

For the use only of Registered Medical Practitioners or a Hospital or a Laboratory

AUGMENTIN ES

1. GENERIC NAME

Amoxicillin and Potassium Clavulanate for Oral Suspension IP

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each combipack contains:

Amoxicillin and Potassium Clavulanate for Oral Suspension IP and One ampoule containing 60 mL Sterile Purified Water U.S.P. (for reconstitution of dry syrup).

Each 5 mL of the reconstituted suspension contains:

Amoxicillin Trihydrate IP equivalent to Amoxicillin 600 mg
Potassium Clavulanate Diluted IP equivalent to Clavulanic Acid 42.9 mg

List of Excipients

Xanthan Gum, Aspartame, Colloidal Anhydrous Silica, Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium 12, Artificial Strawberry Cream Flavour and Silicon Dioxide.

3. DOSAGE FORM AND STRENGTH

Powder for oral suspension.

Strength (co-amoxiclav): 642.9 mg/5 mL

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Therapeutic Indications

Amoxicillin-clavulanate should be used in accordance with local official antibiotic-prescribing guidelines and local susceptibility data.

AUGMENTIN ES is indicated for short term treatment of paediatric patients with bacterial infections at the following sites when caused by amoxicillin-clavulanate-susceptible organisms.

- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (including ENT) e.g.

Acute otitis media (AOM), persistent AOM, or recurrent AOM, typically caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae**, *Haemophilus influenzae*[#] and *Moraxella catarrhalis*[#].

Tonsillo-pharyngitis and sinusitis, typically caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae**, *Haemophilus*

influenzae[#], *Moraxella catarrhalis*[#] and *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

- Lower Respiratory Tract Infections e.g. lobar and bronchopneumonia typically caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*^{*}, *Haemophilus influenzae*[#] and *Moraxella catarrhalis*[#].

*Penicillin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) less than or equal to 4 micrograms/mL.

[#]Some members of these species of bacteria produce beta-lactamase, rendering them insensitive to amoxicillin alone (see 5 *Pharmacological Properties*, 5.2 *Pharmacodynamic Properties* for further information).

Susceptibility to amoxicillin-clavulanate will vary with geography and time. Local susceptibility data should be consulted where available, and microbiological sampling and susceptibility testing performed where necessary.

Infections caused by amoxicillin-susceptible organisms are amenable to amoxicillin-clavulanate treatment due to its amoxicillin content. Mixed infections caused by amoxicillin-susceptible organisms in conjunction with amoxicillin-clavulanate-susceptible beta-lactamase-producing organisms may therefore be treated by amoxicillin-clavulanate.

4.2 Posology and Method of Administration

Dosage should be expressed in terms of the age of the child and either in mg/kg/day or mL of suspension per dose.

Dosages are expressed throughout in terms of amoxicillin/clavulanate content except when doses are stated in terms of an individual component.

To minimize potential gastrointestinal intolerance, administer at the start of a meal.

The absorption of amoxicillin-clavulanate is optimized when taken at the start of a meal.

Treatment should not be extended beyond 14 days without review.

Therapy can be started parenterally and continued with an oral preparation.

Populations

AUGMENTIN ES is recommended for use in children aged 3 months and older.

- **Adults**

There is no experience with *AUGMENTIN ES* in adults.

- **Children (3 months and older)**

AUGMENTIN ES is recommended for dosing at 90/6.4 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses at 12-hourly intervals for 10 days.

There is no experience in paediatric patients weighing more than 40 kg.

There are no clinical data on Augmentin ES in children under 3 months of age.

Body Weight (kg)	Volume of <i>AUGMENTIN ES</i> providing 90/6.4 mg/kg/day
8	3.0 mL twice daily
12	4.5 mL twice daily
16	6.0 mL twice daily
20	7.5 mL twice daily
24	9.0 mL twice daily
28	10.5 mL twice daily
32	12.0 mL twice daily
36	13.5 mL twice daily

Amoxicillin-clavulanate ES, 600mg/5ml, does not contain the same amount of clavulanic acid (as the potassium salt) as any of the other amoxicillin-clavulanate suspensions. Amoxicillin-clavulanate ES 600 mg/5 mL contains 42.9 mg of clavulanic acid per 5 mL whereas amoxicillin-clavulanate 200 mg/5 mL suspension contains 28.5 mg of clavulanic acid per 5 mL and the 400 mg/5 mL suspension contains 57 mg of clavulanic acid per 5 mL. Therefore, the amoxicillin-clavulanate 200 mg/5 mL and 400 mg/5 mL suspensions should not be substituted for amoxicillin-clavulanate ES 600 mg/5 mL, as they are not interchangeable.

