Package leaflet: Information for the patient
Rosuvastatin 10mg/5ml 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. See section 4.

The name of your medicine is Rosuvastatin 10mg/5ml Oral Solution but it will be referred to as 'Rosuvastatin' throughout this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Rosuvastatin is and what it is used for

Rosuvastatin belongs to a group of medicines called statins

You have been prescribed Rosuvastatin because:
- You have a high cholesterol level. This means you are at risk from a heart attack or stroke. Rosuvastatin is used in adults, adolescents and children 6 years or older to treat high cholesterol.
- You have been advised to take a statin, because changing your diet and doing more exercise were not enough to correct your cholesterol levels. You should continue with your cholesterol-lowering diet and exercise while you are taking Rosuvastatin.

Or
- You have other factors that increase your risk of having a heart attack, stroke or related health problems.

Heart attack, stroke and other problems can be caused by a disease called atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is due to build up of fatty deposits in your arteries.

Why it is important to keep taking Rosuvastatin
Rosuvastatin is used to correct the levels of fatty substances in the blood called lipids, the most common of which is cholesterol.

There are different types of cholesterol found in the blood – 'bad' cholesterol (LDL-C) and 'good' cholesterol (HDL-C).
- Rosuvastatin can reduce the 'bad' cholesterol and increase the 'good' cholesterol.
- It works by helping to block your body's production of 'bad' cholesterol. It also improves your body's ability to remove it from your blood.

For most people, high cholesterol does not affect the way they feel because it does not produce any symptoms. However, if it is left untreated, fatty deposits can build up in the walls of your blood vessels causing them to narrow.

Sometimes, these narrowed blood vessels can get blocked which can cut off the blood supply to the heart or brain leading to a heart attack or a stroke. By lowering your cholesterol levels, you can reduce your risk of having a heart attack, a stroke or related health problems.

You need to **keep taking Rosuvastatin**, even if it has got your cholesterol to the right level, because **it prevents your cholesterol levels from creeping up again** and causing build-up of fatty deposits. However, you should stop if your doctor tells you to do so, or you have become pregnant.

2. What you need to know before you take Rosuvastatin

Do not take Rosuvastatin:
- **If you have ever had an allergic reaction to rosuvastatin** or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6).
- **If you are pregnant** or breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking Rosuvastatin **stop taking it immediately and tell your doctor**. Women should avoid becoming pregnant while taking Rosuvastatin by using suitable contraception.
- **If you have liver disease.**
- **If you have severe kidney problems.**
- **If you have repeated or unexplained muscle aches or pains**.
- **If you take a drug combination of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir** (used for viral infection of the liver called hepatitis C).
- **If you take a drug called ciclosporin** (used, for example, after organ transplants).

If any of the above applies to you (or you are in doubt), please go back and speak to your doctor.

In addition, do not take Rosuvastatin 40 mg (20ml) (the highest dose):
- **If you have moderate kidney problems** (if in doubt, please ask your doctor).
- **If your thyroid gland** is not working properly.
- **If you have had any repeated or unexplained muscle aches or pains**, a personal or family history of muscle problems, or a previous history of muscle problems when taking other cholesterol-lowering medicines.
- **If you regularly drink large amounts of alcohol.**
- **If you are of Asian origin** (e.g. Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean and Indian).
- **If you take other medicines called fibrates** to lower your cholesterol.

If any of the above applies to you (or you are in doubt), **please go back and talk to your doctor**.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Rosuvastatin:
- **If you have problems with your kidneys.**
- **If you have problems with your liver.**
- **If you have had repeated or unexplained muscle aches or pains**, a personal or family history of muscle problems, or a previous history of muscle problems when taking other cholesterol-lowering medicines. Tell your doctor immediately if you have unexplained muscle aches or pains, especially if you feel unwell or have a fever. Also, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have a muscle weakness that is constant.

