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.

What Atenolol tablets are and what they are used for
Atenolol belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers. It is used to:
• control high blood pressure.
• relieve chest pain (angina pectoris).
• control irregular heart beat.
• protect the heart in the early treatment after a heart attack.

Before you take
Do not take Atenolol tablets and tell your doctor if you:
• are allergic (hypersensitive) to atenolol or any of the other ingredients in Atenolol tablets (see section 6).
• have second or third degree heart block.
• have shock caused by heart problems.
• have heart failure which is not under control.
• suffer with heart conduction or rhythm problems.
• have a slow heart rate.
• have low blood pressure.
• suffer from severe blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to turn pale or blue).
• suffer from an increased acidity of the blood (metabolic acidosis).
• suffer from untreated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidney).
• have or have had breathing problems such as asthma, difficulty breathing due to narrowing of the airways or reversible obstructive airway disease. Do not take this medicine if you have a history of wheezing or asthma.
• consult your doctor or pharmacist first.
• have recently received treatment or are being treated with intravenous verapamil or diltiazem.

Take special care with Atenolol tablets and tell your doctor if you:
• have a history of allergic reactions.
• have heart problems such as heart failure, untreated congestive heart failure, ischaemic heart disease, poor heart function (poor cardiac reserve), first degree heart block or irregular heart beat.
• suffer from blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to turn pale or blue) or clamping pain causing (imping intermittent claudication).

Further information
• 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.

index
1 What Atenolol tablets are and what they are used for
2 Before you take
3 How to take
4 Possible side effects
5 How to store
6 Further information

Taking other medicines
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Especially:
• clonidine (to treat high blood pressure)
• disopyramide, quinidine and amiodarone (to treat irregular heartbeat (arythmias))
• medicines to treat diabetes including insulin
• Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) e.g. indometacin
digitalis glycosides such as digoxin (to treat heart conditions)
• nifedipine, diltiazem, verapamil, prazosin, afluosin and terazosin (to treat high blood pressure)
• sympathicomimetic agents (decongestants, asthma or heart medicine)
• isoprenaline or dobutamine (widen blood vessels)
• tricylic antidepressants e.g. amitriptyline
• barbiturates e.g. phenobarbital (used for insomnia, epilepsy or as an anaesthetist)
• phenothiazines e.g. chlorpromazine (for mental illness).
• baclofen (a muscle relaxant)
• contrast media injection used with x-rays
• ampicillin (used in urinary tract infections)

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant, speak to your doctor before taking this medicine.
Breast feeding is not recommended whilst taking Atenolol tablets.

Alcohol Intake
You are advised to avoid alcohol whilst taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Atenolol tablets may cause dizziness or tiredness. Make sure you are not affected before driving or operating machinery.

Anaesthetics and surgery
If you are going to have an operation or an anaesthetic, please tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking Atenolol tablets as your heart beat might slow down too much and there may be an increased risk of developing low blood pressure.

Before you take
• have impaired liver or kidney function.
• are elderly.
• suffer from a tight, painful feeling in the chest in periods of rest (Prinzmetal’s angina).
• have or have had gout.
• suffer from treated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidney).
• have high levels of thyroid hormone in the body (thyrotoxicosis).
• suffer from obstruction of the lungs or airways (chronic obstruction pulmonary disease).
• are about to undergo surgery where an anaesthetic will be used (including dentistry).

How to take
• Take Atenolol Tablets whole. Do not break, cut or chew them.
• Atenolol Tablets can be taken with or without food.
• You are advised to avoid alcohol whilst taking this medicine.

Possible side effects
• suffer with diabetes mellitus (low blood sugar levels may be hidden by this medicine).
• have impaired liver or kidney function.
• are elderly.
• suffer from a tight, painful feeling in the chest in periods of rest (Prinzmetal’s angina).
• have or have had gout.
• suffer from treated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidney).
• have high levels of thyroid hormone in the body (thyrotoxicosis).
• suffer from obstruction of the lungs or airways (chronic obstruction pulmonary disease).
• are about to undergo surgery where an anaesthetic will be used (including dentistry).

Before you take
• have or have had第二 or third degree heart block.
• have shock caused by heart problems.
• have heart failure which is not under control.
• suffer with heart conduction or rhythm problems.
• have a slow heart rate.
• have low blood pressure.
• suffer from severe blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to turn pale or blue).
• suffer from an increased acidity of the blood (metabolic acidosis).
• suffer from untreated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidney).
• have or have had breathing problems such as asthma, difficulty breathing due to narrowing of the airways or reversible obstructive airway disease. Do not take this medicine if you have a history of wheezing or asthma.
• consult your doctor or pharmacist first.
• have recently received treatment or are being treated with intravenous verapamil or diltiazem.

Take special care with Atenolol tablets and tell your doctor if you:
• have a history of allergic reactions.
• have heart problems such as heart failure, untreated congestive heart failure, ischaemic heart disease, poor heart function (poor cardiac reserve), first degree heart block or irregular heart beat.
• suffer from blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to turn pale or blue) or clamping pain causing (imping intermittent claudication).

