**MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE- minocycline hydrochloride capsule**
**Actavis Pharma, Inc.**

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**Minocycline**
**Hydrochloride**
**Capsules, USP**

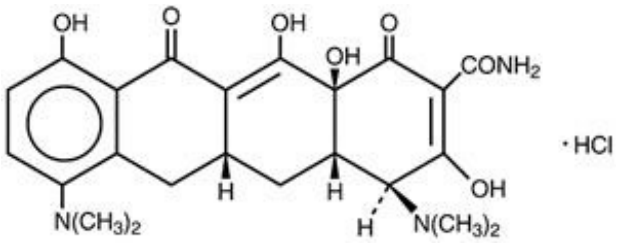
**Rx only**

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of minocycline hydrochloride capsules and other antibacterial drugs, minocycline hydrochloride capsules should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria.

## DESCRIPTION

Minocycline hydrochloride, USP is a semisynthetic derivative of tetracycline, 4,7-Bis(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-2-naphthacenecarboxamide monohydrochloride.

Its structural formula is:




$C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_7 \cdot HCl$ M.W. 493.94

Each minocycline hydrochloride capsule, USP, for oral administration, contains the equivalent of 50 mg, 75 mg, or 100 mg of minocycline.

In addition, each capsule contains the following inactive ingredients: corn starch and magnesium stearate. The 50 mg, 75 mg, and 100 mg capsule shells contain: D&C Red No. 28, D&C Yellow No. 10, gelatin, and titanium dioxide. The 75 mg capsule shell also contains FD&C Yellow No. 6. The 100 mg capsule shell also contains black iron oxide.

The black imprinting ink contains the following ingredients that are common to all strengths: black iron oxide, butyl alcohol, D&C Yellow #10 aluminum lake, FD&C Blue #1 aluminum lake, FD&C Blue #2 aluminum lake, FD&C Red #40 aluminum lake, propylene glycol, and shellac glaze.

## CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Following a single dose of two 100 mg capsules of minocycline hydrochloride

administered to 18 normal fasting adult volunteers, maximum serum concentrations were attained in 1 to 4 hours (average 2.1 hours) and ranged from 2.1 to 5.1 mcg/mL (average 3.5 mcg/mL). The serum half-life in the normal volunteers ranged from 11.1 to 22.1 hours (average 15.5 hours).

When minocycline hydrochloride capsules were given concomitantly with a high-fat meal, which included dairy products, the extent of absorption of minocycline hydrochloride capsules was unchanged compared to dosing under fasting conditions. The mean $T_{max}$ was delayed by 1 hour when administered with food, compared to dosing under fasting conditions. Minocycline hydrochloride capsules may be administered with or without food.

In previous studies with other minocycline dosage forms, the minocycline serum half-life ranged from 11 to 16 hours in 7 patients with hepatic dysfunction, and from 18 to 69 hours in 5 patients with renal dysfunction. The urinary and fecal recovery of minocycline when administered to 12 normal volunteers was one-half to one-third that of other tetracyclines.

**Microbiology**

*Mechanism of Action*
The tetracyclines are primarily bacteriostatic and are thought to exert their antimicrobial effect by the inhibition of protein synthesis. The tetracyclines, including minocycline, have a similar antimicrobial spectrum of activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Cross-resistance of these organisms to tetracycline is common.

*Antimicrobial Activity*
Minocycline has been shown to be active against most strains of the following microorganisms, both in vitro and in clinical infections (see **INDICATIONS AND USAGE**).

Gram-positive Bacteria
*Bacillus anthracis*
*Listeria monocytogenes*
*Staphylococcus aureus*
*Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Gram-negative Bacteria
*Acinetobacter species*
*Bartonella bacilliformis*
*Brucella* species
*Campylobacter fetus*
*Escherichia coli*
*Francisella tularensis*
*Haemophilus ducreyi*
*Haemophilus influenzae*
*Klebsiella aerogenes*
*Klebsiella granulomatis*
*Klebsiella* species
*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

*Neisseria meningitidis*
*Shigella* species
*Yersinia pestis*
*Vibrio cholerae*

Other Microorganisms
*Actinomyces* species
*Borrelia recurrentis*
*Chlamydophila psittaci*
*Chlamydia trachomatis*
*Clostridium* species
*Entamoeba* species
*Fusobacterium nucleatum* subspecies *fusiforme*
*Mycobacterium marinum*
*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
*Propionibacterium acnes*
Rickettsiae
*Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*
*Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pertenue*
*Ureaplasma urealyticum*

**Susceptibility Testing**

For specific information regarding susceptibility test interpretive criteria and associated test methods and quality control standards recognized by the FDA for this drug, please see https://www.fda.gov/STIC.

## INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules are indicated in the treatment of the following infections due to susceptible strains of the designated microorganisms:

Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus fever and the typhus group, Q fever, rickettsialpox and tick fevers caused by rickettsiae.

Respiratory tract infections caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae.*

Lymphogranuloma venereum caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis.*

Psittacosis (Ornithosis) due to *Chlamydophila psittaci.*

Trachoma caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis,* although the infectious agent is not always eliminated, as judged by immunofluorescence.

Inclusion conjunctivitis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis.*

Nongonococcal urethritis, endocervical, or rectal infections in adults caused by *Ureaplasma urealyticum* or *Chlamydia trachomatis.*

Relapsing fever due to *Borrelia recurrentis.*

Chancroid caused by *Haemophilus ducreyi.*

Plague due to *Yersinia pestis.*

Tularemia due to *Francisella tularensis.*

Cholera caused by *Vibrio cholerae.*

Campylobacter fetus infections caused by *Campylobacter fetus.*

Brucellosis due to *Brucella* species (in conjunction with streptomycin).

