PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Amlo TAD® 5 mg, tablets
Amlo TAD® 10 mg, tablets

Active substance: Amlodipine besilate

For use in adults.

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 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.

1. WHAT AMLO TAD IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Amlodipine besilate is a calcium antagonist

Amlo TAD is used to treat
- high blood pressure with no organic cause (essential hypertension),
- circulatory disorders of the coronary arteries (chronic stable angina pectoris, exercise-induced angina, vasospastic angina pectoris)

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE AMLO TAD

Do not take Amlo TAD
- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to dihydropyridine, amlodipine or any of the ingredients of Amlo TAD,
- if you have a very low blood pressure (severe hypotonia),
- in case of shock (including cardiogenic shock),
- if you suffer from obstruction of the outflow-tract of the left ventricle (e.g. severe narrowing of the heart valves (aortic stenosis)),
- if you have unstable angina pectoris,
- if you suffer from haemodynamically unstable heart failure (cardiac insufficiency) after a recent heart attack,

When combined with nitrates, the effects on blood pressure and pulse (heart rate) can be intensified.

Patients taking Amlo TAD and beta blockers concomitantly should be monitored carefully since the antihypertensive effects can be additive. It is known that beta blockers can worsen heart failure (cardiac insufficiency). The clinical research did not indicate that Amlo TAD worsened the heart's contractility (negative inotropic effect). However caution should be exercised when administering Amlo TAD and beta blockers concomitantly to patients with heart failure.

Some medicines of the group of calcium antagonists can intensify the muscle-contracting (negative inotropic) effect of medicines for cardiac arrhythmias, such as amiodarone and quinidine. Because there has not been enough clinical experience with Amlo TAD, these patients should be monitored carefully.

Effects of other medicines on amlodipine

CYP3A4 inhibitors:
With concomitant use with the CYP3A4 inhibitor erythromycin in young patients and diltiazem in elderly patients respectively the plasma concentration of amlodipine increased by 22 % and 50 % respectively. However, the clinical relevance of this finding is uncertain. It cannot be ruled out that stronger inhibitors of CYP3A4 (i.e. ketoconazole, itraconazole, ritonavir) may increase the plasma concentrations of amlodipine to a greater extent than diltiazem. Amlodipine should be used with caution together with CYP3A4 inhibitors. However, no side effects attributable to such interaction have been reported.

CYP3A4 inducers:
There is no data available regarding the effect of CYP3A4 inducers on amlodipine. The concomitant use of CYP3A4 inducers (i.e. ri-

- if you suffer from severe hepatic dysfunction.

Take special care with Amlo TAD
Regular medical check-ups are necessary while taking Amlo TAD.

The safety and efficacy of amlodipine in suddenly occurring high blood pressure (hypertensive crisis) has not been established.

When administering Amlo TAD to patients with diabetes take into consideration that, as for other dihydropyridines, elevated blood sugar levels (hyperglycaemia) have been observed in isolated cases.

Use in patients with hepatic dysfunctions:
The half-life of amlodipine is prolonged in patients with hepatic dysfunction; dosage recommendations have not been established. Therefore, caution should be exercised when administering amlodipine to patients with hepatic dysfunction.

Use in patients with renal dysfunctions:
Amlodipine may be used in such patients at normal doses. Changes in amlodipine plasma concentrations are not correlated with the degree of renal impairment. Exercise caution with artificial kidney (renal failure requiring dialysis).

Information:
Use in Patients with heart failure (cardiac insufficiency)
Patients with cardiac insufficiency should be treated with caution.

In a long-term, placebo controlled study in patients with severe heart failure (NYHA class III and IV) the reported incidence of accumulation of water in the lungs (pulmonary oedema) was higher in the amlodipine treated group than in the placebo group. However, this was not associated with worsening of myocardial insufficiency.

A clinical study in patients with heart failure (chronical heart insufficiency NYHA Class III–IV) receiving ACE inhibitors, digitalis and diuretics has shown that amlodipine did not have a harmful effect on the likelihood of survival or diseases of the cardiovascular system (combined mortality and morbidity with heart failure). Since patients with sudden cardiac insufficiency (acute heart failure) were not treated with amlodipine, Amlo TAD is not recommended for these patients.

Ask your doctor for more information about this. This also holds true if these particulars applied to you in the past.

Elderly Patients
In the elderly increase of the dosage should take place with care.

Children and Adolescents
Safety and effectiveness have been studied in 6 – 17 year old boys and in girls. Amlo TAD has not been studied in children under the age of 6 years. For more information, talk to your doctor.

