. Gonorrhoea: Ciprofloxacin is ineffective against Treponema pallidum. In the treatment of infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, an aminoglycoside must be administered concomitantly.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
Safety during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in children under 18 years and in growing adolescents, except where the benefits of treatment exceed the risks. Experimental evidence indicates that, species variable, reversible lesions of the cartilage of weight bearing joints has been seen in immature members of certain animal species. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin or any other quinolones.

GENERIC HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.
23A, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411005.
INDIA
export@ghpl.co
© Trade mark

16/0961

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies.
Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritus, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).
Effects on the cardiovascular system:
Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.
Effects on the blood and blood constituents:
Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.
Very rarely: leucocytosis, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:
Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed. Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:
In the event of acute, excessive oral overdosage, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<10%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C.
Protect from light & Moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 07/2024

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.
Elderly: Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ATP dependent reaction that requires both strands of the DNA to be cut to permit passage of a segment of DNA through the break; the break is then resealed. Fluoroquinolones decrease the introduction of negative supercoils into DNA and cause rapid cessation of DNA synthesis by interfering with the propagation of DNA replication.
Antibacterial spectrum:
The antibacterial spectrum of Ciprofloxacin includes Gram - negative & Gram-positive organisms.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
Ciprofloxacin is well absorbed when given orally with a bioavailability of 70%. The mean peak plasma concentrations achieved after oral administration of 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg of ciprofloxacin are 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml and 4.3 mcg/ml respectively, achieved within 1-2 hours of administration. Absorption is delayed when ciprofloxacin is given with a meal.
Plasma protein binding ranges from 20% to 40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout the body viz. lung, skin, fat, muscle, cartilage, bone and genital tissues including the prostate. It is present in active form in saliva, nasal and bronchial secretions, sputum, skin blister fluid, lymph, peritoneal fluid, bile and prostatic secretions. Ciprofloxacin is partly metabolised in the liver. About 50% of an oral dose is recovered unchanged in the urine and 15% as active metabolites viz. oxociprofloxacin. The rest undergoes biliary excretion and transluminal secretion across the intestinal mucosa. The plasma elimination half-life is about 3.5 - 4.5 hrs. The half-life may be prolonged in severe renal insufficiency and in the elderly.

INDICATIONS:
Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive bacteria:
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae and Haemophilus para-influenzae.
Urinary Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia rettgeri, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus faecalis.
Skin and Soft Tissue Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Providencia stuartii, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus pyogenes.
Gastro-intestinal Infections: Infective diarrhoea caused by E. coli, Campylobacter jejuni, Shigella flexneri and Shigella sonnei.
Bone Infections: Osteomyelitis due to susceptible gram-negative organisms. Gonorrhoea: Ciprofloxacin is ineffective against Treponema pallidum. In the treatment of infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, an aminoglycoside must be administered concomitantly.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
Safety during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in children under 18 years and in growing adolescents, except where the benefits of treatment exceed the risks. Experimental evidence indicates that, species variable, reversible lesions of the cartilage of weight bearing joints has been seen in immature members of certain animal species. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin or any other quinolones.

GENERIC HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.
23A, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411005.
INDIA
export@ghpl.co
© Trade mark

16/0961

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies.
Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritus, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).
Effects on the cardiovascular system:
Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.
Effects on the blood and blood constituents:
Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.
Very rarely: leucocytosis, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:
Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed. Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:
In the event of acute, excessive oral overdosage, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<10%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C.
Protect from light & Moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 07/2024

