

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

TOLURA

80mg Tablets

TELMISARTAN

• 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 TOLURA is and what it is used for
2. Before you take TOLURA
3. How to take TOLURA
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store TOLURA

1. WHAT TOLURA IS AND WHAT IS IT USED FOR

TOLURA contains the active substance telmisartan which belongs to a class of medicines known as angiotensin II receptor antagonists.

Angiotensin II is a substance produced in your body, which causes your blood vessels to narrow, thus increasing your blood pressure. TOLURA blocks the effect of angiotensin II so that the blood vessels relax, and your blood pressure is lowered.

TOLURA tablets are used to treat essential hypertension (high blood pressure) in adults.

‘Essential’ means that the high blood pressure is not caused by any other condition.

High blood pressure, if not treated, can damage blood vessels in several organs which could lead sometimes to heart attacks, heart or kidney failure, strokes or blindness. There are usually no symptoms of high blood pressure before damage occurs. Thus it is important to regularly measure blood pressure to verify if it is within the normal range.

TOLURA is also used to reduce cardiovascular events (i.e. heart attack or stroke) in adults who are at risk because they have a reduced or blocked blood supply to the heart or legs, or have had a stroke or have high risk diabetes. Your doctor can tell you if you are at high risk for such events.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE TOLURA

Do not take TOLURA

- If you are allergic to telmisartan or any other ingredients of this medicine.
- If you are more than 3 months pregnant. (It is also better to avoid TOLURA in early pregnancy – see pregnancy section).
- If you have severe liver problems such as cholestasis or biliary obstruction (problems with the drainage of the bile from the liver and gall bladder) or any other severe liver disease.
- If you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.

If any of the above applies to you, tell your doctor or pharmacist before taking TOLURA.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor if you are suffering or have ever suffered from any of the following conditions or illnesses:

- Kidney disease or kidney transplant.
- Renal artery stenosis (narrowing of the blood vessels to one or both kidneys).
- Liver disease.
- Heart trouble.
- Raised aldosterone levels (water and salt retention in the body along with imbalance of various blood minerals).
- Low blood pressure (hypotension), likely to occur if you are dehydrated (excessive loss of body water) or have salt deficiency due to diuretic therapy ('water tablets'), low salt diet, diarrhoea, or vomiting.
- Elevated potassium levels in your blood.
- Diabetes.
-

Talk to your doctor before taking TOLURA:

- if you are taking digoxin
- if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:
 - an ACE inhibitor (for example enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril), in particular if you have diabetes related kidney problems
 - aliskiren.

Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals.

See also information under the heading "Do not take TOLURA".

You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. TOLURA is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used at that stage (see pregnancy section).

In case of surgery or anaesthesia, you should tell your doctor that you are taking TOLURA.

TOLURA may be less effective in lowering the blood pressure in black patients.

Children and adolescents

The use of TOLURA in children and adolescents up to the age of 18 years is not recommended.

Other medicines and TOLURA

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

Your doctor may need to change the dose of these other medicines or take other precautions. In some cases you may have to stop taking one of the medicines. This applies especially to the medicines listed below taken at the same time with TOLURA

- Lithium containing medicines to treat some types of depression.
- Medicines that may increase blood potassium levels such as salt substitutes containing potassium, potassium sparing diuretics (certain 'water tablets'), ACE inhibitors (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, to treat high blood pressure), angiotensin II receptor antagonists (to treat high blood pressure), NSAIDs (non steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, e.g. aspirin or ibuprofen), heparin (a medicine for thinning the blood), immunosuppressives (e.g. cyclosporin or tacrolimus), and the antibiotic trimethoprim.
- Diuretics ('water tablets'), especially if taken in high doses together with TOLURA, may lead to excessive loss of body water and low blood pressure (hypotension).
- If you are taking an ACE inhibitor or aliskiren (see also information under the headings "Do not take TOLURA" and "Warnings and precautions").
- Digoxin.

The effect of TOLURA may be reduced when you take NSAIDs (non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, e.g. aspirin or ibuprofen) or corticosteroids.

TOLURA may increase the blood pressure lowering effect of other medicines used to treat high blood pressure or of medicines with blood pressure lowering potential (e.g. baclofen, amifostine). Furthermore, low blood pressure may be aggravated by alcohol, barbiturates, narcotics or antidepressants. You may notice this as dizziness when standing up. You should consult with your doctor if you need to adjust the dose of your other medicine while taking TOLURA.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking TOLURA before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of TOLURA. TOLURA is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken when more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used after the third month of pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. TOLURA is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

Driving and using machines

Some people feel dizzy or tired when taking TOLURA. If you feel dizzy or tired, do not drive or use machines.

