What Ranitidine Oral Solution is and what it is used for

Ranitidine belongs to a group of medicines called H₂ antagonists, which reduce the amount of acid in your stomach. It is used to:

- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the stomach.
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus).
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus) or too much acid in the stomach.
- heal ulcers in the stomach or the part of the gut it empties into (the duodenum).
- stop ulcers which may be caused by medicines called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatories (NSAIDs), often used to treat arthritis.
- stop ulcers from bleeding.
- stop acid coming up from the stomach while under anaesthetic during an operation.

What you need to know before you take Ranitidine Oral Solution

Do not take Ranitidine if:

- you are allergic to Ranitidine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6). An allergic reaction can include a rash, itching or shortness of breath.
- you are allergic to other products containing ranitidine.
- you have kidney problems
- you have a rare illness called porphyria
- you have lost weight recently and also have stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion at the same time
- you have had stomach ulcers before and you are taking Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory (NSAID) medicines
- you are over 65
- you have long term breathing problems
- you have diabetes
- you have any problems with your immune system.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ranitidine.

For adults, this medicine is used to:

- heal and stop ulcers in the stomach or the part of the gut it empties into (the duodenum)
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus).
- stop acid coming up from the stomach while under anaesthetic during an operation.

Reading and understanding the information in this leaflet will help you to use your medicine safely and effectively.

How to use Ranitidine Oral Solution

- Take Ranitidine with or after meals with plenty of water.
- Do not exceed the recommended dose.
- Do not use Ranitidine as a substitute for a balanced diet.

What to do if you forget to take a dose

- Do not worry if you forget to take a dose. Continue taking as usual.
- Take the next dose as soon as you remember. Do not take a double dose.

What to do if you take too much

- If you take too much of Ranitidine, see your doctor or pharmacist.

Possible side effects

- Most side effects are minor and temporary. However, some people may experience more serious side effects. If you have any concerns about possible side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.
- Common side effects:
  - headache
  - rash
  - feeling sick
  - diarrhoea
  - feeling tired
  - breathlessness
  - breast discharge (in men and women)
  - shortness of breath
  - feeling hot
  - feeling dizzy

- Less common side effects:
  - itchy skin
  - skin rash
  - rashes
  - skin swelling
  - feeling very hot
  - abnormal tasting

- Rare side effects:
  - signs of liver problems
  - menorrhagia
  - impotence
  - sedation

- Very rare side effects:
  - allergic reactions
  - porphyria
  - black keyline

- If you notice any side effects that you think may be caused by Ranitidine, or if you think you have a serious problem, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

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

How to store Ranitidine Oral Solution

- Store in a cool, dry place.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Do not use 1 month from the date you first open it.
- Do not throw away medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

Further information

- 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.
- For more information on the safety of this medicine, visit the HPRA Pharmacovigilance website:
  - Website: www.hpra.ie

- Telephone: +353 1 676497
- Fax: +353 1 6762517

- HPRA Pharmacovigilance Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2

- Ireland

- United Kingdom

- Yellow Card Scheme: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

This leaflet was last revised in August 2016.

F2N98RBJ1
You should see your doctor regularly if you are taking Ranitidine as well as a medicine for arthritis. This is particularly important if you are elderly or have ever had stomach problems.

Other medicines and Ranitidine
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines obtained without a prescription and herbal medicines. This is because Ranitidine can affect the way some other medicines work. Also some other medicines can affect the way Ranitidine works.

In particular, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following:
- medicines for pain and swelling (including arthritis) called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatories (NSAIDs) such as indomethacin or aspirin
- medicines for diabetes such as glipizide or glibenclamide
- medicines for heart problems called propranolol
- medicines to make you sleepy called triazolam or midazolam
- medicines for infections called raltegravir, atazanavir, delavirdine, ketocanazole, tenofovir or cefpodoxime
- medicines for cancer called gefitinib or lapatinib
- warfarin - to stop blood clots from forming
- lidocaine - a local anaesthetic
- diazepam - for worry or anxiety problems
- phenytoin - for epilepsy
- theophylline - for long term breathing problems
- sucralfate - for stomach ulcers.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ranitidine. Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Do not take this medicine if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby. Ranitidine should not be taken during pregnancy or while breast-feeding unless considered essential by your doctor.