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.
Elderly: Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ATP dependent reaction that requires both strands of the DNA to be cut to permit passage of a segment of DNA through the break; the break is then resealed. Fluoroquinolones decrease the introduction of negative supercoils into DNA and cause rapid cessation of DNA synthesis by interfering with the propagation of DNA replication.
Antibacterial spectrum:
The antibacterial spectrum of Ciprofloxacin includes Gram - negative & Gram-positive organisms.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
Ciprofloxacin is well absorbed when given orally with a bioavailability of 70%. The mean peak plasma concentrations achieved after oral administration of 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg of ciprofloxacin are 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml and 4.3 mcg/ml respectively, achieved within 1-2 hours of administration. Absorption is delayed when ciprofloxacin is given with a meal.
Plasma protein binding ranges from 20% to 40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout the body viz. lung, skin, fat, muscle, cartilage, bone and genital tissues including the prostate. It is present in active form in saliva, nasal and bronchial secretions, sputum, skin blister fluid, lymph, peritoneal fluid, bile and prostatic secretions. Ciprofloxacin is partly metabolised in the liver. About 50% of an oral dose is recovered unchanged in the urine and 15% as active metabolites viz. oxociprofloxacin. The rest undergoes biliary excretion and transluminal secretion across the intestinal mucosa. The plasma elimination half-life is about 3.5 - 4.5 hrs. The half-life may be prolonged in severe renal insufficiency and in the elderly.

INDICATIONS:
Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive bacteria:
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae and Haemophilus para-influenzae.
Urinary Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia rettgeri, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus faecalis.
Skin and Soft Tissue Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Providencia stuartii, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus pyogenes.
Gastro-intestinal Infections: Infective diarrhoea caused by E. coli, Campylobacter jejuni, Shigella flexneri and Shigella sonnei.
Bone Infections: Osteomyelitis due to susceptible gram-negative organisms. Gonorrhoea: Ciprofloxacin is ineffective against Treponema pallidum. In the treatment of infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, an aminoglycoside must be administered concomitantly.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
Safety during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in children under 18 years and in growing adolescents, except where the benefits of treatment exceed the risks. Experimental evidence indicates that, species variable, reversible lesions of the cartilage of weight bearing joints has been seen in immature members of certain animal species. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin or any other quinolones.

GENERIC HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.
23A, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411005.
INDIA
export@ghpl.co
© Trade mark

16/0961

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies.
Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritus, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).
Effects on the cardiovascular system:
Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.
Effects on the blood and blood constituents:
Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.
Very rarely: leucocytosis, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:
Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed. Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:
In the event of acute, excessive oral overdosage, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<10%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C.
Protect from light & Moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 07/2024

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.
Elderly: Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ATP dependent reaction that requires both strands of the DNA to be cut to permit passage of a segment of DNA through the break; the break is then resealed. Fluoroquinolones decrease the introduction of negative supercoils into DNA and cause rapid cessation of DNA synthesis by interfering with the propagation of DNA replication.
Antibacterial spectrum:
The antibacterial spectrum of Ciprofloxacin includes Gram - negative & Gram-positive organisms.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
Ciprofloxacin is well absorbed when given orally with a bioavailability of 70%. The mean peak plasma concentrations achieved after oral administration of 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg of ciprofloxacin are 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml and 4.3 mcg/ml respectively, achieved within 1-2 hours of administration. Absorption is delayed when ciprofloxacin is given with a meal.
Plasma protein binding ranges from 20% to 40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout the body viz. lung, skin, fat, muscle, cartilage, bone and genital tissues including the prostate. It is present in active form in saliva, nasal and bronchial secretions, sputum, skin blister fluid, lymph, peritoneal fluid, bile and prostatic secretions. Ciprofloxacin is partly metabolised in the liver. About 50% of an oral dose is recovered unchanged in the urine and 15% as active metabolites viz. oxociprofloxacin. The rest undergoes biliary excretion and transluminal secretion across the intestinal mucosa. The plasma elimination half-life is about 3.5 - 4.5 hrs. The half-life may be prolonged in severe renal insufficiency and in the elderly.

