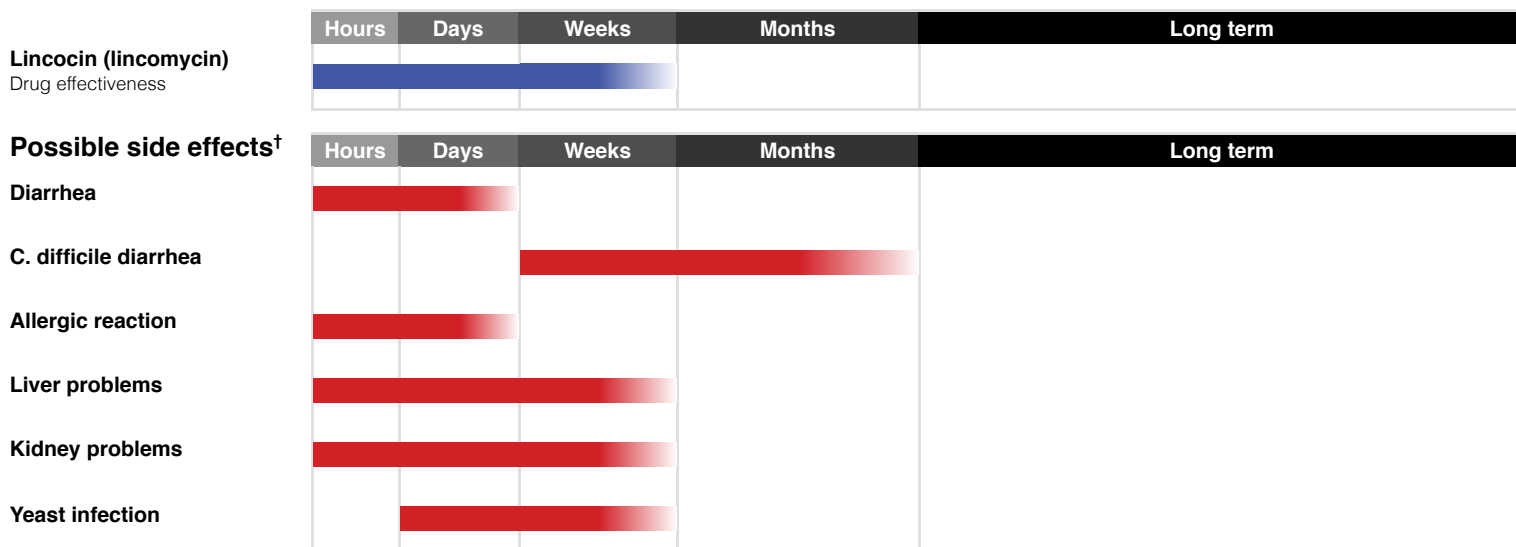


Lincocin (lincomycin) basics

Treats serious bacterial infections. Lincocin (lincomycin) is an injectable antibiotic that is rarely used.

What to expect when starting

Here's when people typically experience benefits as well as some possible side effects. Your experience may be different.



† Data on frequency of side effects is not available.

Tips from pharmacists

- Lincocin (lincomycin) is only available as an injection. Its use is limited to hospital or doctor's office and for serious bacterial infections that cannot be treated with other antibiotics.
- If you're taking Lincocin (lincomycin) at home, your doctor will teach you how to inject it correctly. Store Lincocin (lincomycin) in the fridge until 30 minutes before you have to use it.
- Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you get a rash, itchy skin, trouble breathing, or swelling in your face and mouth.
- Tell your doctor right away if you start to have watery or bloody diarrhea, even if it's been weeks or months after taking this medication.

Risks and warnings

The FDA has identified these as possible serious or life-threatening risks with this medication. Contact your doctor if you experience any of these.

Diarrhea caused by bacteria (C. difficile)

Lincocin (lincomycin) commonly causes diarrhea. In some rare cases, some people get a very bad form of diarrhea caused by bacteria called C. difficile. This can cause serious inflammation of the colon (colitis) and can be deadly if not treated in time. The symptoms include watery or bloody stool, stomach pain and cramps, and fever. It can start weeks or even months after taking Lincocin (lincomycin). If you have any of these symptoms, do not try to treat them on your own and call your doctor right away.

Allergic reaction

Although rare, Lincocin (lincomycin) can cause a severe and life-threatening allergic reaction. Let your doctor know if you are allergic to any antibiotics, especially clindamycin. If you develop hives, difficulty breathing, or swelling of your face or mouth while taking Lincocin (lincomycin), talk to your doctor or go to the emergency room right away.

Superinfection

Taking antibiotics like Lincocin (lincomycin) can increase your chances of getting a new bacterial or fungal infection. Tell your doctor right away if you start to feel sick again and develop fevers and chills. Your doctor might tell you to stop taking Lincocin (lincomycin) and you might need to take a new medication.