

**WHO-PQ recommended
clinical and preclinical information
for the patient**

This information reflects the recommendations of current WHO guidelines and the scope of WHO's prequalification programme.

Information for the patient**[TB267 trade name]***
Pyrazinamide

Carers or parents looking after the person who takes this medicine should use this information to give the medicine correctly and take note of the warnings and side effects

1. What [TB267 trade name] is and what it is used for

[TB267 trade name] is a medicine used to treat tuberculosis (TB), an infection caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is always given together with other medicines to treat tuberculosis. Your health care provider has chosen the combination that is right for your condition.

[TB267 trade name] contains the active substance pyrazinamide and belongs to a group of antibiotics called antimycobacterials.

2. What you need to know before you take [TB267 trade name]**Do not take [TB267 trade name] if you**

- are allergic (hypersensitive) to pyrazinamide or any of the other ingredients in [TB267 trade name] (see section 6);
- have severe liver disease;
- have acute gout;
- have porphyria.

Talk to your health care provider before taking [TB267 trade name] if you

- have liver or kidney problems;
- have diabetes;
- have a history of gout;
- are allergic to ethionamide, isoniazid or niacin (nicotinic acid).

In case of impaired kidney function, your health care provider may decide to adjust the dose.

Your health care provider will check your blood for liver function and metabolic changes before starting therapy, and at regular intervals during treatment with [TB267 trade name].

If you are allergic to ethionamide, isoniazid or niacin (nicotinic acid), you should inform your health care provider, because you may also be allergic to [TB267 trade name].

Taking other medicines

Please tell your health care provider if you are taking, or have recently taken, any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. These may affect the action of [TB267 trade name], or [TB267 trade name] may affect their action.

In particular, tell your health care provider if you are taking:

- probenecid, sulfinpyrazone or allopurinol (medicines for treating gout);
- medicines that may affect your liver function such as rifampicin, isoniazid and ethionamide;
- oestrogen medicines for contraception since [TB267 trade name] may reduce their contraceptive effects.

* Trade names are not prequalified by WHO. This is the national medicines regulatory agency's responsibility.

Do not take [TB267 trade name] together with ofloxacin or levofloxacin, unless your health care provider tells you to do so.

Alcohol may increase the risk of liver disease. Avoid alcoholic drinks while using this medication.

Pyrazinamide may cause live bacterial vaccines (such as typhoid vaccine) to not work well. Tell your health care provider that you are using pyrazinamide before having any immunizations/vaccinations.

Taking [TB267 trade name] with food and drink

[TB267 trade name] is not affected by food and drink and may be taken with meals or in between meals.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

If you become pregnant, or are planning to become pregnant, you must contact your health care provider to discuss the potential benefits and risks of your tuberculosis therapy to you and your child.

Pyrazinamide is excreted into breast milk. However, no negative effects have been reported in breastfed infants, whose mothers were receiving pyrazinamide.

[TB267 trade name] can be used during breastfeeding.

Driving and using machines

[TB267 trade name] is unlikely to affect the ability to drive and use machines.

Driving and using machines

[TB267 trade name] is not likely to affect your ability to drive or operate machinery.

However, make sure you feel well enough to take on any skilled tasks.

3. How to take [TB267 trade name]

Always take [TB267 trade name] exactly as your health care provider has told you. You should check with your health care provider if you are not sure.

You can take [TB267 trade name] with meals or in between meals. Try to take the tablet(s) at approximately the same time each day.

The dose, the interval between doses of [TB267 trade name] and the length of treatment is decided by your health care provider based on your body weight, your condition and the other medicines you are taking for treating tuberculosis.

If you have kidney disease your health care provider may tell you to take [TB267 trade name] three times per week instead of daily.

In the case of tuberculous meningitis your healthcare provider may prescribe a different dosing regimen.

[TB267 trade name] is always given in combination with other antituberculosis agents; please make sure to follow the instructions of your health care provider.

Recommended number of [TB267 trade name] tablets

Weight	Daily dose
3 – <5 kg	0.2* tablet
5 – <10 kg	0.5*tablet
10 – <16 kg	1 tablet
16 – <24 kg	1.5* tablets
24 – <36 kg	2 tablets
36 – <46 kg	3 tablets
46 – <70 kg	3 tablets
>70 kg	4 tablets

* When needed, the tablets can be broken in half along the scoreline, but further breaking into smaller doses is not possible. In these cases, an extemporaneous mixture may be prepared (see below), but if available other formulations such as dispersible tablets containing lower amounts of pyrazinamide should preferably be used.

If needed, an extemporaneous mixture may be prepared by mixing the tablet(s) of [TB267 trade name] with drinking water and the following volumes of extemporaneous solution should then be taken, according to the patient's weight:

Child's weight	Number of tablets to be mixed with water	Volume of water to be used	Volume (dose) of extemporaneous solution to be given
3 – <5 kg	1	10 mL of water	2 mL daily
5 – <10 kg	1	10 mL of water	5 mL daily
10 – <16 kg	1	10 mL of water	10 mL daily
16 – < 24 kg	2	20 mL of water	15 mL daily
24 – <36 kg	2	20 mL of water	20 mL daily
36 – <46 kg	3	30 mL of water	30 mL daily

For preparing the liquid mixture you need:

- One small bowl
- drinking water
- a teaspoon and
- an oral syringe.

