AMOXIL is a broad spectrum antibiotic indicated for the treatment of commonly occurring bacterial infections such as:

- Acute and chronic infections of the respiratory tract, such as: pneumonia, bronchitis, sinusitis.
- Otitis media.
- Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis.
- Acute and chronic infections of the urinary tract, such as: cystitis, pyelonephritis, pyelonephritis.
- Appendicitis.
- Osteomyelitis.
- Abscess.
- Bone infections.
- Pelvic infections.
- Gonorrhoea (non-penicillinase producing strains).
- Pelvic inflammatory disease.
- Sore throat.

CLINICAL PARTICULARS

AMOXIL Suspension and Suspension Forte: citrus-flavored suspension. Presented as 100 mg/5 ml, 200 mg/5 ml.

AMOXIL Capsules: maroon and gold capsules over printed 'AMOXIL 250' or 'AMOXIL 500'.

AMOXIL Suspension Forte 250 mg contains 250 mg amoxicillin per 5 ml dose.

AMOXIL Suspension Forte 500 mg contains 500 mg amoxicillin per 5 ml dose.

AMOXIL Tablets: maroon and gold tablets over printed 'AMOXIL 250', 'AMOXIL 500' or 'AMOXIL 750'.

AMOXIL is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. The absorbed fraction varies from 80% to 100%, depending on the gastrointestinal conditions prevailing at the time of administration. Absorption is slower from a half-filled stomach compared to a full stomach.

AMOXIL is distributed into all tissues and body fluids. Highest levels are obtained in bone, where concentrations are tenfold higher than those in serum. Levels in saliva are usually very low. Concentrations of antibiotic in the cerebrospinal fluid are in the range of 1% to 2% of the serum levels, except in the case of meningitis where levels can be up to 30% of serum levels. Therapeutic levels of AMOXIL are obtained in hair and nail sheaths.

AMOXIL has a half-life of 60–90 minutes. In doses of 500 mg, it is cleared from the blood in 3.5 hours. After a single oral dose, about 15% of the drug is excreted in the urine as unchanged drug, and 85% as metabolites.

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

AMOXIL is active against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. It is effective against many common pathogens, including:

- Staphylococcus aureus (penicillinase producing strains).
- Staphylococcus epidermidis.
- Streptococcus pyogenes.
- Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Haemophilus influenzae.
- Moraxella catarrhalis.
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

AMOXIL is not effective against many of the enterobacteriaceae, enterococci, Clostridium perfringens and groups A and B streptococci. It is not effective against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter, or the anaerobic bacterium Bacteroides fragilis.

AMOXIL is active against many aerobic and anaerobic anaerobic bacteria, including:

- Bacteroides fragilis.
- Peptostreptococcus anaerobius.
- Peptococcus magnus.
- Veillonella parvula.
- Bacteroides melaninogenicus.

AMOXIL has a MIC 50 of 0.5 mg/l against levofloxacin-resistant S. pneumoniae.

AMOXIL is active against many anaerobic bacteria, including:

- Bacteroides fragilis.
- Peptostreptococcus anaerobius.
- Peptococcus magnus.
- Veillonella parvula.
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