

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

RANEXA

375mg, 500mg, 750mg prolonged-release tablets

RANOLAZINE

• 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 RANEXA is and what it is used for
2. Before you take RANEXA
3. How to take RANEXA
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store RANEXA
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1. WHAT RANEXA IS AND WHAT IS IT USED FOR

RANEXA is a medicine used in combination with other medicines to treat angina pectoris, which is a chest pain or discomfort that you feel anywhere along the upper part of your body between your neck and upper abdomen, often brought on by exercise or too much activity.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE RANEXA

Do not take RANEXA

- if you are allergic to ranolazine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine listed in section 6 of this leaflet.
- if you have severe kidney problems.
- if you have moderate or severe liver problems.

- if you are using certain medicines to treat bacterial infections (clarithromycin, telithromycin), fungal infections (itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazol, posaconazol), HIV infection (protease inhibitors), depression (nefazodone) or heart rhythm disorders (e.g. quinidine, dofetilide, or sotalol).

Warning and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking RANEXA:

- if you have mild or moderate kidney problems.
- if you have mild liver problems.
- if you have ever had an abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG).
- if you are elderly.
- if you have low weight (60 kg or less).
- if you have heart failure.

Your doctor may decide to give you a lower dose or take other precautions if any of these apply to you.

Using other medicines and RANEXA

Do not use the following medicines if you take RANEXA:

- certain medicines to treat bacterial infections (clarithromycin, telithromycin), fungal infections (itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole), HIV infection (protease inhibitors), depression (nefazodone), or heart rhythm disorders (e.g. quinidine, dofetilide, or sotalol).

Tell your doctor or pharmacist before you take RANEXA if you use:

- certain medicines to treat a bacterial infection (erythromycin), or a fungal infection (fluconazole), a medicine used to prevent rejection of a transplanted organ (cyclosporin), or if you are taking some heart tablets such as diltiazem or verapamil. These medicines may cause an increase in the number of side effects, such as dizziness, nausea, or vomiting, which are possible side effects of RANEXA (see section 4). Your doctor may decide to give you a lower dose.
- medicines to treat epilepsy or another neurologic disorder (e.g. phenytoin, carbamazepine, or phenobarbital); are taking rifampicin for an infection (e.g. tuberculosis); or are taking the herbal remedy St. John's Wort, as these medicines may cause RANEXA to be less effective.
- heart medicines containing digoxin or metoprolol, as your doctor may want to change the dose of this medicine whilst you are taking RANEXA.
- certain medicines to treat allergies (e.g. terfenadine, astemizole, mizolastine), heart rhythm disorders (e.g. disopyramide, procainamide), and depression (e.g. imipramine, doxepin, amitriptyline), as these medicines may affect your ECG.
- certain medicines to treat depression (bupropion), psychosis, HIV infection (efavirenz), or cancer (cyclophosphamide).
- certain medicines to treat high levels of cholesterol in the blood (e.g. simvastatin, lovastatin, atorvastatin). These medicines may cause muscle pain and muscle injury. Your doctor may decide to change the dose of this medicine while you are taking RANEXA.
- certain medicines used to prevent transplanted organ rejection (e.g. tacrolimus, cyclosporin, sirolimus, everolimus) as your doctor may decide to change the dose of this medicine while you are taking RANEXA.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are using or have recently used or might use any other medicines.

RANEXA with food and drink

RANEXA can be taken with or without food. While being treated with RANEXA, you should not drink grapefruit juice.

Pregnancy

You should not take RANEXA if you are pregnant unless your doctor has advised you to do so.

Breast-feeding

You should not take RANEXA if you are breast-feeding. Ask your doctor for advice 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

No studies on the effects of RANEXA on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. Ask your doctor for advice about driving or using machines.

RANEXA may cause side effects such as dizziness (common), blurred vision (uncommon), confusional state (uncommon), hallucination (uncommon), double vision (uncommon), coordination problems (rare), that may affect your ability to drive or use machines. If you experience these symptoms, do not drive or operate machinery until they have resolved completely.