Driving and using machines
The amount of alcohol in this medicine (8% w/v) may affect your ability to drive, cycle, or use any tools or machines.

Important information about some of the ingredients of this medicine
- Ranitidine Oral Solution contains:
  - Ethanol (alcohol) - each 5ml spoonful contains 8% w/v ethanol, which is equal to 11ml of beer or 5ml of wine. Speak to the doctor before taking this medicine if you have an addiction to alcohol, liver disease, epilepsy, brain injury or disease, you are pregnant or if this medicine has been prescribed for a child.
  - Sorbitol - a source of fructose (a type of sugar). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.
  - 11mg of sodium per 5ml spoonful. You need to take this into account if you are on a controlled sodium diet.

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

Ranitidine Oral Solution contains 75mg of ranitidine (as hydrochloride) in each 5ml spoonful.

- Take this medicine by mouth only.
- Adults and children aged 12 years and above
  - The exact dose will depend on your particular stomach problem. Tell your doctor if you have taken all the medicine but still feel unwell. Also, if you are still taking your medicine but feel worse.
  - To heal stomach or duodenal ulcers:
    - the usual dose is either 150mg (two 5ml spoonfuls) in the morning and 150mg (two 5ml spoonfuls) in the evening for 4 weeks, or
    - 300mg (four 5ml spoonfuls) at bedtime for 4 weeks.
  - your doctor may decide to continue your treatment in order to prevent the pain and discomfort returning.
- Rare diseases in which the acid production is very high:
  - The usual dose can be 600mg to 900mg (eight to twelve 5ml spoonfuls) each day or even higher.

Children (3 to 11 years)
Your doctor will work out the right dose in mls based on your child’s weight. Make sure you follow the instructions on the label.

To heal stomach and duodenal ulcers:
- The usual dose is 2mg per kg of body weight, twice a day for four weeks. This dose may be increased to 4mg for each kg, twice a day. Take each dose about 12 hours apart. The length of treatment may be increased to 8 weeks.

To heal heartburn due to too much acid:
- The usual dose is 2.5mg per kg of body weight, twice a day for two weeks. This dose may be increased to 5mg for each kg, twice a day. Take each dose about 12 hours apart.

Please note that this medicine contains alcohol. See Section 2, Important information about some of the ingredients of this medicine, for more details.

1. Possible side effects
Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop taking Ranitidine and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:
- allergic reactions, the signs may include:
  - any kind of skin rash or "hives", flaking skin, boils or sore lips, swelling (of the face, eyelids, lips, mouth or tongue), liver
  - sudden wheezing, fluttering or tightness of the chest, chest pain, feeling faint (especially when standing up) or collapse.
  - a change in the amount of urine passed and its colour, feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting), feeling confused, having a fever and rash – this could be a sign of kidney problems
  - severe stomach pain (possible sign of pancreatitis) or a change in the type of stomach pain
  - side effects of a severe allergic reaction
  - feeling unusually tired, short of breath, bruising more easily or getting more infections – this could be a sign of blood problems
  - red or purple spots or skin rash, which can be severe.
- Stop taking Ranitidine and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the serious side effects above.

Other side effects
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:
- Uncommon (affects less than 1 in 100 people)
  - stomach pain
  - constipation
  - feeling sick (nausea)
- Rare (affects less than 1 in 1000 people)
  - skin rash
- Rare side effects that may show up in blood tests
  - increase in creatinine level (kidney function)
  - changes to liver function
- Very rare (affects less than 1 in 10,000 people)
  - headache (sometimes severe)
  - feeling dizzy or having blurred vision
  - painful or swollen joints or muscles or movement in them that you cannot control
  - a rash, swollen joints and kidney problems – this could be a sign of swollen blood vessels (vasculitis)
  - feeling depressed, confused or seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations)
  - flushing or marks on your skin that look like targets
You should see your doctor regularly if you are taking Ranitidine as well as a medicine for arthritis. This is particularly important if you are elderly or have ever had stomach problems.

Ranitidine is called an H₂ blocker. It works by reducing the amount of acid produced in your stomach.

