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PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Simvastatin 10mg Tablets Simvastatin 20mg Tablets Simvastatin 40mg Tablets (simvastatin)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- 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. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms 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.

In this leaflet:

- What Simvastatin Tablets are and what they are used for
- Before you take Simvastatin Tablets
- How to take Simvastatin Tablets
- Possible side effects
- How to store Simvastatin Tablets
- Further information

1. WHAT SIMVASTATIN TABLETS ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR

Simvastatin is a medicine used to lower levels of total cholesterol, "bad" cholesterol (LDL cholesterol), and fatty substances called triglycerides in the blood. In addition, Simvastatin raises levels of "good" cholesterol (HDL cholesterol). Simvastatin is a member of the class of medicines called statins.

Cholesterol is one of several fatty substances found in the bloodstream. Your total cholesterol is made up mainly of LDL and HDL cholesterol. LDL cholesterol is often called "bad" cholesterol because it can build up in the walls of your arteries forming plaque. Eventually this plaque build-up can lead to a narrowing of the arteries. This narrowing can slow or block blood flow to vital organs such as the heart and brain. This blocking of blood flow can result in a heart attack or stroke.

HDL cholesterol is often called "good" cholesterol because it helps keep the bad cholesterol from building up in the arteries and protects against heart disease.

Triglycerides are another form of fat in your blood that may increase your risk for heart disease.

You should stay on a cholesterol-lowering diet while taking this medicine.

Simvastatin is used in addition to your cholesterol-lowering diet if you have:

- a raised cholesterol level in your blood (primary hypercholesterolaemia) or elevated fat levels in your blood (mixed hyperlipidaemia),
- a hereditary illness (homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia) that increases the cholesterol level in your blood. You may also receive other treatments,
- coronary heart disease (CHD) or are at high risk of CHD (because you have diabetes, history of stroke, or other blood vessel disease). Simvastatin may prolong your life by reducing the risk of heart disease problems, regardless of the amount of cholesterol in your blood,

In most people, there are no immediate symptoms of high cholesterol. Your doctor can measure your cholesterol with a simple blood test. Visit your doctor regularly, keep track of your cholesterol, and discuss your goals with your doctor.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE SIMVASTATIN TABLETS

DO NOT take Simvastatin Tablets if you:

- are allergic (hypersensitive) to simvastatin or any of the other ingredients in the product (*see Section 6 and end of section 2*)
- have liver problems
- are pregnant or breast-feeding
- taking or have taken, in the last 7 days, a medicine called fusidic acid (a medicine for bacterial infection) orally or by injection. The combination of fusidic acid and Simvastatin can lead to serious muscle problems (rhabdomyolysis).

Take special care with Simvastatin Tablets

Contact your doctor immediately if you experience unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness. This is because on rare occasions, muscle problems can be serious, including muscle breakdown resulting in kidney damage; and very rare deaths have occurred.

While you are on this medicine your doctor will monitor you closely if you have diabetes or are at risk of developing diabetes. You are likely to be at risk of developing diabetes if you have high levels of sugars and fats in your blood, are overweight and have high blood pressure.

Taking other medicines

Please tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including those obtained without a prescription.

You must not take any of the following medicines with Simvastatin Tablets. If you need to take any of these medicines, treatment with Simvastatin Tablets must be stopped:

- Ribociclib (used to treat breast cancer)
- Palbociclib (used to treat breast cancer)
- Itraconazole, ketoconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole – for the treatment of fungal infection
- erythromycin, clarithromycin, or telithromycin (used to treat infections),
- HIV protease inhibitors (indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir or saquinavir) for the treatment of HIV infection
- erythromycin, clarithromycin, telithromycin - antibiotics nefazodone – for the treatment of depression.
- boceprevir or telaprevir (used to treat hepatitis C virus infection),
- cobiciclat,
- gemfibrozil (used to lower cholesterol),

- ciclosporin (used in organ transplant patients),
- danazol (a man-made hormone used to treat endometriosis, a condition in which the lining of the uterus grows outside the uterus).

