

LINCOMYCIN SXP

lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

Please read this leaflet carefully before you start using LINCOMYCIN SXP. This leaflet answers some common questions about LINCOMYCIN SXP. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you using LINCOMYCIN SXP against the benefits it is expected to have for you. Use LINCOMYCIN SXP as instructed and follow the advice given in this leaflet.

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

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

What LINCOMYCIN SXP is used for

LINCOMYCIN SXP is an antibiotic used to treat serious infections in different parts of the body caused by certain bacteria. LINCOMYCIN SXP works by killing or stopping the growth of bacteria causing your infection.

The specific infections for which LINCOMYCIN SXP is used include: ear, throat and lung infections; skin infections; bone and joint infections; and infections of the blood.

LINCOMYCIN SXP will not work against viral infections such as colds or flu.

Your doctor may have prescribed LINCOMYCIN SXP for another reason.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why LINCOMYCIN SXP has been prescribed for you.

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

LINCOMYCIN SXP is not addictive.

Before you use LINCOMYCIN SXP

Some information is provided below. However, always talk to your doctor if you have concerns or questions about your treatment.

When you must not use LINCOMYCIN SXP

Do not use LINCOMYCIN SXP if:

- 1. you have an allergy to:**
 - **clindamycin or lincomycin**
 - **any of the other ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet** (see 'Product Description')Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include skin rash, itching or difficulty in breathing, wheezing or coughing (anaphylactic reactions). If you are not sure if you have or have had an allergic reaction to LINCOMYCIN SXP, check with your doctor.

- 2. the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering**
- 3. the expiry date (EXP) printed on the label has passed**
- 4. you are breast-feeding**

LINCOMYCIN SXP may pass into the breast-milk so alternatives should be discussed with your doctor.

LINCOMYCIN SXP is not to be given to a newborn baby.

If you are not sure about the use of LINCOMYCIN SXP, talk to your doctor.

Before you start treatment with LINCOMYCIN SXP

Tell your doctor if:

- 1. you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.**

Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of using LINCOMYCIN SXP during pregnancy.
- 2. your child to be treated was born premature.**
- 3. you have or have ever had any of the following conditions:**
 - asthma
 - any gastrointestinal (stomach or gut) problems
 - any liver or kidney disease.
- 4. you have ever had any other health problems or medical conditions.**
- 5. you have any allergies to any other medicines or any other substances such as foods, preservatives or dyes.**

If you have not told your doctor or pharmacist about any of the above, do so before you start taking LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, including medicines you buy without a prescription from a pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop. LINCOMYCIN SXP should not be given with erythromycin since these two medicines may interact.

- LINCOMYCIN SXP should not be given with certain medicines due to physical incompatibility with LINCOMYCIN SXP. These include kanamycin, novobiocin and phenytoin.
- Interference between LINCOMYCIN SXP and neuromuscular blocking medicines (muscle-relaxing medicines) may occur

Your doctor or pharmacist can tell you what to do if you are already taking any of these medicines. They also have a more complete list of medicines to be careful with or avoid while using LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if

How to use LINCOMYCIN SXP

LINCOMYCIN SXP is administered by an infusion into a vein or an injection into a muscle. Do not administer this medicine to yourself.

How much to use

The dose and frequency of LINCOMYCIN SXP that your doctor prescribes for you depends on your medical condition.

How long to use LINCOMYCIN SXP

Your doctor will continue giving you LINCOMYCIN SXP for as long as your condition requires.

If a dose is missed

If a dose of LINCOMYCIN SXP is missed, the next dose should be given at the normal time it is due.

If you are given too much (overdose)

Your doctor will ensure that you receive the correct dose of LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Never administer this medicine to yourself.

Immediately telephone your doctor or Poisons Information Centre (in Australia; tel 13 11 26, or in New Zealand; tel 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766), for advice, or go to Accident and Emergency (Casualty) at your nearest hospital if you think that you or anyone else may have been given too much LINCOMYCIN SXP. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

You may need urgent medical attention. Keep the telephone numbers for these services handy. Have the LINCOMYCIN SXP box or this leaflet available to give details if needed.

While using LINCOMYCIN SXP

Things you must do

Advise your doctor immediately if you notice any unusual symptoms.