- **If you have or have had myasthenia** (a disease with general muscle weakness including in some cases muscles used when breathing), or ocular myasthenia (a disease causing eye muscle weakness) as statins may sometimes aggravate the condition or lead to the occurrence of myasthenia (see section 4).
- **If you have ever developed a severe skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores after taking Rosuvastatin or other related medicines. (e.g. atorvastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, pravastatin, and lovastatin)**
- **If you regularly drink large amounts of alcohol.**
- **If your thyroid gland** is not working properly.
- **If you take other medicines called fibrates** to lower your cholesterol. Please read this leaflet carefully, even if you have taken other medicines for high cholesterol before.
- **If you take medicines used to treat the HIV infection** e.g. ritonavir with lopinavir and/or atazanavir, please see "**Other medicines and Rosuvastatin".**
- **If you are taking or have taken in the last 7 days a medicine called fusidic acid** (a medicine for bacterial infection), orally or by injection. The combination of fusidic acid and Rosuvastatin can lead to serious muscle problems (rhabdomyolysis), please see "**Other medicines and Rosuvastatin**".
- **If you are over 70** (as your doctor needs to choose the right start dose of Rosuvastatin to suit you).
- **If you have severe respiratory failure.**
- **If you are of Asian origin** – that is Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean and Indian. Your doctor needs to choose the right start dose of Rosuvastatin to suit you.

If any of the above applies to you (or if you are not sure):
- **Do not take Rosuvastatin 40 mg (the highest dose) and check with your doctor or pharmacist before you actually start taking any dose of Rosuvastatin.**

Serious skin reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) have been reported in association with Rosuvastatin treatment. Stop using Rosuvastatin and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms described in section 4.

In a small number of people, statins can affect the liver. This is identified by a simple test which looks for increased levels of liver enzymes in the blood. For this reason, your doctor will usually carry out this blood test (liver function test) before and during treatment with Rosuvastatin.

While you are on this medicine your doctor will monitor you closely if you have diabetes or are at risk of developing diabetes. You are likely to be at risk of developing diabetes if you have high levels of sugars and fats in your blood, are overweight and have high blood pressure.

Children and adolescents
- **If the patient is under 6 years old:** Rosuvastatin should not be given to children younger than 6 years.
- **If the patient is below 18 years of age:** The Rosuvastatin 40 mg dose is not suitable for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age.

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

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:
- ciclosporin (used for example, after organ transplants),
- Belumosudil (used to treat chronicgraft-versus-host disease)
- warfarin or clopidogrel or ticagrelor (or any other drug used for thinning the blood),
- fibrates (such as gemfibrozil, fenofibrate) or any other medicine used to lower cholesterol (such as ezetimibe),
- indigestion remedies (used to neutralise acid in your stomach),
- erythromycin (an antibiotic), fusidic acid (an antibiotic – please see below and Warnings and precautions),
- an oral contraceptive (the pill),
- regorafenib (used to treat cancer),
- darolutamide (used to treat cancer),
- capmatinib (used to treat cancer),
- Momelotinib (used to treat myelofibrosis, a rare form of blood cancer)
- hormone replacement therapy,
- fostamatinib (used to treat low platelet counts),
- febuxostat (used to treat and prevent high blood levels of uric acid),
- teriflunomide (used to treat multiple sclerosis),
- leflunomide (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis),
- any of the following drugs used to treat viral infections, including HIV or hepatitis C infection, alone or in combination (please see Warnings and precautions): ritonavir, lopinavir, atazanavir, sofosbuvir, voxilaprevir, ombitasvir, paritaprevir, dasabuvir, velpatasvir, grazoprevir, elbasvir, glecaprevir, pibrentasvir.
- roxadustat or vadadustat (medicines that increase the number of red blood cells and haemoglobin level in chronic kidney disease patients),
- enasidenib (used to treat acute myeloid leukemia),
- tafamidis (used to treat transthyretin amyloidosis).

The effects of these medicines could be changed by Rosuvastatin or they could change the effect of Rosuvastatin.

If you need to take oral fusidic acid to treat a bacterial infection you will need to temporarily stop using this medicine. Your doctor will tell you when it is safe to restart Rosuvastatin. Taking Rosuvastatin with fusidic acid may rarely lead to muscle weakness, tenderness or pain (rhabdomyolysis). See more information regarding rhabdomyolysis in Section 4.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Do not take Rosuvastatin if you are pregnant or breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking Rosuvastatin **stop taking it immediately** and tell your doctor. Women should avoid becoming pregnant while taking Rosuvastatin by using suitable contraception.

