

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Prenewel

8 mg/2.5 mg tablets

PERINDOPRIL/INDAPAMIDE

• This leaflet is a copy of the Summary of Product Characteristics and Patient Information Leaflet for a medicine, which outlines the conditions under which the medicine should be used and information on its known safety • The product information may be updated several times within its shelf life, and there could be differences between the version of information shown here and other information in the public domain or in the package insert • This leaflet may not contain all the information about the medicine or the information may not be the most up to date version for this product • If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist • 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 •

What is in this leaflet?

1. What Prenewel is and what it is used for
2. Before you take Prenewel
3. How to take Prenewel
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Prenewel
6. Further information

1. WHAT PRENEWEL IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Prenewel tablets contain two active substances: perindopril and indapamide.

Perindopril belongs to the group of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors). During treatment with perindopril, blood vessels widen, which leads (especially in patients with high blood pressure) to decreases in blood pressure and increasing the supply of blood and oxygen to the heart muscle and other organs.

Indapamide belongs to the group of diuretics, medicines that increase the excretion of urine. It acts by increasing the excretion of salt and water in the kidneys and thus lowers high blood pressure. In addition, it also lowers blood pressure acting on the tension of the blood vessels and reducing the resistance of the flow of blood in the blood vessels.

Each of these active substances reduces blood pressure; they jointly contribute to the control of your blood pressure.

Prenewel is indicated in patients already taking 8 mg of perindopril and 2.5 mg of indapamide separately. Instead of two tablets, these patients may take one tablet of Prenewel, which contains both medicinal substances.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE PRENEWEL

Do not take Prenewel

- you are hypersensitive to perindopril or any other ACE inhibitor;
- you are hypersensitive to indapamide or any other Sulphonamides;
- you are hypersensitive to any of the other ingredients of Prenewel (see section 6 – for more information);
- you already had angioedema (hypersensitivity with sudden swelling of the lips and face, neck, arms and legs, sometimes, difficult breathing or hoarseness) with the previously taking ACE inhibitors or if you or a member of your family have had these symptoms in any other circumstances;
- you have a severe impairment or condition called hepatic encephalopathy (a degenerative disease of the brain);
- you have a lowered or elevated potassium in the blood;
- you are pregnant more than 3 months (also, it's better to avoid the Prenewel in early pregnancy – see the section on pregnancy);
- you are on dialysis;
- you suspect that you have a non treated decompensated heart failure (symptoms may include extreme water retention and difficulty breathing);

If you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with blood pressure- lowering containing aliskiren.

Be careful with Prenewel

Consult your doctor before taking Prenewel tablets if you:

- have aortic stenosis (narrowing of the main blood vessel that comes out of the heart) or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (a disease of the heart muscle) or renal artery stenosis (narrowing of the arteries that supplies blood to the kidney);
- have any other problems with the heart or kidney;
- have problems with your liver;
- have a collagen disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus (a special form of chronic inflammation) or Scleroderma;
- have atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries);
- have hyperparathyroidism (a condition in which parathyroid gland is not functioning as it should);
- have the gout;
- have diabetes;
- are using salt substitutes containing potassium;
- are taking lithium;
- are taking potassium- sparing diuretics (spironolactone, triamterene), because their application with Prenewel should be avoided (see taking other medicines).
- are taking any of the medicines listed below, used for the treatment of high blood pressure:
 - Angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) (also called sartans – for example, valsartan, telmisartan, irbesartan), especially if you have kidney problems associated with diabetes mellitus.
 - aliskiren.
 - a doctor can check renal function, blood pressure and the quantity of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in the blood at regular intervals.

See also the information under the heading "do not take Prenewel" be sure to tell your doctor if you think you are pregnant or might become pregnant. Prenewel tablets are not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are pregnant for more than 3 months, because it can cause serious damage to your child if you apply it at that stage (see the section on pregnancy).

When you are taking Prenewel, be sure to inform your doctors or medical staff if you:

- will undergo anesthesia and/or surgical intervention,

- recently had diarrhea or vomiting, or are dehydrated,
- go to a dialysis or LDL- cholesterol Apheresis (removal of cholesterol from the body using the appliance)
- will undergo the desensitizing treatment to minimize the effects of allergies to sting the bees or wasps,
- will undergo the medical examination that requires an injection of iodinated (substance that makes organs such as kidneys or stomach visible on x- ray).

