PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS: S4

CIFLOC 250

CIFLOC 500

CIFLOC 750

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride

Film-coated tablet

Sugar free

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking CIFLOC

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- CIFLOC has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet

1. What CIFLOC is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take CIFLOC
3. How to take CIFLOC
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store CIFLOC
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What CIFLOC is and what it is used for

CIFLOC is an antibiotic in a group of medicines known as quinolone antibacterials.

CIFLOC works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It only works with specific strains of bacteria.

CIFLOC is used in adults to treat severe and/or complicated bacterial infections of the lungs, bladder, gut (diarrhoea), bone, or skin and soft tissues where other antimicrobials used for similar infections were considered not to be an appropriate treatment option, have failed, cannot be used or are not tolerated.

2. What you need to know before you take CIFLOC

Do not take CIFLOC:

- if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- **if you or your child are younger than 18 years.**
- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to ciprofloxacin, to other quinolone medicines or to any of the other ingredients of CIFLOC (listed in section 6).
- if you are taking tizanidine.
- if you were born with or have any condition with abnormal heart rhythm whether related to QT time prolongation or not (seen on ECG, electrical recording of the heart).
- if you are taking other medicines that result in an abnormal heart rate and/or rhythm tracing (ECG) e.g., prolongation of the "QT time".
- if you have previously experienced side effects with the use of quinolone/fluoroquinolone antibiotics relating to your joints, muscles, ligaments, nerves, central nervous system (brain), epilepsy or mental health (psychiatric disorder).
- if you have myasthenia gravis (abnormal muscle fatigue leading to weakness and, in serious cases, paralysis).
- if you have an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm) or a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aortic wall) or a family history of aortic aneurysm/dissection or other risk factors or existing predisposing conditions).
- if you are on treatment for high blood pressure with medicines called ACE inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blockers. Ask your doctor if you are unsure.

- If you have mitral valve and or aortic valve regurgitation (conditions in which your heart's mitral valve and or aortic valve do not close tightly, allowing blood to flow backward in your heart), unless there is no safer and suitable alternative antibiotic which can be used.

Warnings and precautions

Take special care with CIFLOC:

Talk to your doctor before taking CIFLOC:

- if you have experienced any serious adverse reaction in the past when taking a quinolone or fluoroquinolone antibiotic.
- if you have kidney problems because you may need a lower dose of CIFLOC if your kidneys do not work well.
- if you have a liver disease.
- if you suffer from or have a history of epilepsy or seizures or other neurological (brain) conditions.
- if you suffer from psychological problems (e.g. feeling anxious, problems sleeping, feeling sad, seeing or hearing things, having thoughts of harming yourself, feeling confused) (see **Do not take CIFLOC**).
- if you have tendon or joint problems
- if you have a disease that causes muscle weakness (myasthenia gravis) (see **Do not take CIFLOC**).
- if you are diabetic, because you may experience a risk of high or low blood sugar with CIFLOC.
- if you have been diagnosed with an enlargement or "bulge" of a large blood vessel (aortic aneurysm or large vessel peripheral aneurysm).
- if you have experienced a previous episode of aortic dissection (a tear in the aorta wall).
- if you have a family history of aortic aneurysm or aortic dissection or other risk factors or existing predisposing conditions (e.g. connective tissue disorders such as Marfan Syndrome, Vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Takayasu arteritis, giant cell arteritis, Behcet's disease, high blood pressure or known atherosclerosis (see **Do not take CIFLOC**).
- if you have heart problems. You should be extra careful about using CIFLOC, if you were born with

or have a family history of prolonged QT interval, have a salt imbalance in your blood, have a very slow heart rhythm (called "bradycardia"), or you are taking other medicines that result in abnormal ECG changes.

- if you have mitral valve and or aortic valve regurgitation (conditions in which your heart's mitral valve and/or aortic valve do not close tightly, allowing blood to flow backward in your heart). CIFLOC should not be prescribed to patients with heart valve problems (see **Do not take CIFLOC**).

