What is in this leaflet

The medicine your doctor has prescribed for you is called DICLOCIL. This leaflet will answer some questions you may have about DICLOCIL.

This leaflet does not contain everything about DICLOCIL. Your doctor and chemist have been provided with full information and can answer any questions you may have. Follow your doctor’s advice even if it differs from what is in this leaflet.

You should read this leaflet carefully and keep it in a safe place to refer to later.

What DICLOCIL® is used for

DICLOCIL is used to treat certain infections.

DICLOCIL contains dicloxacillin sodium an antibiotic which belongs to the penicillin group of antibiotics that work by killing the bacteria causing your infection.

You may receive DICLOCIL as an injection, or be given DICLOCIL capsules to take.

Before you take DICLOCIL®

It is important that you tell your doctor if

• you have ever had a reaction to any medicine, particularly penicillin
• you have ever had a disease of your liver or kidneys
• you are or may become pregnant
• you are breastfeeding or considering breastfeeding
• you are taking any other medicine, including medicines you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy or health food shop.
  
  Some medicines may be affected by DICLOCIL or may affect how well DICLOCIL works, these include - Dilantin, Benemid, Coumadin or Marevan.

• you are over 55 years old.
  
  Some side effects occur more frequently in people over 55; your doctor will discuss with you the reasons why DICLOCIL is the antibiotic for your infection.

You should not receive DICLOCIL if

• you have ever suffered a serious reaction to penicillin or other antibiotics.
• the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering
• it is after the expiry date printed on the pack

New born children should not receive DICLOCIL.

If you are taking capsules it is important that you take them until they are finished even if you are feeling better.

It is also important that you take the dose of DICLOCIL prescribed for you at the times you have been told to take it.

If you are not sure how much or when to take DICLOCIL, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

You should take DICLOCIL capsules on an empty stomach. This means that you should take the capsules one hour before or two hours after meals.

If you forget a dose

Take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking it as you would normally.

Overdose

Immediately telephone your doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26), if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much DICLOCIL. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

While you are taking DICLOCIL®

How to take DICLOCIL®

The dose of DICLOCIL will be worked out for you by your doctor. An adult dose would usually be 1 capsule every six hours.

Things you must do

If the symptoms of your infection do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse, tell your doctor.
If you get severe diarrhoea tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately. Do this even if it occurs several weeks after DICLOCIL has been stopped.

Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care. Do not take any diarrhoea medicine without checking with your doctor first.

Tell your doctor immediately if your skin becomes yellowish, your stools become pale and you feel unwell. These symptoms may indicate a problem with your liver, which you may need treatment for.

If you get a sore white mouth or tongue while taking or soon after stopping DICLOCIL, tell your doctor. Also tell your doctor if you get vaginal itching or discharge. These symptoms may mean that you have a fungal infection called thrush. Sometimes the use of DICLOCIL allows fungi to grow and these symptoms to occur. DICLOCIL does not work against fungi.

If you become pregnant while taking DICLOCIL, tell your doctor.

If you are about to start any new medicine, or undergo any medical or dental treatment, tell your doctor, pharmacist or dentist that you are taking DICLOCIL.

If you take more than one or two courses of DICLOCIL, it may be necessary for blood tests to be performed, always follow your doctor's instructions and have the tests performed as directed.

Things you must not do

Do not stop taking DICLOCIL until you have completed the full course, unless told to by your doctor.

Do not give DICLOCIL to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Do not use DICLOCIL to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

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**Side-Effects**

All medicines can have side effects, sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not.

You should go immediately to a doctor or hospital (or call a nurse) if you feel suddenly faint or have difficulty breathing when you take DICLOCIL.

Side effects which have occurred with DICLOCIL include fever, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, pale coloured or loose stools. Other side effects may include blood in the urine, excess protein in the urine or kidney problems.

Skin rashes and other allergic conditions may occur.

This is not a complete list of all possible side effects, so please tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you suffer any of the effects mentioned or if you do not feel well while taking DICLOCIL.

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**Ingredients**

All DICLOCIL products contain dicloxacillin sodium as the active ingredient.

DICLOCIL capsules also contain magnesium stearate and silica gel.

DICLOCIL injection contains only dicloxacillin sodium. Water is added to dissolve the dicloxacillin before the injection is given.

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**Sponsored by**

Bristol-Myers Squibb Australia Pty Ltd,
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**Australian Registration Numbers**

- DICLOCIL capsules 500mg - AUST R 75592
- DICLOCIL powder for injection: 500mg - AUST R 56803
  1g - AUST R 56804

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