

**PACKAGE LEAFLET**

## **Package leaflet: Information for the patient**

### **Carbimazole 5 mg Tablets Carbimazole 20 mg Tablets Carbimazole**

**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.

#### **What is in this leaflet**

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

#### **1. What Carbimazole is and what it is used for**

The name of your medicine is Carbimazole 5 mg tablets or Carbimazole 20 mg tablets (it will be referred to as Carbimazole throughout the leaflet).

Carbimazole tablets contains the active substance carbimazole. Carbimazole belongs to a group of medicine called antithyroid agents. Carbimazole is used to reduce the formation of thyroid hormones in adults and children with an overactive thyroid gland. The conditions is called hyperthyroidism. Carbimazole is also used in more serious cases, for example, to restore the normal function of the thyroid before its partial removal by surgery. It may also be used together with other treatments for hyperthyroidism.

#### **2. What you need to know before you take Carbimazole**

##### **Do not take Carbimazole:**

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to carbimazole or any of the ingredients of carbimazole
- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to other anti-thyroid medications such as thiamazole, methimazole or propylthiouracil.
- if you are breast-feeding.
- if you have a serious blood disorder.
- if you have a severe liver disorder.
- if you had inflammation of the pancreas (acute pancreatitis) after administration of carbimazole or thiamazole in the past.

#### **Warnings and precautions**

##### **Take special care with carbimazole**

- if you have a swelling in your neck called an 'intrathoracic goitre'.

- if you have bone marrow depression.
- if you are receiving radio-iodine (for thyroid problems).
- if you are of child-bearing potential.
- if you are allergic to thiamazole, methimazole or propylthiouracil (other thyroid medications)
- if you are lactose intolerant or have any other lactose deficiency.
- if you are unable to comply with the instructions for use or cannot be monitored regularly.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking carbimazole

- If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are trying to become pregnant.
- If you have mild or moderate liver problem.

Carbimazole can cause harm to an unborn baby. If you could get pregnant, use reliable contraception from the time you start treatment and during treatment.

Tell your doctor straight away if you develop fever or abdominal pain, which may be signs of inflammation of the pancreas (acute pancreatitis). Carbimazole may need to be discontinued.

If you are not sure if the above applies to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking carbimazole

### **Children**

Do not give this medicine to children under the age of two years because it may not be safe or effective.

### **Other medicines and carbimazole**

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

In particular tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following:

- Theophylline used to treat asthma or breathing problems.
- Medicines called anticoagulants, which are used to thin the blood, e.g. warfarin.
- Steroids such as prednisolone.
- An antibiotic called erythromycin.
- A medicine for heart failure called digitalis.
- Medicine for high blood pressure called beta-blockers.

### **Fertility, pregnancy and breast-feeding**

- Carbimazole tablets can cause harm to an unborn baby.
- If you could get pregnant, use reliable contraception from the time you start treatment and during treatment.
- If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, tell your doctor straight away. Your treatment with Carbimazole may need to be continued during pregnancy if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to you and your unborn baby.

Your Carbimazole treatment is important for you and may need to be continued during pregnancy but very rarely it can cause harm to a developing foetus. However, to reduce the possibility of any effects on your baby:

- Your doctor should prescribe the lowest dose possible.
- Your treatment may be discontinued three to four weeks before you are due to give birth.
- You should not breast-feed if you are taking Carbimazole This is because small amount may pass into the mother's milk.

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

### **Driving and using machines**

You can drive when taking Carbimazole but do not drive until you know how it affects you.

### **Carbimazole contains lactose**

Carbimazole tablets contains a sugar called lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

### **Carbimazole contains sodium**

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

## **3. How to take Carbimazole**

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

- The tablets should be taken by mouth.
- You can take the tablets before, after or during meals.
- Each day's tablets may be divided into two (morning and evening) or three daily doses (morning, noon and night).

**Adult and the elderly:** The recommended starting dose is one to three 20 mg tablets or four to twelve 5 mg tablets daily. Once control is achieved your doctor will gradually reduce your dose to one to three 5 mg tablets each day.