3. HOW TO TAKE TOLURA

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

For treatment of high blood pressure, the usual dose of TOLURA for most patients is one 40 mg tablet once a day to control blood pressure over the 24 hour period.

However, sometimes your doctor may recommend a lower dose 20 mg or a higher dose of 80 mg.

Alternatively, TOLURA may be used in combination with diuretics ('water tablets') such as hydrochlorothiazide which has been shown to have an additive blood pressure lowering effect with telmisartan.

For reduction of cardiovascular events, the usual dose of TOLURA is one 80 mg tablet once a day. At the beginning of the preventive therapy with TOLURA 80 mg, blood pressure should be frequently monitored.

In patients with liver problems the usual dose should not exceed 40 mg once daily.

In patients with kidney problems a lower starting dose of 20 mg is recommended.

Try to take the tablet at the same time each day. You can take TOLURA with or without food. The tablets should be swallowed with some water or other non-alcoholic drink. It is important that you take TOLURA every day until your doctor tells you otherwise. If you have the impression that the effect of TOLURA is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more TOLURA than you should

It is important to keep to the dose as prescribed by your doctor. If you accidentally take too many tablets ask your doctor what to do or contact your nearest hospital emergency department immediately.

The most common symptoms of telmisartan overdose are low blood pressure (hypotension) and fast heart beat (tachycardia). Slow heart beat (bradycardia), dizziness, higher levels of creatinine in the blood and sudden kidney failure have also been reported.

If you forget to take TOLURA

If you forget to take your medicine you should take the dose as soon as you remember on the same day. If you do not take your tablet on one day, take your normal dose on the next day. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking TOLURA

Take TOLURA every day for as long as your doctor prescribes it in order to keep your blood pressure controlled. If you have the impression that the effect of TOLURA is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

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.

Some side effects can be serious and need immediate medical attention:

You should see your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms:

Sepsis* (often called “blood poisoning”, is a severe infection with whole body inflammatory response), rapid swelling of the skin and mucosa (angioedema); these side effects are rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people) but are extremely serious and patients should stop taking the medicine and see their doctor immediately. If these effects are not treated they could be fatal.

Possible side effects of telmisartan:

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

Low blood pressure (hypotension) in users treated for reduction of cardiovascular events.

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

Urinary tract infections, upper respiratory tract infections (e.g. sore throat, inflamed sinuses, common cold), deficiency in red blood cells (anaemia), high potassium levels, difficulty falling asleep, feeling sad (depression), fainting (syncope), feeling of spinning (vertigo), slow heart rate (bradycardia), low blood pressure (hypotension) in users treated for high blood pressure, dizziness on standing up (orthostatic hypotension), shortness of breath, cough, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, discomfort in the abdomen, bloating, vomiting, itching, increased sweating, drug rash, back pain, muscle cramps, muscle pain (myalgia), kidney impairment including acute kidney failure, pain in the chest, feeling of weakness, and increased level of creatinine in the blood.

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

Sepsis* (often called “blood poisoning”, is a severe infection with whole body inflammatory response which can lead to death), increase in certain white blood cells (eosinophilia), low platelet count (thrombocytopenia), severe allergic reaction (anaphylactic reaction), allergic reaction (e.g. rash, itching, difficulty breathing, wheezing, swelling of the face or low blood pressure), low blood sugar levels (in diabetic patients), feeling anxious, somnolence, impaired vision, fast heart beat (tachycardia), dry mouth, upset stomach, taste disturbance (dysgeusia), abnormal liver function (Japanese patients are more likely to experience this side effect), rapid swelling of the skin and mucosa which can also lead to death (angioedema also with fatal outcome), eczema (a skin disorder), redness of skin, hives (urticaria), severe drug rash, joint pain (arthralgia), pain in extremity, tendon pain, flu like illness, decreased haemoglobin (a blood protein), increased levels of uric acid, increased hepatic enzymes or creatine phosphokinase in the blood.

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

Progressive scarring of lung tissue (interstitial lung disease)**.

*The event may have happened by chance or could be related to a way that telmisartan works that is currently not known.

** Cases of progressive scarring of lung tissue have been reported during intake of telmisartan. However, it is not known whether telmisartan was the cause.

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.

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

5. HOW TO STORE TOLURA

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 carton, bottle or blister after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

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.