Bartonellosis due to *Bartonella bacilliformis.*

Granuloma inguinale caused by *Klebsiella granulomatis.*

Minocycline is indicated for the treatment of infections caused by the following gram-negative microorganisms when bacteriologic testing indicates appropriate susceptibility to the drug:

*Escherichia coli.*

*Klebsiella aerogenes*

*Shigella* species.

*Acinetobacter* species.

Respiratory tract infections caused by *Haemophilus influenzae.*

Respiratory tract and urinary tract infections caused by *Klebsiella* species.

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules are indicated for the treatment of infections caused by the following gram-positive microorganisms when bacteriologic testing indicates appropriate susceptibility to the drug:

Upper respiratory tract infections caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae.* Skin and skin structure infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus.* (NOTE: Minocycline is not the drug of choice in the treatment of any type of staphylococcal infection).

When penicillin is contraindicated, minocycline is an alternative drug in the treatment of the following infections:

Uncomplicated urethritis in men due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and for the treatment of other gonococcal infections.

Infections in women caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae.*

Syphilis caused by *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum.*

Yaws caused by *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pertenue.*

Listeriosis due to *Listeria monocytogenes.*

Anthrax due to *Bacillus anthracis.*

Vincent’s infection caused by *Fusobacterium fusiforme.*

Actinomycosis caused by *Actinomyces israelii.*

Infections caused by *Clostridium* species.

In *acute intestinal amebiasis,* minocycline may be a useful adjunct to amebicides.

In severe *acne*, minocycline may be useful adjunctive therapy.

Oral minocycline is indicated in the treatment of asymptomatic carriers of *Neisseria meningitidis* to eliminate meningococci from the nasopharynx. In order to preserve the usefulness of minocycline in the treatment of asymptomatic meningococcal carriers, diagnostic laboratory procedures, including serotyping and susceptibility testing, should be performed to establish the carrier state and the correct treatment. It is recommended that the prophylactic use of minocycline be reserved for situations in which the risk of meningococcal meningitis is high.

*Oral minocycline is not indicated for the treatment of meningococcal infection.*

Although no controlled clinical efficacy studies have been conducted, limited clinical data show that oral minocycline hydrochloride has been used successfully in the treatment of infections caused by *Mycobacterium marinum.*

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of minocycline hydrochloride capsules and other antibacterial drugs, minocycline hydrochloride capsules should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria. When culture and susceptibility information are available, they should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy. In the absence of such data, local epidemiology and susceptibility patterns may contribute to the empiric selection of therapy.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

This drug is contraindicated in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines or to any of the components of the product formulation.

## WARNINGS

### Tooth Development

Minocycline, like other tetracycline-class antibiotics, can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. If any tetracycline is used during pregnancy or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking these drugs, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus. The use of drugs of the tetracycline class during tooth development (last half of pregnancy, infancy, and childhood to the age of 8 years) may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth (yellow-gray-brown).

This adverse reaction is more common during long-term use of the drug but has been observed following repeated short-term courses. Enamel hypoplasia has also been reported. Tetracycline drugs, therefore, should not be used during tooth development unless other drugs are not likely to be effective or are contraindicated.

### Skeletal Development

All tetracyclines form a stable calcium complex in any bone-forming tissue. A decrease in the fibula growth rate has been observed in premature human infants given oral tetracycline in doses of 25 mg/kg every six hours. This reaction was shown to be reversible when the drug was discontinued.

### Use in Pregnancy

Results of animal studies indicate that tetracyclines cross the placenta, are found in fetal tissues, and can have toxic effects on the developing fetus (often related to retardation

of skeletal development). Evidence of embryotoxicity has been noted in animals treated early in pregnancy. The safety of minocycline for use during pregnancy has not been established.

**Dermatologic Reaction**
Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) including fatal cases has been reported with minocycline use. Fixed drug eruptions have occurred with minocycline and other tetracyclines. Worsening severity upon subsequent administrations, including generalized bullous fixed drug eruption, has been observed with other tetracyclines (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). If severe skin reactions occur, discontinue minocycline immediately and institute appropriate therapy.

**Antianabolic Action**
The antianabolic action of the tetracyclines may cause an increase in blood urea nitrogen (BUN). While this is not a problem in those with normal renal function, in patients with significantly impaired function, higher serum levels of tetracycline may lead to azotemia, hyperphosphatemia, and acidosis. Under such conditions, monitoring of creatinine and BUN is recommended, and the total daily dosage should not exceed 200 mg in 24 hours (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**). If renal impairment exists, even usual oral or parenteral doses may lead to systemic accumulation of the drug and possible liver toxicity.

**Photosensitivity**
Photosensitivity manifested by an exaggerated sunburn reaction has been observed in some individuals taking tetracyclines. This has been reported with minocycline.

**Central Nervous System**
Central nervous system side effects including lightheadedness, dizziness, or vertigo have been reported with minocycline therapy. Patients who experience these symptoms should be cautioned about driving vehicles or using hazardous machinery while on minocycline therapy. These symptoms may disappear during therapy and usually disappear rapidly when the drug is discontinued.

***Clostridium difficile*-Associated Diarrhea**
*Clostridium difficile*-associated diarrhea (CDAD) has been reported with use of nearly all antibacterial agents, including minocycline, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of *C. difficile.*

*C. difficile* produces toxins A and B which contribute to the development of CDAD. Hypertoxin-producing strains of *C. difficile* cause increased morbidity and mortality, as these infections can be refractory to antimicrobial therapy and may require colectomy. CDAD must be considered in all patients who present with diarrhea following antibiotic use. Careful medical history is necessary since CDAD has been reported to occur over two months after the administration of antibacterial agents.

