



**CIPROFLOXACIN TABLETS BP
250 MG / 500 MG / 750 MG**
Boncipro® 250 / 500 / 750 Tablets

**Ciprofloxacin Injection USP
BONCIPRO®**
I.V. USE ONLY

COMPOSITION:
BONCIPRO 250
Each film coated tablet contains:
Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride BP Equivalent to Ciprofloxacin ... 250 mg
Colour: Approved Colour used

BONCIPRO 500
Each film coated tablet contains:
Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride BP Equivalent to Ciprofloxacin ... 500 mg
Colour: Approved Colour used

BONCIPRO 750
Each film coated tablet contains:
Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride BP Equivalent to Ciprofloxacin ... 750 mg
Colour: Approved Colour used

BONCIPRO INJECTION
Each 100 ml contains:
Ciprofloxacin USP 200 mg
Sodium Chloride USP 0.9% w/v
Lactic acid USP 64 mg
Water for Injection USP q.s.

CATEGORY: Antibacterial

PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Tablet
Boncipro Injection: Injection

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Oral
Ex Boncipro Injection: Intravenous

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

BONCIPRO 250/500/750

Adult:
Dosage and duration of treatment:
The dosage range is 250-750 mg twice daily for 5 to 10 days.

Lower Respiratory tract infections:
Mild to moderate - 250 to 500 mg twice daily; severe or complicated - 750 mg twice daily.

Infections of the skin:
Mild to moderate - 500 mg twice daily; severe or complicated - 750 mg twice daily.

Bone infections:
Mild to moderate 500 mg twice daily; severe or complicated-750 mg twice daily.
Treatment may be required for 4-6 weeks or longer. OR as directed by physician.

BONCIPRO INJECTION:

This solution for infusion should be administered over an infusion period of 60 minutes.
Due to the increased risk of local reactions, higher intravenous doses in particular should be administered via a large vein or central line.

The duration of treatment depends upon the severity of infection, clinical response and bacteriological findings. Generally acute and chronic infections (e.g. osteomyelitis), where the causative organism is known to be sensitive to ciprofloxacin, should be treated for at least three days after the signs and symptoms of the infection have disappeared.

Adults:

The dose is 200-400 mg ciprofloxacin twice daily.
In case of very serious, life-threatening or recurrent infections the dosage can be increased to 400 mg three times daily. The maximum daily dose is 1200 mg. Osteomyelitis:

Prior to initiation of therapy, bacteriological sensitivity tests should be conducted. As with all other antibiotics, the patient should be monitored during therapy for the development of resistant strains of initially sensitive bacteria, especially P. aeruginosa and S. aureus. Average duration of treatment can be 4-6 weeks. If a patient does not respond to therapy, a reassessment of treatment should be done at 2 months at the latest.

Children and adolescents:

Dosage for aggravating pulmonary symptoms in children and adolescents with cystic fibrosis aged 5-17 years.
The intravenous dose is 10 mg/kg every 6 hour (maximum dose 1200 mg/day). The infusion should be 60 minutes. Sequential doses can also be used: first high infusion rate at 8-hour intervals (maximum dose 1500 mg/day), followed by 20 mg/kg orally twice a day (maximum dose 1500 mg/day).

Recommended duration of treatment: 10-14 days.

There are no studies available on dosage in children with renal or hepatic insufficiency.

Ciprofloxacin is not indicated for other infections in this age group.
Special groups (adults)
Renal insufficiency:
Creatinine clearance minimum Recommended dose adjustment
≥100 (serum creatinine 1.4-1.9 mg/dl) (124-174 umol/l) Maximum daily dose i.v., 800 mg/day (2 x 400 mg)
<30 (serum creatinine > 2.0 mg/dl) (>175 µmol/l) Maximum daily dose i.v., 800 mg/day (2 x 400 mg)
Haemodialysis and Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Maximum daily dose i.v., 400 mg Because dialysis may diminish serum concentrations, the drug should only be administered after dialysis.

Hepatic insufficiency:
Does not require alteration of dosage.
Renal and hepatic insufficiency:
Dosage as in renal insufficiency.

Elderly:Elderly patients should receive a dose depending on the severity of the disorder and on creatinine clearance.