Further information
• 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.

index
1 What Atenolol tablets are and what they are used for
2 Before you take
3 How to take
4 Possible side effects
5 How to store
6 Further information

Taking other medicines
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Especially:
• clonidine (to treat high blood pressure)
• disopyramide, quinidine and amiodarone (to treat irregular heartbeat (arythmias))
• medicines to treat diabetes including insulin
• Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) e.g. indometacin
digitalis glycosides such as digoxin (to treat heart conditions)
• nifedipine, diltiazem, verapamil, prazosin, afluosin and terazosin (to treat high blood pressure)
• sympathicomimetic agents (decongestants, asthma or heart medicine)
• isoprenaline or dobutamine (widen blood vessels)
• tricylic antidepressants e.g. amitriptyline
• barbiturates e.g. phenobarbital (used for insomnia, epilepsy or as an anaesthetist)
• phenothiazines e.g. chlorpromazine (for mental illness).
• baclofen (a muscle relaxant)
• contrast media injection used with x-rays
• ampicillin (used in urinary tract infections)

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant, speak to your doctor before taking this medicine.
Breast feeding is not recommended whilst taking Atenolol tablets.

Alcohol Intake
You are advised to avoid alcohol whilst taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Atenolol tablets may cause dizziness or tiredness. Make sure you are not affected before driving or operating machinery.

Anaesthetics and surgery
If you are going to have an operation or an anaesthetic, please tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking Atenolol tablets as your heart beat might slow down too much and there may be an increased risk of developing low blood pressure.

Before you take
• have or have had第二 or third degree heart block.
• have shock caused by heart problems.
• have heart failure which is not under control.
• suffer with heart conduction or rhythm problems.
• have a slow heart rate.
• have low blood pressure.
• suffer from severe blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to turn pale or blue).
• suffer from an increased acidity of the blood (metabolic acidosis).
• suffer from untreated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidney).
• have or have had breathing problems such as asthma, difficulty breathing due to narrowing of the airways or reversible obstructive airway disease. Do not take this medicine if you have a history of wheezing or asthma.
• consult your doctor or pharmacist first.
• have recently received treatment or are being treated with intravenous verapamil or diltiazem.

Take special care with Atenolol tablets and tell your doctor if you:
• have a history of allergic reactions.
• have heart problems such as heart failure, untreated congestive heart failure, ischaemic heart disease, poor heart function (poor cardiac reserve), first degree heart block or irregular heart beat.
• suffer from blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to turn pale or blue) or clamping pain causing (imping intermittent claudication).
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects, they get worse or you notice any not listed:

- Common: (affects 1 to 10 users in 100) slow heart beat, feeling sick, cold hands and feet, diarrhea, tiredness, aching and tired muscles, G1 disturbances such as stomach pain, heartburn and constipation.

- Uncommon: (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000) increased levels of liver enzymes, sleep disturbances such as difficulty sleeping.

- Rare: (affects 1 to 10 users in 10,000) disturbances in thinking (depression, mood swings, hallucinations, paranoia), confusion, depression, reduced sexual potency in men (impotence), nightmares, headaches, dizziness, pins and needles/touching in the hands or feet, dry eyes, impaired vision, heart conduction problems (slowed AV-conduction or increase of existing AV-block causing dizziness, fainting or tinnitus), heart failure deterioration, Raynaud’s phenomenon (condition causing pain, numbness, coldness and blueness of the fingers), liver disorders, disorder of the skin especially a rash, hair loss (alopecia), worsening of psoriasis or skin reactions similar to psoriasis, insomnia, worsening of existing cramping pains causing limping (intermittent claudiation), dry mouth, low blood pressure on standing.

- Very Rare: (affects less than 1 user in 10,000) an increase in anti nuclear antibodies.

- Not known: (cannot be estimated from available data) hands and feet which may be blue, being sick, pale or red irregular raised patches with severe itching (lives), Lupus-like syndrome (a disease where the immune system produces antibodies that attacks mainly skin and joints).

- Other: symptoms of any overdose (increased heart rate and appetite, sweating, tremor, anxiety, weight loss and heat intolerance), low blood sugar (muscle weakness, reduced movements, mental confusion and sweating) may be hidden by Atenolol tablets.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

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

5 How to store
Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the original package. Keep container in the outer carton. Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label/carton/bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

6 Further information
What Atenolol tablets contain
- The active substance (the ingredient that makes the tablets work) is atenolol. Each tablet contains either 25mg, 50mg or 100mg of the active substance.
- The other ingredients are: Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, maize starch, crospovidone, propylene glycol, sodium lauryl sulfate, hydroxymethyl cellulose, citric acid, purified talc (E553).

What Atenolol tablets look like and the contents of the pack
The tablets are white, circular, biconvex film-coated tablets with a score line on one face, plain on the reverse.

Pack size is 28.

Marketing Authorisation Holder:
Actavis, Barnstable, EX32 8NS, UK.

Manufacturer:
Balkanpharma-Dupontia AD
3 Samokovsko Shose Str., Dupontia 2600, Bulgaria

This leaflet was last revised in April 2017.