Swallow the tablets whole with a drink of water.

Keep taking this medicine until your doctor tells you to stop. It may take several months before this medicine shows its full effect. If you later have a penicillin or sulfonamide allergy, you can be at higher risk of developing this.

You should tell your doctor if you have had photosensitivity reactions.

Your doctor may have given you this medicine before from another company. It may have looked slightly different. However, either brand will have the same effect.

### 5.  How to store indapamide

- Store indapamide in a cool dry place.
- Keep the bottle tightly closed.
- Do not use this medicine if the bottle is not sealed, or if any of the tablets are damaged or discolored.

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

- The pack contains 28 tablets.
- The medicine is supplied in a blister pack.
- The active ingredient is indapamide.
- The medicine contains inactive ingredients, such as lactose, starch, and colorants.

### 7.  Disposal

- The container and its plastic衬里 should be discarded in the normal household waste.
- Do not throw away medicines via wastewater or as household waste.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Do not dispose of this product in the environment.

### 8.  Further information

- For more information, please refer to the full leaflet.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.

### 9.  Additional information

- This medicine is not recommended during pregnancy.
- Before taking this medicine, tell your doctor if you are pregnant, breastfeeding, or planning to become pregnant.
- If you are dosing following a meal, take with a drink of water.
If you take more indapamide than you should
If you take more tablets than you should, tell your doctor or go to your nearest hospital casualty department immediately.

Take the carton and any indapamide tablets left with you so that the doctors know what you have taken.

Taking too much indapamide may make you feel or be sick (nausea or vomiting) cause low blood pressure, cramps, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion and changes in the amount of urine produced by the kidneys due to severe dehydration.

If you forget to take indapamide
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet. Miss it out and take the next dose at the usual time.

If you stop taking indapamide
Keep taking indapamide until your doctor tells you to stop taking it. Treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

Stop taking indapamide and see your doctor immediately or go to a hospital straight away if you experience any of the following side effects:

- Allergic and/or unexplained skin reactions.
- Feeling of swelling, chills, pain and fever, which may be accompanied by rashes of the skin.

Tell your doctor if as soon as possible if you have any of the following side effects:

- You feel tired, weak, cold and have muscles that ache, are stiff or do not work well. This may be due to low sodium levels in your blood (hypotension).
- You feel irritable and your muscles twitch. This may be due to an imbalance in your blood called metabolic alkalosis.
- You feel hot, dizzy or you have a high temperature, sore throat or diarrhea.
- You get more infections than usual or bruise more easily. This could be caused by problems with your blood.
- You get increased thirst, hunger and weight loss. These could be signs of diabetes.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects get serious or lasts longer than a few days. Also tell them if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Brown skin (sunning).
- Red or pinkish skin.

Rare (may affect less than 1 in 1000 people):

- Feeling of tiredness, headache, pain, especially in the muscles, arms or legs (paresthesia, vertigo).
- Gastro-intestinal disorders such as nausea (feeling sick) or constipation, dry mouth.

Very rare (may affect less than 1 in 10,000 people):

- Heart rhythm irregularities (causing palpitations, feeling of the heart pounding), low blood pressure;
- Kidney disease (causing symptoms of tiredness, pain, swelling in the ankles, hands or feet, nausea, itching skin, swelling extremities);
- Changes in blood cells, such as thrombocytopenia (decrease in the number of platelets which causes easy bruising and nasal bleeding), leucopenia (decrease of white blood cells which may cause unexplained fever, sore throat or the throat or flu-like symptoms – if this occurs, contact your doctor) and anaemia (decrease in red blood cells);
- High level of calcium in the blood.

Abnormal hepatic function.

Not known:

- Fainting.
- Visual impairment such as short sightedness (myopia) and blurred vision.
- Decreased vision or pain in your eye due to high blood pressure (possible signs of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or acute angle-glaucoma).
- Dizziness, light headedness, fainting when you stand or sit up quickly (due to low blood pressure) loss of appetite (anorexia), indigestion;
- Abnormal ECG heart trace;
- Hepatitis;
- Erectile dysfunction;
- Low potassium in the blood, which may cause muscle weakness;
- Other blood test changes in your blood test results may occur, e.g. - increase in uric acid, a substance which may cause or worsen gout (painful joints especially in the feet) - increased levels of liver enzymes:

If you suffer from systemic lupus erythematosus (a disorder of the immune system leading to inflammation and damage to the joints, tendons and organs with symptoms including skin rash, tiredness, loss of appetite, weight loss and joint pain), you may need to have regular eye examinations.

Cases of photosensitivity reactions (change in skin appearance) after exposure to the sun or artificial UVA have also been reported.

Some changes may occur in your blood and your doctor may need to give you blood tests to check your condition. The following changes in your blood test results may occur:

- low oxygen in the blood;
- low sodium in the blood;
- low potassium in the blood that may lead to dehydration and low blood pressure, increase in uric acid, a substance which may cause or worsen gout (painful joints especially in the feet);
- increase in blood glucose levels in diabetic patients;
- increase in blood calcium levels;

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 INDAPAMIDE

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use indapamide after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not use indapamide if you notice that the tablets are crumbling, broken or discoloured.
- Indapamide tablets do not need to be stored in the original packaging but should be protected from moisture.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

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What Indapamide 2.5mg Tablets contain
Each tablet contains 2.5mg of the active substance, Indapamide hydrochloride.

The following inactive ingredients are included: microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, lactose, croscarmellose sodium, hypromellose, microcrystalline cellulose, titanium dioxide.

What Indapamide 2.5mg Tablets look like and contents of the pack
The tablets are light yellow to white with ‘56’ stamped on one side. They are available in packs of 28 or 56 tablets.