If CDAD is suspected or confirmed, ongoing antibiotic use not directed against *C. difficile* may need to be discontinued. Appropriate fluid and electrolyte management, protein supplementation, antibiotic treatment of *C. difficile*, and surgical evaluation should be instituted as clinically indicated.

**Intracranial Hypertension**
Intracranial hypertension (IH, pseudotumor cerebri) has been associated with the use of tetracyclines including minocycline. Clinical manifestations of IH include headache, blurred vision, diplopia, and vision loss; papilledema can be found on fundoscopy. Women of childbearing age who are overweight or have a history of IH are at greater risk for developing tetracycline-associated IH. Concomitant use of isotretinoin and minocycline should be avoided because isotretinoin is also known to cause pseudotumor cerebri.

Although IH typically resolves after discontinuation of treatment, the possibility for permanent visual loss exists. If visual disturbance occurs during treatment, prompt ophthalmologic evaluation is warranted. Since intracranial pressure can remain elevated for weeks after drug cessation, patients should be monitored until they stabilize.

## PRECAUTIONS

### General
As with other antibiotic preparations, use of this drug may result in overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, including fungi. If superinfection occurs, the antibiotic should be discontinued, and appropriate therapy instituted.

Hepatotoxicity has been reported with minocycline; therefore, minocycline should be used with caution in patients with hepatic dysfunction and in conjunction with other hepatotoxic drugs.

Incision and drainage or other surgical procedures should be performed in conjunction with antibiotic therapy when indicated.

Prescribing minocycline hydrochloride capsules in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection or a prophylactic indication is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug-resistant bacteria.

### Information for Patients
Diarrhea is a common problem caused by antibiotics which usually ends when the antibiotic is discontinued. Sometimes after starting treatment with antibiotics, patients can develop watery and bloody stools (with or without stomach cramps and fever) even as late as two or more months after having taken the last dose of the antibiotic. If this occurs, patients should contact their physician as soon as possible.

Photosensitivity manifested by an exaggerated sunburn reaction has been observed in some individuals taking tetracyclines. Patients apt to be exposed to direct sunlight or ultraviolet light should be advised that this reaction can occur with tetracycline drugs, and treatment should be discontinued at the first evidence of skin erythema. This reaction has been reported with use of minocycline.

Patients who experience central nervous system symptoms should be cautioned about driving vehicles or using hazardous machinery while on minocycline therapy (see **WARNINGS**).

Concurrent use of tetracycline with oral contraceptives may render oral contraceptives less effective (see **PRECAUTIONS - Drug Interactions**).

Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including minocycline hydrochloride capsules should only be used to treat bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections (e.g., the common cold). When minocycline hydrochloride capsules are prescribed to treat a bacterial infection, patients should be told that although it is common to feel better early in the course of therapy, the medication should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may (1) decrease the effectiveness of the immediate treatment and (2) increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by minocycline hydrochloride capsules or other antibacterial drugs in the future.

Unused supplies of tetracycline antibiotics should be discarded by the expiration date.

**Laboratory Tests**
In venereal disease when coexistent syphilis is suspected, a dark-field examination should be done before treatment is started and the blood serology repeated monthly for at least four months.

Periodic laboratory evaluations of organ systems, including hematopoietic, renal, and hepatic, should be performed.

**Drug Interactions**
Because tetracyclines have been shown to depress plasma prothrombin activity, patients who are on anticoagulant therapy may require downward adjustment of their anticoagulant dosage.

Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin, it is advisable to avoid giving tetracycline-class drugs in conjunction with penicillin.

Absorption of tetracyclines is impaired by antacids containing aluminum, calcium, or magnesium, and iron-containing preparations.

Concurrent use of tetracyclines with oral contraceptives may render oral contraceptives less effective.

Administration of isotretinoin should be avoided shortly before, during, and shortly after minocycline therapy. Each drug alone has been associated with pseudotumor cerebri (see **WARNINGS**).

Increased risk of ergotism when ergot alkaloids or their derivatives are given with tetracyclines.

**Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions**
False elevations of urinary catecholamine levels may occur due to interference with the fluorescence test.

**Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**
Dietary administration of minocycline in long-term tumorigenicity studies in rats resulted in evidence of thyroid tumor production. Minocycline has also been found to produce thyroid hyperplasia in rats and dogs. In addition, there has been evidence of oncogenic activity in rats in studies with a related antibiotic, oxytetracycline (i.e., adrenal and pituitary tumors). Likewise, although mutagenicity studies of minocycline have not been conducted, positive results in *in vitro* mammalian cell assays (i.e., mouse lymphoma and Chinese hamster lung cells) have been reported for related antibiotics (tetracycline hydrochloride and oxytetracycline). Segment I (fertility and general reproduction) studies have provided evidence that minocycline impairs fertility in male rats.

**Pregnancy**

*Risk Summary*

All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defects, loss, or other adverse outcome regardless of drug exposure. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies on the use of minocycline in pregnant women. Minocycline, like other tetracycline-class antibiotics, crosses the placenta and may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Rare spontaneous reports of congenital anomalies including limb reduction have been reported in post marketing experience. Only limited information is available regarding these reports; therefore, no conclusion on causal association can be established. If minocycline is used during pregnancy or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

*Nonteratogenic Effects:* (see **WARNINGS**.)

**Labor and Delivery**

The effect of tetracyclines on labor and delivery is unknown.

**Nursing Mothers**

Tetracyclines are excreted in human milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from the tetracyclines, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother (see **WARNINGS**).

**Pediatric Use**

Minocycline is not recommended for the use in children below 8 years of age unless the expected benefits of therapy outweigh the risks (see **WARNINGS**).

**Geriatric Use**

Clinical studies of oral minocycline did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy (see **WARNINGS** and **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION)**.

