

## Xorimax BSS <sup>[1]</sup>

Xorimax® 250/500mg. 1 coated Tablet for oral administration contains: Cefuroxime axetil equivalent to 500mg cefuroxime, other ingredients: sodium lauryl sulphate, copovidone, croscarmellose sodium magnesium stearate, colloidal anhydrous silica, manitol, microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, talc, soluble starch, titanium dioxide, aspartame

Indication: Infections in the airways including throat and ear infections, infections of the kidneys and/or urinary tract, infections of the skin and the soft tissues, acute, uncomplicated gonorrhoea, Lyme borreliosis. Contraindications: illnesses. Pregnancy and lactation: Low concentrations of Xorimax® have been detected in breast milk. Xorimax® should therefore not be administered to nursing mothers, or it is advisable to pump off and discard the milk during the therapy. Precautions: hypersensitive to cephalosporin and penicillin. May be harmful for people with phenylketonuria. Interactions: Antacids should not be taken if they are strong, or in large quantities. Additional contraceptive measures are recommended. Dosage: Infections of the kidney and /or urinary tract: 1 Xorimax® 250mg coated Tablet 2x a day. Infections of the lower airways (bronchitis, pneumonia): 1 Xorimax® 500 mg coated tablet 2x a day. Uncomplicated gonorrhoea: high dose therapy single intake of 2 Xorimax® 500 mg. Other infections (e.g. infections in the throat, nose and ear and infections of the skin and soft tissues): 1 Xorimax® 250mg coated tablet 2x a day. For severe illnesses increase the dose from 1 to 2 Xorimax® 500mg 2x a day. For Lyme borreliosis: 2x 500 mg a day. The treatment should be continued for 2 – 3 days after the manifestations of the infection have disappeared. Mode of administration: at intervals of 12 hours shortly after a meal with some food. Because of the bitter taste should not be crushed or chewed. They are unsuitable for children under 5 years of age. Undesirable effects: nausea, vomiting abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Allergic cutaneous reactions (nettle rash and measles – like skin rashes, Stevens Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, and toxic epidermal necrolysis). A change in the number of white blood cells, transient rise in liver function test results (SGOT, SGPT), LDH), headaches, dizziness; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and the vagina, sometimes caused by supervening infection with candida (fungus). Treatment of Lyme borreliosis may be associated with drug – induced fever and serum sickness. Do not store above 30°C. **Date of information March 2004**

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**Source URL:** <https://www.sandozca.com/en/xorimax-bss>

### Links

[1] <https://www.sandozca.com/en/xorimax-bss>