Acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis is a more serious condition. Chronic bronchitis begins when the lungs are continually exposed to an irritant, like tobacco smoke. This leads to an ongoing state of inflammation.

Antibiotics like SUPRAX® do not treat inflammation.

People with chronic bronchitis are more vulnerable to viral or bacterial infections that affect the lungs. When that happens, the person will notice that their symptoms have become much worse. If the infection is bacterial, an antibiotic may be prescribed.

The following tips can help ease breathing and soothe the discomfort of acute bronchitis:

- A humidifier or steam can help loosen mucus and relieve wheezing and limited air flow
- Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about the use of over-the-counter cough medicines; while an “expectorant” can help you bring up mucus, your doctor may advise against medications that suppress coughing unless it is keeping you awake at night
- Drinking warm liquids (like tea) or cool ones (like water or juice)
SUPRAX® for the treatment of for acute bronchitis and acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis

If your doctor has prescribed SUPRAX® for the treatment of bronchitis, he or she has determined that there is a bacterial infection for which SUPRAX has a high cure rate. As with all antibiotics, it is very important that you or your child complete the full course of treatment, unless told otherwise.

How to Administer SUPRAX®

General Information

- SUPRAX® is dosed once a day
- The exact dose in children under age 12 is based on their body weight
- Your doctor will note on the prescription how many days of treatment are necessary - be sure to follow the instructions and take all of the medication provided

Always complete the entire course of treatment unless told otherwise, and never “share” medications.

SUPRAX® is indicated the treatment of acute bronchitis and acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis caused by S.pneumoniae and H. influenzae (β-lactamase positive and negative strains).

Important safety considerations

The most common adverse event related or probably related to SUPRAX® was GI upset. Several patients developed severe diarrhea and/or documented pseudomembranous colitis, and a few required hospitalization. The incidence of gastrointestinal adverse reactions, including diarrhea and loose stools, in pediatric patients receiving suspension was comparable to the incidence seen in adult patients receiving tablets. SUPRAX® is contraindicated in patients with known allergy to the cephalosporin group of antibiotics.

WARNINGS: BEFORE THERAPY WITH SUPRAX® IS INSTITUTED, CAREFUL INQUIRY SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PATIENT HAS HAD PREVIOUS HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS TO CEPHALOSPORINS, PENICILLINS, OR OTHER DRUGS. IF THIS PRODUCT IS TO BE GIVEN TO PENICILLIN-SENSITIVE PATIENTS, CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED BECAUSE CROSS HYPERSENSITIVITY AMONG β-LACTAM ANTIBIOTICS HAS BEEN CLEARLY DOCUMENTED AND MAY OCCUR IN UP TO 10% OF PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF PENICILLIN ALLERGY. IF AN ALLERGIC REACTION TO SUPRAX® OCCURS, DISCONTINUE THE DRUG. SERIOUS ACUTE HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS MAY REQUIRE TREATMENT WITH EPINEPHRINE AND OTHER EMERGENCY MEASURES, INCLUDING OXYGEN, INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS, INTRAVENOUS ANTIHISTAMINES, CORTICOSTEROIDS, PRESSOR AMINES AND AIRWAY MANAGEMENT, AS CLINICALLY INDICATED.

Please see accompanying Full Prescribing Information.