

### Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Muscle spasms

### Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from available data)

- Fainting
- Breathing problems such as asthma or productive cough
- Lack of interest in sexual activities (libido)
- Pain in your joints (arthralgia)

### Blood tests

- The results of some blood tests may show higher levels of liver enzymes than normal.
- Blood tests may show abnormal levels of glucose in the blood.
- Blood tests may show abnormal levels of autoimmune factors.

### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

## 5. HOW TO STORE CELECTOL

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Do not take the tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- If the tablet becomes discoloured or shows any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.
- Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.
- 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. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

### What Celectol contains

The active ingredient in the Celectol is celiprolol hydrochloride.

Each tablet contains 200mg celiprolol hydrochloride.

The other ingredients are croscarmellose sodium, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate (vegetable), hypromellose, macrogol 400, macrogol 6000, talc and titanium dioxide (E171).

### What Celectol looks like and contents of the pack

Celectol are white, capsule shaped, film-coated tablets with a break-line on one side and plain on the reverse.

Celectol is supplied in blister packs of 30 and 100 film-coated tablets.

**Manufactured by:** Winthrop Arzneimittel GmbH, 65927, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. **OR** Artesan Pharma GmbH & Co. KG, Wendlandstrasse 1, 29439 Luchow, Germany.

**Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence holder:** B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

**Celectol® 200mg tablets; PL 18799/2887**

Leaflet date: 14.03.2024 **POM**

Celectol is the registered trademark of Cheplapharm Arzneimittel GmbH.

**Blind or partially sighted?**

**Is this leaflet hard to see or read?**

**Call 0208 515 3763 to obtain the leaflet in a format suitable for you.**

## PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

# Celectol® 200mg tablets

(celiprolol hydrochloride)

**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 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.

The name of your medicine is Celectol 200mg tablets but will be referred to as Celectol throughout this leaflet. Please note that this leaflet also contains information about other strength Celectol 400mg tablets.

### What is in this leaflet

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

## 1. WHAT CELECTOL IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

### What Celectol is

Celectol contains a medicine called celiprolol hydrochloride. This belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers.

### How Celectol works

It works by slowing your heart rate or lowering your blood pressure.

### What Celectol is used for

It is used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension).

## 2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE CELECTOL

### Do not take Celectol:

- x if you are allergic to celiprolol or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue.
- x if you have or have had asthma or wheezing.
- x if you have a very slow heartbeat (bradycardia).
- x if you have heart problems – where you have difficulty breathing and swollen ankles.
- x if you have kidney problems.
- x if you have a tumour of the adrenal gland (phaeochromocytoma) and your blood pressure has not yet been treated with a type of medicine known as an alpha blocker, such as doxazosin or terazosin.
- x if you have low blood pressure (hypotension).
- x if you have abnormal levels of acid in your blood (metabolic acidosis).
- x if you have been diagnosed by your doctor with late stages of a peripheral arterial disease (such as Raynaud's disease). Symptoms include persistent cramping pain in legs even at rest, and development of non-healing ulcers over fingers and/or toes.

Do not take this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celectol.

### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celectol:

- if you have any heart problems.
- if you have breathing problems due to long term lung problems (called bronchitis or emphysema).
- if you have diabetes.
- if you have liver problems.
- if you have a tumour of the adrenal gland (phaeochromocytoma) and your blood pressure is not yet controlled by a type of medicine known as an alpha blocker, such as doxazosin or terazosin.
- if you have an overactive thyroid gland, as celiprolol can hide some of the symptoms associated with this condition.
- if you have a history of severe allergies, including anaphylactic reactions.
- if you have ever suffered from psoriasis.
- if you suffer from a type of chest pain called Prinzmetal's angina.
- if you suffer from poor circulation (such as Raynaud's disease). Symptoms include fingers and/or toes changing colour when cold and tingling or painful on warming up. Your doctor may closely monitor you while taking this medicine.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celectol.