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules (50 mg, 75 mg, and 100 mg) do not contain sodium.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

Due to oral minocycline's virtually complete absorption, side effects to the lower bowel, particularly diarrhea, have been infrequent. The following adverse reactions have been observed in patients receiving tetracyclines:

*Body as a whole:* Fever and discoloration of secretions.

*Gastrointestinal:* Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dyspepsia, stomatitis, glossitis, dysphagia, enamel hypoplasia, enterocolitis, pseudomembranous colitis, pancreatitis, inflammatory lesions (with monilial overgrowth) in the oral and anogenital regions. Instances of esophagitis and esophageal ulcerations have been reported in patients

taking the tetracycline-class antibiotics in capsule and tablet form. Most of these patients took the medication immediately before going to bed (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

*Genitourinary:* Vulvovaginitis.

*Hepatic toxicity:* Hyperbilirubinemia, hepatic cholestasis, increases in liver enzymes, fatal hepatic failure, and jaundice. Hepatitis, including autoimmune hepatitis, and liver failure have been reported (see **PRECAUTIONS**).

*Skin:* Alopecia, erythema nodosum, hyperpigmentation of nails, pruritus, toxic epidermal necrolysis, vasculitis, maculopapular rash and erythematous rash. Exfoliative dermatitis has been reported. Fixed drug eruptions have been reported. Lesions occurring on the glans penis have caused balanitis. Erythema multiforme and Stevens-Johnson syndrome have been reported. Photosensitivity is discussed above (see **WARNINGS-Photosensitivity**). Pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes has been reported.

*Respiratory:* Cough, dyspnea, bronchospasm, exacerbation of asthma, and pneumonitis.

*Renal toxicity:* Interstitial nephritis. Elevations in BUN have been reported and are apparently dose related (see **WARNINGS**). Reversible acute renal failure has been reported.

*Musculoskeletal:* Arthralgia, arthritis, bone discoloration, myalgia, joint stiffness, and joint swelling.

*Hypersensitivity reactions:* Urticaria, angioneurotic edema, polyarthralgia, anaphylaxis/anaphylactoid reaction (including shock and fatalities), anaphylactoid purpura, myocarditis, pericarditis, exacerbation of systemic lupus erythematosus and pulmonary infiltrates with eosinophilia have been reported. A transient lupus-like syndrome and serum sickness-like reactions also have been reported.

*Blood:* Agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, neutropenia, pancytopenia, and eosinophilia have been reported.

*Central Nervous System:* Convulsions, dizziness, hypesthesia, paresthesia, sedation, and vertigo. Bulging fontanels in infants and benign intracranial hypertension (pseudotumor cerebri) in adults have been reported (see **WARNINGS-Intracranial Hypertension**). Headache has also been reported.

*Other:* Thyroid cancer has been reported in the postmarketing setting in association with minocycline products. When minocycline therapy is given over prolonged periods, monitoring for signs of thyroid cancer should be considered. When given over prolonged periods, tetracyclines have been reported to produce brown-black microscopic discoloration of the thyroid gland. Cases of abnormal thyroid function have been reported.

Tooth discoloration in children less than 8 years of age (see **WARNINGS-Tooth Development**) and also in adults has been reported.

Oral cavity discoloration (including tongue, lip, and gum) has been reported.

Tinnitus and decreased hearing have been reported in patients on minocycline hydrochloride.

The following syndromes have been reported. In some cases, involving these syndromes, death has been reported. As with other serious adverse reactions, if any of these syndromes are recognized, the drug should be discontinued immediately:

Hypersensitivity syndrome consisting of cutaneous reaction (such as rash or exfoliative dermatitis), eosinophilia, and one or more of the following: hepatitis, pneumonitis, nephritis, myocarditis, and pericarditis. Fever and lymphadenopathy may be present.

Lupus-like syndrome consisting of positive antinuclear antibody; arthralgia, arthritis, joint stiffness, or joint swelling; and one or more of the following: fever, myalgia, hepatitis, rash, and vasculitis.

Serum sickness-like syndrome consisting of fever; urticaria or rash; and arthralgia, arthritis, joint stiffness, or joint swelling and lymphadenopathy. Eosinophilia may be present.

**Post-Marketing Experience**
The following adverse reaction has been identified during post-approval use of minocycline products when taken orally. Because this reaction is reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

*Skin and hypersensitivity reactions*: Acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis (Sweet's syndrome).

**To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Teva at 1-888-838-2872 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.**

## OVERDOSAGE

The adverse events more commonly seen in overdose are dizziness, nausea, and vomiting.

No specific antidote for minocycline is known.

In case of overdosage, discontinue medication, treat symptomatically, and institute supportive measures. Minocycline is not removed in significant quantities by hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

**THE USUAL DOSAGE AND FREQUENCY OF ADMINISTRATION OF MINOCYCLINE DIFFER FROM THAT OF THE OTHER TETRACYCLINES. EXCEEDING THE RECOMMENDED DOSAGE MAY RESULT IN AN INCREASED INCIDENCE OF SIDE EFFECTS.**

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules may be taken with or without food (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**).

Ingestion of adequate amounts of fluids along with capsule and tablet forms of drugs in the tetracycline-class is recommended to reduce the risk of esophageal irritation and ulceration. The capsules should be swallowed whole.

**For Pediatric Patients above 8 Years of Age**

Usual pediatric dose: 4 mg/kg initially followed by 2 mg/kg every 12 hours, not to exceed the usual adult dose.

**Adults**

The usual dosage of minocycline hydrochloride capsules is 200 mg initially followed by 100 mg every 12 hours. Alternatively, if more frequent doses are preferred, two or four 50 mg capsules may be given initially followed by one 50 mg capsule 4 times daily.

