

Consumer Medical Information

Patient Name _____
Drug Prescribed CIPROFLOXACIN 500MG TAB
Generic Name CIPROFLOXACIN TAB 500 MG

Prescriber _____
Date Printed _____

- * This medicine, a fluoroquinolone, may cause swelling or tearing of a tendon (the fiber that connects bones to muscles in the body).
- * These effects may be more likely to occur if you are over 60, if you take an oral steroid medication, or if you have had a kidney, heart, or lung transplant.
- * Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor at once if you have sudden pain, swelling, tenderness, stiffness, or movement problems in any of your joints.
- * This medicine, a fluoroquinolone, may worsen muscle weakness in persons with a condition known as myasthenia gravis. Avoid this medicine if you have a known history of myasthenia gravis.

BOXED WARNING:

Fluoroquinolones are associated with an increased risk of tendinitis and tendon rupture in all ages. This risk is further increased in older patients usually over 60 years of age, in patients taking corticosteroid drugs, and in patients with kidney, heart or lung transplants. Fluoroquinolones may exacerbate muscle weakness in persons with myasthenia gravis. Avoid AVELOX in patients with known history of myasthenia gravis

WHY IS IT PRESCRIBED?

For the treatment of respiratory, skin, urinary tract, gonococcal and other infections.

BEFORE USING THIS MEDICINE:

Tell your doctor if you are having any of the following conditions:

KIDNEY DISEASE; EPILEPSY; SEIZURES;
HYPOKALEMIA; BRADYCARDIA; MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA; HISTORY OF CONVULSIONS; HISTORY OF QTc PROLONGATION.

HOW MEDICINE IS ADMINISTERED?

Use this medicine exactly as directed on the label, unless instructed differently by your doctor

- * This medicine can be taken with or without food, REGARDLESS of meal times. If stomach upset occurs, take with food.
- * Immediate release and extended release formulations are not interchangeable.
- * To help clear up your infection completely, FINISH COURSE OF THERAPY, even if your condition has improved.
- * DO NOT skip doses or discontinue unless directed by your doctor.
- * Notify physician if symptoms do not improve, or if they become worse.
- * This medicine should be taken WITH a full glass of water (6-8oz).
- * LIQUID: SHAKE WELL before using.
- * DO NOT take ANTACIDS containing magnesium or aluminum, or preparations containing iron or zinc within TWO hours of taking this medicine.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU MISS A DOSE?

Take when remembered unless time for next dose. No double doses.

HOW THIS MEDICINE SHOULD BE STORED?

Keep in original closed container in a dark, cool, and dry place away from children. Discard unneeded medicine.

WARNINGS/PRECAUTIONS:

- * STOP TAKING MEDICINE & GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF A HYPERSENSITIVITY OR ANAPHYLACTIC REACTION occurs: (see symptoms below):-
- * shortness of breath, fast or irregular breathing, fever, joint pain, fast pulse, lightheadedness or fainting, swelling of face, hives, & itching.
- * Safety of use during pregnancy has not been established. This medicine SHOULD NOT BE USED DURING PREGNANCY unless benefit justifies potential risk to the fetus. CALL YOUR DOCTOR.
- * This medicine may cause drowsiness, dizziness, or blurred vision. DO NOT drive or operate machines until you know how you react to this medicine.
- * This medicine may cause increased sensitivity to the sun. You should AVOID prolonged or excessive exposure to direct and/or artificial sunlight.
- * To prevent drug resistance, this medication should be used to treat BACTERIAL INFECTIONS ONLY. It is not effective against viral infections.
- * Inform MD of other medications you are taking concurrently including over-the-counter medicines and herbal or dietary supplements.
- * Stop using and contact MD if you feel pain, tenderness or rupture of a tendon. Avoid exercise until tendonitis/tendon rupture diagnosis is excluded.
- * Stop using and contact MD if symptoms of PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY develop (pain, tingling, burning, numbness and/or weakness).
- * If DIARRHEA develops/persists and is severe or lasts more than 2 or 3 days, call your doctor.
- * Discontinue use and notify doctor at the first sign of a skin rash or other allergic reaction.
- * Because of INTERACTIONS, report the use of any other prescription or nonprescription medicines, including natural/herbal remedies, to your doctor.
- * LIMIT CAFFEINE intake while taking this medication. Coffee, tea, soda, some chocolate foods and non-prescription medicine may contain caffeine.
- * Watch for signs of adverse CARDIOVASCULAR effects (eg, palpitation, chest pain, rapid heart rate, tremor, or nervousness). Inform doctor immediately.
- * SPECIAL POPULATIONS:
- * GERIATRIC (>65 years): Elderly patients may be at a greater risk for complications.
- * Use with caution in patients receiving drugs that affect

Consumer Medical Information

Patient Name
Drug Prescribed CIPROFLOXACIN 500MG TAB
Generic Name CIPROFLOXACIN TAB 500 MG

Prescriber
Date Printed

the QTc interval e.g. Cisapride, Erythromycins,
Antipsychotics and Tricyclic Antidepressants.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Stop taking this medicine and get emergency help

IMMEDIATELY if you experience:

Shortness of breath, fast or irregular breathing, fever,
joint pain, fast pulse, lightheadedness or fainting,
swelling of face, hives, & itching.