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

Driving and using machines
Most people can drive a car and operate machinery while using Rosuvastatin – it will not affect their ability. However, some people feel dizzy during treatment with Rosuvastatin. If you feel dizzy, consult your doctor before attempting to drive or use machines.

Rosuvastatin contains
Ethanol (E 1510): This medicine contains 500mg of alcohol (ethanol 96%) in each 5ml which is equivalent to 100mg/ml. The amount in each ml of this medicine is equivalent to 2.6ml of beer or 1.04ml of wine.

The amount of alcohol in this medicine is not likely to have an effect in adults and adolescents, and its effects in children are not likely to be noticeable. It may have some effects in younger children, for example feeling sleepy.
The alcohol in this medicine may alter the effects of other medicines. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking other medicines.
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.
If you are addicted to alcohol, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Rosuvastatin

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

Usual doses in adults
If you are taking Rosuvastatin for high cholesterol:
Starting dose
Your treatment with Rosuvastatin must start with the **5mg (2.5ml) or the 10mg (5ml) dose**, even if you have taken a higher dose of a different statin before. The choice of your start dose will depend upon:
- Your cholesterol levels.
- The level of risk you have of experiencing a heart attack or stroke.
- Whether you have a factor that may make you more sensitive to possible side effects.

Please check with your doctor or pharmacist which starting dose of Rosuvastatin will best suit you.

Your doctor may decide to give you the lowest dose 5mg (2.5ml) if:
- You are of **Asian origin** (e.g. Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean and Indian).
- You are **over 70 years** of age.
- You have moderate kidney problems.
- You are at risk of muscle aches and pains (myopathy).

Increasing the dose and maximum daily dose
Your doctor may decide to increase your dose. This is so that you are taking the amount of Rosuvastatin that is right for you. If you started with a 5mg (2.5ml) dose, your doctor may decide to double this to 10mg (5ml), then 20mg (10ml) and then 40mg (20ml) if necessary. If you started on 10mg (5ml), your doctor may decide to double this to 20mg (10ml) and then 40mg (20ml) if necessary. There will be a gap of four weeks between every dose adjustment.

The maximum daily dose of Rosuvastatin is 40mg (20ml). It is only for patients with high cholesterol levels and a high risk of heart attacks or stroke whose cholesterol levels are not lowered enough with 20mg (10ml).

If you are taking Rosuvastatin to reduce your risk of having a heart attack, stroke or related health problems:
The recommended dose is 20mg (10ml) daily. However, your doctor may decide to use a lower dose if you have any of the factors mentioned above.

Use in children and adolescents aged 6-17 years

The dose range in children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 years is 5mg (2.5ml) to 20mg (10ml) once daily. The usual start dose is 5mg (2.5ml) per day, and your doctor may gradually increase your dose to find the right amount of Rosuvastatin for you. The maximum daily dose of Rosuvastatin is 10mg (5ml) or 20mg (10ml) for children aged 6 to 17 years depending on your underlying condition being treated. Take your dose once a day. Rosuvastatin **40 mg** dose should **not** be used by children.

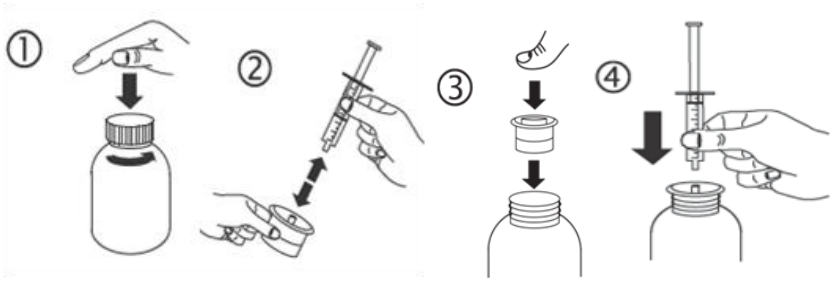
Route and Method of administration:

- This medicine must be taken orally.
- **Take Rosuvastatin once daily.** You can take it at any time of the day with or without food.
- Try to take your dose at the same time every day to help you to remember it.
- Use the measuring syringe provided in the pack to deliver the required dose.