- **Renal impairment**

No dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with creatinine clearance of greater than or equal to 30 mL/min.

AUGMENTIN ES is not recommended in patients with creatinine clearance of less than 30 mL/min.

- **Hepatic impairment**

Administer with caution; monitor hepatic function at regular intervals.

There are insufficient data on which to base a dosage recommendation.

4.3. Contraindications

AUGMENTIN ES is contraindicated.

- in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to beta-lactams, e.g. penicillins and cephalosporins.
- in patients with a previous history of amoxicillin-clavulanate associated jaundice/hepatic dysfunction.

4.4. Special Warnings and Precautions for Use

Before initiating therapy with amoxicillin-clavulanate, careful enquiry should be made concerning previous hypersensitivity reactions to penicillins, cephalosporins, or other allergens.

Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylactoid and severe cutaneous adverse reactions) have been reported in patients on penicillin therapy.

These reactions are more likely to occur in individuals with a history of penicillin hypersensitivity (see *4.3 Contraindications*). Hypersensitivity reactions can also progress to Kounis syndrome, a serious allergic reaction that can result in myocardial infarction. Presenting symptoms of such reactions can include chest pain occurring in association with an allergic reaction to amoxicillin-clavulanate (see *4.8 Undesirable Effects*).

Drug-induced enterocolitis syndrome has been reported mainly in children receiving amoxicillin-clavulanate (see *4.8 Undesirable Effects*). Drug-induced enterocolitis syndrome is an allergic reaction with the leading symptom of protracted vomiting (1-4 hours after medicinal product administration) in the absence of allergic skin or respiratory symptoms. Further symptoms could comprise abdominal pain, lethargy, diarrhoea, hypotension or leucocytosis with neutrophilia. In severe cases, drug-induced enterocolitis syndrome can progress to shock. If an allergic reaction occurs, amoxicillin-clavulanate therapy should be discontinued and appropriate alternative therapy instituted.

Serious anaphylactic reactions require immediate emergency treatment with adrenaline. Oxygen, intravenous (i.v.) steroids and airway management, including intubation may also be required.

Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)/macrophage activation syndrome (MAS) has been reported in patients receiving amoxicillin-clavulanate (see *4.8 Undesirable Effects*). HLH/MAS is a syndrome of pathological immune activation, which can be life-threatening. Clinical signs and symptoms of HLH/MAS include fever, rash, neurological symptoms, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, cytopenias, high serum ferritin, hypertriglyceridaemia and abnormalities of liver function and coagulation.

Patients who develop these signs and symptoms should be immediately evaluated and HLH/MAS diagnosis considered. Amoxicillin-clavulanate therapy should be discontinued unless an alternative aetiology for HLH/MAS can be established.

Amoxicillin-clavulanate should be avoided if infectious mononucleosis is suspected since the occurrence of a morbilliform rash has been associated with this condition following the use of amoxicillin.

Prolonged use may also occasionally result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms.

Pseudomembranous colitis has been reported with the use of antibiotics and may range in severity from mild to life-threatening. Therefore, it is important to consider its diagnosis in patients who develop diarrhoea during or after antibiotic use. If prolonged or significant diarrhoea occurs or the patient experiences abdominal cramps, treatment should be discontinued immediately and the patient investigated further.

In general amoxicillin-clavulanate is well tolerated and possesses the characteristic low toxicity of the

penicillin group of antibiotics. Periodic assessment of organ system functions, including renal, hepatic and haematopoietic function is advisable during prolonged therapy.

Abnormal prolongation of prothrombin time (increased INR) has been reported rarely in patients receiving amoxicillin-clavulanate and oral anticoagulants. Appropriate monitoring should be undertaken when anticoagulants are prescribed concurrently. Adjustments in the dose of oral anticoagulants may be necessary to maintain the desired level of anticoagulation.

Amoxicillin-clavulanate should be used with caution in patients with evidence of hepatic dysfunction. In patients with reduced urine output, crystalluria has been observed very rarely, predominantly with parenteral therapy. During the administration of high doses of amoxicillin, it is advisable to maintain adequate fluid intake and urinary output in order to reduce the possibility of amoxicillin crystalluria (see 4.9 *Overdose*).

