

Vanguard CCB Plus® 5 mg/160 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets

amlodipine/valsartan/hydrochlorothiazide

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 Vanguard CCB Plus is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Vanguard CCB Plus
3. How to take Vanguard CCB Plus
4. Possible side effects
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1. What Vanguard CCB Plus is and what it is used for

Vanguard CCB Plus tablets contain three substances called amlodipine, valsartan and hydrochlorothiazide. All of these substances help to control high blood pressure. Elderly patients, particularly those taking the maximum dose of amlodipine/valsartan/hydrochlorothiazide, should have their blood pressure checked regularly.

Other medicines and Vanguard CCB Plus

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions. In some cases you may have to stop using one of the medicines. This is especially important if you are using any of the medicines listed below:

Do not take together with:

- lithium (a medicine used to treat some types of depression);
- medicines or substances that increase the amount of potassium in your blood. These include potassium supplements or salt substitutes containing potassium, potassium-sparing medicines and heparin;
- ACE inhibitors or aliskiren (see also information under the headings "Do not take Vanguard CCB Plus" and "Warnings and precautions").

Caution should be used with:

- alcohol, sleeping pills and anaesthetics (medicines allowing patients to undergo surgery and other procedures);
- amantadine (anti-Parkinson therapy, also used to treat or prevent certain illnesses caused by viruses);
- anticholinergic agents (medicines used to treat a variety of disorders such as gastrointestinal cramps, urinary bladder spasm, asthma, motion sickness, muscular spasms, Parkinson's disease and as aid to anaesthesia);
- anticonvulsant medicines and mood-stabilising medicines used to treat epilepsy and bipolar disorder (e.g. carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, fosphenytoin, primidone);
- cholestremine, colestipol or other resins (substances used mainly to treat high levels of lipids in the blood);
- simvastatin (a medicine used to control high cholesterol levels);
- cyclosporin (a medicine used in transplantation to prevent organ rejection or for other conditions, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or atopic dermatitis);
- cytotoxic medicines (used to treat cancer), such as methotrexate or cyclophosphamide;
- digoxin or digitalis glycosides (medicines used to treat heart problems);
- verapamil, diltiazem (heart medicines);
- iodine contrast media (agents used for imaging examinations);
- medicines for the treatment of diabetes (oral agents such as metformin or insulins);
- medicines for the treatment of gout, such as allopurinol;
- medicines that may increase blood sugar levels (beta blockers, diazoxide);
- medicines that may induce "torsades de pointes" (irregular heart beat), such as antiarrhythmics (medicines used to treat heart problems) and some antipsychotics;
- medicines that may reduce the amount of sodium in your blood, such as antidepressants, antipsychotics, antiepileptics;
- medicines that may reduce the amount of potassium in your blood, such as diuretics (water tablets), corticosteroids, laxatives, amphotericin or penicillin G;
- medicines to increase blood pressure such as adrenaline or noradrenaline;
- medicines used for HIV/AIDS (e.g. ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir);
- medicines used to treat fungal infections (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole);
- medicines used for oesophageal ulceration and inflammation (carbenoxolone);
- medicines used to relieve pain or inflammation, especially non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), including selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors (Cox-2 inhibitors);
- muscle relaxants (medicines to relax the muscles which are used during operations);
- nitroglycerin and other nitrates, or other substances called "vasodilators";
- other medicines to treat high blood pressure, including methyldopa;
- rifampicin (used, for example, to treat tuberculosis), erythromycin, clarithromycin (antibiotics);
- St. John's wort;
- dantrolene (infusion for severe body temperature abnormalities);
- vitamin D and calcium salts.

Vanguard CCB Plus with food, drink and alcohol

Grapefruit and grapefruit juice should not be consumed by people who are prescribed Vanguard CCB Plus. This is because grapefruit and grapefruit juice can lead to an increase in the blood levels of the active substance amlodipine, which can cause an unpredictable increase in the blood pressure lowering effect of Vanguard CCB Plus. Talk to your doctor before drinking alcohol. Alcohol may make your blood pressure fall too much and/or increase the possibility of dizziness or fainting.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy
You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Vanguard CCB Plus before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Vanguard CCB Plus. Vanguard CCB Plus 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. Amlodipine has been shown to pass into breast milk in small amounts. Vanguard CCB Plus 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 a newborn, or was born prematurely.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Driving and using machines

This medicine may make you feel dizzy, drowsy, nauseous or have a headache. If you experience these symptoms, do not drive or use tools or machines.