Do not take more than 40 mg Simvastatin if you are taking lomitapide (used to treat a serious and rare genetic cholesterol condition).

Ask your doctor if you are not sure if your medicine is listed above.

Warnings and precautions

Tell your doctor:

- about all your medical conditions including allergies,
- if you drink large amounts of alcohol,
- if you have ever had liver disease. Simvastatin may not be right for you,
- if you are due to have an operation. You may need to stop taking Simvastatin tablets for a short time,
- if you are Asian, because a different dose may be applicable to you.

If you have or have had myasthenia (a disease with general muscle weakness including in some cases muscles used when breathing), or ocular myasthenia (a disease causing eye muscle weakness) as statins may sometimes aggravate the condition or lead to the occurrence of myasthenia (see section 4).

Your doctor should do a blood test before you start taking Simvastatin and if you have any symptoms of liver problems while you take Simvastatin. This is to check how well your liver is working.

Your doctor may also want you to have blood tests to check how well your liver is working after you start taking Simvastatin.

Tell your doctor if you have severe lung disease.

Contact your doctor immediately if you experience unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness. This is because on rare occasions, muscle problems can be serious, including muscle breakdown resulting in kidney damage; and very rare deaths have occurred.

The risk of muscle breakdown is greater at higher doses of Simvastatin, particularly the 80 mg dose.

The risk of muscle breakdown is also greater in certain patients. Talk with your doctor if any of the following applies:

- you consume large amounts of alcohol,
- you have kidney problems,
- you have thyroid problems,
- you are 65 years or older,
- you are female,
- you have ever had muscle problems during treatment with cholesterol-lowering medicines called "statins" or fibrates,
- you or a close family member have a hereditary muscle disorder.

Also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have a muscle weakness that is constant. Additional tests and medicines may be needed to diagnose and treat this.

Other medicines and Simvastatin

Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicine(s) with any of the following active ingredients. Taking Simvastatin with any of the following medicines can increase the risk of muscle problems (some of these have already been listed in the above section "Do not take Simvastatin").

- If you need to take oral fusidic acid to treat a bacterial infection you will need to temporarily stop using this medicine. Your doctor will tell you when it is safe to restart Simvastatin. Taking Simvastatin with fusidic acid may rarely lead to muscle weakness, tenderness or pain (rhabdomyolysis). See more information regarding rhabdomyolysis in section 4.**
- ciclosporin (often used in organ transplant patients),
- danazol (a man-made hormone used to treat endometriosis, a condition in which the lining of the uterus grows outside the uterus),
- medicines with an active ingredient like itraconazole, ketoconazole, fluconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole (used to treat fungal infections),
- fibrates with an active ingredient like gemfibrozil and bezafibrate (used to lower cholesterol),
- erythromycin, clarithromycin or telithromycin (used to treat bacterial infections),
- HIV protease inhibitors such as indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, and saquinavir (used to treat AIDS),
- Hepatitis C antiviral agents such as boceprevir, telaprevir, elbasvir or grazoprevir (used to treat hepatitis C virus infection),
- nefazodone (used to treat depression),
- medicines with the active ingredient cobiciclat,
- amiodarone (used to treat an irregular heartbeat),
- verapamil, diltiazem, or amlodipine (used to treat high blood pressure, chest pain associated with heart disease, or other heart conditions),
- lomitapide (used to treat a serious and rare genetic cholesterol condition),
- daptomycin (a drug used to treat complicated skin and skin structure infections and bacteraemia). It is possible that side effects affecting the muscles may be higher when this medicine is taken during treatment with simvastatin. Your doctor may decide that you stop taking Simvastatin for a while,
- colchicine (used to treat gout),
- ticagrelor (antiplatelet medicine).

