DMA/ RCC- EU

Enalapril maleate/ Hydrochlorothiazide
20/12.5 mg Tablets

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1.3.1.3 Package Leaflet

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Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:
1. What Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5 is and what it is used for
2. Before you take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5
3. How to take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5
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1. What Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5 is and what it is used for

Enalapril belongs to a group of medicines called angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and lowers blood pressure by widening the blood vessels.

Hydrochlorothiazide belongs to a group of drugs called diuretics (“water tablets”) and lowers blood pressure by increasing urine output.

Your doctor may prescribe Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide tablets instead of separate tablets of the same doses of enalapril and hydrochlorothiazide.
This fixed dose combination is not suitable for initial therapy.

Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide tablets contain a combination of enalapril and hydrochlorothiazide and are used as a treatment for high blood pressure when treatment with enalapril as a single agent on its own has proven insufficient.

2. Before you take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5

Do NOT take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide:
- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to enalapril, hydrochlorothiazide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.
- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to other ACE inhibitors e.g. ramipril or to sulphonamide-derived medicines (mostly antibiotics e.g. sulphamethoxazole)
- if you have previously suffered from swelling of the extremities, face, lips, throat, mouth or tongue (angioedema) when treated with other medicines belonging to a group of drugs called ACE inhibitors (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors) such as ramipril
- if you have previously suffered from swelling of the extremities, face, lips, throat, mouth or tongue (angioedema) under any other circumstances
- if anyone among your blood relatives has previously suffered from swelling of the extremities, face, lips, throat, mouth or tongue (angioedema)
- if you have severe kidney problems
- if you have severe liver problems or a neurological disorder as a result of severe liver problems (hepatic encephalopathy)
- during the last 6 months of pregnancy, see section pregnancy and breast-feeding

Take special care with Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide

Tell your doctor before you start to take this medicine if you:

• have narrowing of the arteries (atherosclerosis), cerebrovascular problems such as a stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA, a “mini-stroke”)
• have heart failure
• have low blood pressure, are on a salt restricted diet or are taking diuretics (“water tablets”)
• have abnormal levels of water and minerals in your body (fluid/electrolyte imbalance)
• have heart muscle disease (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy), a narrowing of the main artery carrying blood away from the heart, the aorta (aortic stenosis), or other forms of a heart problem called outflow obstruction
• undergo LDL apheresis (removal of cholesterol from the blood by a machine)
• undergo desensitisation therapy to some insect venoms, such as bee or wasp stings
• have diabetes
• suffer from gout, have high levels of uric acid in your blood or are being treated with allopurinol
• need to have an anaesthetic
• have recently suffered from prolonged, violent vomiting and/or serious diarrhoea
• are going to have tests to check your parathyroid function
• have or have had liver or kidney problems, or you have narrow arteries to your kidneys (renal artery stenosis) or only have one functioning kidney, or you are undergoing haemodialysis
• have collagen vascular disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) or scleroderma, which may be associated with skin rashes, joint pain and fever
• have allergy problems or asthma.
• are taking lithium, used for the treatment of some psychiatric illness
• if you think you are (or might become) pregnant you must tell your doctor. Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used at that stage (see pregnancy section).
Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide is not generally recommended if the following apply, so talk to your doctor before starting to take this medicine:
- if you have recently had a kidney transplant.
- if you have high levels of potassium in your blood.

Please refer also to “Taking other medicines” below.

Talk to your doctor if you are an athlete taking a doping test, as Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide contains an active ingredient that can cause positive results in a doping test.

Elderly or malnourished patients should be particularly careful when using Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide.

Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide may be less effective in Black people.

This medicine is not recommended for use in children.

While taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide you should let your doctor know immediately if you develop any of the following symptoms you should let your doctor know immediately:
- You feel dizzy after your first dose. A few people react to their first dose or when their dose is increased by feeling dizzy, weak, faint and sick.
- Sudden swelling of the lips and face neck, possibly also hands and feet, or wheezing or hoarseness. This condition is called angioedema. This may occur at any time during treatment. ACE inhibitors cause a higher rate of angioedema in black patients than in non-black patients.
- High temperature, sore throat or mouth ulcers (these may be symptoms of infection caused by the lowering of the number of white blood cells).
- Yellowing of the skin and whites of eyes (jaundice) that may be sign of liver disease.
- A dry cough which is persistent for a long time. Cough has been reported with the use of ACE inhibitors but may be also a symptom of other upper respiratory track disease.

Taking other medicines

You should not take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide at the same time as the following medicines:
- potassium supplements, or potassium-containing salt substitutes
- diuretics ("water tablets") which are used to treat high blood pressure including potassium-sparing diuretics such as spironolactone, triamterene or amiloride.
- other medicines used to treat high blood pressure
- anaesthetics and medicines for mental disorders or depressions such as lithium, medicines to treat psychoses, tricyclic antidepressants, or sedatives
- lithium (medicines for depression)
- painkillers and anti-inflammatory medicines, such as acetylsalicylic acid (>300 mg/day) or indomethacin
- Sodiumaurothiomalat (gold), a medicine to injection against rheumatic arthritis
- sympathomimetics, drugs such as ephedrine, noradrenaline or adrenaline used for the
treatment of hypotension, shock, cardiac failure, asthma or allergies.

• blood sugar lowering medicines, such as insulin or those taken orally.
• colestyramine resin and colestipol, active substances for lowering blood lipid values
• corticosteroids, anti-inflammatory hormone-like substances
• ACTH, used to test whether your adrenal glands are working properly
• muscle relaxants (e.g. tubocurarine chloride, active substances for relaxing muscles that are used in operations)
• allopurinol, probenecide, sulfipyrazone, medicinal products used to treat gout
• anticholinergic agents, medicines such as atropine, or biperiden which are used to treat a variety of disorders such as gastrointestinal cramps, urinary bladder spasm, asthma, motion sickness, muscular spasms and as an aid to anesthesia
• medicines to treat cancer, such as cyclophosphamide or methotrexate
• medicines that inhibit your body’s immune system, medicines to prevent rejection reactions after organ or bone marrow transplants
• ciclosporin medicines to prevent rejection reactions after organ or bone marrow transplants
• cardiac glycosides (e.g., digoxin), medicines active substance for strengthening the heart
• medicines that as a side effect cause abnormalities in the stimulus conduction in the heart such as medicines for disturbances for heart rhythm, some medicines for psychosis and other medicines such as drugs used to treat bacterial infections
• calcium salts and vitamin D, elevated calcium levels in the blood.
• carbamazepine, drug used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder
• amphotericin B, active substances for treating fungal infections
• laxatives, medicines to promote defecation
• ioddinated contrast media, enhances the visibility of vascular structures and organs during radiographic procedures

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription, herbal or natural products.

Taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide with food and drink
Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide can be taken without regard to meals. Drinking alcohol together with this medicine can increase the blood pressure-lowering effect (and can then cause dizziness on standing up, among other things).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Pregnancy
You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide. Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken when more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used after the third month of pregnancy.
Breast-feeding
Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. Breast-feeding newborn babies (first few weeks after birth), and especially premature babies, is not recommended whilst taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide.
In the case of an older baby your doctor should advise you on the benefits and risks of taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide whilst breast-feeding, compared with other treatments.

Driving and using machines
Dizziness and tiredness have been reported by people taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide,. If you experience either of these do not drive a car and do not operate machinery (see also “4. Possible side effects”).

Important information about some of the ingredients of Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide
Patients who are intolerant to lactose should note that Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide tablets contain a small amount of lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5
Always take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Adults
The usual dose is one tablet taken once a day.

Elderly
Your doctor may adjust the dose of enalapril and hydrochlorothiazide carefully.

