

**Ciprofloxacin Hcl Cas No. 86393-32-0**

Ciprofloxacin Oral Suspension is available in 5% (5 g ciprofloxacin in 100 mL) and 10% (10 g ciprofloxacin in 100 mL) strengths. Ciprofloxacin Oral Suspension is a white to slightly yellowish suspension with strawberry flavor which may contain yellow-orange droplets. It is composed of ciprofloxacin microcapsules and diluent which are mixed prior to dispensing (See Instructions for Use/Handling). The components of the suspension have the following compositions:

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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# Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

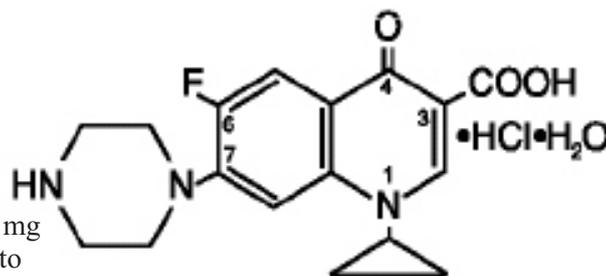
## Ciprofloxacin HCl

CAS No. : 86393-32-0

**Chemical Formulas**

$C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$

Ciprofloxacin is 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-(1-piperazinyl)-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid. Its empirical formula is  $C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3$  and its molecular weight is 331.4. It is a faintly yellowish to light yellow crystalline substance and its chemical structure is as follows:

**Ciprofloxacin Structural Formula Illustration**

CIPRO film-coated tablets are available in 250 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg (ciprofloxacin equivalent) strengths. Ciprofloxacin tablets are white to slightly yellowish. The inactive ingredients are cornstarch, microcrystalline cellulose, silicon dioxide, croscopovidone, magnesium stearate, hypromellose, titanium dioxide, and polyethylene glycol.

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Cipro belongs to a class of potent antibiotics called quinolones. These drugs have become quite popular in recent years because they can help cure a wide variety of infections.

Side effects are uncommon and bacteria appear slower to develop resistance to such medications.

Cipro is especially useful against hard-to-treat infections that affect the lungs, urinary tract, skin, bones and joints.

This antibiotic also works against traveler's diarrhea and other bugs that invade the digestive tract.

To measure the concentration of ciprofloxacin and its desethylenemetabolite in plasma and cutaneous microdialysates and to compare ciprofloxacin penetration into cutaneous microdialysates against theoretically predicted penetration in a peripheral compartment.

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, USP, a fluoroquinolone, is the monohydrochloride monohydrate salt of 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1, 4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-(1-piperazinyl)-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid. It is a faintly yellowish to light yellow crystalline substance with a molecular weight of 385.8.

**USES**

This medication is used to treat a variety of bacterial infections.

Ciprofloxacin belongs to a class of drugs called quinolone antibiotics. It works by stopping the growth of bacteria.

This antibiotic treats only bacterial infections. It will not work for virus infections (e.g., common cold, flu).

Unnecessary use or overuse of any antibiotic can lead to its decreased effectiveness.

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**Ciprofloxacin Hcl** 

Cas No:86393-32-0

Ciprofloxacin HCl is an antibiotic that belongs to the drug class known as quinolones.

It is used to treat adults with simple (uncomplicated) urinary tract infections (also known as bladder infections) caused by bacteria

Ciprofloxacin HCl is only used to treat bacterial infections and will not work if taken for a viral infection, such as a cold.

Skipping doses or not completing the full course of Ciprofloxacin HCl therapy may decrease the effectiveness of the treatment and increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance.

If the bacteria develop resistance, they will not be treatable by Ciprofloxacin HCl or other antibacterial drugs in the future.

#### **SIDE EFFECT**

Nausea, diarrhea, dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, or trouble sleeping may occur. If any of these effects persist or worsen, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly.

Remember that your doctor has prescribed this medication because he or she has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects.

Tell your doctor immediately if any of these unlikely but serious side effects occur: mental/mood changes (e.g., anxiety, confusion, hallucinations, depression, rare thoughts of suicide), shaking (tremors), skin that sunburns more easily (sun sensitivity).

Ciprofloxacin may rarely cause serious nerve problems that may be reversible if identified and treated early. Seek immediate medical attention if you develop any of the following symptoms: pain/numbness/burning/tingling/weakness in any part of the body, changes in how you sense touch/pain/temperature/body position/vibration.

Tell your doctor immediately if any of these rare but very serious side effects occur: unusual bruising/bleeding, severe/persistent headache, signs of a new infection (e.g., new/persistent fever, persistent sore throat), unusual change in the amount of urine, change in color of urine (red/pink urine), signs of liver problems (e.g., unusual tiredness, stomach/abdominal pain, persistent nausea/vomiting, yellowing eyes/skin, dark urine), vision changes.

Seek immediate medical attention if any of these rare but very serious side effects occur: severe dizziness, fainting, fast/irregular heartbeat, seizures.

This medication may rarely cause a severe intestinal condition (pseudomembranous colitis) due to a type of resistant bacteria. This condition may occur during treatment or weeks to months after treatment has stopped. Do not use anti-diarrhea products or narcotic pain medications if you have any of the following symptoms because these products may make them worse. Tell your doctor immediately if you develop: persistent diarrhea, abdominal or stomach pain/cramping, blood/mucus in your stool.

Use of this medication for prolonged or repeated periods may result in oral thrush or a new vaginal yeast infection. Contact your doctor if you notice white patches in your mouth, a change in vaginal discharge, or other new symptoms.

A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, seek immediate medical attention if you notice any of the following symptoms of a serious allergic reaction: rash, itching/swelling, severe dizziness, trouble breathing.

## DOSAGE

Take Ciprofloxacin HCl once a day shortly after a main meal, preferably the evening meal. Ciprofloxacin HCl does not work as well if you take it without a meal. You should try to take your dose at about the same time each day. Do not crush, split, or chew the tablets.

You should take Ciprofloxacin HCl for 3 days, even if you start to feel better. If you do not take all 3 daily doses, your infection may not be cured.

Ciprofloxacin HCl should be taken at least 4 hours before or 2 hours after the following medications and supplements:

Antacids containing magnesium or aluminum

Didanosine (chewable/buffered tablet or pediatric powder formulations)

Calcium, iron, or zinc supplements

Sucralfate

Vitamin/mineral products that contain calcium, iron, or zinc

Do not take Ciprofloxacin HCl at the same time that you drink milk or juices with added calcium, unless you drink them with a main meal.

If you miss a dose...

Do not take more than one Ciprofloxacin HCl tablet a day, even if you miss a dose.

Storage instructions...

**Storage at room temperature:** These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export \*\*\* subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

Information: The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers. Also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL begins "www.tajapi.com/www/Denatonium Benzoate.htm/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:  
91 022 30601000.

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Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,  
Mumbai (India).  
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