Uncomplicated gonococcal infections other than urethritis and anorectal infections in men: 200 mg initially, followed by 100 mg every 12 hours for a minimum of 4 days, with post-therapy cultures within 2 to 3 days.

In the treatment of uncomplicated gonococcal urethritis in men, 100 mg every 12 hours for 5 days is recommended.

For the treatment of syphilis, the usual dosage of minocycline hydrochloride should be administered over a period of 10 to 15 days. Close follow-up, including laboratory tests, is recommended.

In the treatment of meningococcal carrier state, the recommended dosage is 100 mg every 12 hours for 5 days.

*Mycobacterium marinum* infections: Although optimal doses have not been established, 100 mg every 12 hours for 6 to 8 weeks have been used successfully in a limited number of cases.

Uncomplicated urethral, endocervical, or rectal infection in adults caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* or *Ureaplasma urealyticum:* 100 mg orally, every 12 hours for at least 7 days.

Ingestion of adequate amounts of fluids along with capsule and tablet forms of drugs in the tetracycline class is recommended to reduce the risk of esophageal irritation and ulceration.

The pharmacokinetics of minocycline in patients with renal impairment ($CL_{CR}$ <80 mL/min) have not been fully characterized. Current data are insufficient to determine if a dosage adjustment is warranted. The total daily dosage should not exceed 200 mg in 24 hours. However, due to the antianabolic effect of tetracyclines, BUN and creatinine should be monitored (see **WARNINGS-Antianabolic Action**).

## HOW SUPPLIED

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules, USP contain the minocycline hydrochloride, USP equivalent of 50 mg, 75 mg, and 100 mg minocycline.

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules, USP equivalent to 50 mg minocycline are hard gelatin capsules, with opaque yellow cap and body, imprinted with “**MINOCYCLINE 50**” on cap and “**DAN 5694**” on body with black ink. Capsules are supplied in bottles of 60 (NDC 0591-5694-60) and 100 (NDC 0591-5694-01).

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules, USP equivalent to 75 mg minocycline are hard gelatin capsules, with opaque white cap and opaque yellow body, imprinted with “**WPI**” on cap and “**MINOCYCLINE 75**” on body with black ink. Capsules are supplied in

bottles of 100 (NDC 0591-3153-01).

Minocycline hydrochloride capsules, USP equivalent to 100 mg minocycline are hard gelatin capsules, with opaque dark gray cap and opaque yellow body, imprinted with "**MINOCYCLINE 100**" on cap and "**DAN 5695**" on body with black ink. Capsules are supplied in bottles of 50 (NDC 0591-5695-50).

**Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].**

**Protect from light, moisture, and excessive heat.**

**Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container with child-resistant closure.**

## ANIMAL PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

Minocycline hydrochloride has been observed to cause a dark discoloration of the thyroid in experimental animals (rats, minipigs, dogs, and monkeys). In the rat, chronic treatment with minocycline hydrochloride has resulted in goiter accompanied by elevated radioactive iodine uptake and evidence of thyroid tumor production. Minocycline hydrochloride has also been found to produce thyroid hyperplasia in rats and dogs.

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Manufactured In India By:
**Watson Pharma Private Limited**
Verna, Salcette Goa 403 722, India

Manufactured For:
**Teva Pharmaceuticals**
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Rev. C 6/2025

| **PATIENT INFORMATION**<br>**Minocycline Hydrochloride**<br>**(min″ oh sye′ kleen hye″ droe klor′ ide) Capsules** |
|---|
| Read the Patient Information that comes with minocycline hydrochloride capsules before you or a family member starts taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This Patient Information leaflet does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment. |
| **What are minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**<br>Minocycline hydrochloride capsules are a tetracycline-class antibiotic medicine. Minocycline hydrochloride capsules are used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria. These include infections of the skin, respiratory tract, urinary tract, some sexually transmitted diseases, and others. Minocycline hydrochloride capsules may be used along with other treatments for severe acne. |

Sometimes other germs, called viruses, cause infections. The common cold is a virus. Minocycline hydrochloride, like other antibiotics, does not treat viruses.

**Who should not take minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**
**Do not take minocycline hydrochloride capsules if you are allergic to minocycline or other tetracycline antibiotics.**

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of these medicines if you are not sure. See the end of this Patient Information leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in minocycline hydrochloride capsules.

**Minocycline hydrochloride capsules are not recommended for pregnant women or children under 8 years of age because:**
**1. Minocycline hydrochloride capsules may harm an unborn baby.**
**2. Minocycline hydrochloride capsules 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 years.

**What should I tell my doctor before taking minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**
**Before taking minocycline hydrochloride capsules, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:**
- **have liver or kidney problems.**
- **are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.** Minocycline hydrochloride may harm your unborn baby. **Stop taking minocycline hydrochloride capsules and call your doctor if you become pregnant while taking it.**
- **are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.** Minocycline hydrochloride passes into your breast milk and may harm your baby. You and your doctor should decide if you will take minocycline hydrochloride capsules or breastfeed. You should not do both.

**Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Using Minocycline hydrochloride capsules with other medicines can cause side effects.
**Especially tell your doctor if you take:**
- **birth control pills.** Minocycline hydrochloride capsules 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.** Minocycline hydrochloride capsules and penicillins should not be used together.
- **migraine medicines called ergot alkaloids.**
- **an acne medicine by mouth called isotretinoin.**
- **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 minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**
- **Take minocycline hydrochloride capsules exactly as your doctor tells you to take them**. Skipping doses or not taking all your minocycline hydrochloride capsules may:

- Decrease the effectiveness of the treatment.
- Increase the chance that bacteria will develop resistance to minocycline hydrochloride capsules.

