

Amoxidin® Amoxidin Plus®



DCI amoxicillin amoxicillin + clavulanic acid

Efficiency

Amoxicillin is a bactericidal β -lactam antibiotic of the aminopenicillin family indicated for the treatment of bacterial infections caused by susceptible germs. Amoxicillin is the most commonly used antibiotic, particularly in children, because it is well absorbed orally, has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial action and is low in cost. Amoxicillin is also used in combination with another molecule, clavulanic acid, a beta-lactamase inhibitor.

The aim of this combination is to stop amoxicillin being inactivated by beta-lactamases, thereby enabling it to be active against resistant germs by producing active serine beta-lactamases, plasmid penicillinases (TE type), chromosomal penicillinases and chromosomal cephalosporinases.

In certain bacterial species, resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics is observed, involving enzymes known as beta-lactamases. These enzymes hydrolyse the beta-lactam nucleus, the active part of beta-lactams, rendering the antibiotic ineffective. **Clavulanic acid** is a suicide substrate for certain beta-lactamases, irreversibly binding to these enzymes. When administered in **conjunction with a penicillin**, it can restore the effects of this penicillin on beta-lactamase-producing strains, such as *Klebsiella*, or *E. coli* producing the TEM enzyme.

Indications

The main indications for Amoxidin and Amoxidin Plus are as follows:

- acute pneumopathies;
- superinfections of acute bronchitis;
- ENT infections (otitis, sinusitis, beta-haemolytic streptococcus A) and stomatological infections;
- urinary tract infections;
- male genital infections;
- gynaecological infections;
- digestive and biliary infections;
- Lyme disease: treatment of the primary phase (erythema chronicum migrans) and the primosecondary phase (erythema chronicum migrans associated with general signs: asthenia, headache, fever, arthralgia).
- In combination with another antibiotic (clarithromycin or imidazole) and an antisecretory agent, eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* in adult peptic ulcer disease.

Posologies

- The dose of amoxicillin used in human therapy ranges from 25 to 150 mg kg⁻¹ d⁻¹ in two to four doses, depending on the method of administration and the infection to be treated. For dosages adapted to the indications and ages, please consult the package leaflet or the local compendium of medicines.
- The most commonly prescribed dosage forms are:
Amoxidin powder /Amoxidin Plus powder
Amoxidin capsules /Amoxidin Plus tablets and capsules
Amoxidin Plus injectable

Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients.
Hypersensitivity to beta-lactam antibiotics.

Hypersensitivity to cephalosporins.

Hypersensitivity to penicillins.

Acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis due to amoxicillin.

Side effects (the most frequent)

Yellowing of the teeth,

allergies which may be more or less serious: increase in certain white blood cells, angioedema,

respiratory problems,

exceptionally allergic shock;

skin rash if taken during infectious mononucleosis;

digestive problems: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, pseudomembranous colitis;

vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Packaging on the market

Amoxidin

125 mg and 250 mg/5 ml solution measuring bottles

250 mg and 500 mg packs of 20 and 100 capsules

Amoxidin Plus

powder dosing bottles to fill:

156.25 mg / 5 ml

228.50 mg / 5 ml

312.50 mg / 5 ml

625 mg

20 film-coated tablets

1 g

10 et 14 film-coated tablets

Amoxidin Plus i.v. injectable

1200 mg 1 dose / 10 doses