#### **Operations or anaesthetics**

Tell your doctor or dentist you are taking Celectol if you are going to have an anaesthetic or an operation (including dental surgery).

#### **Other medicines and Celectol**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription and herbal medicines. This is because Celectol can affect the way some other medicines work. Also, some other medicines can affect the way Celectol works.

In particular tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- Insulin or tablets to treat diabetes.
- Medicines, including some cough and cold medicines, containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or adrenaline.
- Medicines to treat depression called MAOIs (monoamine oxidase inhibitors) or have taken them in the last 2 weeks. MAOIs are medicines such as meclobemide, phenelzine or tranylcypromine.
- Medicines used for mental problems (antipsychotic medicines) – such as chlorpromazine or other phenothiazines.
- Medicines used for asthma (such as theophylline).
- Medicines for chest pain (angina) – such as verapamil, nifedipine and diltiazem.
- Medicines used for heart problems – such as lidocaine (also used as a local anaesthetic) amiodarone, digitalis, diltiazem, disopyramide, nifedipine, quinidine and verapamil (also used for severe allergies).
- Diltiazem as it may lead to increased risk of depression.
- Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) – used to relieve pain such as ibuprofen and indometacin.
- Medicines used to lower blood pressure – such as chlorthalidone, hydrochlorothiazide and clonidine.
- Medicines used for the prevention of malaria such as mefloquine.
- Some antibiotics or antifungal medicines e.g. rifampicin, erythromycin, clarithromycin, ketoconazole, itraconazole.
- Medicines used to alter the way your immune system works e.g. fingolimod, ciclosporin.
- Medicines obtained without a prescription e.g. St John's Wort.

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celectol.

#### **Celectol with food and drink**

- Celectol should be taken preferably first thing in the morning, 30 minutes before food or two hours after a meal.
- Citrus fruit juices should be avoided when taking this medicine as they can decrease the absorption of celiprolol.

#### **Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

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

If your doctor cannot find a safer alternative you may be given Celectol. If you take Celectol during pregnancy, particularly in the last 3 months, you should tell your midwife. This is because your baby may be affected when it is born. Any effects usually begin on the first day after birth and can include lower than normal levels of glucose in the blood (hypoglycaemia), slow heartbeat, heart failure or having trouble breathing. If your baby has any of these side effects when it is born and you are worried, tell your doctor or midwife.

You should not breast-feed if you are taking Celectol. This is because small amounts may pass into the mother's milk. If you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.

#### **Driving and using machines**

You may feel tired or dizzy whilst taking Celectol. If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

#### **Drug tests in sport**

Celectol may give a positive result if you have a blood or urine test to check for the presence of drugs.

#### **Information about one of the ingredients of this medicine**

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

### **3. HOW TO TAKE CELECTOL**

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. The dose of Celectol will depend on your needs and the illness being treated. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

#### **Taking this medicine**

- Swallow the tablets whole with a drink of water.
- Take your medicine at the same time each day, preferably first thing in the morning, 30 minutes before food, or 2 hours after a meal.

#### **How much to take**

##### **Adults**

- The usual starting dose is 200mg once daily.
- The maximum dose is 400mg once daily.

##### **Children**

Celectol should not be given to children.

##### **Elderly patients and patients with kidney problems**

Your doctor may decide to lower your dose of Celectol if necessary.

##### **If you take more Celectol than you should**

Tell your doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department straight away. Remember to take with you any tablets that are left and the pack. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken. The following effects may happen: feeling dizzy or weak, difficulty breathing or wheezing.

##### **If you forget to take Celectol**

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is time for your next dose.

**Do not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

##### **If you stop taking Celectol**

Keep taking your medicine until your doctor tells you to stop. Do not stop taking Celectol just because you feel better. If you stop taking Celectol, your illness may get worse. When your doctor says that you can stop taking Celectol, you need to do this gradually. Your doctor will help you do this.

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.