- **Take minocycline hydrochloride capsules with a full glass of liquid.** Taking minocycline hydrochloride capsules 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.
- **Minocycline hydrochloride capsules may be taken with or without food.** If you forget to take minocycline hydrochloride capsules, take it as soon as you remember.
- If you take too many minocycline hydrochloride capsules, call your doctor or poison control center right away.

**What are the possible side effects of minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**
**Minocycline hydrochloride may cause serious side effects. Stop minocycline hydrochloride capsules and call your doctor if you have:**

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

**Minocycline hydrochloride 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 minocycline hydrochloride capsules. Avoid sun exposure and the use of sunlamps or tanning beds. Protect your skin while out in the sunlight. Stop minocycline hydrochloride capsules and call your doctor if your skin turns red.

These are not all the possible side effects of minocycline hydrochloride capsules. For more information ask your doctor or pharmacist.

**Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.**

**How should I store minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**
- Store minocycline hydrochloride capsules at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep minocycline hydrochloride capsules away from light, moisture, and excess heat.
- Throw away any minocycline hydrochloride capsules that are outdated or no longer needed.
- **Keep minocycline hydrochloride capsules and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

**General information about the safe and effective use of minocycline**

**hydrochloride capsules.**

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not take minocycline hydrochloride capsules for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give minocycline hydrochloride 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 minocycline hydrochloride. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about minocycline hydrochloride that is written for health professionals.

For more information, you can also call Teva at 1-888-838-2872.

**What are the ingredients in minocycline hydrochloride capsules?**

**Active ingredient:** minocycline hydrochloride, USP, 50 mg, 75 mg, and 100 mg

**Inactive ingredients:** corn starch and magnesium stearate. The 50 mg, 75 mg, and 100 mg capsule shells contain: D&C Red No. 28, D&C Yellow No. 10, gelatin, and titanium dioxide. The 75 mg capsule shell also contains FD&C Yellow No. 6. The 100 mg capsule shell also contains black iron oxide.

The black imprinting ink contains the following ingredients that are common to all strengths: black iron oxide, butyl alcohol, D&C Yellow #10 aluminum lake, FD&C Blue #1 aluminum lake, FD&C Blue #2 aluminum lake, FD&C Red #40 aluminum lake, propylene glycol, and shellac glaze.

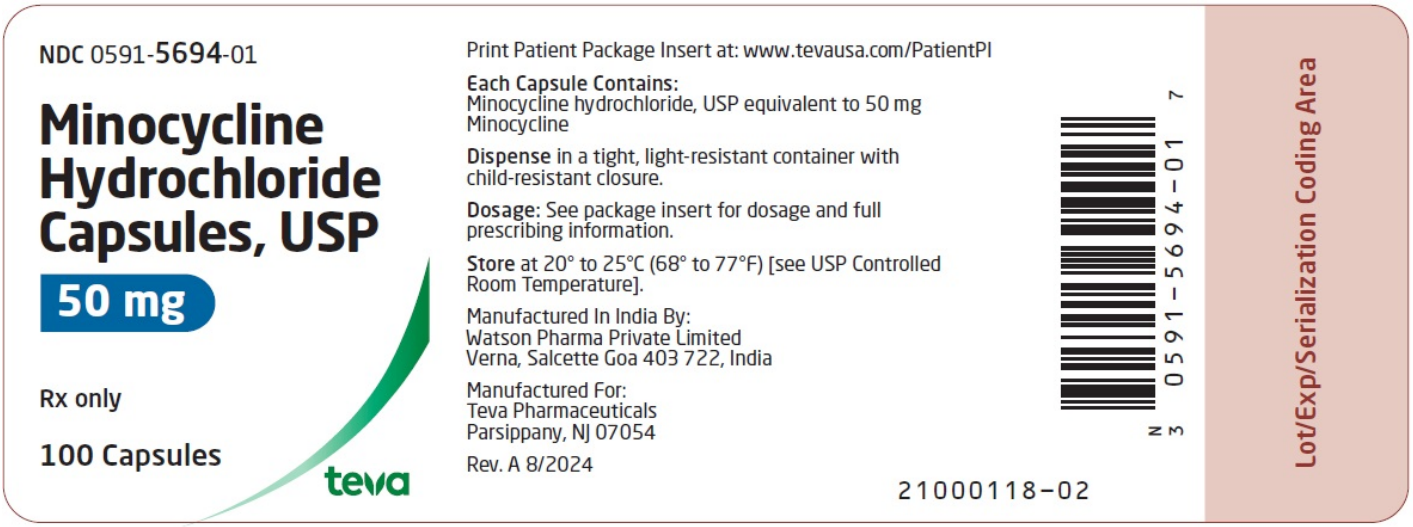
Brands listed are the trademarks of their respective owners.

Manufactured In India By: **Watson Pharma Private Limited**., Verna, Salcette Goa 403 722, India
Manufactured For: **Teva Pharmaceuticals**., Parsippany, NJ 07054