PHARMACOLOGY:
Fluoroquinolones bring about their bactericidal action by inhibiting the bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. DNA gyrase is responsible for continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA. This is an ADP dependent reaction that requires both strands of the DNA to cut to permit passage of a segment of DNA through the break and is then released. Fluoroquinolones decrease the introduction of negative supercoils into DNA and cause rapid cessation of DNA synthesis by interfering with the propagation of DNA replication.

The antibacterial spectrum of Ciprofloxacin includes Gram - negative & Gram-positive organisms.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
Ciprofloxacin is well absorbed when given orally with a bioavailability of 70%. The mean peak plasma concentrations achieved after oral administration of 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg of ciprofloxacin are 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml and 4.3 mcg/ml respectively, achieved within 1-2 hours of administration. Absorption is delayed when ciprofloxacin is given with a meal.

Plasma protein binding ranges from 20% to 40%. Ciprofloxacin is widely distributed throughout the body viz. lung, skin, fat, muscle, cartilage, bone and joint fluid, synovial fluid, aqueous humor, conjunctiva, eye ball, sputum, trachea and bronchial secretions, stool, skin blister fluid, lymph, peritoneal fluid, bile and prostatic secretions. Ciprofloxacin is partly metabolized in the liver. About 50% of an oral dose is recovered unchanged in the urine and 15% as active metabolites viz. oxyciprofloxacin. The rest undergoes biliary excretion and transmucosal secretion across the intestinal mucosa. The plasma elimination half-life is about 3.5 - 4.5 hrs. The half-life may be prolonged in severe renal insufficiency and in the elderly.

INDICATIONS:
Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of the following infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive bacteria:

Lower Respiratory Tract Infections caused by *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Haemophilus para-influenzae*.

Urinary Tract Infections caused by *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Providencia rettgeri*, *Morganella morganii*, *Citrobacter diversus*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Streptococcus faecalis*. **Skin and Soft Tissue Infections** caused by *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Providencia stuartii*, *Morganella morganii*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. **Gastro-Intestinal Infections**: Infective diarrhoea caused by *E. coli*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Shigella flexenii* and *Shigella sonnei*. **Bone Infections**: Osteomyelitis due to susceptible gram-negative organisms. **Gonorrhoea**: Ciprofloxacin is ineffective against *Treponema pallidum*. In the treatment of infections caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, an aminoglycoside must be administered concomitantly.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:

The following side-effects have been observed:
Effects on the nervous system - ruct

Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, flatulence, anorexia. Effects on the nervous system

Dizziness, headache, tiredness, nervousness, agitation, trembling. Infrequently: insomnia, peripheral paraesthesia, sweating, unsteady gait, convulsions, increase in intracranial pressure, anxiety states, nightmares, confusion, depression, hallucinations, in individual cases psychotic reactions (even progressing to self-endangering behaviour).

! SIDE-EFFECTS AND SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

The following side-effects have been observed:

Effects on the nervous system - ruct

Nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, flatulence, anorexia.

Effects on the nervous system

Dizziness, headache, tiredness, nervousness, agitation, trembling. Infrequently:

insomnia, peripheral paraesthesia, sweating, unsteady gait, convulsions, increase in intracranial pressure, anxiety states, nightmares, confusion, depression, hallucinations, in individual cases psychotic reactions (even progressing to self-endangering behaviour).

Reactions of sensory organs:
Impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances (e.g. diplopia, colour vision), tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies. Hypersensitivity reactions:
Skin reactions, e.g. rashes, pruritis, drug fever. Infrequently: Punctate skin haemorrhages (petechiae).

Effects on the blood and coagulation system:

Tachycardia, hot flushes, migraine, fainting.

Effects on the blood and coagulation:

Eosinophilia, leucocytopenia, granulocytopenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia.

Very rarely: leucocytopenia, thrombocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, altered prothrombin values.

WARNING:

Ciprofloxacin should be used with caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders. Crystalluria related to the use of ciprofloxacin has been observed.

Patients receiving ciprofloxacin should be well hydrated and excessive alkalinity of the urine should be avoided.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT:

No specific antidote for ciprofloxacin overdose, reversible renal toxicity has been reported. Therefore, apart from routine emergency measures, it is recommended to monitor renal function and to administer Mg or Ca-containing antacids which reduce the absorption of ciprofloxacin. Only a small amount of ciprofloxacin (<1%) is removed from the body after haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. Treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

STORAGE:

Store in a cool and dry place. Protect from light.

Keep out of reach of children.