#### **Stop taking Celectol and see a doctor or go to a hospital straight away if:**

- you get swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing. You could also notice an itchy, lumpy rash (hives) or nettle rash (urticaria). This may mean you are having an **allergic reaction** to Celectol.
- you get flu-like symptoms, swollen or painful joints, increased sensitivity to sunlight, hair loss, abdominal pain, anaemia. This may mean you have a condition called Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). These symptoms usually go away after Celectol has been stopped.

#### **Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you have any of the following side effects:**

##### **Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**

- Feeling shaky (tremor), tired, drowsy or weak
- Stomach pain
- Depression
- Hot flushes
- Skin rashes

##### **Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)**

- Slow heart rate or very fast, uneven or forceful heartbeat (palpitations)
- Feeling dizzy or weak. These could be signs of low blood pressure.
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Difficulty sleeping (insomnia)

##### **Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from available data)**

- Pain in your chest and feeling weak or dizzy. These could be signs of a heart problem.
- Slow or irregular heart rate
- Changes in behaviour and feeling that you are losing touch with reality, or are unable to think or judge things clearly. You may also feel more aggressive than usual. These could be signs of a serious mental health problem (psychoses).
- Seeing or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations), confusion, nightmares
- Problems with your eyesight such as blurred vision
- Dryness or redness of the eye
- Diarrhoea
- Appearance of scaly skin rash (psoriasis-like rash) or worsening of existing psoriasis
- Low blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia). You may feel a sense of nervousness, shaky or sweaty.
- High blood sugar levels (hyperglycaemia). You may be passing large amounts of urine, have excessive thirst and a dry mouth or skin. You may also get frequent infections such as thrush.
- Hair loss (alopecia)

#### **Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects get serious or last longer than a few days:**

##### **Common side effects (may affect 1 in 10 people)**

- Feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting), dry mouth
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed, headache
- Sweating more than usual
- Worsening of existing circulation disorders of the extremities. Symptoms may include a cold or numb feeling in your fingers or toes (Raynaud's disease or syndrome), or cramping pain in the legs (claudication).
- Unusual skin sensations such as numbness, tingling, pricking, burning or creeping on the skin
- Difficulty in getting or maintaining an erection, or in ejaculating (impotence)

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- Muscle spasms

#### Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from available data)

- Fainting
- Breathing problems such as asthma or productive cough
- Lack of interest in sexual activities (libido)
- Pain in your joints (arthralgia)

#### Blood tests

- The results of some blood tests may show higher levels of liver enzymes than normal.
- Blood tests may show abnormal levels of glucose in the blood.
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#### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

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## 5. HOW TO STORE CELIPROLOL HYDROCHLORIDE

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
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- If the tablet becomes discoloured or shows any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.
- Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.
- 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. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

#### What Celiprolol hydrochloride contains

The active ingredient in the Celiprolol is celiprolol hydrochloride.

Each tablet contains 200mg celiprolol hydrochloride.

The other ingredients are croscarmellose sodium, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate (vegetable), hypromellose, macrogol 400, macrogol 6000, talc and titanium dioxide (E171).

#### What Celiprolol hydrochloride looks like and the contents of pack

Celiprolol are white, capsule shaped, film-coated tablets with a break-line on one side and plain on the reverse.

Celiprolol is supplied in blister packs of 30 and 100 film-coated tablets.

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#### Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence holder:

B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

#### Celiprolol hydrochloride 200mg tablets; PL 18799/2887

Leaflet date: 14.03.2024

**POM**

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## PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

# Celiprolol hydrochloride 200mg tablets

(celiprolol hydrochloride)

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- 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.

The name of your medicine is Celiprolol hydrochloride 200mg tablets but will be referred to as Celiprolol hydrochloride throughout this leaflet. Please note that this leaflet also contains information about other strength Celiprolol hydrochloride 400mg tablets.

#### What is in this leaflet

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

## 1. WHAT CELIPROLOL HYDROCHLORIDE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

#### What Celiprolol hydrochloride is

Celiprolol hydrochloride contains a medicine called celiprolol hydrochloride. This belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers.

