Minocycline may cause central nervous system side effects including headaches, dizziness, or vision problems.

5.12 Superinfection

The use of antibacterial agents creates the possibility of overgrowth of opportunistic pathogens, particularly in patients who are debilitated or who have immunosuppression such as patients who have received organ transplants. The development of superinfection with fungi and other organisms is more likely in some patients treated with minocycline. If superinfection does occur, the use of an appropriate agent should be considered.

Minocycline should be used with caution in patients with porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline.

5.5 Central Nervous System Effects

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

The central nervous system effects observed with minocycline, and may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis. Treatment with antibacterial agents alter the normal flora of the colon leading to overgrowth of C. difficile which may cause pseudomembranous colitis. Pseudomembranous colitis can vary in severity from mild to life-threatening.而成的肌原纤维和肌小管的损伤，严重影响肌肉的功能。因此，及时治疗和预防是很重要的。

5.10 Tissue Hyperpigmentation

5.11 Development of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

The following table shows capsule strength and body weight to achieve approximately 1 mg/kg.

17 (3)

1.7 Erythema

5.4 Hypersensitivity

5.7 Adverse reactions

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.1 General information

The most commonly observed adverse reactions (incidence ≥ 5%) are headache, fatigue, dizziness, and pruritus.

15.2 Drug Interactions

The development of drug-resistant bacteria may limit the effectiveness of subsequent antibiotic treatment. Aminoglycosides may have antagonistic effects with tetracyclines. It is recommended that aminoglycosides be administered at least 1 hour before or 4 hours after minocycline.

Ximino is contraindicated in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines.

5.11 Development of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

The following table shows capsule strength and body weight to achieve approximately 1 mg/kg.

5.8 Photosensitivity

5.9 Serious Skin/Hypersensitivity Reaction

5.12 Superinfection

Minocycline has been associated with anaphylaxis, serious skin reactions, erythema multiforme, and DRESS syndrome (see Warnings and Precautions). Anaphylaxis may occur after a single dose of the drug. If this occurs, stop the drug immediately and institute appropriate therapy. Discontinue minocycline if eruption is serious and persistent. Symptoms of this reaction may be accompanied by fever, rash, arthralgia, and malaise. In symptomatic patients, liver function tests may be increased. Patients have been reported to have life-threatening anaphylaxis after the first dose of minocycline.

5.7 Adverse reactions

The most commonly observed adverse reactions (incidence ≥ 5%) are headache, fatigue, dizziness, and pruritus.

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria as well as to maintain the effectiveness of other antibacterial drugs, Ximino should be used in the lowest possible dose for the shortest duration of therapy.

17.1 PATIENT CONSENTING INFORMATION and FSA-endorsed patient labeling

Tell your doctor about all the other medicines you take including over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. This information may not cover all interactions. Tell your pharmacist about all the other medicines you take including over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. This information may not cover all interactions.

6.3 Nephrotoxicity

6.4 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions

8.8 Clinical pearls related to the above actions of minocycline.

6.5 Interaction with other drugs

Ximino is contraindicated in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines (see Warnings and Precautions). Ximino should not be used in patients with a history of porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline. Ximino should be used with caution in patients with porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline. Ximino should be used with caution in patients with porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline. Ximino should be used with caution in patients with porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline. Ximino should be used with caution in patients with porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline. Ximino should be used with caution in patients with porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline.

5.11 Development of Drug-Resistant Bacteria

The following table shows capsule strength and body weight to achieve approximately 1 mg/kg.

5.2 Pseudomembranous colitis

Pseudomembranous colitis may occur with the use of any broad spectrum antibiotic, including Ximino. Patients taking Ximino should be informed that if diarrhea occurs, it may indicate a serious condition.

5.8 Photosensitivity

5.6 Tissue hyperpigmentation

5.7 Adverse reactions

5.5 Central Nervous System Effects

5.2 Pseudomembranous Colitis

Pseudomembranous colitis may occur with the use of any broad spectrum antibiotic, including Ximino. Patients taking Ximino should be informed that if diarrhea occurs, it may indicate a serious condition.

5.6 Tissue hyperpigmentation

5.9 Serious Skin/Hypersensitivity Reaction

5.12 Superinfection

The following table shows capsule strength and body weight to achieve approximately 1 mg/kg.

17.1 PATIENT CONSENTING INFORMATION and FSA-endorsed patient labeling

• Teratogenic Effects

• Tissue hypoplasia

• Tissue hyperpigmentation

• Tryptophanosis

• Ximino may cause serious side effects, including:

• Notify health care providers of patient who have porphyria because a decrease in the plasma levels of porphyrin precursors and intermediates may occur during treatment with minocycline.

5.7 Adverse reactions

The most commonly observed adverse reactions (incidence ≥ 5%) are headache, fatigue, dizziness, and pruritus.

17.1 PATIENT CONSENTING INFORMATION and FSA-endorsed patient labeling

Tell your doctor about all the other medicines you take including over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. This information may not cover all interactions. Tell your pharmacist about all the other medicines you take including over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. This information may not cover all interactions.
Minocycline hydrochloride, USP is a yellow crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in solutions of alcohol and ether. Minocycline hydrochloride is chemically related to tetracycline hydrochloride and doxycycline hydrochloride and is the 11-dioxo-2-naphthacenecarboxamide mono hydrochloride.

The active ingredient in Ximino Extended-Release Capsules is minocycline hydrochloride, a semisynthetic, semisubstituted analog of tetracycline. It is available in the following strengths:

- 45 mg