

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
Including Patient Medication Information

APO-AMPI

Ampicillin Trihydrate, USP
250 and 500 mg Capsules

125 mg per 5 mL
250 mg per 5 mL
Powder for Oral Suspension

Antibiotic

Apotex INC.
150 Signet Drive
Toronto, Ontario
M9L1T9

Control No: 217173

Date of Preparation:

March 20, 2019

Pharmacology: Ampicillin, a semisynthetic penicillin, is similar to benzylpenicillin in its bactericidal action against sensitive organisms during the stage of active multiplication. It acts through the inhibition of biosynthesis of cell wall mucopeptide.

Ampicillin differs in vitro spectrum from benzylpenicillin in the gram-negative spectrum. It exerts high in vitro activity against many strains of *H. influenzae*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, *N. meningitidis*, *B. catarrhalis*, *E. coli*, *P. mirabilis*, *B. funduliformis*, *Salmonellae* and *Shigellae*.

In vitro studies have also demonstrated the sensitivity of many strains of the following gram positive bacteria: alpha-and beta-hemolytic streptococci, *S. pneumoniae*, non-beta-lactamase (penicillinase)-producing staphylococci, *B. anthracis*, and most strains of enterococci and clostridia. Ampicillin generally provides less in vitro activity than penicillin G against gram positive bacteria. Because it does not resist destruction by beta-lactamase, it is not effective against beta-lactamase-producing bacteria, particularly resistant staphylococci. All strains of *Pseudomonas* and most strains of *Klebsiella* and *Aerobacter* are resistant. Ampicillin is not active against *Rickettsia*, *Mycoplasma* and 'large viruses' (Chlamydia). Ampicillin is acid stable and therefore, well absorbed. Food, however, retards absorption. Ampicillin diffuses readily into most body tissues and fluids; however, penetration into the cerebrospinal fluid and brain occurs only with meningeal inflammation. Ampicillin is excreted largely unchanged in the urine; its excretion can be delayed by concurrent administration of probenecid. In blood serum, ampicillin is the least bound of all the penicillins; an average of about 20% of the drug is bound to the plasma proteins as compared to 60 to 90% for other penicillins.

The administration of a 500 mg dose of ampicillin trihydrate capsules results in an average peak serum concentration of approximately 3.0 ug/mL.

Indications: The treatment of infections due to susceptible gram-negative organisms (including strains of shigellae, *S. typhosa* and other salmonellae, *E. coli*, *H. influenzae* and *P. mirabilis*) and susceptible gram positive organisms (including streptococci, pneumococci, and non beta lactamase producing staphylococci).

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of APO-AMPI and other antibacterial drugs, APO-AMPI should be used only to treat infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria. When culture and susceptibility information are available, they should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy. In the absence of such data, local epidemiology and susceptibility patterns may contribute to the empiric selection of therapy.

Contraindications:

A history of allergic reaction to penicillin or cephalosporins.

Precautions: Before therapy, inquiry as to past penicillin or other allergies is essential as reactions occur more frequently in hypersensitive persons. During therapy, if allergic or anaphylactic reactions occur, discontinue treatment and initiate usual measures, i.e., antihistamines, pressor amines or corticosteroids. During long-term therapy, renal, hepatic, and hematopoietic functions should be checked periodically. Candidiasis and other superinfections may occur, especially in debilitated and malnourished patients, or those with low resistance to infection due to corticosteroids, immunosuppressors or irradiation.

The passage of any penicillin from blood into brain is facilitated by inflamed meninges and during cardiopulmonary bypass. In the presence of such factors and particularly in the presence of renal failure when high serum concentrations can be attained, central nervous system adverse effects including myoclonia, convulsive seizures and depressed consciousness can be expected. Although this complication has not been reported with ampicillin, it should be anticipated.

Safety for use during pregnancy has not been established.

Use in the Elderly: There are no known specific precautions for the use of ampicillin in the elderly.

Susceptibility/Resistance

Development of Drug Resistant Bacteria

Prescribing APO-AMPI in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and risks the development of drug-resistant bacteria.

Adverse Effects:

Gastrointestinal: glossitis, stomatitis, black 'hairy' tongue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, enterocolitis and pseudomembranous colitis.

Hypersensitivity: Erythematous maculopapular rashes have been reported fairly frequently; urticaria, erythema multi-form, and a few cases of exfoliative dermatitis have been reported. Anaphylaxis is the most serious reaction experienced and has usually been associated with parenteral administration.

Note: Urticaria, other skin rashes, and serum sickness-like reactions may be controlled with antihistamines, and if necessary, systemic corticosteroids. Serious anaphylactic reactions require the immediate use of epinephrine, oxygen and i.v. corticosteroids. In some cases of infectious mononucleosis, where ampicillin has been administered, an extremely high incidence of generalized rash has been reported.

Hematologic: Anemia, thrombocytopenia, thrombocytopenic purpura, eosinophilia, leukopenia and agranulocytosis have been reported. These are usually reversible on discontinuation of the drug, and are believed to be hypersensitivity phenomena.

Dosage Oral: Oral doses are preferably given 1 hour before meals, and therapy maintained for a minimum of 5 days. Adults, and children over 20 kg-E.N.T. and respiratory tract infections: 250 mg every 6 hours. Genitourinary and gastrointestinal tract infections: 500 mg every 6 to 8 hours. For more severe infections, these doses should be increased or doubled. Children under 20 kg-respiratory, genitourinary, and gastrointestinal tract infections:

Body Weight of Child	Total Daily Dosage-Oral
Up to 5 kg (approx. 3 months)	250 to 500 mg
Over 5 kg upto 20 kg	25 to 100 mg/kg

This total dosage must be divided into equal doses, and each dose administered every 6 hours.

