PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Augmentin 875 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets

Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you (or for your child) only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Augmentin is and what it is used for

Augmentin is an antibiotic and works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It contains two different medicines called amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. Amoxicillin belongs to a group of medicines called "penicillins" that can sometimes be stopped from working (made inactive). The other active component (clavulanic acid) stops this from happening.

Augmentin is used in adults and children to treat the following infections:
- middle ear and sinus infections
- respiratory tract infections
- urinary tract infections
- skin and soft tissue infections including dental infections
- bone and joint infections.

2. What you need to know before you take Augmentin

Do not take Augmentin:
- if you are allergic to amoxicillin, clavulanic acid, penicillin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have ever had a severe allergic reaction to any other antibiotic. This can include a skin rash or swelling of the face or throat.
- if you have ever had liver problems or jaundice (yellowing of the skin) when taking an antibiotic.

➔ **Do not take Augmentin if any of the above apply to you.** If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Augmentin.

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Augmentin if you:
- have glandular fever
- are being treated for liver or kidney problems
- are not passing water regularly.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Augmentin.

In some cases, your doctor may investigate the type of bacteria that is causing your infection. Depending on the results, you may be given a different strength of Augmentin or a different medicine.

Conditions you need to look out for
Augmentin can make some existing conditions worse, or cause serious side effects. These include allergic reactions, convulsions (fits) and inflammation of the large intestine. You must look out for certain symptoms while you are taking Augmentin, to reduce the risk of any problems. See '*Conditions you need to look out for'* in **Section 4**.

Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)
A rare condition in which the immune system makes too many of otherwise normal infection fighting cells called histiocytes and lymphocytes. It can lead to enlarged liver and/or spleen, heart problems and kidney abnormalities. Symptoms may include fever, skin rash, problems related to nerves, swollen lymph glands, breathing problems and easy bruising. Tell your doctor immediately if you experience these symptoms at the same time.

Blood and urine tests
If you are having blood tests (such as red blood cell status tests or liver function tests) or urine tests (for glucose), let the doctor or nurse know that you are taking Augmentin. This is because Augmentin can affect the results of these types of tests.

Other medicines and Augmentin
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are using or have recently used or might use any other medicines.

If you are taking allopurinol (used for gout) with Augmentin, it may be more likely that you will have an allergic skin reaction.

If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose of Augmentin.

If medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin) are taken with Augmentin then extra blood tests may be needed.

Augmentin can affect how methotrexate (a medicine used to treat cancer or rheumatic diseases) works.

Augmentin can affect how mycophenolate mofetil (a medicine used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs) works.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Augmentin can have side effects and the symptoms may make you unfit to drive.
Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well.

Augmentin contains sodium
- This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Augmentin

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Adults and children weighing 40 kg and over

- Usual dose – 1 tablet two times a day
- Higher dose – 1 tablet three times a day

Children weighing less than 40 kg
Children aged 6 years or less should preferably be treated with Augmentin oral suspension or sachets. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice when giving Augmentin tablets to children weighing less than 40 kg. The tablets are not suitable for children weighing less than 25 kg.

Patients with kidney and liver problems
- If you have kidney problems the dose might be changed. A different strength or a different medicine may be chosen by your doctor.
- If you have liver problems you may have more frequent blood tests to check how your liver is working.

How to take Augmentin
- Take with a meal.
- Swallow the tablets whole with a glass of water.
  Tablets can be broken along the score line to make them easier to swallow. You must take both pieces of the tablet at the same time.
- Space the doses evenly during the day, at least 4 hours apart. Do not take 2 doses in 1 hour.
- Do not take Augmentin for more than 2 weeks. If you still feel unwell you should go back to see the doctor.

If you take more Augmentin than you should
If you take too much Augmentin, signs might include an upset stomach (feeling sick, being sick or diarrhoea) or convulsions. Talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Take the medicine carton or bottle to show the doctor.