Kidney problems
Your doctor will adjust the dose of enalapril and hydrochlorothiazide carefully.

If you are currently taking other diuretic tablets (water tablets) you should stop taking them 2-3 days before starting to take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5 mg.

Method of administration
The tablets should be swallowed with a drink of water.
Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide can be taken with meal or to empty stomach.

The score line is only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.

If you take more Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide than you should
If you (or someone else) swallow a lot of the tablets all together, or if you think a child has swallowed any of the tablets, seek medical advice immediately. An overdose is likely to cause
low blood pressure, an excessively fast or slow heart beat, palpitations (a feeling of unduly rapid or irregular heart beat), shock, rapid breathing, cough, feeling and being sick, cramps, dizziness, feeling sleepy and confused or anxious, excessive urination or not being able to urinate. Please take this leaflet, any remaining tablets and the container with you to the hospital or doctor so that they know which tablets were consumed.

If you forget to take Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet, take your next dose at the normal time.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

If you stop taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide

The treatment of hypertension is a long term treatment and interruption of treatment must be discussed with the doctor. Interruption or stopping your treatment could cause your blood pressure to increase.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Side effects can occur with the following frequencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very common</td>
<td>more than 1 user in 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>1 to 10 users in 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommon</td>
<td>1 to 10 users in 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>1 to 10 users in 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very rare</td>
<td>less than 1 user in 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>frequency cannot be estimated from available data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you experience the following, stop taking Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty emergency department of your nearest hospital:

- A severe allergic reaction called angioedema (rash, itching, swelling of the extremities, face, lips, mouth or throat that may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing).
  This is a serious and common (affecting more than 1 out of 100 patients and less than 1 out of 10 patients) side effect. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes).
  This is a potentially serious but rare (affecting more than 1 out of 10000 patients and less than 1 out of 1000 patients) side effect indicative of inflammation of the liver. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.
Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide commonly causes low blood pressure which may be associated with feelings of light-headedness and weakness. In some patients, this may occur after the first dose or when the dose is increased. If you experience these symptoms, you should contact your doctor immediately.

Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells and your resistance to infection may be decreased. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis). It is important to inform your doctor about your medicine.

A dry cough, which may persist for a long time, has been reported very commonly (in more than 1 out of 10 patients) with the use of Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide and other ACE inhibitors, but may be also a symptom of other upper respiratory tract disease. You should contact your doctor if you develop this symptom.

The following side effects have also been reported:

**Very common** (more than 1 out of 10 patients)
- blurred vision
- dizziness
- nausea
- lethargy

**Common** (more than 1 out of 100 patients and less than 1 out of 10 patients)
- headache, depression
- fainting, chest pain, abnormal heart rhythm, excessively fast heart beat (tachycardia)
- heart attack or cerebrovascular accident (“mini-stroke”) (mainly in patients suffering from low blood pressure)
- shortness of breath
- diarrhoea, abdominal pain, a distorted sense of taste
- rash
- tiredness
- high levels of potassium in the blood, which can cause an abnormal heart rhythm; increase in the amount of creatinine in the blood

**Uncommon** (more than 1 out of 1000 patients and less than 1 out of 100 patients)
- reduction in the number of red blood cells, which can make the skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness (anaemia)
- hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar levels) (see “Take special care with Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide” in section 2)
- confusion, sleepiness, insomnia, nervousness, tingling feeling or numbness, vertigo
- low blood pressure associated with changes in posture (such as feeling light-headed or weak when you stand up after lying down), palpitations (a sensation of a fast or particularly strong or irregular heart beat)
runny nose, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty breathing, wheezing
intestinal obstruction, inflammation of the pancreas which causes severe pain in the abdomen and back (pancreatitis), vomiting, indigestion, constipation, loss of appetite, stomach irritation, dry mouth, peptic ulcer
sweating, itching, hives, hair loss
kidney problems, protein in the urine
impotence
muscle cramps, hot flushes, ringing in the ears, feeling unwell, fever
low levels of sodium in the blood, which can cause tiredness and confusion, muscle twitching, fits or coma, also leading to dehydration and low blood pressure that makes you feel dizzy when you stand up; increase in the amount of urea in the blood