3. How to take Vanguard CCB Plus

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure. This will help you get the best results and lower the risk of side effects.

The usual dose of Vanguard CCB Plus is **one tablet per day**.

- It is best to take the tablet at the same time each day. Morning is the best time.
- Swallow the tablet whole with a glass of water.
- You can take Vanguard CCB Plus with or without food. Do not take Vanguard CCB Plus with grapefruit or grapefruit juice.

Depending on how you respond to the treatment, your doctor may suggest a higher or lower dose.

Do not exceed the prescribed dose.**If you take more Vanguard CCB Plus than you should**

If you have accidentally taken too many Vanguard CCB Plus tablets, talk to a doctor immediately. You may require medical attention.

Excess fluid may accumulate in your lungs (pulmonary oedema) causing shortness of breath that may develop up to 24-48 hours after intake.

- إمساك.
- أعراض اضطرابات في الكبد التي قد تحدث معها اضطرابات الجلد والعينين، أو البول الداكن اللون.
- زيادة حساسية الجلد لأشعة الشمس.
- بقع أرجوانية على الجلد.
- اضطرابات الكل.
- الإرثاء.

- آثار جانبية نادرة جداً (قد تؤثر في شخص واحد من 10,000 شخص):
- انتفاخ عدد خلايا الدم البيضاء.
- اضطرابات الصائمان المائية مما قد يؤدي إلى ظهور كدمات أو تزيف يشكل غير معتاد (تلف في خلايا الدم الحمراء).
- نزف اللثة.
- انتفاخ البنكرياس (التهاب البنكرياس).
- انتفاخ الأمعاء.
- اضطرابات تجعيم بين الأمعاء والوعاء، وأدوية اضطرابات الماء.

- حمى أو التهاب المجرى الهوائي وتفريغ الماء المتراكم في التنفس، والبول الداكن اللون (فتر الداء العصبي).
- شعور بالدوار والشعور بالإرهاق، وصعوبة في التنفس.
- خلايا الدم الحمراء يشكل غير طبيعي سواه داخل الأوعية الدموية (أي في إجزاء آخر من الجسم).
- الإرثاء، والشعور بالإجهاد، وتشنج العضلات وأختلاطها، سرعة النفاس (الثآفة) الناجم عن نقص توسيع الأوعية.
- أم حاد بالجزء العلوي من المعدة (التهاب في البنكرياس).

- صعوبة في النسخ من المعدة (التهاب البنكرياس) بسبب سعال وصفر وصفر في التنفس (متلازمة الصائفة التنسجية)، والوذمة الرئوية، والالتهاب الرئوي.

- فطح جلدي بالوجه، أي في المفاصل، خال في أداء التضلات، حمى (الذئبة الحمامية الجاهزية).

- التهاب البنكرياس الدموي مع ظهور أعراض مثل التضطخم الجندي والعصر الحمراء المائلة إلى اللون الأرجواني والمعنى (التهاب البنكرياس).

- مرض جلدي خطير يسبب التضطخم الجندي وأعراض الشيرة الخضراء (التهاب الشيرة الخضراء).

- تغير الجلد، حمى (الحمى العصبية المائية).

- تناول غير طبيعية لاختبار خلايا الدم البيضاء، وظهور بشرور بالشقين أو العينين أو الفم.

- آثار جانبية غير محددة (التهاب البنكرياس المترافق).

- فقرات في اختبارات الدم لوظائف الكلى، وزيادة نسبة البوتاسيوم في الدم، وأنفاس خلايا الدم الحمراء.

- تناول غير طبيعية لاختبار خلايا الدم الماء، وانخفاض الصائمان المائية.

- انتفاخ الكبد مما يزيد من نiveau من خلايا الدم البيضاء، والصائمان المائية.

- زيادة الماء في المعدة.

- انتفاخ غير طبيعية لاختبار وظائف الكلى.

- انتفاخ غير طبيعية لاختبار وظائف الأمعاء.

- شعور بالضعف، وظهور الكدمات، والمعنى أو الشعور بالدوار.

- ضفف الرؤوس في الماء (ارتفاع مستوى البوتاسيوم في الدم).

- الذهمة (الهدرة) في الماء.

- انتفاخ في الماء.