As well as the medicines listed above, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including those obtained without a prescription. In particular, tell your doctor if you are taking medicine(s) with any of the following active ingredients:

- medicines with an active ingredient to prevent blood clots, such as warfarin, phenprocoumon or acenocoumarol (anticoagulants),
- fenofibrate (also used to lower cholesterol),
- niacin (also used to lower cholesterol),
- rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis).

You should also tell any doctor who is prescribing a new medicine for you that you are taking Simvastatin.

Taking Simvastatin Tablets with food and drink

Do not drink grapefruit juice while you are taking this medicine as it can increase the level of simvastatin in your blood.

Also avoid alcoholic drinks as too much alcohol during treatment with simvastatin can increase your cholesterol level.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Do not take Simvastatin Tablets if you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are breastfeeding. If you get pregnant while taking Simvastatin, stop taking it immediately and contact your doctor. Do not take Simvastatin if you are breast-feeding, because it is not known if the medicine is passed into breast milk.

Ask your doctor for advice before taking any medicine.

Children

Safety and effectiveness have been studied in 10-17 year old boys and in girls who had started their menstrual period at least one year before (see Section 3 How to take Simvastatin Tablets). Simvastatin has not been studied in children under the age of 10 years. For more information, please talk to your doctor.

Driving and use of machines

Although Simvastatin Tablets are not expected to affect your ability to drive or operate machinery, dizziness has been reported rarely. If you feel dizzy after taking these tablets, do not drive or operate machinery.

Important information about some of the ingredients of Simvastatin Tablets

Simvastatin tablets contain a sugar called lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. HOW TO TAKE SIMVASTATIN TABLETS

Your doctor will determine the appropriate tablet strength for you, depending on your condition, your current treatment and your personal risk status.

Always take Simvastatin Tablets exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. It is important you should stay on a cholesterol-lowering diet as well as taking simvastatin tablets.

Dosage:

The recommended dose is simvastatin 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, or 80 mg by mouth once a day.

Adults:

The usual starting dose is 10, 20 or, in some cases, 40 mg a day. Your doctor may adjust your dose after at least 4 weeks to a maximum of 80 mg a day.

Do not take more than 80 mg a day.

Your doctor may prescribe lower doses, particularly if you are taking certain medicinal products listed above or have certain kidney conditions. The 80 mg dose is only recommended for adult patients with very high cholesterol levels and at high risk of heart disease problems who have not reached their cholesterol goal on lower doses.

Use in children and adolescents:

For children (10-17 years old), the recommended usual starting dose is 10 mg a day in the evening.

The maximum recommended dose is 40 mg a day.

Method of administration:

Take Simvastatin in the evening. You can take it with or without food. Keep taking Simvastatin unless your doctor tells you to stop.

If your doctor has prescribed Simvastatin along with another medicine for lowering cholesterol containing any bile acid sequestrant, you should take Simvastatin at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after taking the bile acid sequestrant.

If you take more Simvastatin than you should

- please contact your doctor or pharmacist.

If you forget to take Simvastatin

- do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet. Just take your normal amount of Simvastatin at the usual time the next day.

If you stop taking Simvastatin

- talk to your doctor or pharmacist because your cholesterol may rise again.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Simvastatin Tablets can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Talk to your doctor if you experience weakness in your arms or legs that worsens after periods of activity, double vision or drooping of eyelids, difficulty swallowing, or shortness of breath.

The following terms are used to describe how often side effects have been reported:

- Rare (may affect up to 1 of 1000 people).
- Very rare (may affect up to 1 of 10,000 people).
- Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data).