- if you have a deficiency in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), since you may experience a risk of anaemia with CIFLOC.

- if you are currently taking other medicines that can reduce your blood potassium levels.
- CIFLOC may interfere with the interpretation of diagnostic culture tests for tuberculosis.

While taking CIFLOC:

Tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following occurs while taking CIFLOC.

Your doctor will decide whether treatment with CIFLOC needs to be stopped.

- if you feel sudden, severe pain in your abdomen, chest or back, which can be symptoms of aortic aneurysm and dissection, go immediately to an emergency room. Your risk may be increased if you are being treated with systemic corticosteroids.
- if you start experiencing a rapid onset of shortness of breath, especially when you lie down flat in your bed, or you notice swelling of your ankles, feet or abdomen, or a new onset of heart palpitations (sensation of rapid or irregular heartbeat), you should inform a doctor immediately.
- severe, sudden allergic reaction (an anaphylactic reaction/shock). Even with the first dose, there is a small chance that you may experience a severe allergic reaction with the following symptoms: tightness in the chest; trouble breathing or swallowing; hives; swelling of the lips, tongue, face, throat; feeling dizzy, sick or faint; or experiencing dizziness when standing up. If this happens, stop taking CIFLOC and contact your doctor immediately.

- tendon rupture or swelling of the tendon (tendonitis) may happen in patients of all ages who take CIFLOC.

  The risk of getting tendon problems while you take CIFLOC is higher if you:

- are over 60 years of age
- are taking corticosteroids
- have had a kidney, heart or lung transplant.

Other reasons that can increase your risk of tendon problems include:

- strenuous physical activity
- kidney problems
- tendon problems in the past, such as patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

- tendon problems can happen in patients who do not have the above risk factors when they take CIFLOC.
- inflammation and ruptures of tendons (especially Achilles tendon at the back of the ankle) may occur even within the first 48 hours of treatment or up to several months after stopping CIFLOC therapy.
- at the first sign of tendon pain, swelling or inflammation, stop taking CIFLOC and contact your doctor. Avoid exercise and using the affected area.

- if you suffer from epilepsy or other neurological conditions such as insufficient blood supply to the brain or stroke, you may experience side effects associated with the nervous system. If seizure happens, stop taking CIFLOC and contact your doctor immediately if this happens.

- you may experience psychiatric reactions the first time you take CIFLOC (see **Do not take CIFLOC**). If you suffer from depression or psychosis, your symptoms may become worse under treatment with CIFLOC. Depression or psychosis can progress to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or complete suicide. If this happens, stop taking CIFLOC and contact your doctor immediately.

- you may experience symptoms of neuropathy (damage or disease affecting the nerves) such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness and/or weakness (see **Do not take CIFLOC**). If this happens, stop taking CIFLOC and contact your doctor immediately.

- CIFLOC may cause worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis (a disease which causes muscle weakness) (see **Do not take CIFLOC**). Call your doctor immediately if you have muscle

weakness or breathing problems.
• both low blood sugar and high blood sugar have been reported, most often in diabetic patients also taking oral antidiabetic medicines or insulin. If this happens, contact your doctor immediately. If you are diabetic, you should monitor your blood glucose levels carefully.
• diarrhoea may develop while you are taking CIFLOC. If it becomes severe or persistent or you notice that your stool contains blood or mucus, stop taking CIFLOC immediately, as this can be life-threatening. Do not take medicines that stop or slow down bowel movements and contact your doctor.
• CIFLOC may cause liver damage. If you notice any symptoms such as loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), dark urine, itching or tenderness of the abdomen, stop taking CIFLOC and contact your doctor immediately.
• CIFLOC may cause pancytopenia (a deficiency of all types of cells, including white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets). It occurs when your body cannot produce enough blood cells because the bone marrow stem cells that form blood cells do not function normally. Symptoms of pancytopenia can include bleeding, easy bruising, fatigue, shortness of breath and weakness. The decrease in white blood cells, which are involved in the body's immune system, also leads to an increased risk of infection. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should see your doctor immediately.
• your skin becomes more sensitive to sunlight or ultraviolet (UV) light when taking CIFLOC. Avoid exposure to strong sunlight, or artificial UV light such as sunlamps.
• CIFLOC may cause crystalluria (crystals found in the urine). While taking CIFLOC, ensure that you are well hydrated and avoid excessive alkalinity of the urine.
• if your eyesight becomes impaired or if your eyes seem to be otherwise affected, consult an eye specialist immediately.
• tell the doctor or laboratory staff that you are taking CIFLOC if you have to provide a blood or urine

sample.

