

Indapamide 2.5mg Tablets

Indapamide

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 Indapamide Tablets are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Indapamide Tablets
3. How to take Indapamide Tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Indapamide Tablets
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Indapamide Tablets are and what they are used for

This medicine is intended to reduce high blood pressure (hypertension) in adults.

The tablets contain indapamide as the active ingredient.

Indapamide is a diuretic. Most diuretics increase the amount of urine produced by the kidneys. However, Indapamide is different from other diuretics, as it only causes a slight increase in the amount of urine produced. In addition, indapamide widens blood vessels so that blood passes through more easily. This helps to lower blood pressure.

2. What you need to know before you take Indapamide Tablets

Do not take Indapamide 2.5mg Tablets:

- if you are allergic to indapamide or any other sulfonamide drugs or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6),
- if you have severe kidney disease,
- if you have severe liver disease or suffer from a condition called hepatic encephalopathy (liver problems which affect the brain and central nervous system),
- if you have low potassium levels in your blood.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Indapamide Tablets:

- if you have liver problems,
- if you have any heart rhythm problems or problems with your kidneys,
- if you suffer from gout (painful inflammation of the joints),
- if you have diabetes,
- if you need to have a test to check how well your parathyroid gland is working,
- if you experience a decrease in vision or eye pain. These could be symptoms of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or an increase of pressure in your eye and can happen within hours to weeks of taking Indapamide tablets. This can lead to permanent vision loss, if not treated. If you earlier have had a penicillin or sulfonamide allergy, you can be at higher risk of developing this.
- if you have muscle disorders including muscle pain, tenderness, weakness or cramps.

You should tell your doctor if you have had photosensitivity reactions.

Your doctor may give you blood tests to check for low sodium or potassium levels or high calcium levels.

If you think any of these situations may apply to you or you have any questions or doubts about taking your medicine, you should consult your doctor or pharmacist.

Athletes should be aware that this medicine contains an active ingredient, which may give a positive reaction in doping tests.

Other medicines and Indapamide Tablets

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

You should not take Indapamide Tablets with lithium (used to treat depression) due to the

risk of increased levels of lithium in the blood.

Make sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines, as special care may be required:

- medicines used for heart rhythm problems (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, ibutilide, dofetilide, digitalis, bretylium)
- medicines used to treat mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotic drugs, neuroleptics (such as amisulpride, sulpride, sulpotride, tiapride, haloperidol, droperidol, pimozide)),
- bepridil (used to treat angina pectoris, a condition causing chest pain),
- cisapride (used to treat reduced movement of the gullet and stomach),
- diphemanil (used to treat gastrointestinal problems such as ulcers, too much acid, overactive digestive system),
- sparfloxacin, moxifloxacin, erythromycin by injection (antibiotics used to treat bacterial infections),
- vincamine by injection (used to treat symptomatic cognitive disorders in elderly including memory loss),
- halofantrine (antiparasitic drug used to treat certain types of malaria),
- pentamidine (used to treat certain types of pneumonia),
- antihistamines used to treat allergic reactions, such as hay fever (e.g. mizolastine, astemizole, terfenadine),
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for pain relief (e.g. ibuprofen) or high doses of acetylsalicylic acid,
- angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure),
- amphotericin B by injection (anti-fungal medicines),
- oral corticosteroids used to treat various conditions including severe asthma and rheumatoid arthritis,
- stimulant laxatives,
- baclofen (to treat muscle stiffness occurring in diseases such as multiple sclerosis),
- allopurinol (for the treatment of gout),
- potassium-sparing diuretics (amiloride, spironolactone, triamterene),
- metformin (to treat diabetes),
- iodinated contrast media (used for tests involving X-rays),
- calcium tablets or other calcium supplements,
- ciclosporin, tacrolimus or other medicines to depress the immune system after organ transplantation, to treat autoimmune diseases, or severe rheumatic or dermatological diseases,
- tetracosactide (to treat Crohn's disease),
- methadone (used to treat addiction).

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

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.

This medicine is not recommended during pregnancy. When a pregnancy is planned or confirmed, the switch to an alternative treatment should be initiated as soon as possible. Please tell your doctor if you are pregnant or wish to become pregnant.

The active ingredient is excreted in milk. Breast-feeding is not recommended if you are taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

This medicine can cause side effects such as dizziness or tiredness due to lowering of the blood pressure (see section 4). These side effects are more likely to occur after initiation of the treatment and after dose increases. If this occurs, you should refrain from driving and other activities requiring alertness. However, under good control, these side effects are unlikely to occur.

