• Allergic reactions may also cause effects to the blood and kidneys.

The following side effects have also been reported:
• Soft stools
• Nausea or vomiting.

If you notice any of the following side effects you should contact your doctor:
• Severe diarrhoea, which may contain blood
• Fits or convulsions (usually following high doses or if you suffer from severe kidney damage)
• Numbness or tingling of the hands and feet
• Blood disorders. Possible symptoms might include unexplained bruising and bleeding, sore throat, fever or other infections

If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. HOW TO STORE PHENOXYMETHYLPENICILLIN POTASSIUM

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium tablets should be stored in a dry place below 25°C.

Do not use phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium after the expiry date that is stated on the outer packaging. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium contains:
• The active ingredient is phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium 250mg.
• The other ingredients are lactose, maize starch, magnesium stearate and pregelatinised starch.

What Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium looks like and contents of the pack:
• Shiny, white flat tablets with a bevel edge and embossed with a 'k' on one side and a breakline on the other
• This product comes in bottles of 28, 100, 500 and 1000 tablets and blister packs of 28, 100, 112, 250, 252, 500, 504, 1000 and 1008 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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• Have kidney disease
• Have suffered severe diarrhoea following previous treatment with antibiotics
• Have a severe illness
• Are feeling or being sick or are suffering from any gut disorder which may affect the way your body absorbs the medicine.
• If you have your urine tested for glucose using a non-enzymatic test, then Phenoxymethylpenicillin Potassium Tablets may give a false positive result.

Taking other medicines
Talk to your doctor if you are taking any of the following:
• The contraceptive pill, as phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium may reduce the effect of the pill, you should therefore take extra contraceptive precautions such as using a condom or a diaphragm with spermicide
• Other antibiotics (such as tetracyclines, erythromycin, chloramphenicol, sulphonamides)
• Probencid (used to treat gout)
• Methotrexate (used in the treatment of severe rheumatoid arthritis, severe psoriasis and cancer)
• Guar gum (used in the treatment of diabetes)
• Neomycin (anti fungal)
• Coumarin & Phenindone (anti-coagulants)
• Sulfinpyrazone (used to treat gout)

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist, if you have recently been given or are due to receive a typhoid vaccination.
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
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.

Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium tablets contains lactose.
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. HOW TO TAKE PHENOXYMETHYLPENICILLIN POTASSIUM
Always take phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. The dosage prescribed will depend on the type and severity of the infection.
In general the treatment must be continued 2-3 days after improvement of the symptoms. It is important that you complete the entire course of medicine your doctor has prescribed for you.
You should take your medicine with water about half an hour before meals.

The usual dose is:

Treatment of Infection:
Adults: 250-500mg (one or two tablets) every 6 hours or as directed by your doctor.
Children aged 1-5 years of age: 125mg (half a tablet) every 6 hours.
Children aged 6-11 years of age: 250mg (one tablet) every 6 hours or as directed by your doctor.

Prevention of Infection:
Rheumatic fever: 250mg (one tablet) twice a day.
Lung infection in patients with no spleen or sickle cell disease:
Adults: 500mg (two tablets) every 12 hours.
Children 6-12 years of age: 250mg (one tablet) every 12 hours.
Children under 5 years of age: 125mg (half a tablet) every 12 hours.

To avoid late complications (rheumatic fever), infections with β-haemolytic streptococci should be treated for 10 days.
Patients with kidney problems may have a lower dose recommended by their doctor.
The treatment of acute otitis media with penicillin V should be limited to 5 days. However, 5-10 days treatment may be recommended in patients with potential for complications
Do not stop taking the medicine if you feel better, as your infection may come back or get worse.
You should take your medicine with water about half an hour before food.

If you take more Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium than you should
If you (or someone else) swallow a lot of the tablets all at once, or if you think a child has swallowed any of the tablets, contact your nearest hospital casualty department or your doctor immediately. Please take this leaflet, any remaining tablets and the container with you to the hospital or doctor so that they know which tablets were swallowed.

If you forget to take Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium;
If you forget to take your medicine take it as soon as you remember. Do NOT take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.
If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS
Like all medicines, Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.
Rarely allergic reactions can occur, which can be severe. If any of the following happen stop taking the medicine and contact your doctor immediately:
• Skin rashes which may be itchy, raised or red
• Fever
• Joint pains
• Swelling of the face, lips, throat or tongue
• Breathing difficulties
• Dizziness