

FUROSEMIDE Tablets *20mg & 40mg*

furosemide

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep the 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

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

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

Furosemide belongs to a group of drugs known as diuretics. These are used for reducing the amount of water in your body. This could be due to problems with your heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, blood vessels or high blood pressure.

This medicine is used to help reduce the amount of excess water (oedema) in any part of the body.

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

Do not take these tablets if you:

- are allergic to furosemide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- are allergic to amiloride, sulphonamides or sulphonamide derivatives (e.g. sulfamethoxazole)
- are not passing any water (urine)
- have been told by a doctor that you have kidney failure; in some types of kidney failure, it is still okay to have this medicine. Your doctor will be able to decide.
- have severe liver problems (cirrhosis).
- have low blood pressure.
- have digitalis poisoning (feeling or being sick, high levels of potassium in the blood, slow, fast or irregular heart beat)
- have too low levels of sodium or potassium in your blood (shown in blood test).
- have low blood volume or are dehydrated (with or without accompanying low blood pressure)
- have an illness called ‘Addison’s disease’ (long term disorder of the adrenal glands). This can make you feel tired and weak.
- have porphyria (a rare disease in which your urine becomes dark and your skin becomes extremely sensitive to light)
- are taking other medicines that change the amount of potassium in your blood including potassium supplements and potassium sparing diuretics (see “Taking other medicines” section below)
- are breast-feeding (see “Pregnancy and breast-feeding” section below).

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

Warnings and Precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking these tablets if you:

- have low blood pressure or feel dizzy when you stand up.
- are taking digoxin, used to treat heart problems.
- have an enlarged prostate gland or difficulty passing urine
- have or may have diabetes.
- have gout.
- feel dizzy or dehydrated. This can happen if you have lost a lot of water through being sick, having diarrhoea or passing water very often. It can also happen if you are having trouble drinking or eating.
- have liver or kidney problems.
- have low levels of protein in your blood (hypoproteinaemia)
- suffer from acute porphyria symptoms of which may include severe stomach, back or thigh pain. Nausea, vomiting or constipation may also present along with weakness in arms and legs.
- are an elderly patient with dementia and are also taking risperidone.
- are going to give this medicine to a baby that was born too early.
- are going to have a glucose test.
- are taking any other water tablets.
- are elderly, if you are taking other medicines which can cause a drop in blood pressure and if you have other medical conditions that are risks for a drop of blood pressure.

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

Other medicines and Furosemide

Check with your doctor or pharmacist before taking these tablets if you are taking other medicines, including any that you can buy without prescription. This is particularly important if you are taking:

- Potassium salts used to treat low potassium in the blood. Supplements such as potassium chloride (Do not take this medicine if you are taking these)

- Other water tablets (diuretics) such as metolazone and acetazolamide. Do not take this medicine if you are already taking other diuretics such as amiloride and spironolactone.
- Any other medicines to treat high blood pressure, irregular heartbeat or any other heart problems
- Medicines to treat diabetes such as insulin or gliclazide
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory pain killers (NSAIDs) such as indometacin or ketoprofen and ibuprofen or salicylates e.g. aspirin.
- Antibiotics such as cefaloridine, vancomycin, trimethoprim and polymixins
- General anaesthetics or relaxants for use during surgery. If you are going to have any surgery tell your doctor or nurse you are taking this medicine
- Medicines to treat allergies (anti-histamines) such as cetirizine.
- Chloral or triclofos used for anxiety related disorders to help you sleep and relax
- Medicines used for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) such as atomoxetine, and methylphenidate
- Methotrexate used for some cancers of the skin, joint or bowel diseases.
- Levodopa used for Parkinson’s disease.
- Ciclosporin, tacrolimus or aldesleukin used to stop the rejection of organs after a transplant, or for cancer treatment.
- Balcufen or tizanidine (muscle relaxants).
- Oestrogens and progestogens used in hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and contraceptives such as drospirenone.
- Alprostadil used for male impotence.
- Carbenoxolone and sucralfate used to treat ulcers of the foodpipe (gullet), ulcers of the intestine and inflammation of the stomach lining; sucralfate should be taken at least 2 hours before or after this medicine
- Phenytoin or Carbamazepine to control epilepsy.
- Corticosteroids such as prednisolone or hydrocortisone used to suppress the symptoms of some inflammatory and allergic disorders.
- Cisplatin used to treat some cancers.
- Aminoglutethimide used in some cancers or to reduce steroid hormone levels in the blood.
- Moxisylyte (thymoxamine) to treat Raynaud’s syndrome.
- Medicines used to treat angina that you spray or dissolve under your tongue such as glyceryl trinitrate or isosorbide dinitrate.
- Medicines for asthma when given in high doses such as bambuterol, fenoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, terbutaline sulphate, formoterol or bambuterol.
- Amphotericin - used for fungal infections if used for a long time.
- Medicines to treat depression such as amitriptyline, monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as phenelzine or reboxetine.
- Medicines used to treat mental illnesses or disturbances such as lithium, pimozide, amisulpride, sertindole, risperidone, chlorpromazine, fluphenazine
- Probenecid used with another HIV medicine.
- Medicines for infection such as gentamicin, amikacin, neomycin, netilmicin, tobramycin, vancomycin or high doses of cephalosporins.
- Medicines used as injections before X-ray examinations (radiocontrast agent).
- Medicines used to treat blocked noses, such as ephedrine and xylometazoline.
- Laxatives used over a long period of time.
- Liquorice (glycyrrizin) - often used in cough medicines if taken in large amounts.

Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions if you are taking one of the following medicines:

- Aliskiren – used to treat high blood pressure.

Other special warnings:

Furosemide tablets with food, drink and alcohol

Avoid drinking alcohol while you are taking these tablets, as together with this medicine it can cause your blood pressure to drop.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Your doctor will only prescribe this medicine if strictly necessary during pregnancy and it should not be taken if you are breast-feeding. If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or operate machinery if you feel dizzy or less alert or have blurred vision after taking this medicine.

Furosemide Tablets contain lactose

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

Product:	Furosemide 20mg & 40mg Tablets - Yiling
Item Code:	P3090T
Size:	210 x 297 mm
Min. Point size:	8.5pt
O. Artwork:	23/10/24
Proof No.	1
Amendment Date:	

Colours Used	
	Process Black
	Keyline - Does not print

3. How to take Furosemide Tablets

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. The tablets should be swallowed with a drink of water.

The recommended dose is

Adults and children over 12 years:

For water retention: the usual starting dose is 40mg in the morning, then 20mg daily or 40mg on alternate days. Your doctor may increase the dose to 80mg if necessary.

For high blood pressure: 20 to 40mg twice a day.

Children under 12 years:

The dose depends on the weight of the child, the usual dose is 1 to 3 mg/kg body weight daily.

Elderly: The dose will be determined for individual patients by the doctor.

If you are taking sucralfate (a medicine for stomach ulcers). Do not take sucralfate at the same time as Furosemide Tablets. Take your dose at least 2 hours before or after Furosemide Tablets. This is because it can affect the way your medicine works.

If you take more Furosemide Tablets than you should:

Contact your doctor straight away or go to the nearest hospital casualty department. Take with you any remaining tablets and the pack so that the medicine can be identified. Always take any tablets left over with you, also the box and leaflet as this will allow easier identification of the tablets. Taking too much Furosemide Tablets may make you feel confused, unable to focus, show a lack emotion or interest in anything. You may also have dizziness, light headedness, fainting (due to low blood pressure), uneven heartbeat, muscle weakness or cramps and blood clots (signs include pain and swelling at the part of body that is affected). You may also have problems with your kidneys or blood.

If you forget to take Furosemide Tablets:

Take it as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with the regular dosing schedule. DO NOT TAKE A DOUBLE DOSE TO MAKE UP FOR A FORGOTTEN DOSE.

If you stop taking Furosemide Tablets:

Keep taking Furosemide tablets until your doctor tells you to stop taking it.

Blood tests

Your doctor may carry out blood tests to check that the levels of some salts in the blood are at the correct levels.

If you have any further questions 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.

If any of the following occur STOP taking the tablets and contact your doctor IMMEDIATELY as these may be signs of an allergic reaction:

- allergic reactions such as itching, skin rash with severe itching and nettle rash, fever, allergic to light, severe allergic reaction with (high) fever, red patches on the skin, joint pain and/or inflammation of the eyes, severe, acute (allergic) reaction accompanied by fever and blisters on the skin/peeling skin and tiny spots from bleeding in the skin.
- sudden inflammation of the pancreas accompanied by severe pain in the upper abdomen, shifting towards the back.