If you are about to start taking any new medicines, tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Tell all doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are being treated with LINCOMYCIN SXP.

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

If you get severe diarrhoea, tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after LINCOMYCIN SXP has been stopped.

Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care. Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without first checking with your doctor.

If you get a sore, white mouth or tongue while taking or soon after stopping LINCOMYCIN SXP, tell your doctor. Also tell your doctor if you get vaginal itching or discharge.

This may mean you have a fungal/yeast infection called thrush. Sometimes the use of LINCOMYCIN SXP allows fungi/yeast to grow and the above symptoms to occur. LINCOMYCIN SXP does not work against fungi/yeast.

If you become pregnant while you are taking LINCOMYCIN SXP, tell your doctor.

If you are about to start taking any new medicines, tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Tell all doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking LINCOMYCIN SXP. you are not sure if you are taking any of these medicines

Side effects

Check with your doctor as soon as possible if you have any concerns while using LINCOMYCIN SXP, even if you do not think your concerns are connected with the medicine or are not listed in this leaflet.

All medicines can have side effects and LINCOMYCIN SXP may have unwanted side effects in a few people.

Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the side effects.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible 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 as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are using LINCOMYCIN SXP.

While being treated with LINCOMYCIN SXP

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

- oral thrush - white, furry, sore tongue and mouth
- vaginal thrush - sore and itchy vagina and/or discharge
- sore mouth or tongue
- nausea and/or vomiting
- diarrhoea
- skin rash
- ringing in the ears
- dizziness
- pain or swelling at the injection site

If these effects do not go away or they are worrying to you, tell your doctor.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency (Casualty) at your nearest hospital if you experience any of the following:

- allergic type reactions e.g. skin rash, itching and difficulty breathing, wheezing or coughing (anaphylactic reactions)
- severe diarrhoea
- severe stomach pains

LINCOMYCIN SXP can also cause: changes in blood cells, lowering of blood pressure.

After finishing treatment with LINCOMYCIN SXP

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

- 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

These are rare but serious side effects. LINCOMYCIN SXP can cause bacteria which is normally present in the bowel and normally harmless, to multiply and cause the above symptoms. Therefore, you may need urgent medical attention.

However, this side effect is rare.

Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without first checking with your doctor.

Some people may get other side effects while taking LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Tell your doctor if you notice any other effects.

This is not a complete list of all possible side effects. Some people may get other side effects while being treated with LINCOMYCIN SXP.

After treatment with LINCOMYCIN SXP

Storage

Normally your doctor will get your LINCOMYCIN SXP from the hospital pharmacy or their consulting rooms. If however, you do take your LINCOMYCIN SXP from the pharmacy to your doctor, it is important to store your LINCOMYCIN SXP in a safe place away from light and away from heat (below 25°C).

Do not leave your LINCOMYCIN SXP in a car.

If for any reason you take your LINCOMYCIN SXP home, always ensure that it is stored in a place where children cannot reach it. Do not freeze LINCOMYCIN SXP.

Disposal

If your doctor stops treating you with LINCOMYCIN SXP, your hospital pharmacist will dispose of any unused medicine.

The expiry date is printed on the carton. Do not use LINCOMYCIN SXP after this date has passed.

Product Description

What LINCOMYCIN SXP looks like

LINCOMYCIN SXP is a clear, colourless or almost colourless solution in a glass vial.

Identification

LINCOMYCIN SXP can be identified by the Australian Register Number:

300 mg/mL vial AUST R 281299

600 mg/2 mL vial: AUST R 281302

Ingredients

The active ingredient in LINCOMYCIN SXP is lincomycin hydrochloride. Each 1 mL vial contains lincomycin hydrochloride equivalent to 300 mg of lincomycin.

Each 2 mL vial contains lincomycin hydrochloride equivalent to 600 mg of lincomycin.

LINCOMYCIN SXP also contains benzyl alcohol and water for injections.

Supplier

LINCOMYCIN SXP is supplied in Australia by:

Southern XP Pty Ltd
Unit 5/118 Church Street
Hawthorn VIC 3122

Sponsor:

Southern XP IP Pty Ltd
Unit 5/118 Church Street
Hawthorn VIC 3122

This leaflet was prepared in August
2022.