#### How Celiprolol hydrochloride works

It works by slowing your heart rate or lowering your blood pressure.

#### What Celiprolol hydrochloride is used for

It is used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension).

## 2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE CELIPROLOL HYDROCHLORIDE

#### Do not take Celiprolol hydrochloride:

- x** if you are allergic to celiprolol or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue.
- x** if you have or have had asthma or wheezing.
- x** if you have a very slow heartbeat (bradycardia).
- x** if you have heart problems – where you have difficulty breathing and swollen ankles.
- x** if you have kidney problems.
- x** if you have a tumour of the adrenal gland (phaeochromocytoma) and your blood pressure has not yet been treated with a type of medicine known as an alpha blocker, such as doxazosin or terazosin.
- x** if you have low blood pressure (hypotension).
- x** if you have abnormal levels of acid in your blood (metabolic acidosis).
- x** if you have been diagnosed by your doctor with late stages of a peripheral arterial disease (such as Raynaud's disease). Symptoms include persistent cramping pain in legs even at rest, and development of non-healing ulcers over fingers and/or toes.

Do not take this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celiprolol hydrochloride.

#### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celiprolol hydrochloride:

- if you have any heart problems.
- if you have breathing problems due to long term lung problems (called bronchitis or emphysema).
- if you have diabetes.
- if you have liver problems.
- if you have a tumour of the adrenal gland (phaeochromocytoma) and your blood pressure is not yet controlled by a type of medicine known as an alpha blocker, such as doxazosin or terazosin.
- if you have an overactive thyroid gland, as celiprolol can hide some of the symptoms associated with this condition.
- if you have a history of severe allergies, including anaphylactic reactions.
- if you have ever suffered from psoriasis.
- if you suffer from a type of chest pain called Prinzmetal's angina.
- if you suffer from poor circulation (such as Raynaud's disease). Symptoms include fingers and/or toes changing colour when cold and tingling or painful on warming up. Your doctor may closely monitor you while taking this medicine.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celiprolol hydrochloride.

### Operations or anaesthetics

Tell your doctor or dentist you are taking Celiprolol hydrochloride if you are going to have an anaesthetic or an operation (including dental surgery).

### Other medicines and Celiprolol hydrochloride

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription and herbal medicines. This is because Celiprolol hydrochloride can affect the way some other medicines work. Also, some other medicines can affect the way Celiprolol hydrochloride works.

In particular tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

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- Medicines used for heart problems – such as lidocaine (also used as a local anaesthetic) amiodarone, digitalis, diltiazem, disopyramide, nifedipine, quinidine and verapamil (also used for severe allergies).
- Diltiazem as it may lead to increased risk of depression.
- Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) – used to relieve pain such as ibuprofen and indometacin.
- Medicines used to lower blood pressure – such as chlorthalidone, hydrochlorothiazide and clonidine.
- Medicines used for the prevention of malaria such as mefloquine.
- Some antibiotics or antifungal medicines e.g. rifampicin, erythromycin, clarithromycin, ketoconazole, itraconazole.
- Medicines used to alter the way your immune system works e.g. fingolimod, ciclosporin.
- Medicines obtained without a prescription e.g. St John's Wort.

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Celiprolol hydrochloride.

### Celiprolol hydrochloride with food and drink

- Celiprolol hydrochloride should be taken preferably first thing in the morning, 30 minutes before food or two hours after a meal.
- Citrus fruit juices should be avoided when taking this medicine as they can decrease the absorption of celiprolol.

### Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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

If your doctor cannot find a safer alternative you may be given Celiprolol hydrochloride. If you take Celiprolol hydrochloride during pregnancy, particularly in the last 3 months, you should tell your midwife. This is because your baby may be affected when it is born. Any effects usually begin on the first day after birth and can include lower than normal levels of glucose in the blood (hypoglycaemia), slow heartbeat, heart failure or having trouble breathing. If your baby has any of these side effects when it is born and you are worried, tell your doctor or midwife.

