

Package leaflet: Information for the user
Olmidip 20 mg/5 mg mg film-coated tablets
olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- 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 only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet (see section 4).

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Olmidip is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Olmidip
3. How to take Olmidip
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Olmidip
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Olmidip is and what it is used for

Olmidip contains two substances called olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine (as amlodipine besilate). Both of these substances help to control high blood pressure.

- Olmesartan medoxomil belongs to a group of medicines called “angiotensin-II receptor antagonists” which lower blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessels.
- Amlodipine belongs to a group of substances called “calcium channel blockers”. Amlodipine stops calcium from moving into the blood vessel wall which stops the blood vessels from tightening thereby also reducing blood pressure.

The actions of both these substances contribute to stopping the tightening of blood vessels, so that blood vessels relax and blood pressure decreases.

Olmidip is used for the treatment of high blood pressure in patients whose blood pressure is not controlled enough with either olmesartan medoxomil or amlodipine alone.

2. What you need to know before you take Olmidip

Do not take Olmidip

- if you are allergic to olmesartan medoxomil or to amlodipine or a special group of calcium channel blockers, the dihydropyridines, or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

If you think you may be allergic, talk to your doctor before taking Olmidip.

- if you are more than 3 months pregnant (It is also better to avoid Olmidip in early pregnancy - see section “Pregnancy and breastfeeding”).
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.
- if you have severe liver problems, if bile secretion is impaired or drainage of bile from the gallbladder is blocked (e.g. by gallstones), or if you are experiencing any jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes).

- if you have very low blood pressure.
- if you are suffering from insufficient blood supply to your tissues with symptoms like e.g. low blood pressure, low pulse, fast heartbeat (shock, including cardiogenic shock). Cardiogenic shock means shock due to severe heart troubles.
- if the blood flow from your heart is obstructed (e.g. because of the narrowing of the aorta (aortic stenosis)).
- if you suffer from low heart output (resulting in shortness of breath or peripheral swellings) after a heart attack (acute myocardial infarction).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Olmidip.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:

- an ACE-inhibitor (for example enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems,
- aliskiren.

Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals.

See also information under the heading “Do not take Olmidip”.

Tell your doctor if you have any of the following health problems:

- Kidney problems or a kidney transplant.
- Liver disease.
- Heart failure or problems with your heart valves or heart muscle.
- Severe vomiting, diarrhoea, treatment with high doses of “water tablets” (diuretics) or if you are on a low salt diet.
- Increased levels of potassium in your blood.
- Problems with your adrenal glands (hormone-producing glands on top of the kidneys).

Contact your doctor if you experience diarrhoea that is severe, persistent and causes substantial weight loss. Your doctor may evaluate your symptoms and decide on how to continue your blood pressure medication.

As with any medicine which reduces blood pressure, an excessive drop in blood pressure in patients with blood flow disturbances of the heart or brain could lead to a heart attack or stroke. Your doctor will therefore check your blood pressure carefully.

You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Olmidip 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 section “Pregnancy and breast-feeding”).

Children and adolescents (under 18)

Olmidip is not recommended for children and adolescents under the age of 18.

Other medicines and Olmidip

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any of the following medicines:

- **Other blood pressure lowering medicines**, as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be increased. Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions:

If you are taking an ACE-inhibitor or aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not

take Olmidip” and “Warnings and precautions”).

- **Potassium supplements, salt substitutes containing potassium, “water tablets”** (diuretics) or **heparin** (for thinning the blood and prevention of blood clots.). Using these medicines at the same time as olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may raise the levels of potassium in your blood.
- **Lithium** (a medicine used to treat mood swings and some types of depression) used at the same time as olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may increase the toxicity of lithium. If you have to take lithium, your doctor will measure your lithium blood levels.
- **Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs** (NSAIDs, medicines used to relieve pain, swelling and other symptoms of inflammation, including arthritis) used at the same time as Olmidip may increase the risk of kidney failure. The effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be decreased by NSAIDs.
- **Colesevelam hydrochloride**, a drug that lowers the level of cholesterol in your blood, as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may be decreased. Your doctor may advise you to take Olmidip at least 4 hours before colesevelam hydrochloride.
- **Certain antacids** (indigestion or heartburn remedies), as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be slightly decreased.
- **Medicines used for HIV/AIDS** (e.g. ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir) **or for the treatment of fungal infections** (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole).
- **Diltiazem, verapamil**, (agents used for heart rhythm problems and high blood pressure).
- **Rifampicin, erythromycin, clarithromycin (antibiotics)**, agents used for tuberculosis or other infections.
- **St. John’s wort** (*Hypericum perforatum*), a herbal remedy.
- **Dantrolene** (infusion for severe body temperature abnormalities).
- **Simvastatine**, an agent used to lower levels of cholesterol and fats (triglycerides) in the blood.
- **Tacrolimus, cyclosporine**, used to control your body’s immune response, enabling your body to accept the transplanted organ.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Olmidip with food and drink

Olmidip can be taken with or without food. Swallow the tablet with some fluid (such as one glass of water). If possible, take your daily dose at the same time each day, for example at breakfast time.