LAST REVISION DATE: 12/2021

**COMPRIMÉS DE CIPROFLOXACINE BP
250 MG / 500MG / 750 MG**
Boncipro 250 / 500 / 750 Comprimés

**Ciprofloxacin injectable USP
BONCIPRO®
I.V. UTILISER SEULEMENT**

COMPOSITION:
BONCIPRO 250
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:
Chlorhydrate de ciprofloxacine BP équivalent à 250 mg de ciprofloxacine
Couleur: Couleur approuvée utilisée

BONCIPRO 500
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:
Chlorhydrate de ciprofloxacine BP équivalent à 500 mg de ciprofloxacine
Couleur: Couleur approuvée utilisée

BONCIPRO 750
Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient:
Chlorhydrate de ciprofloxacine BP équivalent à la ciprofloxacine 750 mg
Couleur: Couleur approuvée utilisée

BONCIPRO INJECTION
Chaque 100 ml contient:
Ciprofloxacine USP 200 mg
Chlorure de sodium USP 0.9% p/v
Acide lactique USP 64 mg
Eau pour injection USP q.s.

CATEGORIE: Antibactérien

FORME DE DOSAGE PHARMACEUTIQUE:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Tablette
Boncipro Injection: Injectable

VOIE D'ADMINISTRATION:
Boncipro 250/500/750: Oral
Ex Boncipro Injection: Intraveineux

POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION:

BONCIPRO 250/500/750

Adultes

Posologie du traitement:
La gamme posologique est de 250 à 750 mg deux fois par jour pendant 5 à 10 jours.

Infections des voies respiratoires inférieures:

Léger à modéré - 250 à 500 mg deux fois par jour; sévère ou compliqué - 750 mg deux fois par jour.

Infections de la peau:

léger à modérée - 500 mg deux fois par jour; sévère ou compliqué - 750 mg deux fois par jour.

Infections urinaires:

Léger à modéré 500 mg deux fois par jour; sévère ou compliqué - 750 mg deux fois par jour. Le traitement peut être nécessaire pendant 4 à 6 semaines ou plus. OU selon les directives du médecin.

INJECTION DE BONCIPRO:

La solution pour perfusion doit être administrée par voie orale avec une biodisponibilité de 70%. Les concentrations plasmatiques maximales observées après l'administration de 250 mg, 500 mg et 750 mg sont respectivement de 1.2 mcg/ml, 2.4 mcg/ml et 4.3 mcg/ml. Les artéries dans les 1 à 2 heures suivant l'administration. L'absorption est retardée lorsque la ciprofloxacine est administrée avec un repas.

La liaison aux protéines plasmatiques varie de 20 à 40%. La ciprofloxacine est largement perturbée dans tout le corps, à savoir: poumon, peau, grasse, muscle, cartilage, os et tissus génitaux, y compris la prostate. Il est présent sous forme active dans la salive, les liquides pleuraux et bronchiques, les expectorations, les urines, les sécrétions oculaires, la lymphe, la sueur et les sécrétions gastriques. La ciprofloxacine est partiellement métabolisée dans le foie. Environ 50% d'une dose orale est récupérée inchangée dans l'urine et 15% sous forme de métabolites actifs, à savoir: oxyciprofloxacine. Le reste subit une excretion biliaire et une sécrétion transmucale à travers la muqueuse intestinale. La demi-vie d'élimination plasmatique est d'environ 4 à 5 heures. La demi-vie peut être prolongée en cas d'insuffisance rénale et chez les personnes âgées.

INDICATIONS:

La ciprofloxacine est indiquée pour le traitement des infections suivantes causées par des bactéries sensibles à la ciprofloxacine:

Infections des voies respiratoires inférieures causées par *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Haemophilus influenzae* et *Haemophilus para-influenzae*.

Urinary Tract Infections causées par *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Providencia rettgeri*, *Morganella morganii*, *Citrobacter diversus*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* et *Staphylococcus pyogenes*.

Infections de la peau et des tissus mous causées par *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Morganella morganii*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* et *Staphylococcus pyogenes*.

Infections des voies urinaires causées par *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Providencia stuartii*, *Morganella morganii*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* et *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

Infections gastro-intestinales: Diarrhée infectieuse causée par *E. coli*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Shigella flexenii* et *Shigella sonnei*.

Infections osseuses: Ostéomylite due à des organismes Gram négatifs sensibles.