

CECLOR[®]

cefaclor monohydrate

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about CECLOR. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking with your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking CECLOR against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with this medicine. You may need to read it again.

What CECLOR is used for

The name of your medicine is CECLOR. It contains the active ingredient cefaclor monohydrate.

This medicine is used to treat infections caused by bacteria in different parts of the body.

This medicine is used to treat infections of the:

- ears, nose, throat and tonsils (upper respiratory tract)
- chest and lungs (lower respiratory tract)
- bladder and kidneys (urinary tract)
- skin

This medicine belongs to a group of antibiotics called cephalosporins. These antibiotics work by killing the bacteria that are causing your infection.

Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.

This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

Before you take CECLOR

When you must not take it

Do not take CECLOR if you have an allergy to:

- any medicine containing cefaclor monohydrate
- other cephalosporins
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet (see 'Product Description')

Do not take CECLOR if you have had a serious allergic reaction to penicillins.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Do not give this medicine to a child under the age of 1 month. Safety and effectiveness in children younger than 1 month have not been established.

Do not take this medicine after the expiry date printed on the carton/bottle or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering. If it has expired or is damaged, return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

If you are not sure whether you should start taking this medicine, talk to your doctor.

Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

Tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:

- kidney disease
- severe bowel conditions
- liver disease

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding. Your doctor can discuss with you the risks and benefits involved.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you start taking CECLOR.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines and CECLOR may interfere with each other including:

- probenecid

These medicines may be affected by CECLOR or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicines or you may need to take different medicines.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking this medicine.

How to take CECLOR

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist carefully.

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the carton/bottle, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How much to take

Your doctor will tell you how much CECLOR you need to take. This will depend on the type of infection you have.

Adults: The usual dose of CECLOR for adults is 250 mg every 8 to 12 hours.

Children: The dose for children will vary depending on the weight of the child. Your doctor and pharmacist will tell you the right amount to be taken.

How to take it

Carefully follow the instructions on the carton/bottle.

Shake the bottle well and accurately measure the dose with a medicine measure. Shaking the bottle and using a medicine measure will make sure that you get the correct dose. You can buy a medicine measure from your pharmacist.

When to take it

It does not matter if you take this medicine with or without food.

How long do I take it

Continue taking your medicine until you finish the bottle or for as long as your doctor tells you.

Unless advised by your doctor, keep taking this medicine for the full time of treatment, even if you begin to feel better after a few days. If you do not complete the full course prescribed by your doctor, the bacteria causing your infection may continue to grow and multiply so that your infection may not clear completely or your symptoms may return.

If you forget to take it

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.

Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking your medicine as you would normally.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26) for advice, or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much CECLOR. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

Symptoms of an overdose may include feeling sick, vomiting, diarrhoea.

While you are taking CECLOR

Things you must do

If the symptoms of your infection do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse, tell your doctor.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking CECLOR.

Tell any other doctors, dentists and pharmacists who treat you that you are taking this medicine.

If you are going to have surgery, tell the surgeon or anaesthetist that you are taking this medicine. It may affect other medicines used during surgery.

If you become pregnant while you are taking this medicine, tell your doctor.

If you are about to have any blood tests, tell your doctor that you are taking this medicine. It may interfere with the results of some tests.

Keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked. Your doctor may do some tests from time to time to make sure the medicine is working and to prevent unwanted side effects.

If you are diabetic, check with your doctor or pharmacist before using urine sugar tests. CECLOR may cause false test results with some urine sugar tests.

Things you must not do

Do not take CECLOR to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not give your medicine to anyone else even if they have the same condition as you.

Do not stop taking your medicine or lower the dosage without checking with your doctor. If you stop taking it suddenly, your condition may worsen.

Things to be careful of

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how CECLOR affects you. This medicine may cause dizziness or drowsiness in some people. If you have any of these symptoms, do not drive, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous.

Children should be careful when riding bicycles or climbing trees.

Side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking CECLOR. This medicine helps most people with infection, but it may have unwanted side effects in a few people.

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical attention if you get some of the side effects.

Do not be alarmed by the following list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- diarrhoea
- rash
- oral thrush - white, furry, sore tongue or mouth
- vaginal thrush - sore and itchy vagina and/or discharge

The above list includes the more common side effects of your medicine. They are usually mild and short-lived.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you notice any of the following:

- hyperactivity, nervousness, insomnia, confusion, hallucinations
- severe muscle stiffness
- swelling of the joints with or without fever
- pain in the joints with or without fever

- itching or swelling of the skin
- yellowing of the skin or eyes
- frequent infections such as fever, severe chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers

The above list includes serious side effects which may require medical attention. Serious side effects are rare.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following, particularly if they occur several weeks after stopping treatment with CECLOR:

- severe abdominal cramps or stomach cramps
- watery and severe diarrhoea which may also be bloody
- fever, in combination with one or both of the above

You may have a serious condition affecting your bowel. Therefore, you may require urgent medical attention. Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without first checking with your doctor.

If the following happens, tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- sudden signs of allergy such as rash, itching or hives on the skin with swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing

The above is a very serious side effect. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. This side effect is very rare.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell. Other

side effects not listed above may also occur in some people.

These include:

- swelling of the liver
- inflammation of the kidney

Some of these side effects can only be found when your doctor does tests from time to time to check your progress.

After taking CECLOR

Storage

Keep CECLOR Suspension in your refrigerator, where the temperature is 2-8oC, and keep the bottle tightly closed. The bottle should be shaken well before use and discarded after 14 days.

Do not store CECLOR or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink. Do not leave it on a window sill or in the car. Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep your medicine where children cannot reach it. A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine or the expiry date has passed, ask your pharmacist what to do with any medicine that is left over.

Product Description

What it looks like

CECLOR Suspensions are pink and have a strawberry taste.

CECLOR is available in two different strengths:

- 125 mg/5 mL
- 250 mg/5 mL

Ingredients

CECLOR contains cefaclor monohydrate equivalent to 125mg/5mL and 250mg/5mL of cefaclor as the active ingredient.

It also contains:

- sucrose
- erythrosine
- methylcellulose
- sodium lauryl sulfate
- artificial strawberry flavour
- xanthan gum F
- tapioca starch
- dimethicone 350 (bottles) or
- emulsion silicone 30 %(sachets)

This medicine does not contain lactose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

Supplier

CECLOR is supplied by:

Aspen Pharmacare Australia Pty
Ltd
34-36 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065

= Registered Trademark

Australian Registration Number:

CECLOR 125 mg/5 mL
suspension -
Bottle - AUST R 54899

CECLOR 250 mg/5 mL
suspension -
Bottle - AUST R 54898
Sachet - AUST R 20357

This leaflet was revised in July
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