Athletes should note that Prenewel tablets contain active substance (indapamide), which can give a positive response on the doping test.

Prenewel tablets must not be given to children.

If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Taking other medicines with Prenewel

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any medicine, even if you purchased it without a prescription.

You need to avoid taking Prenewel with:

- Lithium (used for the treatment of depression),
- potassium salts, potassium-saving diuretics (spironolactone, triamterene) and certain other medicines that can cause heart rhythm disturbances.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines because they can get in interaction with Prenewel

- other medicines to treat high blood pressure,
- other diuretics ("water pills"),
- procainamide (for the treatment of irregularities, heart rate),
- Allopurinol (for treatment of gout),
- Terfenadine, astemizole or mizolastine (antihistamines for hay fever or allergies),
- corticosteroids used to treat different conditions including severe asthma and rheumatoid arthritis,
- immunosuppressants that are used for the treatment of autoimmune disorders or applied after transplantation to prevent rejection (e.g. cyclosporine),
- medicines for the treatment of malignant diseases,
- erythromycin is given as an injection (an antibiotic),
- halofantrine (used for treating certain types of malaria),
- Cisapride or difemanil (used to treat digestive disorders),
- sparfloxacin or moxifloxacin (antibiotics that use expressions for the treatment of infections),
- methadone,
- pentamidine (used for the treatment of inflammation of the lungs),
- vincamine (used for the treatment of memory loss in the elderly),
- bepridil (used to treat angina pectoris),
- medicines used to treat heart rhythm disorders (eg, quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramid, amiodarone, sotalol, dofetilid, ibutilid, Bretylium),
- digoxin or other cardiac glycosides (for the treatment of problems with the heart),
- baclofen (for treating stiffness of the muscles which occurs in diseases such as multiple sclerosis),
- medicines for the treatment of diabetes, such as insulin or metformin,
- calcium including additions of calcium,
- stimulating laxatives (e.g. shadow),
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (eg ibuprofen) or high doses of Salicylates (e.g., aspirin),
- amphotericin B which is given by injection (for the treatment of severe fungal diseases),

- medicines for the treatment of neurological disorders such as depression, anxiety and schizophrenia including tricyclic Neuroleptics and antidepressants (such as amisulprid, sulpiride, sultoprid, tiaprid, haloperidol, some droperidol in here),
- tetracosactides (for the treatment of Crohn's disease),
- Gold, which is given by injection to treat arthritis, known under the name of sodium aurothiomalate,
- anaesthetics given before or during the operation,
- Contrast agents that are given into a vein before the special x- ray tests.

A doctor may need to change your dose and/or take other precautions:

If you are taking an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) or aliskiren (see also the information under the the headings do not take "Prenewel" and "warnings and precautions").

Taking food and drinks with Prenewel

We recommend taking the medicine before breakfast.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Pregnancy

Be sure to tell your doctor if you think you are pregnant or might become pregnant. Your doctor will usually advise you to stop taking Prenewel before you become pregnant or as soon as you find out that you are pregnant; advise you to take another medicine instead of Prenewel.

Prenewel is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are pregnant for more than 3 months, because it can cause serious damage to your child if it is applied after the third month of pregnancy.

Breast feeding

Tell your doctor if you are breast- feeding or plan to start breastfeeding. Prenewel is not recommended for breast• feeding mothers; your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you want to breastfeed, especially if your child is a newborn, or was prematurely born.

Driving and using machines

Prenewel pills usually do not affect alertness; however different reactions such as dizziness or weakness, associated with low blood pressure may occur in certain patients. If they show up, your ability to drive or operate machinery can be reduced.

Other warnings

Prenewel tablets contain lactose. Tell your doctor if you have intolerance to certain sugars.

3. HOW TO TAKE PRENEWEL

Always take Prenewel exactly as directed by your doctor. If you are not sure how to take your medicine, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

The usual dose is one tablet a day, preferably in the morning before breakfast.

Swallow the tablets with a glass of water.

The doctor will inform you about the duration of treatment.

Your doctor may decide to increase the dose of the tablets or to adjust dosage, if you have a kidney disorder.

If you feel that the effect is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more Prenewel than you should

If you take too many tablets, consult a doctor or the nearest emergency hospital. The most common sign of overdose is a significant decrease in blood pressure (symptoms include dizziness or fainting). In this case, lie down with your head downwards.