Taking other medicines
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking / using or have recently taken / used any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

The antihypertensive effect of Amlo TAD can be intensified by other antihypertensive medicines and by tricyclic antidepressants.

fampicin, St.-John's-wort) may result in a lower plasma concentration of amlodipine. Amlodipine should be used with caution together with CYP3A4 inducers.

In clinical interaction studies grapefruit juice, cimetidine, aluminium/magnesium (antacid) and sildenafil did not affect the pharmacokinetics of amlodipine.

Effects of amlodipine on other medicines

The blood pressure lowering effects of amlodipine may intensify the blood pressure-lowering effects of other antihypertensive agents.

In clinical interaction studies, amlodipine did not affect the pharmacokinetics of atorvastatin, digoxin, ethanol (alcohol), warfarin or cyclosporin.

There is no effect of amlodipine on laboratory parameters.

Taking Amlo TAD with food and drink
./.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy
Amlodipine should be used during pregnancy only if the attending physician has conducted a rigorous risk-benefit analysis, since there is no clinical experience in pregnant women.

Breast-feeding
It is not known whether amlodipine is excreted in breast-milk. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breast-feeding or to continue/discontinue therapy with amlodipine should be made taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding to the child and the benefit of the therapy to the mother.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Driving and using machines
Amlodipine only has minor or moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines. If patients taking amlodipine suffer from dizziness, headache, fatigue or nausea the ability to react may be impaired.

3. HOW TO TAKE AMLO TAD

Always take Amlo TAD exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

It is very important to keep taking Amlo TAD for as long as your doctor prescribes it.

If your doctor has not prescribed otherwise, the usual dose is

High blood pressure
The standard daily dose is 5 mg amlodipine once daily. Do not exceed a maximum daily dose of 10 mg amlodipine once daily.

For circulatory disorders of the coronary arteries (chronic stable angina pectoris, exercise-induced angina, vasospastic angina pectoris)
Adults should take 5 mg amlodipine once daily. If necessary, your doctor can increase the dose to 10 mg amlodipine once daily. Do not exceed a maximum daily dose of 10 mg amlodipine once daily.

Maximum daily dose
Research has shown that increasing the dose to more than 10 mg amlodipine does not improve the therapeutic efficacy and that daily doses of 15 mg amlodipine and 20 mg amlodipine can even result in increasing side effects to unacceptable frequencies.

Children and Adolescents
For children (6–17 years old), the recommended usual starting dose is 2.5 mg a day. The maximum recommended dose is 5 mg a day.

Method of administration
Please take the tablets with sufficient quantities of fluids (e.g., 1 glass of water). You can take Amlo TAD at or between mealtimes.

Duration of administration
The prescribing physician shall decide the duration of administration. There is no anticipated limit to the duration of treatment.

Please talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you feel that the effect of Amlo TAD is too strong or too weak.

If you take more Amlo TAD than you should
A severe overdose of Amlo TAD could lead to marked and lasting hypotension, facial flushing, headache, racing heart (reflex tachycardia), cardiac arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock and loss of consciousness up to coma. Marked and probably prolonged systemic hypotension up to an including shock with fatal outcome have been reported.

Tell a doctor immediately and he or she will perform emergency measures if necessary.

If you forget to take Amlo TAD
If you do not take enough Amlo TAD or have forgotten a dose, make it up as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time to take the next dose, omit the forgotten dose and continue on with your normal schedule for taking the medicine. Do not take a double dose!

If you stop taking Amlo TAD
Do not interrupt or stop taking Amlo TAD without consulting your doctor!

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Vascular disorders
Common: Flush, Redness of the skin with a burning feeling, primarily in the face (erythema, erythromelalgia)
Uncommon: Low blood pressure (hypotensive circulatory reactions).
Very rare: Inflammation of the blood vessels (vasculitis).

Respiratory disorders
Uncommon: Difficulty breathing (dyspnoea), runny nose (rhinitis).
Very rare: Cough.

Gastrointestinal disorders
Common: Abdominal pain, nausea.
Uncommon: Vomiting, feeling of fullness (dyspepsia), digestive problems (including diarrhoea and constipation), dry mouth.
Very rare: Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), inflammation of the gastric mucosa (gastritis), gingival hyperplasia.