You should not breast-feed if you are taking Celiprolol hydrochloride. This is because small amounts may pass into the mother's milk. If you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.

### Driving and using machines

You may feel tired or dizzy whilst taking Celiprolol hydrochloride. If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

### Drug tests in sport

Celiprolol hydrochloride may give a positive result if you have a blood or urine test to check for the presence of drugs.

### Information about one of the ingredients of this medicine

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

## 3. HOW TO TAKE CELIPROLOL HYDROCHLORIDE

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. The dose of Celiprolol hydrochloride will depend on your needs and the illness being treated. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure

### Taking this medicine

- Swallow the tablets whole with a drink of water.
- Take your medicine at the same time each day, preferably first thing in the morning, 30 minutes before food, or 2 hours after a meal.

### How much to take

#### Adults

- The usual starting dose is 200mg once daily.
- The maximum dose is 400mg once daily.

#### Children

Celiprolol hydrochloride should not be given to children.

#### Elderly patients and patients with kidney problems

Your doctor may decide to lower your dose of Celiprolol hydrochloride if necessary.

#### If you take more Celiprolol hydrochloride than you should

Tell your doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department straight away. Remember to take with you any tablets that are left and the pack. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken. The following effects may happen: feeling dizzy or weak, difficulty breathing or wheezing.

#### If you forget to take Celiprolol hydrochloride

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is time for your next dose.

**Do not** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

#### If you stop taking Celiprolol hydrochloride

Keep taking your medicine until your doctor tells you to stop. Do not stop taking Celiprolol hydrochloride just because you feel better. If you stop taking Celiprolol hydrochloride, your illness may get worse. When your doctor says that you can stop taking Celiprolol hydrochloride, you need to do this gradually. Your doctor will help you do this.

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.

#### Stop taking Celiprolol hydrochloride and see a doctor or go to a hospital straight away if:

- you get swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing. You could also notice an itchy, lumpy rash (hives) or nettle rash (urticaria). This may mean you are having an **allergic reaction** to Celiprolol hydrochloride.
- you get flu-like symptoms, swollen or painful joints, increased sensitivity to sunlight, hair loss, abdominal pain, anaemia. This may mean you have a condition called Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). These symptoms usually go away after Celiprolol hydrochloride has been stopped.

#### Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you have any of the following side effects:

##### Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Feeling shaky (tremor), tired, drowsy or weak
- Stomach pain
- Depression
- Hot flushes
- Skin rashes

##### Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Slow heart rate or very fast, uneven or forceful heartbeat (palpitations)
- Feeling dizzy or weak. These could be signs of low blood pressure.
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Difficulty sleeping (insomnia)

##### Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from available data)

- Pain in your chest and feeling weak or dizzy. These could be signs of a heart problem.
- Slow or irregular heart rate
- Changes in behaviour and feeling that you are losing touch with reality, or are unable to think or judge things clearly. You may also feel more aggressive than usual. These could be signs of a serious mental health problem (psychoses).
- Seeing or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations), confusion, nightmares
- Problems with your eyesight such as blurred vision
- Dryness or redness of the eye
- Diarrhoea
- Appearance of scaly skin rash (psoriasis-like rash) or worsening of existing psoriasis
- Low blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia). You may feel a sense of nervousness, shaky or sweaty.
- High blood sugar levels (hyperglycaemia). You may be passing large amounts of urine, have excessive thirst and a dry mouth or skin. You may also get frequent infections such as thrush.
- Hair loss (alopecia)

#### Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects get serious or last longer than a few days:

##### Common side effects (may affect 1 in 10 people)

- Feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting), dry mouth
- Feeling dizzy or light-headed, headache
- Sweating more than usual
- Worsening of existing circulation disorders of the extremities. Symptoms may include a cold or numb feeling in your fingers or toes (Raynaud's disease or syndrome), or cramping pain in the legs (claudication).