Grapefruit juice and grapefruit should not be consumed by people who are taking Olmidip. This is because grapefruit and grapefruit juice can lead to an increase in the blood levels of the active ingredient amlodipine, which can cause an unpredictable increase in the blood pressure lowering effect of Olmidip.

Elderly

If you are over 65 years of age, your doctor will regularly check your blood pressure at any dose increase, to make sure that your blood pressure does not become too low.

Black patients

As with other similar drugs the blood pressure lowering effect of Olmidip can be somewhat less in black patients.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Olmidip before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Olmidip. Olmidip 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.

If you become pregnant during therapy with Olmidip, please inform and see your physician without delay.

Breast-feeding

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. Amlodipine has been shown to pass into breast milk in small amounts. Olmidip is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

You may feel sleepy, sick or dizzy or get a headache while being treated for your high blood pressure. If this happens, do not drive or use machines until the symptoms wear off. Ask your doctor for advice.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per film-coated tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Olmidip

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- The recommended dose of Olmidip is one tablet per day.
- The tablets can be taken with or without food. Swallow the tablet with some fluid (such as a glass of water). The tablet should not be chewed. Do not take them with grapefruit juice.
- If possible, take your daily dose at the same time each day, for example at breakfast time.

If you take more Olmidip than you should

If you take more tablets than you should you may experience low blood pressure with symptoms such as dizziness, fast or slow heart beat.

If you take more tablets than you should or if a child accidentally swallows some, go to your doctor or nearest emergency department immediately and take your medicine pack or this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Olmidip

If you forget to take a dose, take your normal dose on the following day as usual. Do **not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Olmidip

It is important to continue to take Olmidip unless your doctor tells you to stop.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If they do occur, they are often mild and do not require treatment to be stopped.

Although not many people may get them, the following two side effects can be serious:

Allergic reactions, that may affect the whole body, with swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box) together with itching and rash may occur during treatment with olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine. **If this happens stop taking Olmidip and talk to your doctor immediately.**

Olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can cause the blood pressure to fall too low in susceptible individuals or as the result of an allergic reaction. This could cause severe light-headedness or fainting. **If this happens stop taking Olmidip, talk to your doctor immediately and lie down flat.**

Other possible side effects with olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine:

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Dizziness; headache; swelling of ankles, feet, legs, hands, or arms; tiredness.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Dizziness on standing up; lack of energy; tingling or numbness of hands or feet; vertigo; awareness of heart beat; fast heart beat; low blood pressure with symptoms such as dizziness, light-headedness; difficult breathing; cough; nausea; vomiting; indigestion; diarrhoea; constipation; dry mouth, upper abdominal pain; skin rash; cramps; pain in arms and legs; back pain; feeling more of an urge to pass urine; sexual inactivity; inability to get or maintain an erection; weakness.

Some changes in blood test results have also been seen and include the following: increased as well as decreased blood potassium levels, increased blood creatinine levels, increased uric acid levels, increases in a test of liver function (gamma glutamyl transferase levels).

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Drug hypersensitivity; fainting; redness and warm feeling of the face; red itchy bumps (hives); swelling of face.

Side effects reported with use of olmesartan medoxomil or amlodipine alone, but not with Olmidip or in a higher frequency:

Olmesartan medoxomil

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Bronchitis; sore throat; runny or stuffy nose; cough; abdominal pain; stomach flu; diarrhoea; indigestion; nausea; pain in the joints or bones; back pain; blood in the urine; infection of the urinary tract; chest pain; flu-like symptoms; pain. Changes in blood test results as increased fat levels (hypertriglyceridaemia), blood urea or uric acid increased and increase in tests of liver and muscle function.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Reduced number of a type of blood cells, known as platelets, which can result in easily bruising or prolonged bleeding time; quick allergic reactions that may affect the whole body and may cause breathing problems as well as a rapid fall of blood pressure that may even lead to fainting (anaphylactic reactions); angina (pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest, known as angina pectoris); itching; eruption of the skin; allergic skin rash; rash with hives; swelling of the face; muscular pain; feeling unwell.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box); acute kidney failure and kidney insufficiency; lethargy.