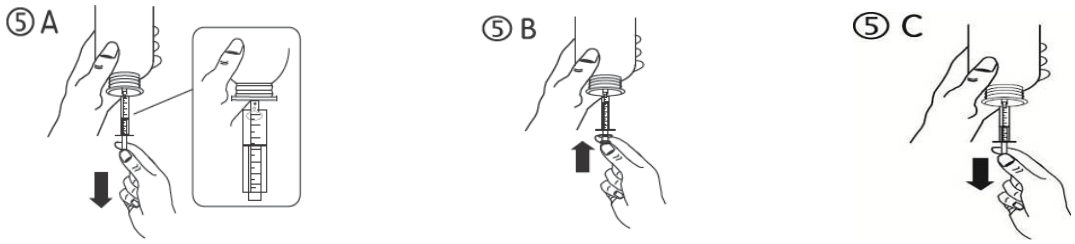
Instructions for the use of syringe:

a) Open the bottle: press the cap and turn it anticlockwise (figure 1).

b) Separate the adaptor from the syringe (figure 2). Insert the adaptor into the bottle neck (figure 3). Ensure it is properly fixed. Take the syringe and put it in the adaptor opening (figure 4).

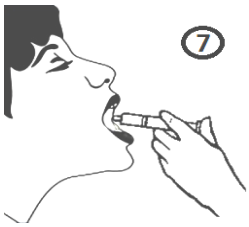


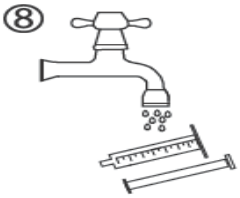
c) Turn the bottle upside down. Fill the syringe with a small amount of solution by pulling the piston down (figure 5A), then push the piston upwards in order to remove any possible bubble (figure 5B). Pull the piston down to the graduation mark corresponding to the quantity in millilitres (ml) prescribed by your doctor (figure 5C).



d) Turn the bottle the right way up (figure 6A). Remove the syringe from the adaptor (figure 6B).

e) Empty the contents of the syringe into the patient's mouth by pushing the piston to the bottom of the syringe (figure 7). The contents of the syringe should be emptied into the side cheek of the patient's mouth to avoid a choking hazard. Close the bottle with the plastic cap. Wash the syringe with water (figure 8).





Regular cholesterol checks
It is important to go back to your doctor for regular cholesterol checks, to make sure your cholesterol has reached and is staying at the correct level.

Your doctor may decide to increase your dose so that you are taking the amount of Rosuvastatin that is right for you.

If you take more Rosuvastatin than you should
Contact your doctor or nearest hospital for advice.
If you go into hospital or receive treatment for another condition, tell the medical staff that you're taking Rosuvastatin and take your bottle with you to the hospital.

If you forget to take Rosuvastatin
Don't worry, just take your next scheduled dose at the correct time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Rosuvastatin
Talk to your doctor if you want to stop taking Rosuvastatin. Your cholesterol levels might increase again if you stop taking Rosuvastatin.

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.

It is important that you are aware of what these side effects may be. They are usually mild and disappear after a short time.

Stop taking Rosuvastatin and seek medical help immediately if you have any of the following allergic reactions:
- Difficulty in breathing, with or without swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat.
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing.
- Severe itching of the skin (with raised lumps).
- Reddish non-elevated, target-like or circular patches on the trunk, often with central blisters, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes. These serious skin rashes can be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome).

- Widespread rash, high body temperature and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug hypersensitivity syndrome).

Also, stop taking Rosuvastatin and talk to your doctor immediately:
- **If you have any unusual aches or pains** in your muscles which go on for longer than you might expect. Muscle symptoms are more common in children and adolescents than in adults. As with other statins, a very small number of people have experienced unpleasant muscle effects and rarely these have gone on to become a potentially life threatening muscle damage known as *rhabdomyolysis*.
- **If you experience muscle rupture.**
- **If you have lupus-like disease syndrome** (including rash, joint disorders and effects on blood cells).

