Amoxicillin and Clavulanate

This information from Lexicomp® explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it’s used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

**Brand Names: US**
Augmentin; Augmentin ES-600; Augmentin XR [DSC]

**Brand Names: Canada**
Amoxi-Clav [DSC]; APO-Amoxi Clav; Clavulin; Clavulin-125F; Clavulin-250F; Clavulin-500F; RATIO-Aclavulanate 250F [DSC]; RATIO-Aclavulanate [DSC]; RATIO-Aclavulanate-125F [DSC]; SANDOZ Amoxi-Clav

**What is this drug used for?**
- It is used to treat bacterial infections.

**What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?**
- If your child has an allergy to any part of this drug.
- If your child is allergic to any drugs like this one or any other drugs, foods, or other substances. Tell the doctor about the allergy and what signs your child had, like rash; hives; itching; shortness of breath; wheezing; cough; swelling of face, lips, tongue, or throat; or any other signs.
- If your child has kidney disease.
- If your child has turned yellow or has had liver side effects with this drug before.
- If your child has mono.
- If your child is taking probenecid.
This is not a list of all drugs or health problems that interact with this drug.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child’s drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe for your child to take this drug with all of his/her drugs and health problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with the doctor.

**What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?**

- Tell all of your child’s health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child’s doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.

- Very bad and sometimes deadly allergic side effects have rarely happened. Talk with your child’s doctor.

- Have your child’s blood work checked if he/she is on this drug for a long time. Talk with your child’s doctor.

- This drug may affect certain lab tests. Tell all of your child’s health care providers and lab workers that your child takes this drug.

- If your child has high blood sugar (diabetes) and you test your child’s urine glucose, talk with your child’s doctor to find out which tests are best to use.

- If your child has phenylketonuria (PKU), talk with your child’s doctor. Some products have phenylalanine.

- Do not give to your child longer than you have been told. A second infection may happen.

**If your child is or may be sexually active:**

- Birth control pills and other hormone-based birth control may not work as well to prevent pregnancy. Be sure your child uses some other kind of birth control also, like a condom, when taking this drug.

**If your child is pregnant or breast-feeding a baby:**

- Talk with the doctor if your child is pregnant, becomes pregnant, or is breast-feeding a baby. You will need to talk about the benefits and risks to
What are some side effects that I need to call my child’s doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child’s doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.

- Signs of liver problems like dark urine, feeling tired, not hungry, upset stomach or stomach pain, light-colored stools, throwing up, or yellow skin or eyes.

- Vaginal irritation.

- Diarrhea is common with antibiotics. Rarely, a severe form called C diff–associated diarrhea (CDAD) may happen. Sometimes, this has led to a deadly bowel problem (colitis). CDAD may happen during or a few months after taking antibiotics. Call your child’s doctor right away if your child has stomach pain, cramps, or very loose, watery, or bloody stools. Check with your child’s doctor before treating diarrhea.

- A very bad skin reaction (Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis) may happen. It can cause very bad health problems that may not go away, and sometimes death. Get medical help right away if your child has signs like red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin (with or without fever); red or irritated eyes; or sores in the mouth, throat, nose, or eyes.

What are some other side effects of this drug?

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child’s doctor or get medical help if any of these side effects or any other side effects bother your child or do not go away:

- Diarrhea.

- Upset stomach or throwing up.
• Diaper rash.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child’s doctor. Call your child’s doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

How is this drug best given?

Give this drug as ordered by your child’s doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

Extended-release tablets:

• Give this drug with food.
• Avoid giving this drug with high-fat meals.
• Have your child swallow whole. Do not let your child chew or crush.
• Some products may be broken in half. If you are not sure if you can break this product in half, talk with the doctor.
• Keep giving this drug to your child as you have been told by your child’s doctor or other health care provider, even if your child feels well.

All other products:

• Give this drug with or without food. Give with food if it causes an upset stomach.
• Keep giving this drug to your child as you have been told by your child’s doctor or other health care provider, even if your child feels well.

Chewable tablet:

• Have your child chew well before swallowing.

Liquid (suspension):

• Shake well before use.
• Measure liquid doses carefully. Use the measuring device that comes with
this drug. If there is none, ask the pharmacist for a device to measure this drug.

**What do I do if my child misses a dose?**

- Give a missed dose as soon as you think about it.
- If it is close to the time for your child’s next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your child’s normal time.
- Do not give 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.

**How do I store and/or throw out this drug?**

**Liquid (suspension):**

- Store liquid (suspension) in a refrigerator. Do not freeze. Throw away any part not used after 10 days.
- Some color change may be normal for certain products during storage. If you are not sure about this, talk with your pharmacist.

**All other products:**

- Store at room temperature.
- Store in a dry place. Do not store in a bathroom.

**All products:**

- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and pets.
- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.

**General drug facts**

- If your child’s symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child’s doctor.
- Do not share your child’s drug with others and do not give anyone else’s
drug to your child.

- Keep a list of all your child’s drugs (prescription, natural products, vitamins, OTC) with you. Give this list to your child’s doctor.

- Talk with your child’s doctor before giving your child any new drug, including prescription or OTC, natural products, or vitamins.

- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your child’s doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care provider.

- If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

**Consumer Information Use and Disclaimer**

This information should not be used to decide whether or not to take this medicine or any other medicine. Only the healthcare provider has the knowledge and training to decide which medicines are right for a specific patient. This information does not endorse any medicine as safe, effective, or approved for treating any patient or health condition. This is only a brief summary of general information about this medicine. It does NOT include all information about the possible uses, directions, warnings, precautions, interactions, adverse effects, or risks that may apply to this medicine. This information is not specific medical advice and does not replace information you receive from the healthcare provider. You must talk with the healthcare provider for complete information about the risks and benefits of using this medicine.

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