

## **Patient Information: DOXYCYCLINE 100 MG ORAL TABLET**

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** This drug belongs to a class of drugs called tetracycline antibiotics. *You have been given this drug for protection against possible exposure to anthrax.*

You have been provided a limited supply of medicine. Local emergency health workers or your healthcare provider will inform you if you need more medicine after you finish this supply. If so, upon your follow-up visit, you will be told how to get more medicine. You will also be told if no more medicine is needed.

*Take this medicine as prescribed, one tablet by mouth, two times a day. Drink plenty of fluids with this medicine to reduce the risk of esophageal irritation and ulceration.*

*If this drug will be used for children, you will be provided special preparation and dosing instructions.*

Keep taking your medicine, even if you feel okay, unless your healthcare provider tells you to stop. If you stop taking this medicine too soon, you may become infected, or your infection may come back.

You may take your medicine with or without food or milk, but food or milk may help you avoid upset stomach.

If you miss a dose, take the missed dose as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next regular dose, wait until then to take your medicine, and skip the missed dose. *Do not take two doses at the same time.*

**DRUGS AND FOODS TO AVOID:** Do not take the following medicines within 3 hours of taking DOXYCYCLINE: antacids containing magnesium or aluminum such as Maalox or Mylanta, bismuth subsalicylate (Peto-Bismol), calcium or iron supplements, cholestyramine (Questran) or colestipol (Colestid).

Some drugs can interfere with DOXYCYCLINE or can be altered by taking DOXYCYCLINE. Discuss this with your physician if you are taking anticoagulants (blood thinners, such as Coumadin), anticonvulsants (anti-epilepsy drugs) such as phenytoin (Dilantin) or carbamazepine (Tegretol), or barbiturates.

While you are taking this medicine, birth control pills may not work as well; make sure to use another form of birth control.

**WARNINGS:** *Do not take this medicine if you have had an allergic reaction to any tetracycline antibiotics such as doxycycline (Vibramycin), minocycline (Minocin), oxytetracycline (Terramycin), or tetracycline (Achromycin, Brodspec, EmTet, Sumycin, Panmycin, Tetracap).*

Extended use of tetracyclines 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). *However, the risk of anthrax infection is greater than the possible risk of staining of the teeth.* DOXYCYCLINE also may need to be used if a pregnant woman or mother who is breastfeeding is allergic to the alternate antibiotic, ciprofloxacin (CIPRO). If you have questions about this, call your physician or other medical provider to discuss this further.

This medicine increases the chance of sunburn; make sure to use sunscreen to protect your skin. Women may have vaginal yeast infections from taking this medicine.

**SIDE EFFECTS:** Call your doctor or seek medical attention right away if you are having any of these side effects: skin rash, hives, or itching; wheezing or trouble breathing; swelling of the face, lips, or throat. Less serious side effects include diarrhea, upset stomach, nausea, sore mouth or throat, sensitivity to sunlight, or itching of the mouth or vagina lasting more than 2 days. Talk with your doctor if you have problems with these side effects.