Amlodipine

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

Oedema (fluid retention)

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Abdominal pain; nausea; ankle swelling; feeling sleepy; redness and warm feeling of the face, visual disturbance (including double vision and blurred vision), awareness of heartbeat, diarrhoea, constipation, indigestion, cramps, weakness, difficult breathing.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Trouble sleeping; sleep disturbances; mood changes including feeling anxious; depression; irritability; shiver; taste changes; fainting; ringing in the ears (tinnitus); worsening of angina pectoris (pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest); irregular heartbeat; runny or stuffy nose; loss of hair; purplish spots or patches on the skin due to small haemorrhages (purpura); discoloration of the skin; excessive sweating; eruption of the skin; itching; red itchy bumps (hives); pain of joints or muscles; problems to pass urine; urge to pass urine at night; increased need to urinate (pass urine); breast enlargement in men; chest pain; pain, feeling unwell; increase or decrease in weight.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Confusion

Very rare (may affect less than 1 in 10,000 people):

Reduction in the number of white cells in the blood, which could increase the risk of infections; a reduction in the number of a type of blood cells known as platelets, which can result in easily bruising or prolonged bleeding time; increase in blood glucose; increased tightness of muscles or increased resistance to passive movement (hypertonia); tingling or numbness of hands or feet; heart attack; inflammation of blood vessels; inflammation of the liver or the pancreas; inflammation of stomach lining; thickening of gums; elevated liver enzymes; yellowing of the skin and eyes; increased sensitivity of the skin to light; allergic reactions: itching, rash, swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box) together with itching and rash, severe skin reactions including intense skin rash, hives, reddening of the skin over your whole body, severe itching, blistering, peeling and swelling of the skin, inflammation of mucous membranes (Stevens Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis), sometimes life-threatening.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

Trembling, rigid posture, mask-like face, slow movements and a shuffling, unbalanced walk.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Olmidip

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the box and on the blister strip ("EXP"). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30°C.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Olmidip contains

The active substances are olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine (as besilate).

Each tablet contains 20 mg of olmesartan medoxomil and 5 mg amlodipine (as besilate). The other ingredients are

Tablet core: Pregelatinised maize starch, croscarmellose sodium, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate.

Tablet coat: Opadry Y-1-7000

What Olmidip looks like and contents of the pack

Olmidip 20 mg/5mg film-coated tablets are white, cylindrical, scored on one side and “O2A” debossed on the other side

Olmidip 20 mg/5 mg is supplied in packages containing 28 tablets (7-tablets blister packs).

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

LABORATORIOS CINFA, S.A.
Olaz-Chipi, 10. Polígono Industrial Areta,
31620 Huarte (Navarra) – Spain

This leaflet was last revised in May 2018.

To Report any side effect(s):

The National Pharmacovigilance & Drug Safety Centre (NPC)

- Fax: +966-11-205-7662
- Call NPC at +966-11-2038222, Exts: 2317-2356-2353-2354-2334-2340.
- Toll free phone: 8002490000
- E-mail: npc.drug@sfd.gov.sa
- Website: www.sfd.gov.sa/npc

This is a Medicament

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor’s prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

**Council of Arab Health Ministers
Union of Arab Pharmacists**

Package leaflet: Information for the user
Olmidip 40 mg/5 mg mg film-coated tablets
olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine

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6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Olmidip is and what it is used for

Olmidip contains two substances called olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine (as amlodipine besilate). Both of these substances help to control high blood pressure.

- Olmesartan medoxomil belongs to a group of medicines called “angiotensin-II receptor antagonists” which lower blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessels.
- Amlodipine belongs to a group of substances called “calcium channel blockers”. Amlodipine stops calcium from moving into the blood vessel wall which stops the blood vessels from tightening thereby also reducing blood pressure.

The actions of both these substances contribute to stopping the tightening of blood vessels, so that blood vessels relax and blood pressure decreases.

Olmidip is used for the treatment of high blood pressure in patients whose blood pressure is not controlled enough with either olmesartan medoxomil or amlodipine alone.

2. What you need to know before you take Olmidip

Do not take Olmidip

- if you are allergic to olmesartan medoxomil or to amlodipine or a special group of calcium channel blockers, the dihydropyridines, or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

If you think you may be allergic, talk to your doctor before taking Olmidip.

- if you are more than 3 months pregnant (It is also better to avoid Olmidip in early pregnancy - see section “Pregnancy and breastfeeding”).
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.
- if you have severe liver problems, if bile secretion is impaired or drainage of bile from the gallbladder is blocked (e.g. by gallstones), or if you are experiencing any jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes).

