



Medication Fact Sheet

Generic Name Ciprofloxacin

Trade Name Cipro

– available in 100mg, 250mg, 500mg and 750mg

What is ciprofloxacin and what is it used for?

It is an antibiotic that kills bacteria and can be helpful in controlling the bacterial infection sometimes present in pediatric Crohn's disease.

Is there anything I need to know when my child is taking ciprofloxacin?

Antibiotics work best when taken the same time each day. The best time to take it is about two hours after a meal. Drinking plenty of fluids help to avoid kidney crystals from forming. Tablets may be crushed. Your child should avoid taking antacids for two hours before or after taking this medicine. Limit your child's exposure to the sun while on Ciprofloxacin.

What if my child misses a dose?

All antibiotics work more effectively if your child maintains a steady blood level. However, if your child does miss a dose, give it as soon as possible. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and return to your child's regular schedule. Do not double up on doses.

Are there any foods my child cannot have when taking ciprofloxacin?

Ciprofloxacin may increase the effects of caffeine.

Are there any medications my child cannot take when on ciprofloxacin?

Ciprofloxacin may increase or decrease the effects of the following drugs. Discuss this with your physician if you are taking any of the following medicines

- **multivitamins containing zinc**
- **all antacids**
- blood thinners (**Coumadin**)
- theophylline (**Theo-Dur**)
- phenytoin (**Dilantin**)
- **iron** medicines
- cimetidine (**Tagamet**)
- **probenecid**
- sucralfate (**Carafate**)
- cyclosporine (**Sandimmune, Neoral**)
- glyburide (**Diabeta, Micronase, Glynase**)

Is it safe for my child to take ciprofloxacin for long periods of time?

This drug has been used safely for long periods of time, however safety in children under 18 has not been established.

Are there any side effects with ciprofloxacin?

Adverse reactions can occur with any drug. Minor reactions may go away on their own but if they persist, contact your child's healthcare provider. For major reactions contact your child's healthcare provider immediately.

Minor

- **headache**
- **indigestion**
- **nausea**
- **diarrhea**
- **constipation**
- **rash**

Major

- **sore throat**
- **fever or visual disturbances**