If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have 
Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility 
rejection of transplanted organs) works.

If medicines to help stop blood clots (such as warfarin) are taken with Co-amoxiclav then 
If you are taking probenecid (used for gout), your doctor may decide to adjust your dose 
other medicines. This includes medicines that can be bought without a prescription and 

1. What Co-amoxiclav is and what it is used for 
Co-amoxiclav 500 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets 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 
and clavulanic acid. Amoxicillin oral suspension or sachets. 

2. What you need to know before you take Co-amoxiclav 

If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. 

Co-amoxiclav 500 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets are used in adults and children to treat 
the following infections: 

- Middle ear and sinus infections 
- Unusual or persistent sore throat 
- Skin and soft tissue infections including dental infections 
- Bone and joint infections. 

3.  How to take Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid Co-amoxiclav 

Amoxicillin belongs to a group of medicines called ‘penicillins’ that 
are effective against many bacteria. Co-amoxiclav 

Amoxicillin 

Film-coated Tablets 

500 mg/125 mg 

Co-amoxiclav 

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT 

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

If you have ever had liver problems or jaundice (yellowing of the skin) when taking an 
antibiotic. 

If you have any of these symptoms you need to look out for: 

- Contact a doctor immediately if you are any of these symptoms. 
- Stop taking Co-amoxiclav 500 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets. 


When you are planning a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. 

Driving and using machines 

Do not drive or operate machinery unless you are feeling well. 

Common side effects 

These may affect more than 1 in 10 people 

Common side effects 

These may affect up to 1 in 100 people 

Rare side effects that may show up in your blood tests: 

- Low number of white blood cells.
Other side effects

Other side effects have occurred in a very small number of people but their exact frequency is unknown.

- Allergic reactions (see above)
- Inflammation of the large intestine (see above)
- Inflammation of the protective membrane surrounding the brain (aseptic meningitis)
- Serious skin reactions:
  - A widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (Steven-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 (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)).
- 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
- Black tongue which looks hairy
- Convulsions (in people taking high doses of Co-amoxiclav or who have kidney problems)
- Widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- A widespread rash with small pus-containing blisters (bullous exfoliative dermatitis)
- A red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)).

Side effects that may show up in your blood or urine tests:

- A red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)).
- An allergy to penicillin
- 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
- Black tongue which looks hairy
- Convulsions (in people taking high doses of Co-amoxiclav or who have kidney problems)
- Widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- A widespread rash with small pus-containing blisters (bullous exfoliative dermatitis)
- A red, scaly rash with bumps under the skin and blisters (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)).

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects – tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the side effects become severe or troublesome, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

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 to 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 not throw it away because the remainder may be useful to your children in the future.

6. Never keep antibiotics to use at a later date.

7. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton or blister pack. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

8. Do not store this medicine above 25°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

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

10. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton or blister pack. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

11. 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 to prevent the emergence of resistant bacteria that could stop the antibiotic working.

12. If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible serious side effects.

13. If you have any side effects, report them to the MHRA. You can also report side effects directly via the yellow card scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellercard. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

What Co-amoxiclav looks like and contents of the pack

What Co-amoxiclav 500 mg/125 mg film-coated tablets contains:

- The active substances are amoxicillin and clavulanic acid
- Each tablet contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 500 mg amoxicillin and potassium clavulanate equivalent to 125 mg clavulanic acid
- The other excipients are:
  - Tablet core: Croscarmellose sodium type A (E1332), croscarmellose sodium, colloidal anhydrous silica (E901), magnesium stearate (E476).
  - Film-coating: Basic butylated methacrylate co polymer, titanium dioxide (E171), talc (E553b), macrogol 6000.

What Co-amoxiclav looks like and contents of the pack

White to off white oblong film-coated tablets. Not all packages or pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

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Manufacturer:
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