- CIFLOC may interfere with the interpretation of diagnostic culture tests for tuberculosis.
- long-term or repeated use of CIFLOC, may lead to a new infection caused by bacteria or fungi that are resistant to CIFLOC.
- taking CIFLOC together with the medicine called methotrexate may increase the blood levels and side effects of methotrexate.
- use of CIFLOC may increase your risk for mitral valve and/or aortic valve regurgitation (heart valve problems). Your doctor should perform a thorough examination of your heart, including an echocardiogram (an ultrasound scan of the heart), before prescribing CIFLOC.

Prolonged, disabling and potentially irreversible serious side effects

Fluoroquinolone/quinolone antibacterial medicines, including CIFLOC, have been associated with very rare but serious side effects, some of them being long lasting (continuing months or years), disabling or potentially irreversible. This includes tendon, muscle and joint pain of the upper and lower limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, numbness or burning (paraesthesia), sensory disorders including impairment of vision, taste and smell, and hearing, depression, memory impairment, severe fatigue, and severe sleep disorders.

If you experience any of these side effects after taking CIFLOC, contact your doctor immediately prior to continuing treatment. You and your doctor will decide on continuing the treatment considering also an antibiotic from another class.

Children and adolescents

CIFLOC must not be taken by children under 18 years and in growing adolescents.

Other medicines and CIFLOC

Always tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes all complementary or traditional medicines).

Do not take CIFLOC together with tizanidine, because this may cause side effects such as low blood pressure and sleepiness (see **Do not take CIFLOC**).

CIFLOC and other medicines can affect each other causing side effects.

Tell your doctor if you are taking:

- theophylline (for breathing problems).
- tizanidine (for muscle spasticity in multiple sclerosis).
- clozapine and olanzapine (an antipsychotic).
- ropinirole (for Parkinson's disease).
- duloxetine and agomelatine (for depression).
- fenbufen (a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug) – Taking fenbufen while you take CIFLOC may increase your risk of central nervous system effects and seizures.
- cyclosporin (for skin conditions, rheumatoid arthritis and in organ transplantation)
- warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon or fluindione (a blood thinner).
- glibenclamide (for diabetes).
- probenecid (for gout).
- metoclopramide (for nausea and vomiting).
- omeprazole (for acid reflux and ulcers).
- methotrexate (for certain types of cancer, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis).
- phenytoin (for epilepsy).
- other medicines that can alter your heart rhythm: antidysrhythmics (medicines to control your heart rate or rhythm), tricyclic antidepressants, some antibiotics (that belong to the group of macrolides), antipsychotics, some antihistamines, pentamidine.
- a steroid medicine. Corticosteroids may increase the chance of tendon injury.
- ACE inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blockers used to control your blood pressure. Ask your doctor if you are not sure.
- zolpidem (for sleep disorders).

CIFLOC may increase the levels of the following medicines in your blood:

- pentoxifylline (for circulatory disorders)
- caffeine
- duloxetine (for depression, diabetic nerve damage or incontinence)

- lidocaine (for heart conditions or anaesthetic use)
- sildenafil (e.g. for erectile dysfunction)
- agomelatine (for depression)

Certain medicines may keep CIFLOC tablets from working correctly.

Take CIFLOC tablets either 1 to 2 hours before, or at least 4 hours after taking these medicines:

- mineral supplements or other medicines containing calcium, magnesium, aluminium or iron
- sevelamer (a phosphate binding medicine)
- sucralfate (for ulcers)
- antacids or highly buffered medicines (e.g. anti-retrovirals) containing magnesium, aluminium or calcium.