Stop taking this medicine and notify your doctor AS

SOON AS POSSIBLE if you experience:

Tendon pain/inflammation.

Other Common Side Effects:

Nausea; Diarrhea; Vomiting; Stomach discomfort or pain;
Headache; Skin rash; Dizziness; Drowsiness; Indigestion;
Gas; Increased sensitivity to sunlight.

If symptoms are mild but do not go away or are
bothersome, check with your doctor. IF ANY OF THE
ABOVE SIDE EFFECTS IS SEVERE, CALL YOUR
DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Taking this medication may cause the following mineral
depletion:

BIOTIN FORTE; INOSITOL ORAL; VITAMIN B1 ORAL
(THIAMINE); VITAMIN B2 ORAL(RIBOFLAVIN);
VITAMIN B3 ORAL (NICOTINAMIDE); VITAMIN B6
ORAL (PYRIDOXINE); VITAMIN B12 ORAL; VITAMIN
K.

This leaflet has been developed by CliniDATA Source, Inc.
based primarily on labeling information provided by the
manufacturer. The information does not cover all possible
uses, actions, precautions, side effects, or interactions of
this medicine. It is not intended as medical advice for
individual patients.

Copyright © CliniDATA Source, Inc. 05/13. All rights
reserved

Meningococcal Disease

Frequently Asked Questions

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is an infection caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. One out of every ten people carry this germ in their nose and throat without getting sick. However, this bacteria can cause meningitis, which is the swelling of the tissues covering the brain and spinal cord. It can also cause an infection in the blood.

How does meningococcal disease spread?

It can be spread through contact with aerosols or secretions from the nose, throat, or mouth of a person carrying the bacteria. Examples include kissing, sharing food/drinks, water bottles, utensils, cigarettes, lip gloss, living in the same household, or having close face-to-face contact.

Is my school or workplace safe?

The bacteria that causes meningococcal disease cannot survive for more than a few minutes outside the body. It cannot be spread by sharing equipment such as keyboards, mats, or touching shared surfaces such as doorknobs.

What are the symptoms of meningococcal disease?

Symptoms may include sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, increased sensitivity to light, confusion, or a rash that does not change color when pressure is applied.

How is meningococcal disease treated?

People with meningococcal disease can be treated with specific antibiotics if identified early. Antibiotics must be prescribed by a doctor.



What can I do to protect myself?

If you think you recently had close contact with a person with meningococcal disease, talk to your doctor right away about possibly getting a specific antibiotic that can provide protection.

There is a vaccine available to prevent this infection. It is routinely recommended for adolescents 11-12 years of age, with a booster dose at age 16 years. It is also recommended for certain college students, laboratory workers and people with compromised immune systems.

For More Information

California Department of Public Health (CDPH)
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/MeningococcalDisease.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
<http://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/>



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
HHSA
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

LIVE WELL
SAN DIEGO

Key Points for Prevention

- ✓ Talk to your doctor about getting the meningococcal vaccine.
- ✓ Don't share things like cigarettes, food, drinks, water bottles, utensils or lip gloss.
- ✓ Wash your hands often with warm, soapy water for at least 20 seconds.
- ✓ Use your elbow or tissue to cover your nose and mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- ✓ Limit your contact with people who are ill.

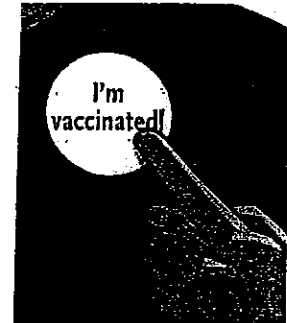
Protect yourself from meningococcal disease... Get vaccinated!

What is meningococcal disease?

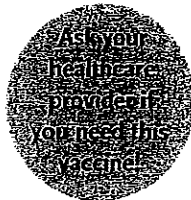
Meningococcal disease is a life-threatening illness. It is caused by bacteria that infect the blood, brain, and spinal cord. People often call it meningitis.

How do you catch it?

The disease is spread person-to-person. It is easily spread in crowded settings. You can catch meningitis from a person who looks healthy.



Is it serious?



Yes! Even with proper treatment, 10–15% of people with meningococcal disease die. Of the people who survive, as many as 20% suffer from some serious complication, such as loss of an arm or leg, brain damage, or permanent hearing loss.

Meningitis can cause shock, coma, and death within hours of the first symptom.

Am I at risk?

The disease most often strikes older teens and young adults. If you travel internationally or have certain medical conditions, you may also be at risk.

How can I protect myself from meningitis?



Vaccination is the best way to prevent meningitis.

All pre-teens and teens should get 2 doses of meningococcal vaccine. Some young adults may also need this vaccine.

People of all ages with certain medical conditions should get vaccinated and some should receive booster doses throughout life. Travelers to certain countries should also get vaccinated.

▶ For more information, visit www.vaccineinformation.org

For other vaccine handouts in this series, visit www.immunize.org/vaccine-summaries

immunization
action coalition
IAC
immunize.org

Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1573 Selby Avenue • Saint Paul, Minnesota • www.immunize.org
www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4410.pdf • Item #P4410 (5/13)