To heal stomach or duodenal ulcers:
- medicines for pain and swelling (including arthritis) called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen or aspirin
- medicines for diabetes such as glipizide or glibenclamide
- medicines for heart problems called propranolol
- medicines to make you sleepy called triazolam or midazolam
- medicines for infections called cephalexin, tetracycline or cotrimoxazole
- medicines for cancer called gefitinib or lapatinib
- warfarin - to stop blood clots from forming
- lidocaine - a local anaesthetic
- diazepam - for worry or anxiety problems
- phenytoin - for epilepsy
- theophylline - for long term breathing problems
- sorbitol - a source of fructose (a type of sugar). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an
- alcohol - each 5ml spoonful contains 8% w/v ethanol, which is equal to 11ml of beer or 5ml of
- Epilepsy, brain injury or disease, you are pregnant or if this medicine has been prescribed for a child.
- you may need urgent medical treatment:
- Stop taking Ranitidine and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following serious side effects –
- allergic reactions, the signs may include:
-任何 kind of skin rash or “hives”, itching skin, boils or sore lips, swelling of the face, eyelids, lips, mouth or tongue, swelling of the chest, chest pain, feeling faint (especially when standing up) or collapse.
- a change in the amount of urine passed and its colour, feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting), feeling confused, having a fever and rash – this could be a sign of kidney problems.
- severe stomach pain (possible sign of pancreatitis) or a change in the type of stomach pain
- side effects that may occur:
- unusual tiredness, short of breath, bruising more easily or getting more infections – this could be a sign of blood problems.
- rare or red spots or skin rash, which can be severe.
- Stop taking Ranitidine and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the serious side effects above.

Other side effects
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Common (affects less than 1 in 100 people)
- stomach pain or indigestion
- feeling sick (nausea)
- rare (affects less than 1 in 1000 people)
- skin rash
- rare side effects that may show up in blood tests
- kidney function changes to liver function
- very rare (affects less than 1 in 10,000 people)
- headache (sometimes severe)
- feeling dizzy or having blurred vision
- painful or swollen joints or muscles or movement in them that you cannot control
- a rash, swollen joints and kidney problems – this could be a sign of swollen blood vessels (vasculitis)
- feeling depressed, confused or seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations)
- hair loss

- flushing or marks on your skin that look like targets

Rare side effects that may show up in blood tests
- increase in creatinine level (kidney function)
- changes to liver function
- allergic reactions, the signs may include:
- a rash, hives, itching skin, boils or sore lips, swelling of the face, eyelids, lips, mouth or tongue.
- swelling of the chest, chest pain, feeling faint (especially when standing up) or collapse.
- a change in the amount of urine passed and its colour, feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting), feeling confused, having a fever and rash – this could be a sign of kidney problems.
- severe stomach pain (possible sign of pancreatitis) or a change in the type of stomach pain
- side effects that may occur:
- unusual tiredness, short of breath, bruising more easily or getting more infections – this could be a sign of blood problems.
- rare or red spots or skin rash, which can be severe.
- Stop taking Ranitidine and see a doctor straight away if you notice any of the serious side effects above.

Other side effects
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Common (affects less than 1 in 100 people)
- stomach pain or indigestion
- feeling sick (nausea)
- rare (affects less than 1 in 1000 people)
- skin rash
- rare side effects that may show up in blood tests
- kidney function changes to liver function
- very rare (affects less than 1 in 10,000 people)
- headache (sometimes severe)
- feeling dizzy or having blurred vision
- painful or swollen joints or muscles or movement in them that you cannot control
- a rash, swollen joints and kidney problems – this could be a sign of swollen blood vessels (vasculitis)
- feeling depressed, confused or seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations)
- hair loss
- flushing or marks on your skin that look like targets

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

Ranitidine Oral Solution contains 75mg of ranitidine (as hydrochloride) in each 5ml spoonful.

Take this medicine by mouth only.

Ranitidine Oral Solution contains 8% w/v ethanol, which is equal to 11ml of beer or 5ml of wine. Speak to your doctor before taking this medicine if you have an addiction to alcohol, liver disease, epilepsy, brain injury or disease, you are pregnant or if this medicine has been prescribed for a child.

300mg (four 5ml spoonful) at bedtime for 4 weeks

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.