- if you have very low blood pressure.
- if you are suffering from insufficient blood supply to your tissues with symptoms like e.g. low blood pressure, low pulse, fast heartbeat (shock, including cardiogenic shock). Cardiogenic shock means shock due to severe heart troubles.
- if the blood flow from your heart is obstructed (e.g. because of the narrowing of the aorta (aortic stenosis)).
- if you suffer from low heart output (resulting in shortness of breath or peripheral swellings) after a heart attack (acute myocardial infarction).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Olmidip.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:

- an ACE-inhibitor (for example enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems,
- aliskiren.

Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals.

See also information under the heading “Do not take Olmidip”.

Tell your doctor if you have any of the following health problems:

- Kidney problems or a kidney transplant.
- Liver disease.
- Heart failure or problems with your heart valves or heart muscle.
- Severe vomiting, diarrhoea, treatment with high doses of “water tablets” (diuretics) or if you are on a low salt diet.
- Increased levels of potassium in your blood.
- Problems with your adrenal glands (hormone-producing glands on top of the kidneys).

Contact your doctor if you experience diarrhoea that is severe, persistent and causes substantial weight loss. Your doctor may evaluate your symptoms and decide on how to continue your blood pressure medication.

As with any medicine which reduces blood pressure, an excessive drop in blood pressure in patients with blood flow disturbances of the heart or brain could lead to a heart attack or stroke. Your doctor will therefore check your blood pressure carefully.

You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Olmidip 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 section “Pregnancy and breast-feeding”).

Children and adolescents (under 18)

Olmidip is not recommended for children and adolescents under the age of 18.

Other medicines and Olmidip

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any of the following medicines:

- **Other blood pressure lowering medicines**, as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be increased. Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions:

If you are taking an ACE-inhibitor or aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not

take Olmidip” and “Warnings and precautions”).

- **Potassium supplements, salt substitutes containing potassium, “water tablets”** (diuretics) or **heparin** (for thinning the blood and prevention of blood clots.). Using these medicines at the same time as olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may raise the levels of potassium in your blood.
- **Lithium** (a medicine used to treat mood swings and some types of depression) used at the same time as olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may increase the toxicity of lithium. If you have to take lithium, your doctor will measure your lithium blood levels.
- **Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs** (NSAIDs, medicines used to relieve pain, swelling and other symptoms of inflammation, including arthritis) used at the same time as Olmidip may increase the risk of kidney failure. The effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be decreased by NSAIDs.
- **Colesevelam hydrochloride**, a drug that lowers the level of cholesterol in your blood, as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may be decreased. Your doctor may advise you to take Olmidip at least 4 hours before colesevelam hydrochloride.
- **Certain antacids** (indigestion or heartburn remedies), as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be slightly decreased.
- **Medicines used for HIV/AIDS** (e.g. ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir) **or for the treatment of fungal infections** (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole).
- **Diltiazem, verapamil**, (agents used for heart rhythm problems and high blood pressure).
- **Rifampicin, erythromycin, clarithromycin (antibiotics)**, agents used for tuberculosis or other infections.
- **St. John’s wort** (*Hypericum perforatum*), a herbal remedy.
- **Dantrolene** (infusion for severe body temperature abnormalities).
- **Simvastatine**, an agent used to lower levels of cholesterol and fats (triglycerides) in the blood.
- **Tacrolimus, cyclosporine**, used to control your body’s immune response, enabling your body to accept the transplanted organ.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Olmidip with food and drink

Olmidip can be taken with or without food. Swallow the tablet with some fluid (such as one glass of water). If possible, take your daily dose at the same time each day, for example at breakfast time.

Grapefruit juice and grapefruit should not be consumed by people who are taking Olmidip. This is because grapefruit and grapefruit juice can lead to an increase in the blood levels of the active ingredient amlodipine, which can cause an unpredictable increase in the blood pressure lowering effect of Olmidip.

Elderly

If you are over 65 years of age, your doctor will regularly check your blood pressure at any dose increase, to make sure that your blood pressure does not become too low.

Black patients

As with other similar drugs the blood pressure lowering effect of Olmidip can be somewhat less in black patients.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Olmidip before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Olmidip. Olmidip 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.

If you become pregnant during therapy with Olmidip, please inform and see your physician without delay.

Breast-feeding

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. Amlodipine has been shown to pass into breast milk in small amounts. Olmidip is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

You may feel sleepy, sick or dizzy or get a headache while being treated for your high blood pressure. If this happens, do not drive or use machines until the symptoms wear off. Ask your doctor for advice.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per film-coated tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Olmidip

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- The recommended dose of Olmidip is one tablet per day.
- The tablets can be taken with or without food. Swallow the tablet with some fluid (such as a glass of water). The tablet should not be chewed. Do not take them with grapefruit juice.
- If possible, take your daily dose at the same time each day, for example at breakfast time.