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Rev. C 6/2025

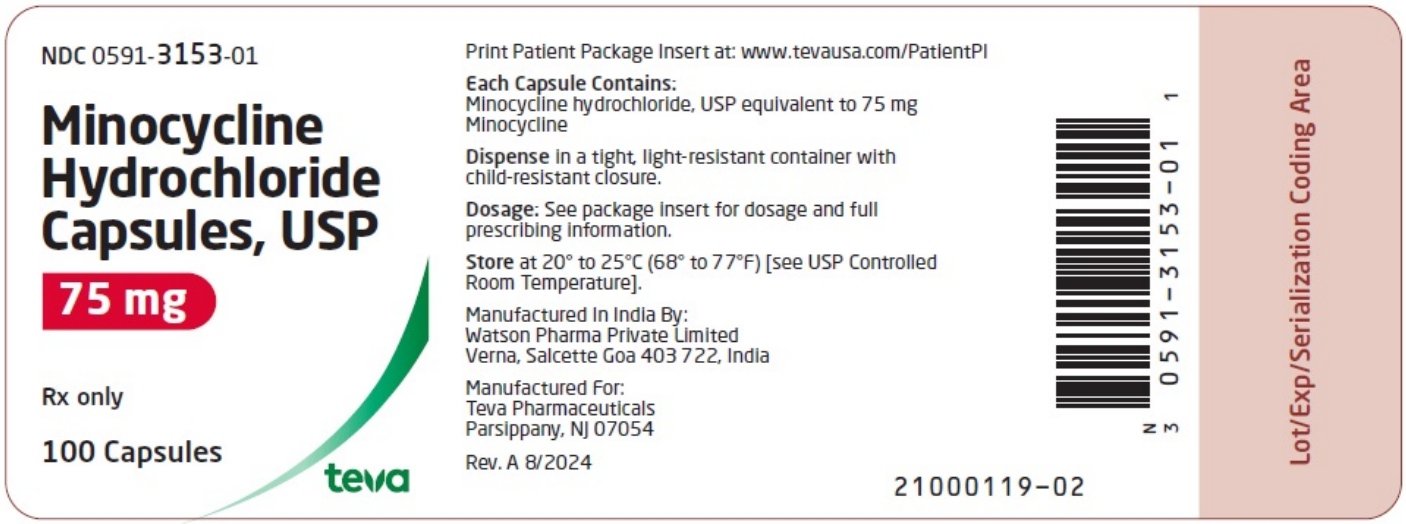
**PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL**

NDC 0591-5694-01
Minocycline
Hydrochloride
Capsules, USP
50 mg
100 Capsules
Rx only



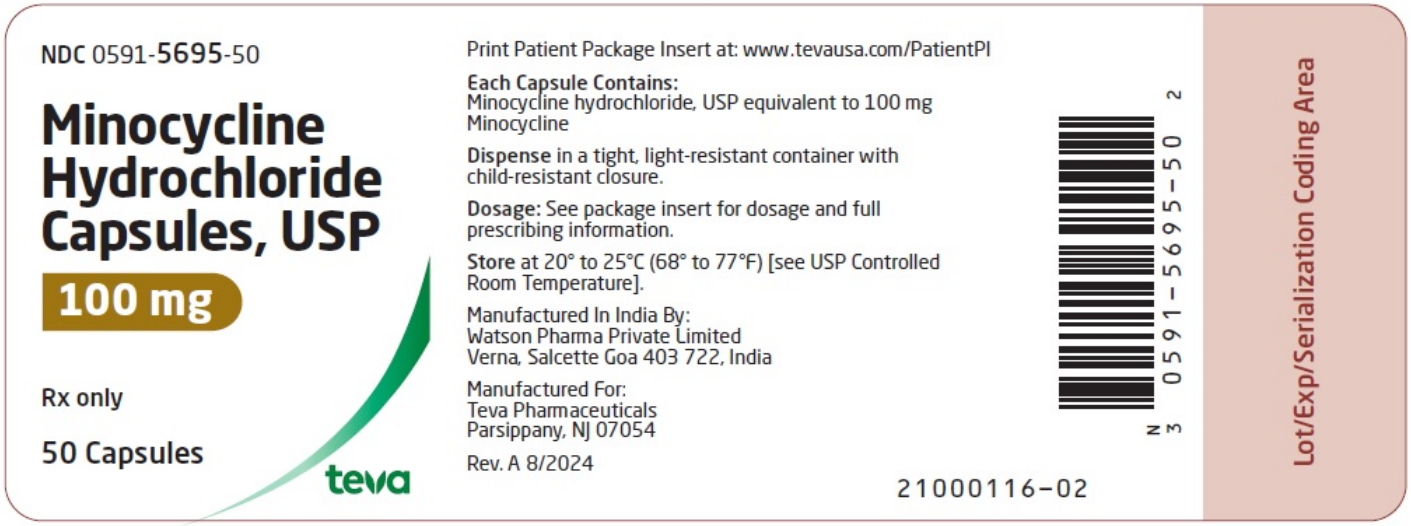

**PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL**

NDC 0591-3153-01
Minocycline
Hydrochloride
Capsules, USP
75 mg
100 Capsules
Rx only




**PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL**

NDC 0591-5695-50
Minocycline
Hydrochloride
Capsules, USP
100 mg
50 Capsules
Rx only




# MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE

minocycline hydrochloride capsule

| Product Information | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Product Type** | HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG | **Item Code (Source)** | NDC:0591-5694 |
| **Route of Administration** | ORAL | | |

| Active Ingredient/Active Moiety | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Ingredient Name** | **Basis of Strength** | **Strength** |
| **MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE** (UNII: 0020414E5U) (MINOCYCLINE - UNII:FYY3R43WGO) | MINOCYCLINE | 50 mg |

| Inactive Ingredients | |
|---|---|
| **Ingredient Name** | **Strength** |
| **MAGNESIUM STEARATE** (UNII: 70097M6I30) | |
| **STARCH, CORN** (UNII: O8232NY3SJ) | |
| **D&C RED NO. 28** (UNII: 767IP0Y5NH) | |
| **D&C YELLOW NO. 10** (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G) | |
| **GELATIN** (UNII: 2G86QN327L) | |
| **FERROSOFERRIC OXIDE** (UNII: XM0M87F357) | |
| **TITANIUM DIOXIDE** (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP) | |
| **BUTYL ALCOHOL** (UNII: 8PJ61P6TS3) | |
| **D&C YELLOW NO. 10 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: CQ3XH3DET6) | |
| **FD&C BLUE NO. 1 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: J9EQA3S2JM) | |
| **FD&C BLUE NO. 2 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: 4AQJ3LG584) | |
| **FD&C RED NO. 40 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: 6T47AS764T) | |
| **PROPYLENE GLYCOL** (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3) | |
| **SHELLAC** (UNII: 46N107B71O) | |