AUGMENTIN ES contains aspartame, which is a source of phenylalanine and so should be used with caution in patients with phenylketonuria. Each 5 mL of *AUGMENTIN ES* suspension contains 7 mg of phenylalanine.

4.5. Drug Interactions

Concomitant use of probenecid is not recommended. Probenecid decreases the renal tubular secretion of amoxicillin. Concomitant use with amoxicillin-clavulanate may result in increased and prolonged blood levels of amoxicillin, but not of clavulanic acid.

Concomitant use of allopurinol during treatment with amoxicillin can increase the likelihood of allergic skin reactions. There are no data on the concomitant use of amoxicillin-clavulanate and allopurinol.

In common with other antibiotics, amoxicillin-clavulanate may affect the gut flora, leading to lower oestrogen reabsorption and reduced efficacy of combined oral contraceptives.

In the literature there are rare cases of increased international normalised ratio in patients maintained on acenocoumarol or warfarin and prescribed a course of amoxicillin. If co-administration is necessary, the prothrombin time or international normalised ratio should be carefully monitored with the addition or withdrawal of amoxicillin.

In patients receiving mycophenolate mofetil, reduction in pre-dose concentration of the active metabolite mycophenolic acid of approximately 50% has been reported following commencement of oral amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid. The change in pre-dose level may not accurately represent changes in overall MPA exposure.

Penicillins may reduce the excretion of methotrexate causing a potential increase in toxicity.

4.6. Use in Special Populations

Pregnancy

Reproduction studies in animals (mice and rats at doses up to 10 times the human dose) with orally and parenterally administered amoxicillin-clavulanate have shown no teratogenic effects. In a single study in women with pre-term, premature rupture of the foetal membrane (pPROM), it was reported that prophylactic treatment with amoxicillin-clavulanate may be associated with an increased risk of necrotising enterocolitis in neonates. As with all medicines, use should be avoided in pregnancy, unless considered essential by the physician.

Lactation

Amoxicillin-clavulanate may be administered during the period of lactation. With the exception of the risk of sensitization, associated with the excretion of trace quantities in breast milk, there are no known detrimental effects for the breast-fed infant.

4.7. Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

Adverse effects on the ability to drive or operate machinery have not been observed.

4.8. Undesirable Effects

Data from large clinical trials was used to determine the frequency of very common to rare undesirable effects. The frequencies assigned to all other undesirable effects (i.e., those occurring at < 1/10,000) were mainly determined using post-marketing data and refer to a reporting rate rather than a true frequency.

The following convention has been used for the classification of frequency:

Very common $\geq 1/10$

Common $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$

Uncommon $\geq 1/1000$ to $< 1/100$

Rare $\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1000$

Very rare $< 1/10,000$.

Infections and infestations:

Common Mucocutaneous candidiasis

Blood and lymphatic system disorders:

Rare Reversible leucopenia (including neutropenia) and thrombocytopenia

Very rare Reversible agranulocytosis and haemolytic anaemia. Prolongation of bleeding time and prothrombin time.

Immune system disorders:

Very rare Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis/macrophage activation syndrome, anaphylaxis, angioneurotic oedema (see 4.4 *Special Warnings and Precautions for Use*), serum sickness-like syndrome, hypersensitivity vasculitis (see also *Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders*).

Nervous system disorders:

Uncommon Dizziness, headache.

Very rare Reversible hyperactivity, aseptic meningitis, convulsions. Convulsions may occur in patients with impaired renal function or in those receiving high doses.

Cardiac Disorders:

Very rare Kounis Syndrome (see 4.4 *Special Warnings and Precautions for Use*)

Gastrointestinal disorders:

Common Diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting

Nausea is more often associated with higher oral dosages. If gastrointestinal reactions are evident, they may be reduced by taking amoxicillin-clavulanate at the start of a meal.

Uncommon Indigestion

Very rare Antibiotic-associated colitis (including pseudomembranous colitis and haemorrhagic colitis), drug induced enterocolitis syndrome (see 4.4 *Special Warnings and Precautions for Use*).

Black hairy tongue

Superficial tooth discolouration has been reported very rarely in children. Good oral hygiene may help to prevent tooth discolouration as it can usually be removed by brushing.

Hepatobiliary disorders

Uncommon A moderate rise in AST and/or ALT has been noted in patients treated with beta-lactam class antibiotics, but the significance of these findings is unknown.

Very rare Hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice. These events have been noted with other penicillins and cephalosporins.