**Use in children:** The recommended starting dose is three 5 mg tablets daily.

The dosage will be decided by your doctor according to your individual needs and may be changed at intervals during treatment.

**Do not** change the dosage without consulting your doctor first.

Your doctor may decide to add an additional tablet (l-thyroxine) to help control your condition.

Some improvement is usually felt within one to three weeks. However, full beneficial effects usually take four to eight weeks.

In order to maintain control of the thyroid gland, you may need to continue taking Carbimazole tablets for several months. Your doctor will decide when treatment can be

stopped. They may ask you to have occasional blood tests to help them to determine how you are responding to treatment.

Radio-iodine is another treatment for hyperthyroidism. If you need radioiodine treatment, your doctor will tell you to stop taking Carbimazole temporarily.

**If you take more Carbimazole than you should**

If you take more Carbimazole than you should, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. Take the container and any remaining tablets with you.

**If you forget to take Carbimazole**

If you forget to take Carbimazole take the next dose as soon as you remember. If your next dose is due, take both doses together.

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

#### **4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, Carbimazole can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**Allergic reactions**

If you have an allergic reaction, stop taking Carbimazole and **see a doctor straight away**. The signs may include: sudden rash, swelling or difficulty breathing.

Stop taking Carbimazole and **see a doctor straight away** if you notice any of the following side effects:

- Sore throat.
- Mouth ulcers.
- High temperature or fever.
- Significant tiredness.
- Increased bruising or bleeding tendency.
- You are feeling generally unwell or think that you may have an infection.

In addition, if you experience any of these symptoms while taking Carbimazole you should also **contact your doctor immediately**:

- Muscle pain or weakness.
- Nerve pain.
- Swelling of lymph nodes.
- Swelling of glands in your mouth.
- Feeling faint (low blood sugar).
- Yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes.

These could be signs of muscle problems, jaundice or inflammation of the liver and under medical supervision your doctor may want you to stop taking the medicine and carry out some blood tests on you.

**Do not stop taking Carbimazole until you have consulted your doctor.**

Carbimazole can sometimes cause bone marrow depression which causes a reduction in the number of blood cells and reduces the ability to fight infection. If it is not treated as

soon as it is detected the condition can become life-threatening. Your doctor should carry out tests to check for bone marrow depression before restarting your treatment.

Other side effects include:

- Feeling sick.
- Headache.
- Skin rashes, including urticaria (nettle rash).
- Itching.
- Stomach upset.
- Painful joints.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- inflammation of the pancreas (acute pancreatitis).

The following side effects have also been reported:

- Hair loss.
- Loss of taste.
- Angioedema, a serious allergic reaction with symptoms that may include swollen tongue, lips, face or throat.
- Lung problems, with symptoms that include shortness of breath or a cough.
- Kidney problems, with symptoms that include a reduction in the amount of urine passed fluid retention and blood in the urine.

If at any time you are concerned about these or any other unwanted effects, talk to your doctor as soon as possible.

### **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 Yellow Card Scheme.

Website: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://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 Carbimazole**

### **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 label. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Keep the blister in the outer carton 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 that you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

## **6. Contents of the pack and other information**

### **What Carbimazole contains**

The **active** substance is carbimazole.

Carbimazole 5 mg: each tablet contains 5 mg carbimazole.

Carbimazole 20 mg: each tablet contains 20 mg carbimazole.

The **other** ingredients are lactose anhydrous, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate.

### **What Carbimazole looks like and content of the pack**

Carbimazole 5mg

White colour, 6.30 mm, round shaped, uncoated tablets, debossed “5” on one side and breakline on other side.

Carbimazole 20mg

White colour, 9.60 mm, round shaped, uncoated tablets, debossed “20” on one side and breakline on other side

**Blister pack** comprises of white opaque PVC/PE/PVDC as a forming material and plain Aluminium foil as the lidding material.

Pack size: 100 tablets.

### **Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

Tillomed Laboratories Ltd  
220 Butterfield, Great Marlings,  
Luton, LU2 8DL  
United Kingdom

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