LINCOCIN® Injection

lincomycin

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The full CMI on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I being treated with LINCOCIN Injection?

LINCOCIN Injection contains the active ingredient lincomycin. LINCOCIN Injection is used to treat serious bacterial infections. LINCOCIN Injection is an antibiotic that belongs to a group of medicines called lincosamides. It works by killing bacteria or preventing their growth. For more information, see Section 1. Why am I being treated with LINCOCIN Injection? in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before being treated with LINCOCIN Injection?

You should not be given LINCOCIN Injection if you have ever had an allergic reaction to lincomycin or the antibiotic clindamycin or benzyl alcohol. LINCOCIN Injection should not be used in infants under 4 weeks of age. Tell your doctor if you have or have had kidney or liver problems, gastrointestinal disease, have a condition that causes inflammation of the lining of the brain, have thrush, have a sensitivity to penicillin, take any other medicines; are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding. For more information, see Section 2. What should I know before being treated with LINCOCIN Injection? in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with LINCOCIN Injection and affect how it works. A list of these medicines is in Section 3. What if I am taking other medicines? in the full CMI.

4. How is LINCOCIN Injection given?

LINCOCIN Injection is given as a slow infusion “drip” into a vein by a doctor or nurse or by injection directly into the muscle. As an injectable, the CMI does not provide instructions to patients on how to take the medicine. It provides information for patients about the medicine. Your doctor will decide how the medicine is administered and what dose you will receive.

5. What should I know during treatment with LINCOCIN Injection?

Things you should do	• Talk to your doctor if the symptoms of your infection do not improve within a few days or they become worse; you have chest pain; shortness of breath; dizziness; light-headedness; severe diarrhoea; severe skin problems; sore mouth, tongue or vaginal thrush during or after stopping treatment. • Talk to your doctor about the need for additional method of contraception; if you become pregnant; and the risks of breastfeeding your baby. • Alert your doctor immediately if your child/infant develops difficulty breathing or has irritability with feeding. • Tell all doctors, dentists or pharmacists who are treating you that you are being given LINCOCIN Injection. • For more information on 'What I should know during treatment with LINCOCIN Injection can be found in Section 5 in the full CMI.
Driving or using machines	• Be careful driving or operating machines until you know how LINCOCIN Injection affects you.

For more information, see Section 5. What should I know during treatment with LINCOCIN Injection? in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

Side effects of this medicine may include allergic reaction (swelling of face, lips, tongue or body); pain, irritation, swelling, redness, lump/abscess at site of injection; vaginal thrush; diarrhoea; nausea, vomiting; sore mouth/tongue; rash, itching of skin; itching around the bottom; abnormal hearing; dizziness/spinning; severe diarrhoea, stomach pain, severe discomfort; chest pain, palpitations; skin allergy with rash, itching, hives; peeling of skin; blisters or ulcers on skin, mouth or airways; purple blotches under the skin, bleeding or bruising more easily than normal; jaundice; dark urine, less urine; dizziness and light-headedness; tiredness, headaches, being short of breath when exercising; dizziness and looking pale.

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section 6. Are there any side effects? in the full CMI.

LINCOCIN® Injection

Active ingredient(s): *lincomycin*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using LINCOCIN Injection.

You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using LINCOCIN Injection.

Where to find information in this leaflet:

1. Why am I being treated with LINCOCIN Injection?
2. What should I know before treatment with LINCOCIN Injection?
3. What if I am taking other medicines?
4. How is LINCOCIN injection given?
5. What should I know during treatment with LINCOCIN Injection?
6. Are there any side effects?
7. Product details

1. Why am I being treated with LINCOCIN Injection?

LINCOCIN Injection contains the active ingredient lincomycin. It is an antibiotic that belongs to a group of medicines called lincosamides used to treat serious bacterial infections that works by killing bacteria or preventing their growth causing the infection.

The specific infections for which LINCOCIN Injection is used to treat include ear, throat and lung infections; skin infections; bone and joint infections; infections of the blood, heart and intestinal infections.

LINCOCIN Injection use is suitable for penicillin-allergic patients or other patients for whom, in the judgement of the physician, a penicillin type antibiotic is unsuitable.