Hepatic events have been reported predominantly in males and elderly patients and may be associated with prolonged treatment. These events have been very rarely reported in children.

Signs and symptoms usually occur during or shortly after treatment but in some cases may not become apparent until several weeks after treatment has ceased. These are usually reversible. Hepatic events may be severe and in extremely rare circumstances, deaths have been reported. These have almost always occurred in patients with serious underlying disease or taking concomitant medications known to have the potential for hepatic effects.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Uncommon	Skin rash, pruritus, urticaria.
Rare	Erythema multiforme.
Very rare	Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous exfoliative-dermatitis, acute generalised exanthemous pustulosis (AGEP), drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) and symmetrical drug-related intertriginous and flexural exanthema (SDRIFE) (baboon syndrome) (<i>see also Immune system disorders</i>).

If any hypersensitivity dermatitis reaction occurs, treatment should be discontinued.

Linear IgA disease.

Renal and urinary disorders

Very rare	Interstitial nephritis, crystalluria (<i>see 4.9 Overdose</i>)
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4.9. Overdose

Symptoms and Signs

Gastrointestinal symptoms and disturbance of the fluid and electrolyte balances may be evident.

Amoxicillin crystalluria, in some cases leading to renal failure, has been observed (*see 4.4 Special Warnings and Precautions for Use*).

Treatment

GI symptoms may be treated symptomatically, with attention to the water/electrolyte balance.

Amoxicillin-clavulanate can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis.

Children

A prospective study of 51 paediatric patients at a poison control centre suggested that overdosages of less than 250 mg/kg of amoxicillin are not associated with significant clinical symptoms and do not require gastric emptying.

Drug abuse and dependence:

Drug dependency, addiction and recreational abuse have not been reported as a problem with this compound.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ATC code

Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code: J01CR02.

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors.

5.1. Mechanism of Action

Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic antibiotic with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity against many gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms. Amoxicillin is, however, susceptible to degradation by beta-lactamases and therefore the spectrum of activity of amoxicillin alone does not include organisms which produce these enzymes.

Clavulanic acid is a beta-lactam, structurally related to the penicillins, which possesses the ability to inactivate a wide range of beta-lactamase enzymes commonly found in micro-organisms resistant to penicillins and cephalosporins. In particular, it has good activity against the clinically important plasmid mediated beta-lactamases frequently responsible for transferred drug resistance. It is generally less effective against chromosomally-mediated type 1 beta-lactamases.

The presence of clavulanic acid in amoxicillin-clavulanate formulations protects amoxicillin from degradation by beta-lactamase enzymes and effectively extends the antibacterial spectrum of amoxicillin to include many bacteria normally resistant to amoxicillin and other penicillins and cephalosporins. Thus amoxicillin-clavulanate possesses the distinctive properties of a broad-spectrum antibiotic and a beta-lactamase inhibitor.

5.2. Pharmacodynamic Properties

In the list below, organisms are categorized according to their *in vitro* susceptibility to amoxicillin-clavulanate.

***In vitro* susceptibility of micro-organisms to amoxicillin-clavulanate**

Where clinical efficacy of amoxicillin-clavulanate has been demonstrated in clinical trials this is indicated with an asterisk (*).

Organisms that do not produce beta-lactamase are identified (with †). If an isolate is susceptible to amoxicillin, it can be considered susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanate.

Commonly susceptible species

Gram-positive aerobes:

Bacillus anthracis
Enterococcus faecalis
Listeria monocytogenes
Nocardia asteroides
*Streptococcus pneumoniae**†
Viridans group streptococcus†
*Streptococcus pyogenes**†
*Streptococcus agalactiae**†
Streptococcus spp. (other beta-haemolytic) *†
Staphylococcus aureus (methicillin susceptible) *
Staphylococcus saprophyticus (methicillin susceptible)
Coagulase negative staphylococcus (methicillin susceptible)

Gram-negative aerobes:

Bordetella pertussis
*Haemophilus influenzae**
Haemophilus parainfluenzae
Helicobacter pylori
*Moraxella catarrhalis**
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Pasteurella multocida
Vibrio cholerae

Other:

Borrelia burgdorferi
Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae
Treponema pallidum

Gram positive anaerobes:

Clostridium spp.
Peptococcus niger
Peptostreptococcus magnus
Peptostreptococcus micros
Peptostreptococcus spp.

