**Package leaflet: Information for the user**

# Betmiga® 50mg prolonged-release tablets

(mirabegron)

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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.

The name of your medicine is Betmiga 50mg prolonged-release tablets but will be referred to as Betmiga throughout this leaflet. Please note that this leaflet also contains information about other strength Betmiga 25mg prolonged-release tablets.

**What is in this leaflet**



## 1. What Betmiga is and what it is used for

Betmiga contains the active substance mirabegron. It is a bladder muscle relaxant (a so called beta 3-adrenoceptor agonist), which reduces the activity of an overactive bladder and treats the related symptoms and reduces neurogenic detrusor overactivity.

Betmiga is used to:
- treat the symptoms of a condition called overactive bladder in adults.
  These symptoms include: suddenly needing to empty your bladder (called urgency),
  having to empty your bladder more than usual (called increased urinary frequency),
  not being able to control when to empty your bladder (called urgency incontinence),
- treat a condition called neurogenic detrusor overactivity in children aged 3 to less than 18 years. Neurogenic detrusor overactivity is a condition in which involuntary bladder contractions occur due to a condition that you are born with or injury to the nerves, which control the bladder. If left untreated, neurogenic detrusor overactivity may lead to damage to your bladder and/or kidneys. Betmiga is used to increase the amount of urine your bladder can hold and reduce urine leakage.

## 2. What you need to know before you take Betmiga

**Do not take Betmiga**
- if you are allergic to Betmiga or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6);
- if you have very high uncontrolled blood pressure.

**Warnings and precautions**
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Betmiga
- if you have trouble emptying your bladder or you have a weak urine stream or if you take other medicines for the treatment of overactive bladder or neurogenic detrusor overactivity such as anticholinergic medicines.
- if you have kidney or liver problems. Your doctor may need to reduce your dose or may tell you not to take Betmiga, especially if you are taking other medicines such as itraconazole, ketoconazole (fungal infections), ritonavir (HIV/AIDS) or clarithromycin (bacterial infections). Tell your doctor about the medicines that you take.
- if you have an ECG (heart tracing) abnormality known as QT prolongation or you are taking any medicine known to cause this such as:
  - medicines used for abnormal heart rhythm such as quinidine, sotalol, procainamide, ibutilide, flecainide, dofetilide, and amiodarone;
  - medicines used for allergic rhinitis;
  - antipsychotic medicines (medicines for mental illness) such as thioridazine, mesoridazine, haloperidol, and chlorpromazine;
  - anti-infectives such as pentamidine, moxifloxacin, erythromycin, and clarithromycin.

Betmiga may cause your blood pressure to increase or make your blood pressure worse if you have a history of high blood pressure. It is recommended that your doctor check your blood pressure while you are taking this medicine.

**Children and adolescents**
Do not give this medicine to children and adolescents under 18 years of age for the treatment of overactive bladder because the safety and efficacy of mirabegron in this population has not been established.

Betmiga is not to be used in children under 3 years of age for the treatment of neurogenic detrusor overactivity.

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

Betmiga may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how this medicine works.
- Tell your doctor if you use thioridazine (a medicine for mental illness), propafenone or flecainide (medicines for abnormal heart rhythm), imipramine or desipramine (medicines used for depression). These specific medicines may require dose adjustment by your doctor.
- Tell your doctor if you use digoxin (a medicine for heart failure or abnormal heart rhythm). Blood levels of this medicine are measured by your doctor. If the blood level is out of range, your doctor may adjust the dose of digoxin.
- Tell your doctor if you use dabigatran etexilate (a medicine which is used to reduce the risk of brain or body vessel obstruction by blood clot formation in patients with an abnormal heart beat (atrial fibrillation) and additional risk factors). This medicine may require dose adjustment by your doctor.

**Pregnancy and breast-feeding**
If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, you must not take Betmiga.

If you are breast-feeding, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. It is likely that this medicine passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you should take Betmiga or breast-feed. You should not do both.

**Driving and using machines**
There is no information to suggest that this medicine affects your ability to drive or use machines.

## 3. How to take Betmiga

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

**Use in adults with overactive bladder**
The recommended dose is one 50mg tablet by mouth once daily. If you have kidney or liver problems, your doctor may need to reduce your dose to one 25mg tablet by mouth once daily. You must take this medicine with liquids and swallow the tablet whole. Do not crush or chew the tablet. Betmiga can be taken with or without food.

