

PATIENT INFORMATION
MINOCIN[®] [my-no-sin]
(minocycline hydrochloride)
Pellet-Filled Capsules

50 and 100 mg

Read the Patient Information that comes with MINOCIN[®] capsules before you or a family member starts taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of talking to your doctor about your medical condition or treatment.

What is MINOCIN[®]?

MINOCIN[®] is a tetracycline-class antibiotic medicine. MINOCIN[®] is used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria. These include infections of the skin, respiratory tract, urinary tract, some sexually transmitted diseases, and others. MINOCIN[®] may be used along with other treatments for severe acne.

Sometimes, other germs, called viruses cause infections. The common cold is a virus. MINOCIN[®], like other antibiotics, does not treat viruses.

Who should not use MINOCIN[®]?

Do not take MINOCIN[®] if you are allergic to minocycline or other tetracycline antibiotics.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of these medications if you are not sure. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in MINOCIN[®].

MINOCIN[®] is not recommended for pregnant women or children up to 8 years old because:

- 1. MINOCIN[®] may harm an unborn baby**
- 2. MINOCIN[®] may permanently turn a baby's or child's teeth yellow-gray-brown during tooth development.** Tooth development happens in the last half of pregnancy and birth to age 8 year.

What should I tell my doctor before starting MINOCIN[®] capsules?

Tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- **have liver or kidney problems**
- **are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.** MINOCIN[®] may harm your unborn baby. **Stop taking MINOCIN[®] and call your doctor if you become pregnant while taking it.**
- **are breast feeding.** MINOCIN[®] passes into your milk and may harm your baby. You should decide whether to use MINOCIN[®] or breastfeed, but not both.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you are taking including prescription and non prescription medications, vitamins, and herbal supplements. MINOCIN[®] and other medicines may interact. Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- **birth control pills.** MINOCIN[®] may make your birth control pills less effective
- **a blood thinner medicine.** The dose of your blood thinner may have to be lowered.
- **a penicillin antibiotic medicine.** MINOCIN[®] and penicillins should not be used together.
- **Migraine medicines called ergot alkaloids**
- **An acne medicine called isotretinoin (Accutane, Amnesteem, Claravis, Sotret)**

- **Antacids that contain aluminum, calcium, or magnesium, or iron-containing products.**

Know the medicines you take, keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist each time you get a new medicine.

How should I take MINOCIN[®] capsules?

- **Take MINOCIN[®] capsules exactly as your doctor tells you to take them.** Skipping doses or not taking all your MINOCIN[®] may:
 - Decrease the effectiveness of the treatment
 - Increase the chance that bacteria will develop resistance to MINOCIN[®]
- **Take MINOCIN[®] with a full glass of liquid.** Taking MINOCIN[®] with enough liquid may lower your chance of getting irritation or ulcers in your esophagus. Your esophagus is the tube that connects your mouth to your stomach.
- **Take MINOCIN[®] capsules at least 1 hour before meals or 2 hours after meals.** If you forget to take MINOCIN[®], take it as soon as you remember.
- If you take too much MINOCIN[®], call your doctor or poison control center right away.

What are the possible side effects of MINOCIN[®]?

MINOCIN[®] may cause serious side effects. Stop MINOCIN[®] and call your doctor if you have:

- watery diarrhea
- bloody stools
- stomach cramps
- unusual headaches
- blurred vision
- fever
- rash
- joint pain
- feeling very tired

MINOCIN[®] may also cause:

- **central nervous system effects.** Symptoms include light-headedness, dizziness, and a spinning feeling (vertigo). You should not drive or operate machines if you have these symptoms.
- **sun sensitivity (photosensitivity).** You may get a worse sunburn with MINOCIN[®]. Avoid sun exposure and the use of sunlamps or tanning beds. Protect your skin while out in the sunlight. Stop MINOCIN[®] and call your doctor if your skin turns red.

These are not all the side effects with MINOCIN[®]. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

How should I store MINOCIN[®] capsules?

- Store MINOCIN[®] capsules at room temperature and away from excess heat

and moisture.

- Throw away any MINOCIN[®] that is outdated or no longer needed.
- **Keep MINOCIN[®] capsules and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General advice about MINOCIN[®] capsules

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use MINOCIN[®] capsules for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give MINOCIN[®] capsules to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This Patient Information leaflet summarizes the most important information about MINOCIN[®]. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor.

Your doctor or pharmacist can give you information about MINOCIN[®] that is written for health care professionals. For more information, you can also call Triax Pharmaceutical, LLC at 866-48-TRIAX(87429) Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

What are the ingredients in MINOCIN[®] capsules?

Active ingredient: minocycline hydrochloride, 50 mg and 100 mg

Inactive ingredients: Blue 1, gelatin, Titanium Dioxide and yellow 10. The 50 mg capsule shells also contain Black and Yellow iron Oxides.

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Cranford, NJ 07016

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Triax Pharmaceuticals, LLC

20 Commerce drive, Cranford, NJ 07016

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