Gram-negative anaerobes:

Bacteroides fragilis
Bacteroides spp.
Capnocytophaga spp.
Eikenella corrodens
Fusobacterium nucleatum
Fusobacterium spp.
Porphyromonas spp.
Prevotella spp.

Species for which acquired resistance may be a problem

Gram-negative aerobes:

*Escherichia coli**
Klebsiella oxytoca
*Klebsiella pneumoniae**
Klebsiella spp.
Proteus mirabilis
Proteus vulgaris
Proteus spp.
Salmonella spp.
Shigella spp.

Gram-positive aerobes:

Corynebacterium spp.
Enterococcus faecium

Inherently resistant organisms

Gram-negative aerobes:

Acinetobacter spp.
Citrobacter freundii
Enterobacter spp.
Hafnia alvei
Legionella pneumophila
Morganella morganii
Providencia spp.
Pseudomonas spp.
Serratia spp.
Stenotrophomas maltophilia
Yersinia enterocolitica

Others:

Chlamydia pneumoniae
Chlamydia psittaci
Chlamydia spp.
Coxiella burnetti
Mycoplasma spp.

5.3. Pharmacokinetic Properties

Absorption

The two components of amoxicillin-clavulanate, amoxicillin and clavulanic acid are fully dissociated in aqueous solution at physiological pH. Both components are rapidly and well absorbed by the oral route of administration.

Absorption of amoxicillin-clavulanate is optimized when taken at the start of a meal.

Pharmacokinetic parameters are given below for *AUGMENTIN ES* administered at 45 mg/kg every 12 hours to paediatric patients.

Formulation	C max (mg/L)	Tmax (hours)	AUC (mg.h/L)	T 1/2 (hours)
<i>AUGMENTIN ES</i> dosed at 45 mg/kg amoxicillin 12-hourly	<i>Amoxicillin</i>			
	15.7	2.0	59.8	1.4
	<i>Clavulanic acid</i>			
	1.7	1.1	4.0	1.1

Amoxicillin serum concentrations achieved with amoxicillin-clavulanate are similar to those produced by the oral administration of equivalent doses of amoxicillin alone.

Distribution

Following i.v. administration therapeutic concentrations of both amoxicillin and clavulanic acid may be detected in the tissues and interstitial fluid. Therapeutic concentrations of both drugs have been found in gall bladder, abdominal tissue, skin, fat, and muscle tissues; fluids found to have therapeutic levels include synovial and peritoneal fluids, bile and pus.

Neither amoxicillin nor clavulanic acid is highly protein bound, studies show that about 25% for clavulanic acid and 18% for amoxicillin of total plasma drug content is bound to protein.

From animal studies there is no evidence to suggest that either component accumulates in any organ.

Amoxicillin, like most penicillins, can be detected in breast milk. Trace quantities of clavulanate can also be detected in breast milk. With the exception of the risk of sensitisation associated with this

excretion, there are no known detrimental effects for the breast-fed infant.

Reproduction studies in animals have shown that both amoxicillin and clavulanic acid penetrate the placental barrier. However, no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the foetus was detected.

Metabolism

Amoxicillin is partly excreted in the urine as the inactive penicilloic acid in quantities equivalent to 10 to 25% of the initial dose. Clavulanic acid is extensively metabolized in man to 2,5-dihydro- 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-oxo-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxylic acid and 1-amino-4-hydroxy-butan-2-one and eliminated in urine and faeces as carbon dioxide in expired air.

Elimination

As with other penicillins, the major route of elimination for amoxicillin is via the kidney, whereas for clavulanate it is by both renal and non-renal mechanisms.

Approximately 60 to 70% of the amoxicillin and approximately 40 to 65% of the clavulanic acid are excreted unchanged in urine during the first 6 hours after administration of a single 250/125 mg or a single 500/125 mg tablet.

Concomitant use of probenecid delays amoxicillin excretion but does not delay renal excretion of clavulanic acid (see *4.5 Drug Interactions*).

6. NONCLINICAL PROPERTIES

6.1. Animal Toxicology and Pharmacology

No further information of relevance.