RANEXA 750 mg prolonged-release tablets contain the azo colouring agent E102. This colouring agent may cause allergic reactions.

RANEXA 750 mg prolonged-release tablets contain lactose monohydrate. 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 RANEXA

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

Always swallow the tablets whole with water. Do not crush, suck, or chew the tablets or break them in half, as this might affect the way the medicine is released from the tablets into your body.

The starting dose for adults is one 375 mg tablet twice a day. After 2–4 weeks, your doctor may increase the dose to get the right effect. The maximum dose of RANEXA is 750 mg twice a day.

It is important that you tell your doctor if you get side effects such as dizziness or feeling or being sick. Your doctor may lower your dose or, if this is not sufficient, stop treatment with RANEXA.

Use in children and adolescents

Children and adolescents under 18 years old should not take RANEXA.

If you take more RANEXA than you should

If you accidentally take too many RANEXA tablets or take a higher dose than recommended by your doctor, it is important that you tell your doctor at once. If you cannot contact your doctor, go to the nearest accident and emergency department. Take along any tablets that are left, including the container and the carton, so that the hospital staff can easily tell what you have taken.

If you forget to take RANEXA

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember unless it is nearly time (less than 6 hours) to take your next dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, RANEXA can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If you get any side effect, particularly if severe and persistent, or have any change to your health that you think may be due to RANEXA, please talk to your doctor.

An increased risk of blood clots in your veins (venous thromboembolism (VTE)) or blood clots in your arteries (arterial thromboembolism (ATE)) is present for all women taking combined hormonal contraceptives. For more detailed information on the different risks from taking combined hormonal contraceptives please see section 2 "What you need to know before you take RANEXA".

Serious side effects

Serious reactions associated with the use of the pill, as well as the related symptoms, are described in the following sections: "[Blood clots](#)" and "[RANEXA and cancer](#)". Please read these sections carefully and consult your doctor at once where appropriate.

Other possible side effects

The following side effects have been linked with the use of RANEXA:

Common side effects (between 1 and 10 in every 100 users may be affected):

- headache
- abdominal pain, nausea
- acne
- no periods, breast discomfort, painful periods, irregular bleeding (heavy irregular bleeding)
- weight gain

Uncommon side effects (between 1 and 10 in every 1,000 users may be affected):

- fungal infections, fungal infection of the vulva and vagina, vaginal infection
- increased appetite
- depression, depressed mood, emotional disorder, problems sleeping, decreased interest in sex, mental disorder, mood swings
- dizziness, migraine
- hot flush, high blood pressure
- diarrhoea, vomiting
- increased liver enzymes
- hair loss, excessive sweating (hyperhidrosis), itching, rash
- muscle cramps
- swollen breasts, lumps in the breast, abnormal cell growth on the neck of the womb (cervical dysplasia), dysfunctional genital bleeding, pain with intercourse, fibrocystic breast disease, heavy periods, menstrual disorders, ovarian cyst, pelvic pain, premenstrual syndrome, growth in the uterus, contractions of the uterus, uterine/vaginal bleeding incl. spotting, vaginal discharge, vulvovaginal dryness
- fatigue, irritability, swelling of parts of your body, e.g. ankles (oedema)
- weight loss, blood pressure changes.

Rare side effects (between 1 and 10 in every 10,000 users may be affected):

- candida infection, oral herpes, pelvic inflammatory disease, a vessel disease of the eye resembling a fungal infection (presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome), a fungal infection of the skin (tinea versicolor), urinary tract infection, bacterial inflammation of the vagina
- fluid retention, increase in certain blood fats (triglycerides)

- aggression, anxiety, feelings of unhappiness, increased interest in sex, nervousness, night mare, restlessness, problems sleeping, stress
- reduced attention, “pins and needles”, giddiness
- contact lens intolerance, dry eye, eye swelling
- heart attack (myocardial infarction), palpitations
- bleeding in a varicose vein, low blood pressure, inflammation of superficial veins, painful veins
- harmful blood clots in a vein or artery for example:
 - in a leg or foot (i.e. DVT) o in a lung (i.e. PE)
 - heart attack o stroke
 - mini-stroke or temporary stroke-like symptoms, known as a transient ischaemic attack (TIA) o blood clots in the liver, stomach/intestine, kidneys or eye.