If you take more Olmidip than you should

If you take more tablets than you should you may experience low blood pressure with symptoms such as dizziness, fast or slow heart beat.

If you take more tablets than you should or if a child accidentally swallows some, go to your doctor or nearest emergency department immediately and take your medicine pack or this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Olmidip

If you forget to take a dose, take your normal dose on the following day as usual. Do **not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Olmidip

It is important to continue to take Olmidip unless your doctor tells you to stop.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If they do occur, they are often mild and do not require treatment to be stopped.

Although not many people may get them, the following two side effects can be serious:

Allergic reactions, that may affect the whole body, with swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box) together with itching and rash may occur during treatment with olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine. **If this happens stop taking Olmidip and talk to your doctor immediately.**

Olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can cause the blood pressure to fall too low in susceptible individuals or as the result of an allergic reaction. This could cause severe light-headedness or fainting. **If this happens stop taking Olmidip, talk to your doctor immediately and lie down flat.**

Other possible side effects with olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine:

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Dizziness; headache; swelling of ankles, feet, legs, hands, or arms; tiredness.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Dizziness on standing up; lack of energy; tingling or numbness of hands or feet; vertigo; awareness of heart beat; fast heart beat; low blood pressure with symptoms such as dizziness, light-headedness; difficult breathing; cough; nausea; vomiting; indigestion; diarrhoea; constipation; dry mouth, upper abdominal pain; skin rash; cramps; pain in arms and legs; back pain; feeling more of an urge to pass urine; sexual inactivity; inability to get or maintain an erection; weakness.

Some changes in blood test results have also been seen and include the following: increased as well as decreased blood potassium levels, increased blood creatinine levels, increased uric acid levels, increases in a test of liver function (gamma glutamyl transferase levels).

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Drug hypersensitivity; fainting; redness and warm feeling of the face; red itchy bumps (hives); swelling of face.

Side effects reported with use of olmesartan medoxomil or amlodipine alone, but not with Olmidip or in a higher frequency:

Olmesartan medoxomil

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Bronchitis; sore throat; runny or stuffy nose; cough; abdominal pain; stomach flu; diarrhoea; indigestion; nausea; pain in the joints or bones; back pain; blood in the urine; infection of the urinary tract; chest pain; flu-like symptoms; pain. Changes in blood test results as increased fat levels (hypertriglyceridaemia), blood urea or uric acid increased and increase in tests of liver and muscle function.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Reduced number of a type of blood cells, known as platelets, which can result in easily bruising or prolonged bleeding time; quick allergic reactions that may affect the whole body and may cause breathing problems as well as a rapid fall of blood pressure that may even lead to fainting (anaphylactic reactions); angina (pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest, known as angina pectoris); itching; eruption of the skin; allergic skin rash; rash with hives; swelling of the face; muscular pain; feeling unwell.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box); acute kidney failure and kidney insufficiency; lethargy.

Amlodipine

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

Oedema (fluid retention)

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Abdominal pain; nausea; ankle swelling; feeling sleepy; redness and warm feeling of the face, visual disturbance (including double vision and blurred vision), awareness of heartbeat, diarrhoea, constipation, indigestion, cramps, weakness, difficult breathing.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Trouble sleeping; sleep disturbances; mood changes including feeling anxious; depression; irritability; shiver; taste changes; fainting; ringing in the ears (tinnitus); worsening of angina pectoris (pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest); irregular heartbeat; runny or stuffy nose; loss of hair; purplish spots or patches on the skin due to small haemorrhages (purpura); discoloration of the skin; excessive sweating; eruption of the skin; itching; red itchy bumps (hives); pain of joints or muscles; problems to pass urine; urge to pass urine at night; increased need to urinate (pass urine); breast enlargement in men; chest pain; pain, feeling unwell; increase or decrease in weight.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Confusion

Very rare (may affect less than 1 in 10,000 people):

Reduction in the number of white cells in the blood, which could increase the risk of infections; a reduction in the number of a type of blood cells known as platelets, which can result in easily bruising or prolonged bleeding time; increase in blood glucose; increased tightness of muscles or increased resistance to passive movement (hypertonia); tingling or numbness of hands or feet; heart attack; inflammation of blood vessels; inflammation of the liver or the pancreas; inflammation of stomach lining; thickening of gums; elevated liver enzymes; yellowing of the skin and eyes; increased sensitivity of the skin to light; allergic reactions: itching, rash, swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box) together with itching and rash, severe skin reactions including intense skin rash, hives, reddening of the skin over your whole body, severe itching, blistering, peeling and swelling of the skin, inflammation of mucous membranes (Stevens Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis), sometimes life-threatening.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

Trembling, rigid posture, mask-like face, slow movements and a shuffling, unbalanced walk.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Olmidip

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the box and on the blister strip ("EXP"). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30°C.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Olmidip contains

The active substances are olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine (as besilate).