The following steps should be applied:

1. Measure out the required amount of drinking water using the syringe (see dose table) and put it into the bowl.
2. Put the required number of [TB267 trade name] tablets (see dose table) into the bowl with the water.
3. Stir until dispersed.

4. Use the syringe to draw up the correct amount of liquid mixture from the bowl as instructed by your health care provider or look up the volume to be given in the table above. Make sure there are no bubbles in the mixture when you measure the amount drawn up.
5. Give the whole contents of medicine mixture in the syringe to the child.
6. You may give the child a little milk or liquid after giving the medicine, this will help with removing bitter aftertaste.
7. Throw away any remaining liquid left in the bowl.

Repeat these steps every time you need to give the medicine.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your health care provider.

If you take more [TB267 trade name] than you should

If you accidentally take more tablets than you should, tell a health care provider or get medical advice straight away. Take the medicine pack with you. This is so the health care provider knows what you have taken. If you accidentally take too much medicine, you may result in increases in blood levels of uric acid and may cause liver damage.

If you forget to give [TB267 trade name]

If you forget to take a dose, take the missed dose as soon as you remember on the same day. If you do not remember on the same day, take the normal dose on the next day. Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten dose. If you are unsure about what to do, ask your health care provider.

When you have to take [TB267 trade name] two or three times per week: In case you miss or forget to take a dose, then take the missed dose as soon as possible, unless the next regular dose is scheduled within 12 hours.

If you vomit within 1 hour of taking [TB267 trade name], then you should take an extra dose. If vomiting occurs more than an hour after taking the dose, then you do not need to take an extra dose and can take the next dose as usual when it is due.

If you stop taking [TB267 trade name]

It is important that you complete the course of treatment even if you begin to feel better. If you stop taking [TB267 trade name] too soon, your infection may not be completely cured and the infection may return or your condition may get worse. The bacteria causing the infection may become resistant to [TB267 trade name].

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, [TB267 trade name] can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. When treating tuberculosis, it is not always possible to differentiate between unwanted effects caused by [TB267 trade name] or those caused by any other medicines you may be taking at the same time.

For this reason, it is important that you inform your health care provider of any change in your health.

If you notice any of the following symptoms or side effects, **tell your health care provider immediately:**

- Nausea and vomiting
- Itching or yellowing of the skin
- joint pain (without signs of joint inflammation)
- Constipation or diarrhoea
- Muscle pain, tingling, numbness, weakness or paralysis
- Mental changes, such as anxiety, confusion, hallucinations, disorientation or paranoia.

Other side effects:

Tell your healthcare provider if you get any of the following side effects, especially if they get serious, or if you notice any other unexpected or unusual symptoms not listed in this leaflet.

Very common [may affect more than 1 in 10]:

- increased liver enzymes
- high levels of uric acid in the blood
- flushing

Common side effects [may affect up to 1 in 10 people]:

- nausea, vomiting

Uncommon side effects [may affect up to 1 in 100 people]:

- jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eye white)

Rare side effects [may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people]:

- liver failure
- pellagra (disease presenting with diarrhoea, skin inflammation and impaired brain function [dementia], caused by a lack of niacin, a certain vitamin), aggravated porphyria (disorder of certain enzymes in the synthesis pathway of the red blood pigment)
- rash, sensitivity to (sun-)light, hives

The following side effects have also been reported, but it is unknown how often they may occur:

- headache, dizziness, nervousness, difficulty sleeping
- abdominal cramps, loss of appetite
- inflammation of the kidney (interstitial nephritis)
- general aches and pains, fever, weight loss, allergic reactions
- low red blood cell count, low white blood cell count. If the number of red blood cells is reduced you may have symptoms of tiredness or breathlessness and a reduction in your white blood cell count can make you more prone to infections.
- decrease of platelets (blood cells important for blood clotting). If you have a low platelet count you may notice that you bruise more easily.
- gouty arthritis
- high blood pressure.

Reporting of side effects

If you get a side effect, talk to your health care provider. This includes side effects not listed in this leaflet. You may also be able to report such effects directly to your national reporting system if one is available. By reporting side effects, you can help to improve the available information on this medicine.

5. How to store [TB267 trade name]

Product specific information on the storage conditions is shown in the product information as approved by the reference authority, stated in WHOPAR part 1.

6. Contents of the pack and other information**What [TB267 trade name] contains****What [TB267 trade name] looks like and contents of the pack****Supplier and Manufacturer****This leaflet was last revised in November 2025**

Product specific information on the composition, visual appearance of the formulation, appearance and size of packs as well as on the supplier, is shown in the product information as approved by the reference authority, stated in WHOPAR part 1.