If you forget to take Prenewel

It is important that you take your medicine every day as regular treatment is more effective. However, if you forget to take a dose of Prenewel, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten single dose.

If you stop taking Prenewel

Since the treatment of high blood pressure usually lasts a lifetime, make sure to consult with your doctor before you stop taking this medicine.

If you have any further questions on the use of Prenewel consult your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Prenewel tablets can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you notice any of the below stated, immediately stop taking the medicine and immediately tell your doctor:

- swelling of the face, lip, mouth, tongue or throat, difficulty with breathing,
- strong dizziness or blackouts,
- unusually rapid heart rate,

The following side effects have been reported:

Common (occurring at less than 1 in 10, and more than 1 in 100 patients who take the medicine):

- headache,
- disturbance of vision,
- dizziness,
- Tinnitus (ringing in the ears),
- dizziness (vertigo),
- fainting due to low blood pressure,
- feeling like stabbing,
- shortness of breath,
- cough,
- nausea (nausea) and vomiting,
- pain in the abdomen,
- taste disorders, dry mouth,
- disruption of digestion, diarrhea, constipation,
- muscle spasms,
- allergic reactions (such as rash, itching of the skin),
- fatigue.

Uncommon (appear at less than 1 in 100, and more than 1 in 1000 patients taking the medicine):

- mood swings,
- angioedema (symptoms such as wheezing, swelling of the face or tongue),
- sleep disorders,
- red dots on the skin (purpura),
- tightness in the chest, audible breathing/wheezing and shortness of breath (bronchospasm),
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis),
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis),
- rash,
- problems with the kidneys,
- sweating,
- impotence.

If you suffer from systemic lupus erythematosus (a type of collagen disease) it is possible for the condition to worsen.

Very rare (occurring at less than 1 in 10000 patients taking the medicine):

- confusion,
- stuffy nose or discharge from the nose (rhinitis),
- eosinophilic pneumonia (a rare type of pneumonia),
- irregular heartbeat, angina, heart attack (cardiovascular disorders),
- severe skin reactions such as erythema multiform,
- reported cases increased skin sensitivity to sunlight or artificial UV light (photosensitivity). The symptoms of sunburn may occur more quickly than is usual.
- blood disorders including anemia due to which you are more prone to getting infections (such as fever, sore throat, or ulcers in the mouth), and/or make it easier to achieve a bruise or bleeding disorder and/or are generally feeling weak, look pale and missing you Ray;
- in cases of failure of the liver (liver problems), there is a possibility of development of hepatic encephalopathy (degenerative disease of the brain).

Unknown (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- fainting
- a life-threatening arrhythmias (Torsade de Pointes)
- Abnormal EKG, heart rate, elevated levels of liver enzymes

You may experience disorders of the blood, the kidneys, the liver and the pancreas, and changes in laboratory findings (blood tests). Your doctor also may determine blood tests to monitor these parameters.

In patients with reduced hepatic function (liver problems), there is a possibility for the hepatic encephalopathy (a degenerative disease of the brain).

If you notice any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

5. HOW TO STORE PRENEWEL

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Keep at temperature up to 30 ° c.

Keep in original packaging for insurance to protect from moisture.

Prenewel must not be used after the expiry date stated on the carton. Expiration date refers to the last day of that month.

The shelf life is 2 years.

Medicine should not be thrown in the waste water or among the household waste. Ask the pharmacist how to dispose of medicine that you no longer need. Such actions will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

Each tablet contains 8 mg of tert-butylamine perindoprilat and 2.5 mg of indapamide.

Excipients are calcium chloride hexahydrate, lactose monohydrate, crospovidone, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium hydrogen carbonate, hydrated colloidal silica, magnesium stearate.

How Prenewel looks like and contents of the pack

Tablets are white to almost white, round, slightly protruding, with division line on one side.

Division line is designed for breaking tablets for easier swallowing and not dividing in equal doses.

There are boxes with 30 tablets in blisters (3 blisters of 10 tablets).

Regime of dispensing

The medicine is issued on doctor`s prescription

Manufacturer

KRKA, tovarna zdravil, d.d., Šmarješka cesta 6, Novo Mesto, Slovenia

Manufacturer of the medicinal product

KRKA, tovarna zdravil, d.d., Šmarješka cesta 6, Novo Mesto, Slovenia