Each tablet contains 40 mg of olmesartan medoxomil and 5 mg amlodipine (as besilate).

The other ingredients are

Tablet core: Pregelatinised maize starch, croscarmellose sodium, microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate.

Tablet coat: OpadryY-1-7000 and yellow iron oxide.

What Olmidip looks like and contents of the pack

Olmidip 40 mg/5mg film-coated tablets are cream coloured, cylindrical, scored on one side and “OA5” debossed on the other side.

Olmidip 40 mg/5 mg is supplied in packages containing 28 tablets (7-tablets blister packs).

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

LABORATORIOS CINFA, S.A.

Olaz-Chipi,10. Polígono Industrial Areta,

31620 Huarte (Navarra) – Spain

This leaflet was last revised in May 2018.

To Report any side effect(s):

The National Pharmacovigilance & Drug Safety Centre (NPC)

- Fax: +966-11-205-7662
- Call NPC at +966-11-2038222, Exts: 2317-2356-2353-2354-2334-2340.
- Toll free phone: 8002490000
- E-mail: npc.drug@sfd.gov.sa
- Website: www.sfd.gov.sa/npc

This is a Medicament

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor’s prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

**Council of Arab Health Ministers
Union of Arab Pharmacists**

Package leaflet: Information for the user
Olmidip 40 mg/10 mg mg film-coated tablets
olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- 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 only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet (see section 4).

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Olmidip is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Olmidip
3. How to take Olmidip
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Olmidip
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Olmidip is and what it is used for

Olmidip contains two substances called olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine (as amlodipine besilate). Both of these substances help to control high blood pressure.

- Olmesartan medoxomil belongs to a group of medicines called “angiotensin-II receptor antagonists” which lower blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessels.
- Amlodipine belongs to a group of substances called “calcium channel blockers”. Amlodipine stops calcium from moving into the blood vessel wall which stops the blood vessels from tightening thereby also reducing blood pressure.

The actions of both these substances contribute to stopping the tightening of blood vessels, so that blood vessels relax and blood pressure decreases.

Olmidip is used for the treatment of high blood pressure in patients whose blood pressure is not controlled enough with either olmesartan medoxomil or amlodipine alone.

2. What you need to know before you take Olmidip

Do not take Olmidip

- if you are allergic to olmesartan medoxomil or to amlodipine or a special group of calcium channel blockers, the dihydropyridines, or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

If you think you may be allergic, talk to your doctor before taking Olmidip.

- if you are more than 3 months pregnant (It is also better to avoid Olmidip in early pregnancy - see section “Pregnancy and breastfeeding”).
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.
- if you have severe liver problems, if bile secretion is impaired or drainage of bile from the gallbladder is blocked (e.g. by gallstones), or if you are experiencing any jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes).

- if you have very low blood pressure.
- if you are suffering from insufficient blood supply to your tissues with symptoms like e.g. low blood pressure, low pulse, fast heartbeat (shock, including cardiogenic shock). Cardiogenic shock means shock due to severe heart troubles.
- if the blood flow from your heart is obstructed (e.g. because of the narrowing of the aorta (aortic stenosis)).
- if you suffer from low heart output (resulting in shortness of breath or peripheral swellings) after a heart attack (acute myocardial infarction).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Olmidip.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:

- an ACE-inhibitor (for example enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems,
- aliskiren.

Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals.

See also information under the heading “Do not take Olmidip”.

Tell your doctor if you have any of the following health problems:

- Kidney problems or a kidney transplant.
- Liver disease.
- Heart failure or problems with your heart valves or heart muscle.
- Severe vomiting, diarrhoea, treatment with high doses of “water tablets” (diuretics) or if you are on a low salt diet.
- Increased levels of potassium in your blood.
- Problems with your adrenal glands (hormone-producing glands on top of the kidneys).

Contact your doctor if you experience diarrhoea that is severe, persistent and causes substantial weight loss. Your doctor may evaluate your symptoms and decide on how to continue your blood pressure medication.

As with any medicine which reduces blood pressure, an excessive drop in blood pressure in patients with blood flow disturbances of the heart or brain could lead to a heart attack or stroke. Your doctor will therefore check your blood pressure carefully.

You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Olmidip 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 section “Pregnancy and breast-feeding”).

Children and adolescents (under 18)

Olmidip is not recommended for children and adolescents under the age of 18.