7. DESCRIPTION

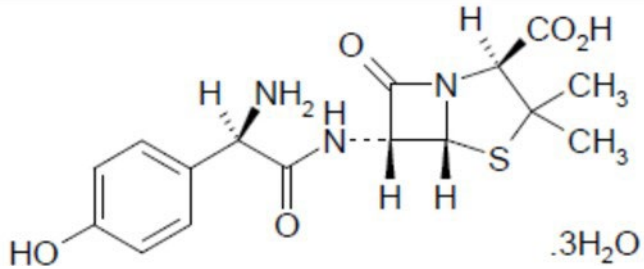
General Description

Amoxicillin-clavulanate (beta-lactam antibacterial penicillin coformulated with a beta-lactamase inhibitor) is an antibiotic agent with a notably broad spectrum of activity against the commonly occurring bacterial pathogens in general practice and hospital. The beta-lactamase inhibitory action of clavulanate extends the spectrum of amoxicillin to embrace a wider range of organisms, including many resistant to other beta-lactam antibiotics.

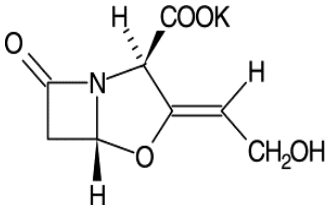
Chemical Structure

Amoxicillin-clavulanate is a coformulation of amoxicillin trihydrate and potassium clavulanate.

Amoxicillin trihydrate

<i>Chemical name</i>	(2S,5R,6R)-6-[(R)-(-)-2-amino-2-(p-hydroxyphenyl) acetamido]-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylic acid trihydrate.
<i>Structural formula</i>	
<i>Molecular formula</i>	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₅ S · 3H ₂ O
<i>Relative molecular mass</i>	365.4 (anhydrous) 419.4 (trihydrate form)

Potassium clavulanate

<i>Chemical name</i>	Potassium (Z)-(2R,5R)-3-(2-hydroxyethylidene)-7-oxo-4-oxa-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate.
<i>Structural formula</i>	
<i>Molecular formula</i>	C ₈ H ₈ NO ₅ K
<i>Relative molecular mass</i>	237.3 (as the potassium salt) 199.2 (as the free acid)

8. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

8.1. Incompatibilities

There is no relevant data available.

8.2. Shelf Life

The expiry date is indicated on the label and packaging.

Once reconstituted, 10 days when kept in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C) (see 8.4 *Storage and Handling Information*).

8.3. Packaging Information

The combi-pack contains:

- 1) *AUGMENTIN ES* powder for oral suspension in a clear glass bottle with a plastic child-resistant cap with an induction seal and
- 2) One ampoule containing 60 mL of Sterile Purified Water U.S.P. (for reconstitution of dry syrup)

8.4. Storage and Handling Information

Store in a well-closed container at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from moisture.

Keep out of reach of children.

Do not use the product if seal on bottle or ampoule provided in pack is missing or not intact.

Do not use if powder/reconstituted solution turns pale yellow to brown colour.

This product comes in child-resistant packaging.

To open the bottle follow the instructions given below:



For more information open the link below:

bit.ly/GSK-India-CR2

Direction for Preparation: Shake the bottle to loosen powder. Then to make up to 60 mL, add Sterile Purified Water provided with the bottle to 3/4 of fill-mark on bottle. Replace the cap and shake the bottle until all of the powder is suspended. Add more Sterile Purified Water until the level of the fill line is attained and shake again.

After reconstitution, close the bottle tightly and immediately keep in a refrigerator (2° - 8° C) when not in use. Use reconstituted suspension within 10 days. Do not freeze.

After reconstitution, invert and shake bottle well before each use.

Discard unused suspension after 10 days.

For administration to children up to 2 years old, *AUGMENTIN ES* suspension may be diluted to half-strength using water.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed off in accordance with local requirements.

9. PATIENT COUNSELLING INFORMATION

Registered Medical Practitioners may counsel their patients (and/or their patients' caregiver as applicable) about the special warnings and precautions for use, drug interactions, undesirable effects, and any relevant contraindications of *AUGMENTIN ES*. Patients (and/or patients' caregiver) may also be informed about posology, method of administration and storage/handling information as applicable.

10. DETAILS OF MANUFACTURER

The Manufacturing Site details are mentioned on the label and packaging.

For further information, please contact:

GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Registered Office

Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli,
Mumbai 400 030, India.

11. DETAILS OF PERMISSION OR LICENSE NUMBER WITH DATE

Manufacturing License number is indicated on the label and packaging.

12. DATE OF REVISION

12 May 2026

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Version: AUG-ES(LM)-WFR/PI/IN/2026/01

Adapted from Amoxicillin-Clavulanate Oral GDS 30/Augmentin ES (multiple) IPI 15 dated 18 July 2025