INDICATIONS:
Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive bacteria:
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae and Haemophilus para-influenzae.
Urinary Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia rettgeri, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus faecalis.
Skin and Soft Tissue Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Providencia stuartii, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus pyogenes.
Gastro-intestinal Infections: Infective diarrhoea caused by E. coli, Campylobacter jejuni, Shigella flexneri and Shigella sonnei.
Bone Infections: Osteomyelitis due to susceptible gram-negative organisms. Gonorrhoea: Ciprofloxacin is ineffective against Treponema pallidum. In the treatment of infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, an aminoglycoside must be administered concomitantly.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
Safety during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in children under 18 years and in growing adolescents, except where the benefits of treatment exceed the risks. Experimental evidence indicates that, species variable, reversible lesions of the cartilage of weight bearing joints has been seen in immature members of certain animal species. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin or any other quinolones.

GENERIC HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.
23A, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411005.
INDIA
export@ghpl.co
© Trade mark

16/0961

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies.
Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritus, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).
Effects on the cardiovascular system:
Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.
Effects on the blood and blood constituents:
Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.
Very rarely: leucocytosis, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:
Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed. Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:
In the event of acute, excessive oral overdosage, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<10%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C.
Protect from light & Moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 07/2024

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.
Elderly: Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ATP dependent reaction that requires both strands of the DNA to be cut to permit passage of a segment of DNA through the break; the break is then resealed. Fluoroquinolones decrease the introduction of negative supercoils into DNA and cause rapid cessation of DNA synthesis by interfering with the propagation of DNA replication.
Antibacterial spectrum:
The antibacterial spectrum of Ciprofloxacin includes Gram - negative & Gram-positive organisms.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
Ciprofloxacin is well absorbed when given orally with a bioavailability of 70%. The mean peak plasma concentrations achieved after oral administration of 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg of ciprofloxacin are 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml and 4.3 mcg/ml respectively, achieved within 1-2 hours of administration. Absorption is delayed when ciprofloxacin is given with a meal.
Plasma protein binding ranges from 20% to 40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout the body viz. lung, skin, fat, muscle, cartilage, bone and genital tissues including the prostate. It is present in active form in saliva, nasal and bronchial secretions, sputum, skin blister fluid, lymph, peritoneal fluid, bile and prostatic secretions. Ciprofloxacin is partly metabolised in the liver. About 50% of an oral dose is recovered unchanged in the urine and 15% as active metabolites viz. oxociprofloxacin. The rest undergoes biliary excretion and transluminal secretion across the intestinal mucosa. The plasma elimination half-life is about 3.5 - 4.5 hrs. The half-life may be prolonged in severe renal insufficiency and in the elderly.

INDICATIONS:
Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive bacteria:
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae and Haemophilus para-influenzae.
Urinary Tract Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Providencia rettgeri, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus faecalis.
Skin and Soft Tissue Infections caused by Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Providencia stuartii, Morganella morganii, Citrobacter freundii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus pyogenes.
Gastro-intestinal Infections: Infective diarrhoea caused by E. coli, Campylobacter jejuni, Shigella flexneri and Shigella sonnei.
Bone Infections: Osteomyelitis due to susceptible gram-negative organisms. Gonorrhoea: Ciprofloxacin is ineffective against Treponema pallidum. In the treatment of infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, an aminoglycoside must be administered concomitantly.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:
Safety during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in children under 18 years and in growing adolescents, except where the benefits of treatment exceed the risks. Experimental evidence indicates that, species variable, reversible lesions of the cartilage of weight bearing joints has been seen in immature members of certain animal species. Ciprofloxacin is contra-indicated in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin or any other quinolones.

GENERIC HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.
23A, Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411005.
INDIA
export@ghpl.co
© Trade mark

16/0961

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies.
Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritus, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).
Effects on the cardiovascular system:
Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.
Effects on the blood and blood constituents:
Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.
Very rarely: leucocytosis, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:
Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed. Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:
In the event of acute, excessive oral overdosage, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<10%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C.
Protect from light & Moisture.
Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 07/2024

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.
Elderly: Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ATP dependent