Other medicines and Olmidip

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any of the following medicines:

- **Other blood pressure lowering medicines**, as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be increased. Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions:

If you are taking an ACE-inhibitor or aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not

take Olmidip” and “Warnings and precautions”).

- **Potassium supplements, salt substitutes containing potassium, “water tablets”** (diuretics) or **heparin** (for thinning the blood and prevention of blood clots.). Using these medicines at the same time as olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may raise the levels of potassium in your blood.
- **Lithium** (a medicine used to treat mood swings and some types of depression) used at the same time as olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may increase the toxicity of lithium. If you have to take lithium, your doctor will measure your lithium blood levels.
- **Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs** (NSAIDs, medicines used to relieve pain, swelling and other symptoms of inflammation, including arthritis) used at the same time as Olmidip may increase the risk of kidney failure. The effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be decreased by NSAIDs.
- **Colesevelam hydrochloride**, a drug that lowers the level of cholesterol in your blood, as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine may be decreased. Your doctor may advise you to take Olmidip at least 4 hours before colesevelam hydrochloride.
- **Certain antacids** (indigestion or heartburn remedies), as the effect of olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can be slightly decreased.
- **Medicines used for HIV/AIDS** (e.g. ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir) **or for the treatment of fungal infections** (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole).
- **Diltiazem, verapamil**, (agents used for heart rhythm problems and high blood pressure).
- **Rifampicin, erythromycin, clarithromycin (antibiotics)**, agents used for tuberculosis or other infections.
- **St. John’s wort** (*Hypericum perforatum*), a herbal remedy.
- **Dantrolene** (infusion for severe body temperature abnormalities).
- **Simvastatine**, an agent used to lower levels of cholesterol and fats (triglycerides) in the blood.
- **Tacrolimus, cyclosporine**, used to control your body’s immune response, enabling your body to accept the transplanted organ.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Olmidip with food and drink

Olmidip can be taken with or without food. Swallow the tablet with some fluid (such as one glass of water). If possible, take your daily dose at the same time each day, for example at breakfast time.

Grapefruit juice and grapefruit should not be consumed by people who are taking Olmidip. This is because grapefruit and grapefruit juice can lead to an increase in the blood levels of the active ingredient amlodipine, which can cause an unpredictable increase in the blood pressure lowering effect of Olmidip.

Elderly

If you are over 65 years of age, your doctor will regularly check your blood pressure at any dose increase, to make sure that your blood pressure does not become too low.

Black patients

As with other similar drugs the blood pressure lowering effect of Olmidip can be somewhat less in black patients.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Olmidip before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Olmidip. Olmidip 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.

If you become pregnant during therapy with Olmidip, please inform and see your physician without delay.

Breast-feeding

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. Amlodipine has been shown to pass into breast milk in small amounts. Olmidip is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

You may feel sleepy, sick or dizzy or get a headache while being treated for your high blood pressure. If this happens, do not drive or use machines until the symptoms wear off. Ask your doctor for advice.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per film-coated tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Olmidip

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- The recommended dose of Olmidip is one tablet per day.
- The tablets can be taken with or without food. Swallow the tablet with some fluid (such as a glass of water). The tablet should not be chewed. Do not take them with grapefruit juice.
- If possible, take your daily dose at the same time each day, for example at breakfast time.

If you take more Olmidip than you should

If you take more tablets than you should you may experience low blood pressure with symptoms such as dizziness, fast or slow heart beat.

If you take more tablets than you should or if a child accidentally swallows some, go to your doctor or nearest emergency department immediately and take your medicine pack or this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Olmidip

If you forget to take a dose, take your normal dose on the following day as usual. Do **not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Olmidip

It is important to continue to take Olmidip unless your doctor tells you to stop.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If they do occur, they are often mild and do not require treatment to be stopped.

Although not many people may get them, the following two side effects can be serious:

Allergic reactions, that may affect the whole body, with swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box) together with itching and rash may occur during treatment with olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine. **If this happens stop taking Olmidip and talk to your doctor immediately.**

Olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine can cause the blood pressure to fall too low in susceptible individuals or as the result of an allergic reaction. This could cause severe light-headedness or fainting. **If this happens stop taking Olmidip, talk to your doctor immediately and lie down flat.**

Other possible side effects with olmesartan medoxomil/amlodipine:

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Dizziness; headache; swelling of ankles, feet, legs, hands, or arms; tiredness.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Dizziness on standing up; lack of energy; tingling or numbness of hands or feet; vertigo; awareness of heart beat; fast heart beat; low blood pressure with symptoms such as dizziness, light-headedness; difficult breathing; cough; nausea; vomiting; indigestion; diarrhoea; constipation; dry mouth, upper abdominal pain; skin rash; cramps; pain in arms and legs; back pain; feeling more of an urge to pass urine; sexual inactivity; inability to get or maintain an erection; weakness.

