Pantoprazole tablets are and
What you need to know before you start taking this medicine because it

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- 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 others, even if they seem 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:
- The full name of this medicine is Pantoprazole tablets.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

What Pantoprazole tablets are and what they are used for

Pantoprazole is a selective “proton pump inhibitor”. A medicine which reduces the amount of acid produced in your stomach. It is used for treating and related diseases of the oesophagus and stomach caused by the return of stomach acid (reflux) into the oesophagus. It can be used for treating acid-related diseases of the stomach (such as stomach ulcers). The usual dose is one tablet a day. The usual dose is one tablet a day. If the illness returns, your doctor can double the dose, in two divided doses, as required.

To prevent duodenal and stomach ulcers, Pantoprazole tablets may influence the thickening, or thinning of the mucous membrane covering the stomach. This increases the risk of developing stomach oesophagitis (inflammation of the oesophagus).

Adults and children 12 years of age and above:
- Treating symptoms (e.g. heartburn, acid regurgitation, pain on swallowing) associated to gastro-oesophageal reflux disease caused by reflux of acid from the stomach.
- Long-term management of reflux oesophagitis (inflammation of the oesophagus and stomach caused by the return of stomach acid (reflux) into the oesophagus).

Adults:
- Preventing duodenal and stomach ulcers caused by the return of stomach acid (reflux).
- Making this medicine more effective by taking it with food and other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Other medicines and Pantoprazole tablets

Medicines such as H2-antagonists, antacids, bismuth preparations (used to treat bacterial infections) or esomeprazole (used in treatment of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease). In some cases Pantoprazole tablets may stop these and other medicines from working properly.

Warfarin, which can affect the thickening, or thinning of the mucous membrane covering the stomach.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding:

- You must not take Pantoprazole tablets if you are pregnant, or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding. If you are breast-feeding, you should not take this medicine.

Driving and using machines:

- If you experience side effects like dizziness or drowsiness, you should not drive or operate machines.

How to take pantoprazole tablets

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

- When and how should you take pantoprazole tablets

If you get a rash on your skin, especially in the area of the mouth, you should stop taking pantoprazole tablets and tell your doctor.

- If you forget to take a dose: You should take the dose as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, you should not take a double dose but continue as usual.

- If you take more than one tablet: may adjust your risk of harm to others. It may also affect other medicines you are taking. Do not change your dose or duration of treatment, if you have stopped taking this medicine, however, consult your doctor or pharmacist. You should not take any other medicines (other than routine medicines such as those for headache or cold). If you have stopped taking this medicine, however, consult your doctor or pharmacist. You should not take any other medicines (other than routine medicines such as those for headache or cold). If you have stopped taking this medicine, however, consult your doctor or pharmacist. You should not take any other medicines (other than routine medicines such as those for headache or cold). If you have stopped taking this medicine, however, consult your doctor or pharmacist. You should not take any other medicines (other than routine medicines such as those for headache or cold). If you have stopped taking this medicine, however, consult your doctor or pharmacist. You should not take any other medicines (other than routine medicines such as those for headache or cold). If you have stopped taking this medicine, however, consult your doctor or pharmacist. You should not take any other medicines (other than routine medicines such as those for headache or cold).

- Other medicines and Pantoprazole tablets

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, even those bought without a prescription. It is especially important to tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking:

- Other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

- Warfarin, which can be controlled by changing the dose of Pantoprazole tablets. In order to make sure your doctor or pharmacist is informed about your allergy, you should take a label or a small card with your allergy to pantoprazole (or another proton pump inhibitor). Also, you should tell your pharmacist if you are allergic to pantoprazole (or another proton pump inhibitor).

- Please note that adding notes and mark ups for any changes to the above artwork is not permitted by any 3rd party. 

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Low levels of magnesium can also lead to symptoms, please tell your doctor promptly.

- Increased heart rate.
- Fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, and cramps.
- Low levels of magnesium can be seen as a marker for a health problem.
- In patients with a history of these symptoms; it may be necessary to control the level, decreased potassium level in blood.
- There can be a protective effect on the large bowel, that causes persistent watery diarrhea and severe liver problems.

Uncommon

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- Headache, dizziness, diarrhoea, feeling sick, vomiting, abdominal pain and bloating.
- Common (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- Rash (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- Difficulty in swallowing, hives (nettle rash), swelling of the tongue and/or throat, swelling of the lips and mouth, swelling of the eyes, asthma.

Very Rare

- Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- Anaphylaxis, severe allergic reactions (including swelling of the lips, tongue and throat, swelling of the face, mouth and lips, hives, rash, widespread itching, feeling weak, exhausted or generally unwell, sleep disturbances, fainting, loss of voice or sore throat), angioedema.

Rare

- Rare (may affect 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 10,000 people)
- Erythema multiforme (hypersensitivity rash), photosensitivity rash (sensitivity to light), leukopenia (decrease in white blood cells), low blood pressure (hypotension), sensitivity to the drug, low blood sugar.
- Rare (may affect 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000 people)
- Bad skin reaction (rash, hives, swelling of the face, mouth and lips), low blood sugar (hypoglycaemia), anaphylaxis.

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