If you notice any of the following effects, tell your doctor or pharmacist:

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

Furosemide can cause an excessive depletion of bodily fluids (e.g. passing urine more often than normal) and minerals (sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium). Symptoms that can occur are thirst, headache, confusion, muscle cramps, increased irritability of the muscles, muscular weakness, heart rhythm disturbances and gastrointestinal problems such as sensation of unease and discomfort in stomach with an urge to vomit, or diarrhoea.

If you have a shortage of sodium (sodium deficiency):

- cramp in the calf muscles
- loss of appetite
- listlessness
- feeling of weakness
- dizziness
- drowsiness
- confusion.

If you have a shortage of potassium (potassium deficiency):

- muscular weakness and the inability to contract one or more muscles (paralysis)
- increased excretion of urine
- heart problems
- in the case of severe potassium deficiency: interference with the function of the intestine or confusion, which can result in coma.

If you have a shortage of magnesium and calcium (magnesium and calcium deficiency):

- increased irritability of the muscles
- heart rhythm disturbances.
- lowering of blood pressure, resulting in impaired concentration and reactions, light-headedness, a feeling of pressure in the head, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, a feeling of weakness, visual

disturbances, dry mouth and an inability to stand upright

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

- abnormal blood count accompanied by bruising and a tendency to bleed
- sensitivity to light (photosensitivity).
- involuntary leakage of urine
- in the elderly, this can lead to a low blood volume, fluid depletion and thickening of the blood. This can cause clots to form in the blood.
- deafness (sometimes irreversible).

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

- abnormal blood count (white blood cell deficiency) accompanied by a increased susceptibility to infection
- increase in certain substances (eosinophilic cells) in the blood
- a crawling sensation on the skin, itching or tingling without any reason
- hearing disorders & ringing in the ears. These disorders are usually temporary in nature
- inflammation of a blood vessel
- a life-threatening form of unconsciousness
- acute kidney failure
- inflammation of the kidneys associated with blood in the urine, fever and pain in the sides
- if you have a urinary tract obstruction, increased urine production may occur or worsen.
- if you have a bladder disorder, enlarged prostate or narrowing of the ureters, urine production can stop suddenly
- shock (severe drop in blood pressure, extreme paleness, restlessness, weak fast pulse, clammy skin, impaired consciousness) as a result of a sudden severe dilatation of the blood vessels due to allergy to certain substances
- fever
- minor mental disturbances

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

- anaemia (a condition characterised by shortage of red blood cells)
- very severe blood abnormality (white blood cell deficiency) accompanied by a sudden high fever, severe throat pain and ulcers in the mouth
- certain liver function disorders
- increase in certain liver enzymes

Effects of not known frequency:

- Acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (a rare, acute febrile drug eruption characterised by the development of numerous small, sterile pustules, arising on the skin)
- Dizziness, fainting and loss of consciousness (caused by symptomatic low blood pressure).

During treatment with furosemide, the blood levels of some fats (cholesterol and triglyceride) may rise, but usually return to normal within 6 months.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. 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 Furosemide 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 pack after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Keep the tablets in the container provided/original carton and do not store above 25°C.

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

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What this medicine contains:

Each Furosemide Tablet 20mg contains 20mg of furosemide.

Each Furosemide Tablet 40mg contains 40mg of furosemide.

Other ingredients are lactose, magnesium stearate, sodium starch glycollate, pregelatinised maize starch and maize starch.

What this medicine looks like and contents of the pack:

Furosemide Tablets 20mg are white, round, normal convex tablets engraved with the company logo on one side and A328 on the other side.

Furosemide Tablets 40mg are white, flat bevelled edge tablets engraved with the company logo on one side and with a breakline and A270 on the other side.

The tablets come in pack sizes of 28, 30, 42, 50, 56, 60, 84, 90, 100, 112, 250, 500 and 1000 tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Crescent Pharma Ltd., Key House, Sarum Hill, Basingstoke, RG21 8SR, UK.

This leaflet was last revised: October 2024.

If you would like this leaflet in a different format please contact the Marketing Authorisation holder at the above address.

P3090T

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