

# Aristodox

Doxycycline BP 100 mg

## Composition:

**Aristodox Capsule:** Each capsule contains Doxycycline Hyclate BP equivalent to Doxycycline 100 mg.

## Pharmacology:

Doxycycline inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit.

## Indications:

Aristodox is clinically effective in the treatment of a variety of infections caused by a wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, as well as certain other microorganisms; such as-

**Pneumonia:** Aristodox is effective against single and multilobe pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia caused by susceptible strains of *H. influenzae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Pneumococci and other Streptococcus species, Staphylococcus and Mycoplasma pneumoniae.

**Different respiratory tract infections:** Bronchitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, otitis media and sinusitis, due to susceptible strains of pneumococci, *H. influenzae*, Staphylococcus species and Betahaemolytic streptococci.

**Others:** Genito-urinary tract infections, Gastro-intestinal infections, Ophthalmic infections, Soft tissue infections, Acne vulgaris and Acne conglobata.

## Dosage & administration:

**Adults:** The usual dose of oral Doxycycline is 2 capsules at a time on the first day of treatment or administered 1 capsule Doxycycline every 12 hours followed by a maintenance dose of 1 capsule/day.

In the management of more severe infections (particularly chronic infections of the urinary tract), 1 capsule every 12 hours is recommended.

**For children above eight years of age:** The recommended dosage schedule for children weighing 45 kg or less: 4.4 mg/kg on the first day followed by 2.2 mg/kg daily.

**Acute gonococcal urethritis:** 1 capsule twice daily for 2-4 days in male and until a cure has been obtained in female.

**Chlamydial infections:** 1 capsule twice daily for 7 days.

**Syphilis:** 1 capsule twice daily for 14 days.

## Contraindication:

It is contraindicated in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines.

## Precaution:

- The use of Doxycycline during tooth development (last half of pregnancy, infancy and childhood to the age of 8 years) may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth (yellow-gray-brown).
- Photosensitivity manifested by an exaggerated sunburn reaction has been observed in some individuals taking Doxycycline. Limit sun exposure.
- Overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, including fungi, may occur. Reevaluate therapy if superinfection occurs.

## Side effects:

Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rash, photosensitivity, urticaria and hemolytic anemia.

## Use in Special Population:

**Pregnancy:** There are no adequate and well-controlled studies on the use of doxycycline in pregnant women. Should be avoided during pregnancy.

**Use in Lactation:** Doxycycline is excreted in human milk. Use of Doxycycline during nursing should be avoided if possible.

**Neonates and children:** Doxycycline may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth (yellow-gray-brown) and so is contraindicated for neonates and children under 8 years.

**Elderly:** No special precautions are necessary in the elderly.

## Drug Interaction:

- Patients who are on anticoagulant therapy may require downward adjustment of their anticoagulant dosage
- Avoid coadministration of tetracyclines with penicillin
- Absorption of Doxycycline is impaired by antacids containing aluminum, calcium or magnesium, bismuth subsalicylate and iron-containing preparations
- Barbiturates, carbamazepine and phenytoin decrease the half-life of doxycycline.

## Storage:

- Store below 30°C in a dry place and protect from light.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

## Packing:

**Aristodox Capsule:** Each box contains 100 Capsules in blister pack.

Manufactured by:  
**ARISTOPHARMA LTD.**  
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