If you forget to take Augmentin
If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. You should not take the next dose too soon, but wait about 4 hours before taking the next dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Augmentin
Keep taking Augmentin until the treatment is finished, even if you feel better. You need every dose to help fight the infection. If some bacteria survive they can cause the infection to come back.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The side effects below may happen with this medicine.

Conditions you need to look out for

Allergic reactions:
- skin rash
- inflammation of blood vessels (*vasculitis*) which may be visible as red or purple raised spots on the skin, but can affect other parts of the body
- fever, joint pain, swollen glands in the neck, armpit or groin
- swelling, sometimes of the face or throat (*angioedema*), causing difficulty in breathing
- collapse
- chest pain in the context of allergic reactions, which may be a symptom of allergy triggered cardiac infarction (*Kounis syndrome*).

➔ **Contact a doctor immediately** if you get any of these symptoms. **Stop taking Augmentin.**

Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH), a condition where the immune system makes too many of otherwise normal infection-fighting cells called histiocytes and lymphocytes.
Symptoms can include:
- fever
- skin rash
- problems related to nerves, such as shaking or tremor, confusional state
- swollen lymph glands
- breathing problems
- easy bruising.

➔ **Contact a doctor immediately** if you get any of these symptoms.

Inflammation of large intestine
Inflammation of the large intestine, causing watery diarrhoea usually with blood and mucus, stomach pain and/or fever.

Drug-induced enterocolitis syndrome (DIES)
DIES has been reported mainly in children receiving amoxicillin/clavulanic acid. It is a certain kind of allergic reaction with the leading symptom of repetitive vomiting (1-4 hours after drug administration). Further symptoms could comprise abdominal pain, lethargy, diarrhoea and low blood pressure.

Acute inflammation of the pancreas (acute pancreatitis)
If you have severe and on-going pain in the stomach area this could be a sign of acute pancreatitis.

➔ **Contact your doctor as soon as possible** for advice if you get these symptoms.

Very common side effects
These may affect more than 1 in 10 people
- diarrhoea (in adults).

Common side effects
These may affect up to 1 in 10 people
- thrush (*candida* - a yeast infection of the vagina, mouth or skin folds)
- feeling sick (nausea), especially when taking high doses

→ if affected take Augmentin with a meal

- vomiting
- diarrhoea (in children).

Uncommon side effects
These may affect up to 1 in 100 people
- skin rash, itching
- raised itchy rash (*hives*)
- indigestion
- dizziness
- headache.

Uncommon side effects that may show up in your blood tests:
- increase in some substances (*enzymes*) produced by the liver.

Rare side effects
These may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people
- skin rash, which may blister, and looks like small targets (central dark spots surrounded by a paler area, with a dark ring around the edge – *erythema multiforme*)

➔ if you notice any of these symptoms contact a doctor urgently.

Rare side effects that may show up in your blood tests:
- low number of cells involved in blood clotting
- low number of white blood cells.

Frequency not known
Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.
- Allergic reactions (see above)
- Serious immune system condition (see above)
- Inflammation of the large intestine (see above)
- Inflammation of the membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord (*aseptic meningitis*)
- Serious skin reactions:
  - a widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (*Stevens-Johnson syndrome*), and a more severe form, causing extensive peeling of the skin (more than 30% of the body surface – *toxic epidermal necrolysis*)
  - widespread red skin rash with small pus-containing blisters (*bullous exfoliative dermatitis*)
  - a red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (*exanthemous pustulosis*)
  - flu-like symptoms with a rash, fever, swollen glands, and abnormal blood test results (including increased white blood cells (*eosinophilia*) and liver enzymes) (*Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)*)
    a red rash commonly seen on both sides of buttocks, upper inner thighs, armpits, neck (*Symmetrical Drug-Related Intertriginous and Flexural Exanthema (SDRIFE)*).