If any of the following side effects come on soon after taking these tablets, stop the tablets and tell your doctor immediately or go to the emergency room at your nearest hospital.:

The following rare serious side effects were reported:

- hypersensitivity (allergic) reactions including:
 - swelling of the face, tongue and throat which may cause difficulty in breathing (angioedema)
 - severe muscle pain usually in the shoulders and hips
 - rash with weakness of limbs and neck muscles
 - pain or inflammation of the joints (polymyalgia rheumatica)
 - inflammation of the blood vessels (vasculitis)
 - unusual bruising, skin eruptions and swelling (dermatomyositis), hives, skin sensitivity to the sun, fever, flushing
 - shortness of breath (dyspnoea) and feeling unwell
 - lupus-like disease picture (including rash, joint disorders, and effects on blood cells)
- muscle pain, tenderness, weakness, or cramps. On rare occasions,

these muscle problems can be serious, including muscle breakdown resulting in kidney damage; and very rare deaths have occurred

- inflammation of the liver with the following symptoms: yellowing of the skin and eyes, itching, dark-coloured urine or pale-coloured stool, feeling tired or weak, loss of appetite; liver failure (very rare),
- inflammation of the pancreas often with severe abdominal pain.

The following **very rare** serious side effects were reported:

- a serious allergic reaction which causes difficulty in breathing or dizziness (anaphylaxis), rash that may occur on the skin or sores in the mouth (lichenoid drug eruptions),
- muscle rupture,
- gynecomastia (breast enlargement in men).

The following side effects have also been reported rarely:

- low red blood cell count (anaemia)
- numbness or weakness of the arms and legs
- headache, tingling sensation, dizziness
- blurred vision; impaired vision
- digestive disturbances (abdominal pain, constipation, flatulence, indigestion, diarrhoea,
- nausea, vomiting)
- rash, itching, hair loss
- weakness
- trouble sleeping (very rare)
- poor memory (very rare), memory loss, confusion.

The following side effects have also been reported but the frequency cannot be estimated from the available information (frequency not known):

- erectile dysfunction,
- depression,
- inflammation of the lungs causing breathing problems including persistent cough and/or shortness of breath or fever,
- tendon problems, sometimes complicated by rupture of the tendon.
- myasthenia gravis (a disease causing general muscle weakness including in some cases muscles used when breathing),
- ocular myasthenia (a disease causing eye muscle weakness).

Additional possible side effects reported with some statins:

- sleep disturbances, including nightmares,
- sexual difficulties,
- diabetes. This is more likely if you have high levels of sugars and fats in your blood, are overweight and have high blood pressure. Your doctor will monitor you while you are taking this medicine,
- muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness that is constant that may not go away after stopping Simvastatin (frequency not known).

Laboratory Values

Elevations in some laboratory blood tests of liver function and a muscleenzyme (creatine kinase) have been observed.

Muscle-related side effects

A study that reviewed combined results from multiple clinical trials found that statins can sometimes cause a small increase in mild muscle symptoms in the first year of treatment. The study also demonstrated an increase in first episode of muscle pain or weakness symptoms being more likely for intensive statin treatment compared to moderate/less intense statin treatment. However, most (over 90%) muscle symptoms reported were not related to the statin itself.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

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 via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard.

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

5. HOW TO STORE SIMVASTATIN TABLETS

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use the tablets after the expiry date stated on the label.

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. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Simvastatin Tablets contain

The **active** substance is simvastatin, 10mg, 20mg or 40mg.

The **other** ingredients are lactose anhydrous, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinised maize starch, butylhydroxyanisole, magnesium stearate, talc, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and titanium dioxide (E171). (*See also end of Section 2 Important information about some of the ingredients of Simvastatin Tablets*).

What Simvastatin Tablets look like and contents of the pack

10mg Simvastatin Tablets: White oblong, biconvex, film-coated tablets, scored on one side, de-bossed '10' on scored side and 'SVT' on the other.

20mg Simvastatin Tablets: White oblong, biconvex, film-coated tablets, scored on one side, de-bossed '20' on scored side and 'SVT' on the other.

40mg Simvastatin Tablets: White oblong, biconvex, film-coated tablets, scored on one side, de-bossed '40' on scored side and 'SVT' on the other. They are available in blister packs of 2x 14 tablets of 10mg, 20mg or 40mg strength.

Marketing Authorisation Holder:

Rx Farma Limited, Colonial Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 4YR, UK.

Manufacturer:

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