Hepatobiliary disorders
Very rare: Icterus (Hepatitis), increase in liver enzymes (increase in transaminases) mostly consistent with cholestasis

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Uncommon: Hair loss (alopecia), bleeding under the skin (purpura), skin discoloration, increased perspiration, itching (pruritus), skin rash, skin and facial reddening (exanthema).
Very rare: Tissue and mucosal swelling (angio-oedema), skin changes, some with serious outcomes (erythema multiforme), urticaria, exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Quincke oedema, photosensitivity.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
Common: Ankle swelling.
Uncommon: Joint pain (arthralgia), muscle pain (myalgias), muscle spasms, back pain.

Renal and urinary disorders
Uncommon: Problems urinating, increased urination at night (nycturia), frequent desire to urinate (increased micturition frequency).

Reproductive system and breast disorders
Uncommon: Impotence, enlarged mammary glands in men (gynecomastia).

General disorders and administration site conditions
Common: Accumulation of fluid in the arms and/or legs (peripheral oedema), fatigue.
Uncommon: Breast pain; this could not be distinguished from the natural course of the underlying disease. Feeling of weakness (asthenia), pain, malaise.

Investigations
Uncommon: Weight gain, weight loss.

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

5. HOW TO STORE AMLO TAD

Like all medicines, Amlo TAD can cause side effects, but not everyone will experience them.

The following frequency categories were used to analyse side effects:

Very common:	more than 1 in 10 patients
Common:	1 to 10 patients in 100
Uncommon:	1 to 10 patients in 1,000
Rare:	1 to 10 patients in 10,000
Very rare:	less than 1 patient in 10,000
Not known:	cannot be estimated from the available data

Possible side effects

Significant side effects or signs that you should watch for and what to do if you experience them:
If you have any of the side effects listed below stop taking Amlo TAD and see your doctor as soon as possible.

Blood and lymphatic system disorders
Very rare: Reduced white blood cell count (leukocytopenia), reduced platelet count (thrombocytopenia).

Immune system disorders
Very rare: Allergic reactions.

Metabolism and nutrition disorders
Very rare: Elevated blood sugar levels (hyperglycaemia).

Psychiatric disorders
Uncommon: Insomnia, mood swings (including anxiety), depressions
Rare: Confusion.

Nervous system disorders
Common: Somnolence, dizziness, headaches (especially at the start of treatment).
Uncommon: Shaking (tremors), taste disturbances, short-term loss of consciousness (syncope), reduced sensitivity to touch (hypaesthesia), tingling sensation (paraesthesia)
Very rare: Increased muscle tension, peripheral neuropathy.

Eye disorders
Uncommon: Vision disturbances (including double vision (diplopia)).

Ear and labyrinth disorders
Uncommon: Ringing in the ears (tinnitus).

Cardiac disorders
Common: Rapid heart rate (tachycardia). At the start of treatment, angina pectoris episodes can occur or patients who have pre-existing angina pectoris can experience an increase in frequency, duration or severity of the episodes.
Uncommon: Palpitations
Very rare: Heart attack. As with other dihydropyridine derivatives, cardiac arrhythmias (including slower than normal heart rate (bradycardia), ventricular tachycardias and atrial fibrillation) have been reported for this medicine, however they could not be distinguished from the natural course of the underlying disease.

5. HOW TO STORE AMLO TAD

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use the medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister label and the carton after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Storage conditions:
Store in the original package in order to protect the content from light.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Amlo TAD contains
The active substance is: Amlodipine besilate.

Amlo TAD 5 mg tablets:
1 tablet contains 6.935 mg amlodipine besilate corresponding to 5 mg amlodipine.

Amlo TAD 10 mg tablets:
1 tablet contains 13.870 mg amlodipine besilate corresponding to 10 mg amlodipine.

The other ingredients are:
Microcrystalline cellulose
Sodium starch glycolate (Type A) (Ph. Eur.)
Magnesium stearate (Ph. Eur.) [vegetable origin]
Pregelatinised starch
Colloidal anhydrous silica

What Amlo TAD looks like and contents of the pack:
Amlo TAD is a white, round tablet, slightly convex on both sides, with a break score on one side.

Amlo TAD is available in packs with 50 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
TAD Pharma GmbH
Heinz-Lohmann-Straße 5
27472 Cuxhaven
Germany
Tel.: +49 4721 606-0
Fax: +49 4721 606-333
E-Mail: info@tad.de
Internet: www.tad.de

Manufacturers
TAD Pharma GmbH
Heinz-Lohmann-Straße 5
27472 Cuxhaven
Germany

KRKA, tovarna zdravil, d. d., Novo mesto
Šmarješka cesta 6,
8501 Novo mesto,
Slovenia

254233

This leaflet was last approved in April 2010.