LINCOCIN Injection should not be used for treatment of infection around the brain or spinal cord.

Your doctor may have prescribed LINCOCIN Injection for another reason.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.

2. What should I know before treatment with LINCOCIN Injection?

Warnings

LINCOCIN Injection must not be given:

- If you are allergic to lincomycin, or clindamycin or benzyl alcohol
- To newborns up to 4 weeks of age
- To treat minor bacterial or viral infections such as colds of flu

If you are not sure if you are allergic to any of the above ingredients, ask your doctor. Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include rash or hives on the skin swelling of the face, lips or tongue or other parts of the body, difficulty in breathing, wheezing or coughing (anaphylactic reactions).

Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

Check with your doctor if you have or have ever had the following medical conditions:

- asthma or allergies
- sensitivity to penicillin
- stomach or gut problems including colitis
- kidney problems
- liver problems
- thrush/yeast (Candida) infection in your mouth, skin or genitals

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section 6. Are there any side effects?

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant

If there is a need for you to be given LINCOCIN Injection, your doctor will discuss with you the benefits and risks of treatment during your pregnancy.

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed

LINCOCIN Injection passes into breast milk and is not recommended for use if breastfeeding. If there is a need for you to be given LINCOCIN Injection, your doctor will discuss with you the risks and alternatives.

Talk to your doctor about the need for additional contraception while being given LINCOCIN Injection.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you are given LINCOCIN Injection.

Use in the elderly

There may be a greater chance of complications from diarrhoea if you are over 65 years of age.

Use in children

LINCOCIN Injection should be used with caution in premature and newborn babies. There is a greater chance of complications if your infant (over 4 weeks of age) has been born prematurely and/or with low birthweight. Infants and children may be at risk of benzyl alcohol toxicity.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines may interfere with LINCOCIN Injection. These include:

- muscle-relaxing medicines used during surgery or in intensive care situations
- opioid medicines, used to treat severe pain
- medicines used to stop diarrhoea

These medicines may be affected by LINCOCIN Injection or may affect how well it works. If you are on these medicines, you may need different amounts, or you may need to take different medicines.

Your doctor or pharmacist has more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while being given LINCOCIN Injection.

4. How is LINCOCIN injection given?

How much is given

Your doctor will decide how much LINCOCIN Injection you should receive and the length of time for which you should receive it.

How is it given

LINCOCIN Injection is given as an injection into a muscle, or as a slow injection (drip) into a vein for not less than 60 minutes to help avoid severe reactions.

If you are given too much

As LINCOCIN Injection is given under the close supervision of your doctor, it is very unlikely that you will receive too much. If you experience any side effects, especially severe diarrhoea with watery discharge and fever, tell your doctor or nurse immediately.

Symptoms of a LINCOCIN Injection overdose may include the side effects listed in Section 6. 'Side effects' section but are usually of a more severe nature such as serious bowel pain and diarrhoea, kidney, liver and blood problems, and dermatitis.

Tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you are concerned that you may have been given too much LINCOCIN Injection.

5. What should I know during treatment with LINCOCIN Injection?

Things you should do

Tell any doctor or nurse if:

- the symptoms of your infection do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse.
- you have swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing.
- you experience severe skin problems such as blisters and bleeding in the lips, eyes, mouth, nose and genitals; painful red areas, blistering or peeling of the skin, often with fever and chills, aching muscles and generally feeling unwell; red, often itchy spots/rash that may blister, often with fever, sore throat, headache and/or diarrhoea.
- you have chest pain, shortness of breath, sudden dizziness, light-headedness or numbness in the face, arm, or leg.
- you get severe diarrhoea, even if it happens several weeks after treatment with LINCOCIN Injection has been stopped. Diarrhoea may mean that you have a serious condition affecting your bowel. You may need urgent medical care.
- you get a sore, white mouth or tongue or vaginal itching or discharge while being given, or soon after stopping LINCOCIN Injection. This may mean you have a yeast infection called thrush. Sometimes the use of LINCOCIN Injection allows yeast to grow and the above symptoms to occur. LINCOCIN Injection does not work against yeast and your doctor will advise you of the appropriate treatment.
- during treatment with LINCOCIN Injection your infant develops irritability with feeding or starts vomiting. This may be a sign of a stomach or gastrointestinal disorder in the infant.

Tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are being given LINCOCIN injection, especially if you are about to start any new medicines.

Things you should not do

Do not take any other medicines whether they require a prescription or not without first telling your doctor or consulting with a pharmacist.

Things to be careful of

During long term therapy with LINCOCIN Injection, liver function, kidney function and blood cell counts should be monitored. You should attend all tests as requested by your doctor.

LINCOCIN Injection use in all child/infants, especially those born prematurely or with a low birth weight, should be monitored for a reaction to the ingredient benzyl alcohol for difficulty breathing or wheezing which is a sign of severe respiratory distress.

Things you must not do

Do not stop treatment with LINCOCIN Injection without checking with your doctor. If you do not complete the full course prescribed by your doctor, all the organisms causing your infection may not be killed. These organisms may continue to grow and multiply so that your infection may not clear completely or may return.

Driving or using machines

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how LINCOCIN Injection affects you. Whilst it is unlikely that you will drive or operate machinery when having LINCOCIN Injection, you need to be aware that LINCOCIN

Injection could cause side effects such as dizziness/vertigo. This may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery.

Drinking alcohol

No information is available.

Looking after your medicine

LINCOCIN Injection is stored in the pharmacy or on the hospital ward under the correct conditions.

Disposal of LINCOCIN Injection

The hospital staff will dispose of any leftover LINCOCIN Injection.

6. Are there any side effects?

Tell your doctor or nurse as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are having treatment with LINCOCIN Injection.

LINCOCIN Injection is effective against certain serious infections for most people but it may have unwanted side effects in some.

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Side effects	What to do
• Pain, irritation, redness, swelling, lump or abscess at the injection site • vaginal thrush (sore and itchy vagina and/or white discharge) • diarrhoea • nausea, vomiting • sore mouth or tongue • rash and itching of skin • itching around the bottom • hearing loss or unusual sounds or ringing in the ears • dizziness, spinning sensation	**Speak to your nurse or doctor if you have any of these side effects and they worry you.**

Side effects	What to do
• severe diarrhoea, usually with blood and mucus, stomach pain and fever • stomach pain and severe discomfort • heart attack with symptoms of chest pain and irregular heartbeat and palpitations, occurring during administration • sudden signs of skin allergy such as rash, itching or hives of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body • peeling of the skin • sudden life-threating allergic reaction with swelling of face and throat causing difficulty in swallowing or shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing • blisters or ulcers on the skin, in the mouth or airways that may occur after a period of fever • reddish or purplish blotches under the skin or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal • jaundice (yellowing of the eyes or skin) • passing less urine or dark urine • feeling dizzy and light-headed • tiredness, headaches, being short of breath when exercising • dizziness and looking pale	**Alert your nurse or doctor straight away if you notice any of these serious side effects.**

The above list includes very serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people. Some of these side effects (for example certain liver conditions, and blood abnormalities) can only be found when your doctor does tests from time to time to check your progress.

After finishing it

Tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident and Emergency (Casualty) at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following side effects, particularly if they occur several weeks after stopping treatment with LINCOCIN injection.

- Severe abdominal cramps or stomach cramps
- Watery and severe diarrhoea, which may also be bloody.
- Fever in combination with one or both of the above.

LINCOCIN injection can cause some bacteria, which are normally present in the bowel and normally harmless, to multiply and therefore cause the above symptoms. You may need urgent medical attention. However, this side effect is rare.

Do not take any medicine for diarrhoea without first checking with your doctor.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you don't understand anything in these lists.

Do not be alarmed by the lists of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What LINCOCIN Injection contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	Benzyl alcohol Water for injections

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

Each 2mL LINCOCIN Injection contains 600 mg of lincomycin as the active ingredient.

What LINCOCIN Injection looks like

LINCOCIN injection is supplied as a clear and colourless or almost colourless liquid in a vial.

Australian registration number AUST R 12281

Who distributes LINCOCIN Injection

Pfizer Australia Pty Ltd

Sydney NSW

Toll Free Number: 1800 675 229

www.pfizermedicalinformation.com.au

This leaflet was prepared in October 2025.

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