| Product Characteristics | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Color** | yellow (Yellow Opaque) | **Score** | no score |
| **Shape** | CAPSULE | **Size** | 16mm |
| **Flavor** | | **Imprint Code** | MINOCYCLINE;50;DAN;5694 |
| **Contains** | | | |

| Packaging | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#** | **Item Code** | **Package Description** | **Marketing Start Date** | **Marketing End Date** |
| **1** | NDC:0591-5694-60 | 60 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product | 05/25/2006 | 02/28/2026 |
| **2** | NDC:0591-5694-01 | 100 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product | 02/01/1992 | 02/28/2026 |

## Marketing Information

| Marketing Category | Application Number or Monograph Citation | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANDA | ANDA063181 | 02/01/1992 | 02/28/2026 |

# MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE

minocycline hydrochloride capsule

| Product Information | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Product Type** | HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG | **Item Code (Source)** | NDC:0591-3153 |
| **Route of Administration** | ORAL | | |

| Active Ingredient/Active Moiety | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Ingredient Name** | **Basis of Strength** | **Strength** |
| **MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE** (UNII: 0020414E5U) (MINOCYCLINE - UNII:FYY3R43WGO) | MINOCYCLINE | 75 mg |

| Inactive Ingredients | |
|---|---|
| **Ingredient Name** | **Strength** |
| **MAGNESIUM STEARATE** (UNII: 70097M6I30) | |
| **STARCH, CORN** (UNII: O8232NY3SJ) | |
| **D&C RED NO. 28** (UNII: 767IP0Y5NH) | |
| **D&C YELLOW NO. 10** (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G) | |
| **GELATIN** (UNII: 2G86QN327L) | |
| **TITANIUM DIOXIDE** (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP) | |
| **PROPYLENE GLYCOL** (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3) | |
| **FD&C YELLOW NO. 6** (UNII: H77VEI93A8) | |
| **SHELLAC** (UNII: 46N107B71O) | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **D&C YELLOW NO. 10 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: CQ3XH3DET6) | |
| **FD&C BLUE NO. 1 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: J9EQA3S2JM) | |
| **FD&C BLUE NO. 2 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: 4AQJ3LG584) | |
| **FD&C RED NO. 40 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: 6T47AS764T) | |
| **BUTYL ALCOHOL** (UNII: 8PJ61P6TS3) | |
| **FERROSOFERRIC OXIDE** (UNII: XM0M87F357) | |

## Product Characteristics

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Color** | white (White Opaque) , yellow (Yellow Opaque) | **Score** | no score |
| **Shape** | CAPSULE | **Size** | 16mm |
| **Flavor** | | **Imprint Code** | WPI;MINOCYCLINE;75 |
| **Contains** | | | |

## Packaging

| # | Item Code | Package Description | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | NDC:0591-3153-01 | 100 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product | 09/17/2002 | 07/31/2026 |

## Marketing Information

| Marketing Category | Application Number or Monograph Citation | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANDA | ANDA063065 | 09/17/2002 | 07/31/2026 |

# MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE

minocycline hydrochloride capsule

## Product Information

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Product Type** | HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG | **Item Code (Source)** | NDC:0591-5695 |
| **Route of Administration** | ORAL | | |

## Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

| Ingredient Name | Basis of Strength | Strength |
|---|---|---|
| **MINOCYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE** (UNII: 0020414E5U) (MINOCYCLINE - UNII:FYY3R43WGO) | MINOCYCLINE | 100 mg |

## Inactive Ingredients

| Ingredient Name | Strength |
|---|---|
| **MAGNESIUM STEARATE** (UNII: 70097M6I30) | |
| **STARCH, CORN** (UNII: O8232NY3SJ) | |
| **D&C RED NO. 28** (UNII: 767IP0Y5NH) | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **D&C YELLOW NO. 10** (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G) | |
| **GELATIN** (UNII: 2G86QN327L) | |
| **TITANIUM DIOXIDE** (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP) | |
| **BUTYL ALCOHOL** (UNII: 8PJ61P6TS3) | |
| **FERROSOFERRIC OXIDE** (UNII: XM0M87F357) | |
| **D&C YELLOW NO. 10 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: CQ3XH3DET6) | |
| **FD&C BLUE NO. 1 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: J9EQA3S2JM) | |
| **FD&C BLUE NO. 2 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: 4AQJ3LG584) | |
| **FD&C RED NO. 40 ALUMINUM LAKE** (UNII: 6T47AS764T) | |
| **PROPYLENE GLYCOL** (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3) | |
| **SHELLAC** (UNII: 46N107B71O) | |

## Product Characteristics

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Color** | gray (Dark Grey Opaque) , yellow (Yellow Opaque) | **Score** | no score |
| **Shape** | CAPSULE | **Size** | 18mm |
| **Flavor** | | **Imprint Code** | MINOCYCLINE;100;DAN;5695 |
| **Contains** | | | |

## Packaging

| # | Item Code | Package Description | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | NDC:0591-5695-50 | 50 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product | 05/01/1993 | 07/31/2027 |

## Marketing Information

| Marketing Category | Application Number or Monograph Citation | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANDA | ANDA063065 | 05/01/1993 | 07/31/2027 |

## Labeler - Actavis Pharma, Inc. (119723554)

Revised: 6/2025 Actavis Pharma, Inc.