**Use in children and adolescents (age 3 to less than 18 years) with neurogenic detrusor overactivity**
Take this medicine by mouth once daily. You must take this medicine with liquids and swallow the tablet whole. Do not crush or chew the tablet. Betmiga must be taken with food. Your doctor will tell you which dose you/your child should take. Your doctor will calculate the correct dose for a patient depending on his or her body weight. You should carefully follow their instructions.

**If you take more Betmiga than you should**
If you have taken more tablets than you have been told to take, or if someone else accidentally takes your tablets, contact your doctor, pharmacist or hospital for advice immediately.

Symptoms of overdose may include a forceful beating of the heart, an increased pulse rate or an increased blood pressure.

**If you forget to take Betmiga**
If you forget to take your medicine, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is less than 6 hours before your next scheduled dose, skip the dose and continue to take your medicine at the usual time.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. If you miss several doses, tell your doctor and follow the advice given to you.

**If you stop taking Betmiga**
Do not stop treatment with Betmiga early if you do not see an immediate effect. Your bladder might need some time to adapt. You should continue taking your tablets. Do not stop taking them when your bladder condition improves. Stopping treatment may result in recurrence of symptoms of overactive bladder or neurogenic detrusor overactivity.

Do not stop taking Betmiga without talking to your doctor first, as your symptoms of overactive bladder or neurogenic detrusor overactivity may come back.

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.

The most serious side effects may include irregular heart beat (atrial fibrillation). This is an uncommon side effect (may affect up to 1 in 100 people), but **if this side effect occurs, immediately stop taking the medicine and seek urgent medical advice.**

If you get headaches, especially sudden, migraine-like (throbbing) headaches, tell your doctor. These may be signs of severely elevated blood pressure.

Other side effects include:

**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
– Infection of the structures that carry urine (urinary tract infections)
– Headache
– Dizziness
– Increased heart rate (tachycardia)
– Feeling sick (nausea)
– Constipation
– Diarrhoea

**Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
– Vaginal infection
– Bladder infection (cystitis)
– Feeling your heart beat (palpitations)
– Heart rhythm problems (atrial fibrillation)
– Indigestion (dyspepsia)
– Infection of the stomach (gastritis)
– Itching, rash or hives (urticaria, rash, rash macular, rash papular, pruritus)
– Swelling of the joints
– Itching of the vulva or vagina (vulvovaginal pruritus)
– Increased blood pressure
– Increase in liver enzymes (GGT, AST and ALT)

**Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)
– Swelling of the eyelid (eyelid oedema)
– Swelling of the lip (lip oedema)
– Inflammation of small blood vessels mainly affecting the skin (leukocytoclastic vasculitis)
– Small purple spots on the skin (purpura)
– Swelling of the deeper layers of the skin caused by a build-up of fluid, which can affect any part of the body including the face, tongue or throat and may cause difficulty in breathing (angioedema)
– Inability to completely empty the bladder (urinary retention)

**Very rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10000 people)
– Severely high blood pressure (hypertensive crisis)

**Not known** (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
– Insomnia
– Confusion

Betmiga may increase your chances of not being able to empty your bladder if you have bladder outlet obstruction or if you are taking other medicines to treat overactive bladder. Tell your doctor right away if you are unable to empty your bladder.

**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 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 Betmiga

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.
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.
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 Betmiga contains**
The active ingredient in the Betmiga is mirabegron.
Each tablet contains 50mg of mirabegron.
The other ingredients are:
Tablet core: macrogols, hydroxypropylcellulose, butylhydroxytoluene, magnesium stearate
Film-coating: hypromellose, macrogol, iron oxide yellow (E172).

**What Betmiga looks like and contents of the pack**
Betmiga is oval, yellow film-coated tablet, debossed with the company logo and '355' on the same side.

It is available in blister packs containing 30 tablets.

**Manufactured by:** Delpharm Meppel B.V., Hogemaat 2, 7942 JG Meppel, The Netherlands.

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

**Betmiga® 50mg prolonged-release tablets; PL 18799/4221**

Leaflet date: 26.08.2025 **POM**



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**What is in this leaflet**


## 1. What Mirabegron is and what it is used for

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Mirabegron is used to:
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## 2. What you need to know before you take Mirabegron

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- Dizziness
- Increased heart rate (tachycardia)
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Constipation
- Diarrhoea

**Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- Vaginal infection
- Bladder infection (cystitis)
- Feeling your heart beat (palpitations)
- Heart rhythm problems (atrial fibrillation)
- Indigestion (dyspepsia)
- Infection of the stomach (gastritis)
- Itching, rash or hives (urticaria, rash, rash macular, rash papular, pruritus)
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