Some changes in blood test results have also been seen and include the following: increased as well as decreased blood potassium levels, increased blood creatinine levels, increased uric acid levels, increases in a test of liver function (gamma glutamyl transferase levels).

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Drug hypersensitivity; fainting; redness and warm feeling of the face; red itchy bumps (hives); swelling of face.

Side effects reported with use of olmesartan medoxomil or amlodipine alone, but not with Olmidip or in a higher frequency:

Olmesartan medoxomil

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Bronchitis; sore throat; runny or stuffy nose; cough; abdominal pain; stomach flu; diarrhoea; indigestion; nausea; pain in the joints or bones; back pain; blood in the urine; infection of the urinary tract; chest pain; flu-like symptoms; pain. Changes in blood test results as increased fat levels (hypertriglyceridaemia), blood urea or uric acid increased and increase in tests of liver and muscle function.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Reduced number of a type of blood cells, known as platelets, which can result in easily bruising or prolonged bleeding time; quick allergic reactions that may affect the whole body and may cause breathing problems as well as a rapid fall of blood pressure that may even lead to fainting (anaphylactic reactions); angina (pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest, known as angina pectoris); itching; eruption of the skin; allergic skin rash; rash with hives; swelling of the face; muscular pain; feeling unwell.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box); acute kidney failure and kidney insufficiency; lethargy.

Amlodipine

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

Oedema (fluid retention)

Common (may affect less than 1 in 10 people):

Abdominal pain; nausea; ankle swelling; feeling sleepy; redness and warm feeling of the face, visual disturbance (including double vision and blurred vision), awareness of heartbeat, diarrhoea, constipation, indigestion, cramps, weakness, difficult breathing.

Uncommon (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

Trouble sleeping; sleep disturbances; mood changes including feeling anxious; depression; irritability; shiver; taste changes; fainting; ringing in the ears (tinnitus); worsening of angina pectoris (pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest); irregular heartbeat; runny or stuffy nose; loss of hair; purplish spots or patches on the skin due to small haemorrhages (purpura); discoloration of the skin; excessive sweating; eruption of the skin; itching; red itchy bumps (hives); pain of joints or muscles; problems to pass urine; urge to pass urine at night; increased need to urinate (pass urine); breast enlargement in men; chest pain; pain, feeling unwell; increase or decrease in weight.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1,000 people):

Confusion

Very rare (may affect less than 1 in 10,000 people):

Reduction in the number of white cells in the blood, which could increase the risk of infections; a reduction in the number of a type of blood cells known as platelets, which can result in easily bruising or prolonged bleeding time; increase in blood glucose; increased tightness of muscles or increased resistance to passive movement (hypertonia); tingling or numbness of hands or feet; heart attack; inflammation of blood vessels; inflammation of the liver or the pancreas; inflammation of stomach lining; thickening of gums; elevated liver enzymes; yellowing of the skin and eyes; increased sensitivity of the skin to light; allergic reactions: itching, rash, swelling of the face, mouth and/or larynx (voice box) together with itching and rash, severe skin reactions including intense skin rash, hives, reddening of the skin over your whole body, severe itching, blistering, peeling and swelling of the skin, inflammation of mucous membranes (Stevens Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis), sometimes life-threatening.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

Trembling, rigid posture, mask-like face, slow movements and a shuffling, unbalanced walk.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Olmidip

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the box and on the blister strip ("EXP"). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30°C.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Olmidip contains

The active substances are olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine (as besilate).

Each tablet contains 40 mg of olmesartan medoxomil and 10 mg amlodipine (as besilate). The other ingredients are

Tablet core: Pregelatinised maize starch, croscarmellose sodium, microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate.

Tablet coat: OpadryY-1-7000 and red iron oxide.

What Olmidip looks like and contents of the pack

Olmidip 40 mg/10mg film-coated tablets are brown reddish, cylindrical, scored on one side and “OA1” debossed on the other side.

Olmidip 40 mg/10 mg is supplied in packages containing 28 tablets (7-tablets blister packs).

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

LABORATORIOS CINFA, S.A.
Olaz-Chipi, 10. Polígono Industrial Areta,
31620 Huarte (Navarra) – Spain

This leaflet was last revised in May 2018.

To Report any side effect(s):

The National Pharmacovigilance & Drug Safety Centre (NPC)

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- Toll free phone: 8002490000
- E-mail: npc.drug@sfga.gov.sa
- Website: www.sfga.gov.sa/npc

This is a Medicament

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor’s prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.

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