If you are using any of the above medicines, you may not be able to take CIFLOC, or you may need dosage adjustments or your doctor may need to monitor you carefully for side effects.

Taking CIFLOC with food and drink

Unless you take CIFLOC during meals, do not eat or drink any dairy products (such as milk or yoghurt) or drinks with added calcium when you take the tablets, as they may affect the absorption of the active substance.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare professional for advice before taking CIFLOC.

You should not use CIFLOC during pregnancy or when breastfeeding your baby.

The safe use of CIFLOC during pregnancy and breastfeeding has not been established.

Driving and using machinery

CIFLOC may impair your ability to drive or operate machinery, especially when taken with alcohol.

Do not drive, operate machinery, or do other activities that require mental alertness or coordination until you know how CIFLOC affects you.

CIFLOC contains sodium

CIFLOC 250 contains 0,63 mg sodium per tablet, CIFLOC 500 contains 1,26 mg sodium per tablet and

CIFLOC 750 contains 1,89 mg sodium per tablet respectively.

3. How to take CIFLOC

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

Always take CIFLOC exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure.

- The usual dosage range is 250 – 750 mg twice daily. Your doctor will explain to you exactly how much CIFLOC you will have to take and for how long. This will depend on the type of infection you have and how serious it is.
- Swallow the tablets whole with plenty of liquid.
- CIFLOC can be taken with or without food.
- CIFLOC should not be taken with dairy products (like milk or yoghurt) or calcium-fortified juices alone, but may be taken with a meal that contains these products.
- Remember to drink plenty of fluids while taking CIFLOC.
- Tell your doctor if you suffer from kidney or liver problems because your dose may need to be adjusted.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with CIFLOC will last. If you have the impression that the effect of CIFLOC is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more CIFLOC than you should

If you take more than the prescribed dose, get medical help immediately. Excessive overdosage may cause kidney problems.

In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison control centre.

If you missed a dose of CIFLOC

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time to take the next dose, wait until then.

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses.

If you stop taking CIFLOC

It is important that you finish the course of treatment even if you begin to feel better after a few days. If you stop taking CIFLOC too soon, your infection may not be completely cured and the symptoms of infection may return or get worse. You might also develop resistance to the antibiotic.

4. Possible side effects

CIFLOC can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for CIFLOC are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking CIFLOC, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop taking CIFLOC and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- severe, sudden allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) with symptoms such as swelling of the face, lips, tongue, throat and airways (breathing tubes), difficult breathing, blueness of the skin, low blood pressure, heart failure and can result in death.
- sudden severe pain in your chest, abdomen (tummy) or back.
- muscle weakness, inflammation of the tendons which could lead to rupture of the tendon, particularly affecting the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon).
- a serious life-threatening skin rash, usually in the form of blisters or ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, eyes and other mucous membranes such as genitals which may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- seizure.
- unusual feelings of pain, burning tingling, numbness or muscle weakness in the extremities (neuropathy).
- a drug reaction that causes rash, fever, inflammation of internal organs, hematologic abnormalities and systemic illness (DRESS Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms, AGEP

Acute Generalised Exanthematous Pustulosis).

Serious allergic reactions may occur in patients taking CIFLOC, even after only one dose.

Talk to your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following serious side effects, as you may need urgent medical attention:

