**Mebendazole 100mg Tablets**

**Uses**

For the treatment of *Trichuris trichuria* (whipworm), *Enterobius vermicularis* (pinworm or threadworm), *Ascaris lumbricoides* (roundworm), *Ancylostoma duodenale* (common hookworm), *Necator americanus* (American hookworm) in single or mixed gastrointestinal infestations.

**Dose and method of administration**

Read the information leaflet before you start taking mebendazole. If you have any questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

This medication is taken by mouth and can be taken with or without food. It may be chewed, swallowed whole, or crushed and mixed with food. Crush the tablet before giving it to a young child. Always supervise a child while they are taking this medicine.

Dosage is based on your medical condition and response to therapy.

Adults and children over 2 years:

For treatment of pinworm infections, the medication is usually given as a single dose. If necessary, a second treatment may be given in a few weeks.

For other types of common worm infections (e.g., roundworm, hookworm), take mebendazole by mouth for 3 days, usually twice a day in the morning and in the evening, or as directed by your doctor. If necessary, a second treatment may be given in a few weeks.

For other types of infections, follow your doctor's directions. Your doctor may order you to take this medication more often than twice a day and for longer than 3 days.

It is very important to continue taking this medication exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Do not skip any doses. Continue to take this medication until the full prescribed amount is finished, even if symptoms disappear. Stopping the medication too early may result in a return of the infection. Inform your doctor if your condition persists or worsens.

**Contraindications**

Mebendazole is contra-indicated in pregnancy and in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to the product or any components.

**Special warnings and precautions for use**

Not recommended in the treatment of children under 2 years.

A case-control study of a single outbreak of Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis suggested a possible association with the concomitant use of metronidazole with mebendazole. Although there are no additional data on this potential interaction, concomitant use of mebendazole and metronidazole should be avoided.

Before taking mebendazole, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details.

Tell your doctor your medical history, especially of: anemia, liver disease, intestinal problems (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis).

**Interactions**

Do not use when you are also taking metronidazole. When using these two medicines at the same time, there is a chance to get the Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis.

**Undesirable side effects**

Stomach/abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur. If any of these effects persist or worsen, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly.

Tell your doctor right away if any of these rare but very serious side effects occur: severe abdominal pain, easy bleeding/bruising, signs of serious infection (e.g., fever, persistent sore throat), unusual/extreme tiredness, seizures, weakness, dark or pinkish urine, yellowing eyes/skin.

A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, seek immediate medical attention if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing.

This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

**Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Mebendazole is unlikely to affect the ability to drive and use machines.

**Pregnancy and lactation**

Since mebendazole is contra-indicated in pregnancy, patients who are or think they may be pregnant should not take this preparation.

**Overdose**

In the event of accidental overdosage, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea may occur.

There is no specific antidote. Within the first hour after ingestion, gastric lavage may be performed, activated charcoal may be given if considered appropriate.

**Missed Dose**

In case you missed a dose, do not take a double dose to make up for the missed dose. Take your missed dose as soon as you remember, unless it is 3 hours before you have to take your next dose. In this case skip the missed dose and continue with your normal dose scheme.

**How to store**

Store below 25°C and out of reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

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