➔ **Contact a doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms.**

- rash with blisters arranged in a circle with central crusting or like a string of pearls (*linear IgA disease*)
- inflammation of the liver (*hepatitis)*
- jaundice, caused by increases in the blood of bilirubin (a substance produced in the liver) which may make your skin and whites of the eyes appear yellow
- inflammation of tubes in the kidney
- blood takes longer to clot
- hyperactivity
- convulsions (in people taking high doses of Augmentin or who have kidney problems)
  black tongue which looks hairy

Side effects that may show up in your blood or urine tests:
- severe reduction in the number of white blood cells
- low number of red blood cells (*haemolytic anaemia*)
- high blood level of protein that stores iron in the body (in connection with HLH, see above)
- high blood levels of triglycerides, a type of fat (in connection with HLH, see above)
- crystals in urine leading to acute kidney injury.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via ADR Reporting Website: www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt/adrportal. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Augmentin

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date (EXP) which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.

Tablets supplied in pouches should be used within 30 days of opening the pouch.

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

Do not use if the tablets are chipped or damaged.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Augmentin contains

- The active substances are amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. Each tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 875 mg amoxicillin and potassium clavulanate equivalent to 125 mg of clavulanic acid.
- The other ingredients are: Tablet core - magnesium stearate, sodium starch glycolate type A, colloidal anhydrous silica, microcrystalline cellulose.
  Film-coat - titanium dioxide (E171), hypromellose, macrogol (4000, 6000) and silicone oil (dimeticone).

What Augmentin looks like and contents of the pack

Augmentin 875 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets are white to off-white, capsule shaped tablets debossed with “AC” and a scoreline on one side.
They are packaged in:
- blister packs, enclosed in a carton. Each pack contains 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 24, 30, 100 or 500 tablets;
- blister packs inside a pouch, enclosed in a carton. The pouch contains a desiccant sachet. The desiccant must be kept inside the pouch and must not be eaten. Each pack contains 14 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Marketing Authorisation Holder
GlaxoSmithKline (Ireland) Ltd.
12 Riverwalk
Citywest Business Campus Dublin 24
Ireland

Manufacturer
Glaxo Wellcome Production
Z.I. de la Peyenniere
53100 Mayenne
France

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Austria – Augmentin
Belgium - Augmentin
Bulgaria - Augmentin
Cyprus – Augmentin
Czech Republic – Augmentin
Estonia - Augmentin
Germany – Augmentan
Greece - Augmentin
Hungary – Augmentin Duo
Ireland – Augmentin
Italy – Augmentin
Latvia - Augmentin
Lithuania – Augmentin
Luxembourg - Augmentin
Malta – Augmentin
Netherlands - Augmentin
Poland - Augmentin
Portugal – Augmentin Duo
Romania – Augmentin
Slovak Republic – Augmentin
Slovenia – Augmentin
Spain – Augmentine, Clavumox
United Kingdom – Augmentin

This leaflet was last revised in September 2026.

Advice/medical education

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They have no effect against infections caused by viruses.

Sometimes an infection caused by bacteria does not respond to a course of an antibiotic. One of the commonest reasons for this to occur is because the bacteria causing the infection are resistant to the antibiotic that is being taken. This means that they can survive and even multiply despite the antibiotic.

Bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics for many reasons. Using antibiotics carefully can help to reduce the chance of bacteria becoming resistant to them.

When your doctor prescribes a course of an antibiotic it is intended to treat only your current illness. Paying attention to the following advice will help prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

1. It is very important that you take the antibiotic at the right dose, at the right times and for the right number of days. Read the instructions on the label and if you do not understand anything ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain.
2. You should not take an antibiotic unless it has been prescribed specifically for you and you should use it only to treat the infection for which it was prescribed.
3. You should not take antibiotics that have been prescribed for other people even if they had an infection that was similar to yours.
4. You should not give antibiotics that were prescribed for you to other people.
5. If you have any antibiotic left over when you have taken the course as directed by your doctor you should take the remainder to a pharmacy for appropriate disposal.