Rare (more than 1 out of 10000 patients and less than 1 out of 1000 patients)
reduction in the number of white blood cells, which makes infection more likely, reduction in the number of other blood cells, changes in blood composition, poor production of bone marrow, disease of the lymph nodes, autoimmune disease, in which the body attacks itself.
strange dreams, sleep disorders
Raynaud’s syndrome, a blood vessel disorder which may cause your fingers and toes to tingle, and turn pale, then blueish, then reddish.
lung problems including pneumonia, inflammation of the lining of the nose causing the nose to run (rhinitis)
mouth ulcers, inflammation of the tongue
liver problems
skin rash, severe blisters, redness of the skin, Stevens Johnson syndrome (blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals), Lyell syndrome (skin looking as if it were burnt and peeling off), pemphigus (a condition causing blisters and lesions normally starting in the mouth, nettle rash, hair loss and itching). Sometimes, skin problems may be accompanied by fever, serious inflammation, inflammation of blood vessels, muscle pain and/or joint pain, changes in blood composition and an increased sedimentation rate (a blood test used to detect inflammation).
reduced urine production
breast enlargement including in men
increase in the amount of enzymes and waste products produced by the liver

Very rare (less than 1 out of 10000 patients)
Swelling in the intestines

Not known (cannot be estimated from available data)
inflammation of a salivary gland
increased blood sugar, fat or uric acid levels, glucose in the urine; low levels of potassium in the blood, which can cause muscle weakness, twitching or abnormal heart rhythm; high levels of calcium in the blood causing abdominal pain, feeling sick and being sick, constipation, loss of appetite, excessive thirst, excessive urinating, tiredness, weakness and weight loss
restlessness
• vision disturbances
• necrotising vasculitis (inflammatory condition of blood vessels)
• sensitivity of the skin to light, skin conditions with red scaly patches over the nose and cheeks (lupus erythematosus) – this condition may be worsened in patients who already have it,
• severe allergic reactions
• muscle spasms
• inflammation in the kidneys (interstitial nephritis)

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. How to store Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light and moisture.

Do not use Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5 after the expiry date which is stated on the label after EXP:. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Further information

What Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5 contains

The active substances are: enalapril maleate and hydrochlorothiazide.

Each tablet contains 20 mg of enalapril maleate and 12.5 mg of hydrochlorothiazide. The other ingredients are: sodium hydrogen carbonate, lactose monohydrate, maize starch, pregelatinised starch, talc and magnesium stearate

What Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide Sandoz 20/12.5 looks like and contents of the pack

Enalapril maleate/Hydrochlorothiazide 20 mg/12.5 mg tablets are white, round, one-side scored tablets with bevelled edges.
The tablets are packed in aluminium/polyamide/aluminium/PVC blisters and inserted into a carton.

The tablets are supplied in packs of 10, 28, 30, 50, 56, 98, 100 tablets and 100 (100 x 1) unit dose.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

**Marketing Authorisation Holder**

<To be completed nationally>

**Manufacturer**

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This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Austria Enalapril-HCT “Sandoz” 20mg/12,5 mg tabletten
Finland Enalapril Comp Sandoz
Norway Enalapril Comp Sandoz
Spain ENALAPRIL/HIDROCLOROTIAZIDA Sandoz 20/12,5 mg comprimidos EFG
Sweden Enalapril Comp Sandoz
The Netherlands Enalaprilmaleaat/ Hydrochloorthiazide 20/ 12.5 mg, tablet
United Kingdom Enalapril maleate/ Hydrochlorothiazide 20/ 12.5 mg

This leaflet was last approved in {MM/YYYY}.

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