Indapamide Tablets contain lactose

This medicine contains lactose monohydrate. If you have been told by

your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

Information on sodium content

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

3. How to take Indapamide Tablets

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

The recommended dose is one tablet each day, preferably in the morning. The tablets can be taken with or without food. They should be swallowed whole with water.

Treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long.

If you take more Indapamide Tablets than you should

If you have taken too many tablets, contact your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

A very large dose of Indapamide could cause nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, low blood pressure, cramps, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion and changes in the amount of urine produced by the kidneys.

If you forget to take Indapamide Tablets

If you forget to take a dose of your medicine, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Indapamide Tablets

As the treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long, you should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicinal product.

If you have any further question on the use of this product, 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 the medicinal product and see a doctor immediately, if you experience any of the following side effects:

- Angioedema and/or urticaria.
Angioedema is characterised by swelling of the skin of extremities or face, swelling of the lips or tongue, swelling of the mucous membranes of the throat or airways resulting in shortness of breath or difficulty of swallowing. If this occurs, contact your doctor immediately (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).
- Severe skin reactions including intense skin rash, reddening of the skin over your whole body, severe itching, blistering, peeling and swelling of the skin, inflammation of mucous membranes (Stevens Johnson Syndrome) or other allergic reactions (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- Life-threatening irregular heart beat (Torsade de Pointes) (Not known)
- Inflamed pancreas which may cause severe abdominal and back pain accompanied with feeling very unwell (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- Disease of the brain caused by liver illness (Hepatic encephalopathy) (Not known)
- Inflammation of the liver (Hepatitis) (Not known)
- Muscle weakness, cramps, tenderness or pain and particularly, if at the same time, you feel unwell or have a high temperature it may be caused by an abnormal muscle breakdown (Not known)

In decreasing order of frequency, other side effects can include:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Red raised skin rash;
- Allergic reactions, mainly dermatological, such as skin rashes in subjects with a predisposition to allergic and asthmatic reactions;
- Low potassium in the blood.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Vomiting;
- Red pinpoints on skin (Purpura);
- Low sodium in the blood that may lead to dehydration and low blood pressure;
- Impotence (inability to obtain or maintain an erection).

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- Feeling of tiredness, headache, pins and needles (paresthesia), vertigo;

- Gastro-intestinal disorders such as nausea (feeling sick) or constipation, dry mouth;
- Low chloride in the blood;
- Low magnesium in the blood.

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- Heart rhythm irregularities (causing palpitations, feeling of the heart pounding), low blood pressure;
- Kidney disease (causing symptoms of tiredness, increased need to urinate, itchy skin, feeling sick, swollen extremities);
- High level of calcium in the blood;
- Changes in blood cells, such as thrombocytopenia (decrease in the number of platelets which causes easy bruising and nasal bleeding), leucopenia (decrease of white blood cells which may cause unexplained fever, soreness of the throat or other flu-like symptoms – if this occurs, contact your doctor) and anaemia (decrease in red blood cells);
- Abnormal hepatic function.

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

- Changes may occur in your blood and your doctor may need to give you blood tests to check your condition. The following changes in your blood test results may occur:
 - increase in uric acid, a substance which may cause or worsen gout (painful joint(s) especially in the feet),
 - increase in blood glucose levels in diabetic patients,
 - increased levels of liver enzymes.
- If you suffer from systemic lupus erythematosus (a disorder of the immune system leading to inflammation and damage to the joints, tendons and organs with symptoms including skin rashes, tiredness, loss of appetite, weight gain and joint pain), this might get worse.
- Cases of photosensitivity reactions (change in skin appearance) after exposure to the sun or artificial UVA have also been reported.
- Abnormal ECG heart tracing
- Fainting
- Short sightedness (myopia)
- Blurred vision
- Visual impairment
- Decrease in vision or pain in your eyes due to high pressure (possible signs of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or acute angle closure glaucoma)

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 website 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 Indapamide Tablets

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. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package to protect from light.

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

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Indapamide Tablets contain

Each tablet contains 2.5mg of Indapamide. Indapamide Tablets also contain lactose monohydrate, sodium starch glycolate and magnesium stearate.

What Indapamide Tablets look like and contents of the pack

Indapamide Tablets are round, white, flat bevelled edged tablets; debossed with I and 2.5 on one side, plain on the other side. They are supplied in blister packs containing 20, 28, 30, 56, 60, 84 or 120 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Niche Generics Limited, 1 The Cam Centre, Wilbury Way, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 0TW, United Kingdom

Manufacturer

Niche Generics Limited, Unit 1, Waterloo Farm Courtyard, Stotfold Road, Arlesey, SG15 6XP, United Kingdom

This leaflet was last revised in November 2022.