

Patient Information:

AMOXICILLIN 250 MG - ORAL CAPSULES OR AMOXICILLIN 250 MG/5 ML ORAL SUSPENSION

State Public Health Organization: _____

24-hour Information Telephone Number: _____

This drug treats infections. It belongs to a class of drugs called penicillin antibiotics. You have been given this drug for protection against possible exposure to an infection-causing bacteria. This drug treats:

√ **Anthrax**

You have been provided a limited supply of medicine. Local emergency health workers or your healthcare provider will inform you if you need more medicine after you finish this supply. If so, upon your follow-up visit, you will be told how to get more medicine. You will be told if no more medicine is needed. You may also be switched from this medicine to a different medicine based on laboratory tests.

Take this medicine as prescribed:

You will be provided special dosing instructions if you have a child. For oral suspension: shake well before using. Measure with marked measuring device. Keep this medicine refrigerated.

Keep taking your medicine, even if you feel okay, unless your healthcare provider or public health officer tells you to stop. If you stop taking this medicine too soon, you may become ill.

You may take your medicine with or without food or milk, but food or milk may help you avoid upset stomach.

If you miss a dose, take the missed dose as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next regular dose, wait until then to take your medicine, and skip the missed dose. ***Do not take two doses at the same time.***

DRUGS AND FOODS TO AVOID:

Make sure your healthcare provider knows if you are taking the medication Probenecid. Probenecid causes amoxicillin to build up in the blood, which may increase your chance of having side effects.

While you are taking this medicine, birth control pills may not work as well; make sure to use another form of birth control.

WARNINGS:

Make sure your healthcare provider knows if you are pregnant or breast-feeding. An expert review of published data on experiences with amoxicillin use during pregnancy concluded that therapeutic doses during pregnancy are unlikely to pose a substantial risk for birth defects. However, there are no data available to assess the effects of long-term therapy in pregnant women, such as that proposed for treatment of anthrax exposure. Amoxicillin passes into breast milk but is considered "usually compatible with breastfeeding" by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Do not take this medicine if you have had an allergic reaction to amoxicillin or penicillin or cephalosporin antibiotics such as Keflex or Ceclor.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Call your doctor or seek medical attention right away if you are having any of these side effects: wheezing or trouble breathing; skin rash, hives or itching; swelling of the face, lips, or throat; or severe diarrhea. Less serious side effects include mild diarrhea, nausea, upset stomach, sore throat or mouth, itching of the mouth or vagina lasting more than 2 days. Talk with your doctor if you have problems with these side effects.