- tendon pain, swelling or inflammation. Tendon rupture, especially of the large tendon at the back of the ankle (Achilles tendon) can occur.
- worsening muscle weakness or breathing problems. CIFLOC may cause worsening of the symptoms of myasthenia gravis (a disease which causes muscle weakness).
- central nervous system side effects, including: seizures, suicidal thoughts or acts, hallucinations (hearing voices, seeing things, or sensing things that are not there), tremors, feeling dizzy, feeling anxious or nervous, confusion, depression, nightmares, trouble sleeping.
- signs of a liver problem, including: yellowing of the skin or white part of your eyes, dark urine.
- skin rash.
- serious heart rhythm changes i.e. if you have a change in your heartbeat (a fast or irregular heartbeat), or if you faint. CIFLOC may cause a rare heart problem known as prolongation of the QT interval. This condition can cause abnormal heartbeat and can be very dangerous.
- watery diarrhoea, diarrhoea that does not go away, bloody stools, stomach cramps, fever. You may have an intestine infection (called "Pseudomembranous colitis").
- symptoms of peripheral neuropathy (damage or disease affecting nerves) in your arms, hands, legs or feet, including: pain, burning, tingling, numbness, weakness.
- low blood sugar or high blood sugar.
- sensitivity to sunlight (photosensitivity).

Other side-effects may include:

Frequent:

- nausea.
- diarrhoea.

Less frequent:

- thrush.
- a high concentration of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell), a decrease in the number of white blood cells.
- lack or loss of appetite.
- hyperactivity or agitation.
- headache, dizziness, sleeping problems, change in your sense of taste.
- swelling (inflammation) of a vein caused by a blood clot.
- nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal pain, indigestion/heartburn, flatulence or wind (too much gas in your stomach or intestines).
- increased amount of bilirubin in the blood.
- itching, hives, rash (reddened skin with small, raised bumps).
- joint pain.
- poor kidney function.
- general feeling of weakness and tiredness (asthenia).
- pains in muscles and bones.
- confusion, disorientation, anxiety reactions, strange dreams, depression (potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or complete suicide).
- allergic reaction, swelling (oedema), or rapid swelling of the skin and mucous membranes (angio-oedema).
- mental disturbances (psychotic reactions potentially leading to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, or completed suicide).
- fluid retention or excessive sweating.
- increase in alkaline phosphatase (a certain substance in the blood), increased levels of creatinine and blood urea nitrogen, increased levels of liver enzymes, abnormal liver function tests.

- white patches in the mouth and/or on the tongue, thick white vaginal discharge.
- increased or decreased amounts of a blood clotting factor (blood platelets); a special type of reduced blood cell count (haemolytic anaemia); anaemia; a dangerous drop in a type of white blood cells (agranulocytosis); an increase in the total number of white blood cells (leucocytosis); a decrease in the number of granulocytes (a certain type of white blood cell); a drop in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets (pancytopenia), which may be fatal; and bone marrow depression, which may also be fatal.
- serum-sickness like reaction (symptoms include fever, skin rash, hives, feeling unwell, joint pains, swollen lymph nodes).
- psychosis (a mental state involving a "loss of contact with reality").
- migraine, fainting, pins and needles, pressure on the brain, disturbed coordination, unsteady walk (gait disorder), increased sensitivity to stimuli of the senses, decreased skin sensitivity, loss of taste, disorder of sense of smell, hypertonia (a condition in which there is too much muscle tone so that arms or legs, for example, are stiff and difficult to move).
- eyesight problems including double vision and visual colour distortions.
- ringing or buzzing in the ears, impaired hearing.
- rapid heartbeat (tachycardia).
- low blood pressure, expansion of blood vessels (vasodilation), hot flushes, inflammation of the wall of the blood vessels (vasculitis).
- shortness of breath, swelling of the larynx (the voice box).
- difficulty in swallowing.
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). Symptoms can include severe pain in the abdomen and back, nausea and vomiting.
- liver problems, including hepatitis (inflammation of the liver), death of liver cells (liver necrosis) very rarely leading to life-threatening liver failure.
- small, pinpoint bleeding under the skin (petechiae), various skin eruptions or rashes (for example, the potentially fatal Stevens-Johnson Syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis), fluid retention,

sweating.

- pain in the limbs, back pain, muscle pain, joint swelling, twitching.
- kidney failure, blood or crystals in the urine, kidney disease.
- pain, chest pain, fever, swelling of the face, feet or ankles.
- increased levels of the enzymes amylase and lipase, influence on blood clotting.