Stop taking Ranitidine and see a doctor straight away, if you notice any of the following side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:

If you forget a dose, take it as soon as you remember it. Then go on as before.

If you stop taking Ranitidine
After a few days of taking this medicine you should start to feel much better. Do not stop taking this medicine without talking to your doctor or pharmacist first, otherwise the pain and discomfort may come back.

If you have the following questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Continued overleaf
Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution

This leaflet was last revised in August 2016.

What Ranitidine Oral Solution looks like and contents of the pack

The active substance is Ranitidine Hydrochloride. This medicine contains 150mg of Ranitidine (as Hydrochloride) in each 10ml of solution.

The other ingredients are disodium hydrogen phosphate anhydrous (E339), sodium dihydrogen phosphate dicyanide, saccharin sodium (E954), sorbitol solution 70% (E420), ethanol, green mint flavour and purified water.

Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution looks like and contents of the pack

Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution is a white to pale yellow liquid which smells of mint. It comes in a brown plastic bottle holding either 100ml or 300ml of solution.

What you need to know before you take Ranitidine Oral Solution

1. What Ranitidine Oral Solution is and what it is used for

Ranitidine belongs to a group of medicines called H2 antagonists, which reduce the amount of acid in your stomach.

For adults, this medicine is used to:
- heal and stop ulcers in the stomach or the part of the gut it empties into (the duodenum)
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus) or too much acid in the stomach.

This can cause pain or discomfort known as indigestion or heartburn.
- stop ulcers from bleeding
- stop ulcers which may be caused by medicines called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatories (NSAIDs), often used to treat arthritis
- stop acid coming up from the stomach while under anaesthetic during an operation.

For children (3 to 18 years), this medicine is used to:
- heal ulcers in the stomach or the part of the gut it empties into (the duodenum)
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus) or too much acid in the stomach.

This can cause pain or discomfort known as indigestion or heartburn.

2. What you need to know before you take Ranitidine Oral Solution

Do not take Ranitidine if:
- you are allergic to Ranitidine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6). An allergic reaction can include a rash, itching or shortness of breath.
- you have porphyria, a problem with your metabolism that can cause skin blisters, pain in and around your stomach (abdomen) and brain or nervous system problems
- you have shortness of breath.
- you have diabetes
- you have long term breathing problems
- you are over 65
- you have recently changed your dose of medicines used to control your blood pressure
- you have lost weight recently and also have stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion at the same time
- you have a rare illness called porphyria
- you have kidney problems
- you have a rare illness called porphyria
- you have lost weight recently and also have stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion at the same time
- you have had stomach ulcers before and you are taking Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory (NSAID) medicines
- you are over 40 and recently had stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion for the first time or which has recently changed
- you are over 65
- you have long term breathing problems
- you have diabetes
- you have any problems with your immune system.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ranitidine.

3. How to take Ranitidine Oral Solution

Do not throw away medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines.

Do not use 1 month from the date you first open it.

Do not store above 25°C.

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

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.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

4. Possible side effects

Report the following side effects to your doctor or pharmacist.

- swelling of the face, lips or throat
- breathing difficulty
- loss of consciousness
- fits (seizures)
- changes in colour of the skin
- change in colour of the urine
- severe bleeding
- black blood or stool

Tell your doctor that you are taking Ranitidine if you have:
- diarrhoea
- feeling sick, loss of appetite with possible yellow skin or eyes (jaundice) – this could be a sign of a swollen liver (hepatitis)
- problems getting or keeping an erection (impotence). This usually gets better once you stop taking this medicine
- awareness of the heart beat and/or increased heart rate
- breathlessness or swelling of the feet and hands
- regular attacks of palpitations
- severe headache
- severe or unusual tiredness
- skin rash
- mouth ulcers
- severe vomiting
- severe diarrhoea
- severe loss of weight
- numbness or tingling of hands or feet
- sleep problems
- breast discharge (in men and women)
- breast tenderness or growth (in men and women)
- feeling sick, loss of appetite with possible yellow skin or eyes (jaundice) – this could be a sign of a swollen liver (hepatitis)
- diarrhoea
- problems getting or keeping an erection (impotence). This usually gets better once you stop taking this medicine
- awareness of the heart beat and/or increased heart rate
- not known (the frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
- porphyria, a problem with your metabolism that can cause skin blisters, pain in and around your stomach (abdomen) and brain or nervous system problems
- shortness of breath.