The chance of having a blood clot may be higher if you have any other conditions that increase this risk (See section 2 for more information on the conditions that increase risk for blood clots and the symptoms of a blood clot).

- constipation, dry mouth, indigestion, heartburn
- liver nodules (focal nodular hyperplasia), chronic inflammation of gallbladder
- allergic skin reactions, golden brown pigment patches (chloasma) and other pigmentation disorders, male pattern hair growth, excessive hair growth, skin conditions such as dermatitis and neurodermatitis, dandruff and oily skin (seborrhoea) and other skin disorders
- back pain, pain in jaw, sensation of heaviness
- urinary tract pain
- abnormal withdrawal bleeding, benign breast nodules, breast cancer in early stage, breast cysts, breast discharge, polyp on the neck of the womb, reddening on the neck of the womb, bleeding during intercourse, spontaneous milk flow, genital discharge, lighter periods, delayed periods, rupture of an ovarian cyst, vaginal odour, burning sensation in the vulva and vagina, vulvovaginal discomfort
- swollen lymph nodes
- asthma, difficulty in breathing, nose bleeding
- chest pain, tiredness and feeling generally unwell, fever
- abnormal smear from the neck of the womb

Further information (taken from the diaries women kept during a RANEXA clinical trial) on the possible side effects “irregular bleeding (heavy irregular bleeding)” and “no periods” is given in the sections “[Bleeding between periods](#)” and “[What to do if no bleeding occurs on day 26 or the following day\(s\)](#)”.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Adverse reactions with very low frequency or with delayed onset of symptoms which are considered to be related to the group of combined oral contraceptives, and could also occur during use of RANEXA, are listed below (see also sections “When not to take RANEXA”, “Warnings and precautions”):

- liver tumors (benign and malignant)
- Erythema nodosum (tender red nodules under the skin), Erythema multiforme (skin rash with red spots or lesions)
- hypersensitivity (including symptoms such as rash, urticaria)
- in women with hereditary angioedema (characterized by sudden swelling of e.g. the eyes, mouth, throat etc.) estrogens in combined oral contraceptive pills may induce or worsen symptoms of angioedema

In case of disturbed liver function, it may be necessary to temporarily stop the use of combined oral contraceptive pills.

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 (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE RANEXA

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on each blister strip of tablets and on the outside of the carton and bottle after EXP.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

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. FURTHER INFORMATION

What RANEXA contains

The active substance in RANEXA is ranolazine. Each tablet contains 375 mg, 500 mg, or 750 mg ranolazine.

The other ingredients are: hypromellose, magnesium stearate, methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium hydroxide, titanium dioxide and carnauba wax.

Depending on the tablet strength, the tablet coatings also contain:

375 mg tablet: macrogol, polysorbate 80, Blue #2/Indigo Carmine Aluminium Lake (E132)

500 mg tablet: macrogol, talc, polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolyzed, iron oxide yellow (E172), iron oxide red (E172)

750 mg tablet: glycerol triacetate, lactose monohydrate, Blue #1/Brilliant Blue FCF Aluminium Lake (E133) and Yellow #5/Tartrazine Aluminium Lake (E102)

What RANEXA looks like and contents of the pack

RANEXA prolonged-release tablets are oval shaped tablets.

The 375 mg tablets are pale blue and are engraved with 375 on one side.

The 500 mg tablets are light orange and are engraved with 500 on one side.

The 750 mg tablets are pale green and are engraved with 750 on one side.

RANEXA is supplied in cartons containing 30, 60, or 100 tablets in blister strips or 60 tablets in plastic bottles. Not all pack-sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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