Frequency not known:

- hypoglycaemic coma (a type of diabetic coma occurring when blood sugar falls to low levels and the patient becomes unconscious).
- tenosynovitis (inflammation of the fluid-filled sheath that surrounds a tendon).
- cases of mitral valve and or aortic valve regurgitation (conditions in which the heart's mitral valve and or aortic valve do not close tightly, allowing blood to flow backward in the heart) have been reported in patients treated with fluoroquinolones (the class of antibiotics to which CIFLOC belongs).
- tiredness.
- abnormal fast heart rhythm, life-threatening irregular heart rhythm, alteration of the heart rhythm (called 'prolongation of QT interval', seen on ECG, electrical activity of the heart).
- influence on blood clotting (in patients treated with Vitamin K antagonists).
- feeling highly excited (mania) or feeling great optimism and overactivity (hypomania).
- syndrome associated with impaired water excretion and low levels of sodium (SIADH).
- loss of consciousness due to severe decrease in blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemic coma).

Very rare cases of long lasting (up to months or years) or permanent adverse drug reactions, such as tendon inflammations, tendon rupture, joint pain, pain in the limbs, difficulty in walking, abnormal sensations such as pins and needles, tingling, tickling, burning, numbness or pain (neuropathy), depression, fatigue, sleep disorders, memory impairment, as well as impairment of hearing, vision, and taste and smell have been associated with administration of quinolone and fluoroquinolone antibiotics, in some cases irrespective of pre-existing risk factors.

Cases of an enlargement and weakening of the aortic wall or a tear in the aortic wall (aneurysms and

dissections), which may rupture and may be fatal, and of leaking heart valves have been reported in patients receiving fluoroquinolones.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or health care professional. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the Med Safety APP (Medsafety X SAHPRA) and eReporting platform (who-umc.org) found on SAHPRA website.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of CIFLOC.

5. How to store CIFLOC

Store at or below 25 °C.

Keep the HDPE containers tightly closed.

Keep the blisters in the carton until required for use.

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label.

Do not store in a bathroom.

Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist.

Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains or sewerage systems (e.g., toilets).

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What CIFLOC contains:

The active substance is ciprofloxacin.

The other ingredients of CIFLOC film-coated tablets are: colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate and starch.

The coating material contains hypromellose, polyethylene glycol 400 and titanium dioxide.

What CIFLOC looks like and contents of the pack:

CIFLOC 250: White, oval-shaped film-coated tablets debossed with 'R' on one side and '126' on other side.

CIFLOC 500: White, oval-shaped, bevelled edge film-coated tablets debossed with 'R' on one side and '127' on other side.

CIFLOC 750: White, modified capsule-shaped film-coated tablets debossed with 'R' on one side and '128' on other side.

CIFLOC is packed as follows:

CIFLOC 250:

50, 100 and 500 tablets packed into white opaque plastic containers.

Clear PVC / white paper backed silver coloured aluminium blister packs consisting of 10 and 100 tablets in strips of 10, packed into a printed carton.

CIFLOC 500:

50, 100 and 500 tablets packed into white opaque plastic containers.

Clear PVC / white paper backed silver coloured aluminium blister packs consisting of 10 and 100 tablets in strips of 10, packed into a printed carton.

CIFLOC 750:

50, 100 and 500 tablets packed into white opaque plastic containers.

Clear PVC / white paper backed silver coloured aluminium blister packs consisting of 10 and 100 tablets in strips of 10, packed into a printed carton.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

Dr. Reddy's Laboratories (Pty) Ltd.

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Registration numbers
CIFLOC 250: 34/20.1.1/0308 CIFLOC 500: 34/20.1.1/0309 CIFLOC 750: 34/20.1.1/0310
For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Holder of Certificate of Registration: Dr. Reddy's Laboratories (Pty) Ltd. Tel: +27 11 324 2100
Access to the corresponding Professional Information
Detailed information on this medicine is available on the Dr.Reddy's Laboratories (Pty) Ltd. website: http://www.drreddys.co.za