Tell your doctor that you are taking Ranitidine if you have:
- awareness of the heart beat and/or increased heart rate
- shortness of breath.
- other side effects.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, even those bought without prescription.

Tell your doctor:
- if you have porphyria, a problem with your metabolism that can cause skin blisters, pain in and around your stomach (abdomen) and brain or nervous system problems
- if you have shortness of breath.
- if you have diabetes
- if you have long term breathing problems
- if you are over 65
- if you have any problems with your immune system
- if you get side effects
- if you have a rare illness called porphyria
- if you have kidney problems
- if you have a rare illness called porphyria
- if you have lost weight recently and also have stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion at the same time
- if you have had stomach ulcers before and you are taking Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory (NSAID) medicines
- if you are over 40 and recently had stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion for the first time or which has recently changed
- if you are over 65
- if you have long term breathing problems
- if you have diabetes
- if you have any problems with your immune system.

1 If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ranitidine.

5. How to store Ranitidine Oral Solution

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

Do not store above 25°C.

Do not use 1 month from the date you first open it.

Do not use after the expiry date (month, year) on the label and carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

If it is out of date or you no longer want it, take it back to the pharmacy.

Do not use Ranitidine Oral Solution if you notice anything wrong with the medicine. Talk to your pharmacist.

Do not throw away medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines no longer needed.

These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution contains

The active substance is Ranitidine Hydrochloride. This medicine contains 150mg of Ranitidine (as Hydrochloride) in each 10ml of solution.

The other ingredients are disodium hydrogen phosphate anhydrous (E339), sodium dihydrogen phosphate dicyanide, saccharin sodium (E954), sorbitol solution 70% (E420), ethanol, green mint flavour and purified water.

What Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution looks like and contents of the pack

Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution is a white to pale yellow liquid which smells of mint. It comes in a brown plastic bottle holding either 100ml or 300ml of solution.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:
Rosemont Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Rosemont House, Yorkdale Industrial Park, Braithwaite Street, Leeds, LS11 9SE, UK.
Tel: +44 (0) 113 244 1400

This leaflet was last revised in August 2016.

Package Leaflet: Information for the user

Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Oral Solution

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 Ranitidine Oral Solution is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Ranitidine Oral Solution
3. How to take Ranitidine Oral Solution
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Ranitidine Oral Solution
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Ranitidine Oral Solution is and what it is used for

Ranitidine belongs to a group of medicines called H2 antagonists, which reduce the amount of acid in your stomach.

For adults, this medicine is used to:
- heal and stop ulcers in the stomach or the part of the gut it empties into (the duodenum)
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus) or too much acid in the stomach.

This can cause pain or discomfort known as indigestion or heartburn.
- stop ulcers from bleeding
- stop ulcers which may be caused by medicines called Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatories (NSAIDs), often used to treat arthritis
- stop acid coming up from the stomach while under anaesthetic during an operation.

For children (3 to 18 years), this medicine is used to:
- heal ulcers in the stomach or the part of the gut it empties into (the duodenum)
- heal and stop problems caused by acid in the food pipe (oesophagus) or too much acid in the stomach.

This can cause pain or discomfort known as indigestion or heartburn.

2. What you need to know before you take Ranitidine Oral Solution

Do not take Ranitidine if:
- you are allergic to Ranitidine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6). An allergic reaction can include a rash, itching or shortness of breath.
- you have porphyria, a problem with your metabolism that can cause skin blisters, pain in and around your stomach (abdomen) and brain or nervous system problems
- you have shortness of breath.
- you have diabetes
- you have long term breathing problems
- you are over 65
- you have lost weight recently and also have stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion at the same time
- you have had stomach ulcers before and you are taking Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory (NSAID) medicines
- you are over 40 and recently had stomach ache, stomach pain or indigestion for the first time or which has recently changed
- you are over 65
- you have long term breathing problems
- you have diabetes
- you have any problems with your immune system.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ranitidine.

Continued overleaf