Common possible side effects (these may affect between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 patients):
- Headache, stomach pain, constipation, feeling sick, muscle pain, feeling weak, dizziness.
- An increase in the amount of protein in the urine – this usually returns to normal on its own without having to stop taking your Rosuvastatin (only at 40mg dose).
- Diabetes. This is more likely if you have high levels of sugars and fats in your blood, are overweight and have high blood pressure. Your doctor will monitor you while you are taking this medicine.

Uncommon possible side effects (these may affect between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 patients):
- Rash, itching or other skin reactions
- An increase in the amount of protein in the urine – this usually returns to normal on its own without having to stop taking your Rosuvastatin.

Rare possible side effects (these may affect between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 10,000 patients):
- Severe allergic reaction – signs include swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, difficulty in swallowing and breathing, a severe itching of the skin (with raised lumps). **If you think you are having an allergic reaction, then stop taking Rosuvastatin** and seek medical help immediately.
- Muscle damage in adults – as a precaution, **stop taking Rosuvastatin and talk to your doctor immediately if you have any unusual aches or pains** in your muscles which go on for longer than expected.
- A severe stomach pain (inflamed pancreas).
- Increase in liver enzymes in the blood.
- Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal due to low level of blood platelets.
- Lupus-like disease syndrome (including rash, joint disorders and effects on blood cells).

Very rare possible side effects (these may affect less than 1 in 10,000 patients):
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), hepatitis (an inflamed liver), traces of blood in your urine, damage to the nerves of your legs and arms (such as numbness), joint pain, memory loss and breast enlargement in men (gynaecomastia).

Side effects of unknown frequency may include:
- Diarrhoea (loose stools), cough, shortness of breath, oedema (swelling), sleep disturbances, including insomnia and nightmares, sexual difficulties, depression, breathing problems, including persistent cough and/or shortness of breath or fever, tendon injury and muscle weakness that is constant.
- Rash that may occur on the skin or sores inthe mouth (lichenoid drug eruption).

- Myasthenia gravis (a disease causing general muscle weakness including in some cases muscles used when breathing), Ocular myasthenia (a disease causing eye muscle weakness). Talk to your doctor if you experience weakness in your arms or legs that worsens after periods of activity, double vision or drooping of your eyelids, difficulty swallowing or shortness of breath.

Muscle-related side effects
A study that reviewed combined results from multiple clinical trials found that statins can sometimes cause a small increase in mild muscle symptoms in the first year of statin treatment. The study also demonstrated an increase in first episode of muscle pain or weakness symptoms being more likely for intensive statin treatment compared to moderate/less intense statin treatment. However, in more than 90% of cases, the muscle-related symptoms reported were not caused by the statin itself.

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 via the Yellow Card Scheme Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Rosuvastatin

- 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 bottle and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.
- Discard 60 days after first opening.
- Do not use this medicine if you notice any signs of deterioration. Seek the advice of your pharmacist.
- 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. Contents of the pack and other information

What Rosuvastatin contain
The active substance is rosuvastatin (as rosuvastatin calcium).

Each 5ml of oral solution contains 10mg rosuvastatin (as rosuvastatin calcium).

The other ingredients are poloxamers, macrogols, sucralose, disodium edetate, ethanol (96%), meglumine and purified water.

What Rosuvastatin looks like and contents of the pack
Rosuvastatin is clear, colourless to pale yellow colour solution supplied in amber glass bottles fitted with a tamper evident, child resistant white plastic (polyethylene/polypropylene) cap with EPE liner. The pack also contains 10ml oral syringe with 0.5 ml intermediate graduations and a syringe adaptor.

Rosuvastatin is supplied in a bottle containing 150ml oral solution.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:
SyriMed
Unit 4, Bradfield Road,
Ruislip, Middlesex,
HA4 0NU, UK.

If this leaflet is hard to see or read, please call +44(0) 208 515 3700 for help.

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