Larger doses may be required for stubborn or severe infections. The children's dosages are intended for individuals whose weights will not result in a calculated dosage greater than that recommended for adults.

In the treatment of chronic urinary tract and intestinal tract infections, frequent bacteriological and clinical appraisal is necessary. Smaller doses than those recommended above should not be used; higher doses may be needed at times. In stubborn infections, therapy may be required for several weeks. It may be necessary to continue clinical and/or bacteriological follow-up for several months after cessation of therapy.

Continue treatment for a minimum of 48 to 72 hours beyond the time that the patient becomes asymptomatic or evidence of bacterial eradication can be obtained. A minimum of 10 days' treatment is recommended for any infection caused by beta-hemolytic streptococci.

In gonorrhea therapy, perform serologic tests for syphilis initially and monthly for 3 months.

Dosage Forms:

Capsules: Each scarlet and black #2 capsule, imprinted APO 250 contains Ampicillin Trihydrate equivalent to 250 mg of Ampicillin. Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1000 capsules.

Each scarlet and black #0 capsule imprinted APO 500 contains Ampicillin Trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg of Ampicillin. Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1000 capsules.

Powder for Oral Suspension: After reconstitution of the cherry flavoured powder, each 5 mL contains Ampicillin Trihydrate equivalent to 125 mg (or 25 mg per mL) or 250 mg (or 50 mg per mL) of Ampicillin.

Instructions for reconstitution:

At the time of dispensing SHAKE BOTTLE TO LOOSEN POWDER. To reconstitute, add the following quantities of water:

Pack Size	Strengths	
	125 mg/5 mL	250 mg/5 mL
60 mL	42mL	42mL
100 mL	70 mL	70 mL
150 mL	105 mL	105 mL

Shake thoroughly to obtain a uniform suspension.

The reconstituted suspension is stable for 21 days when refrigerated at 40°F (4.5°C). Do not freeze.

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

APO-AMPI

Ampicillin Trihydrate, USP

Capsules

Powder for Oral Suspension

Read this carefully before you start taking APO-AMPI and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about APO-AMPI.

What is APO-AMPI used for?

- **APO-AMPI is used to treat infections.**
- Antibacterial drugs like APO-AMPI treat only bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections such as common cold.

How does APO-AMPI work?

APO-AMPI is an antibiotic. It stops bacteria from growing and kills them.

What are the ingredients in APO-AMPI?

Medicinal ingredient: Ampicillin Trihydrate

Non-medicinal ingredients (capsules): colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, stearic acid and talc.

Non-medicinal ingredients (powder for suspension): artificial cherry flavor, FD&C Red #40, guar gum, sodium benzoate, sodium citrate and sucrose.

APO-AMPI comes in the following dosage forms:

As 250 mg and 500 mg capsules and powder for suspension 125 mg per 5mL and 250 mg per 5mL.

Do not use APO-AMPI if you:

- are allergic to penicillin.
- are allergic to a class of antibiotics called cephalosporins.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take APO-AMPI. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you have:

- allergies
- severe illness
- kidney problems
- prolonged use of antibiotics.
- are pregnant or thinking of becoming pregnant

- are breast-feeding

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

How to take APO-AMPI:

- Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you.
- It is best to take APO-AMPI 1 hour before you eat a meal.
- Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- Although you may feel better early in treatment, APO-AMPI should be used exactly as directed.
- Misuse or overuse of APO-AMPI could lead to the growth of bacteria that will not be killed by APO-AMPI (resistance). This means that APO-AMPI may not work for you in the future.
- Do not share your medicine.

Usual dose:

- Your doctor will decide how much APO-AMPI you should take and how long you should take it for.

Overdose:

If you think you have taken too much **APO-AMPI**, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional poison control center immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If you do not remember until it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your regular time.
- Do not take two doses of APO-AMPI at the same time.
- If you are not sure what to do, call your doctor or pharmacist.

What are possible side effects from using APO-AMPI?

These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking APO-AMPI. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional.

Side effects may include:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	

Allergic reactions: difficulty breathing, difficulty swallowing, fever, hives, itchy skin, rash, swelling of your tongue or throat.	√		
Pseudomembranous colitis (inflammation of the intestine): abdominal cramps, pain or tenderness, dehydration, fever, nausea, watery or bloody diarrhea.			√
Glossitis (inflammation of the tongue): red, sore or swollen tongue.		√	
Black hairy tongue	√		
Stomatitis (mouth sores and swelling): burning sensation and pain in the mouth, difficulty eating, swelling or sores in the mouth.			
Skin rash or peeling skin.			
Anemia (decreased red blood cells): dizziness, feeling tired and weak, loss of energy, shortness of breath.		√	
Thrombocytopenia (decreased platelets in the blood): bleeding, bruising, fatigue, weakness. Leukopenia (decreased white blood cells): aches, feeling tired, fever, flu-like symptoms, infections.			

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada/adverse-reaction-reporting.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

Store at room temperature 15°C to 30°C in a tightly closed container.

The reconstituted suspension is stable for 21 days when refrigerated at 4.5°C. Do not freeze.

If you want more information about APO-AMPI:

- Talk to your healthcare professional

- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://health-products.canada.ca/dpd-bdpp/index-eng.jsp>). Find the Patient Medication Information on the manufacturer's website (<http://www.apotex.ca/products>), or by calling 1-800-667-4708.

This leaflet was prepared by Apotex Inc.

Last revised: March 20, 2019