4.

1. What Perindopril tablets are and what is it for

Perindopril Tablets are angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. These work by widening the main blood vessels, which is easier for your heart to pump blood through them.

Perindopril Tablets are:

• to treat high blood pressure (hypertension),
• to treat heart failure (a condition in which the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body’s needs),
• to reduce the risk of cardiac events, such as heart attack, in people with type 2 diabetes and stable coronary artery disease (in those who have had a heart attack and an operation to improve blood flow to the heart by widening the vessels that supply it).

2. How to take Perindopril Tablets

Do not take Perindopril Tablets if:

• you are allergic to any of the ingredients in any of the other medicines in this medicine (listed in section 4), or you are allergic to any ACE inhibitors,
• you are more than 3 months pregnant (it is also better to avoid Perindopril Tablets in early pregnancy as they have not been studied in pregnant women),
• if you have experienced symptoms such as stomach ache, feeling sick, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea (from previous ACE inhibitor treatment or if you or a member of your family have had these symptoms in any other circumstances (a condition called angioedema),
• if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine (such as a potassium-sparing medicine).

Warnings and precautions

If any of the following apply to you please talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Perindopril Tablets:

• if you have an ulcer (narrowing of the main blood vessels) in the stomach, peptic ulcer disease, or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease) or renal impairment (narrowing of the artery supplying the kidney),
• if you have or have ever had a liver or kidney problem,
• if you have kidney problems or if you are receiving dialysis,
• if you suffer from a collagen vascular disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus or scleroderma,
• if you have diabetes,
• if you are a seal suspended diet or use salt substitutes which contain potassium,
• if you are going to have surgery (elective and/or major surgery; such as heart surgery or surgery to remove diseased blood vessels),
• if you are undergoing LDL apheresis (which is a treatment that removes harmful fats known as lipoproteins from your blood by a machine),
• if you have taken furosomide (a diuretic that causes your body to lose water and salt) without a meal for 7 days before, or if you are going to have surgery (elective and/or major surgery; such as heart surgery or surgery to remove diseased blood vessels),
• if you have recently suffered from diarrhea or vomiting, or are dehydrated (very low levels of fluid in your body),
• if you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some foods or drinks,
• if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure (antihypertensives) or you have used an "angiotensin II receptor blocker" (ARBs) (also known as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, vasopressin, lisinopril, captopril, in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems, aliskiren),
• if your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, heart rate, salt and water balance, or blood fats (e.g. cholesterol) in your blood at regular intervals,
• see also information under the heading "Do not take Perindopril Tablets if",
• if you are black or brown in skin you may have a higher risk of angina and you may be less effective in clearing your blood and there may be more pain when you do not take them on non-black days,

5. How Perindopril Tablets may affect the way other medicines work

If you are taking any of the following medicines, the risk of angina widening in the skin area as the thoracic incision is increased:
• angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs)
• allopurinol
• baclofen
• diuretics
• potassium-sparing medicines
• angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors

This may occur at any time during treatment. If you do use such medicines, Perindopril Tablets should be taken at a different time, usually the evening. See also section 4.

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Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. You can take it with or without food. The label on the bottle or blister pack will tell you how many tablets are in it. You should check this and compare it with the number of tablets left in the pack after you have taken a dose. If they do not match, show the pack to your doctor or pharmacist.

Don’t take double doses.

If you forget to take Perindopril Tablets

If you forget to take Perindopril Tablets it is important to take it as soon as you remember, even if this means you will take more tablets in one day than the usual daily dose. If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist. If you take Perindopril Tablets before you feel dizzy or faint. It is important to keep this leaflet handy, even if you feel better. If you feel very unwell, with abdominal and back pain accompanied with fever, stroke, changes in blood values such as a lower blood urea, and increased blood bilirubin, creatinine, increased blood blood sugar level) in case of diabetic patients, level of potassium reversible on discontinuation, low level of sodium, hypoglycaemia (very low blood sugar) in case of diabetic patients, low blood urine, and increased blood creatinine. Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):

- sweating of the face, lips, mouth, or tongue, difficulty in breathing (anaphylaxis) or swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat;
- unsteadiness, wheeled, or unsteady gait;
- changes in blood values such as a lower blood urea, lower haemoglobin, lower number of blood platelets. Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from available data).

Stop the treatment with Perindopril Tablets immediately and see a doctor if you get any of the following side effects that can be serious:

- feeling of weakness,
- muscle cramps,
- allergic reactions (such as skin rashes, itching),
- cough,
- tinnitus (sensation of noises in the ears),
- vision disturbances,
- swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat;
- severe dizziness or fainting due to low blood pressure.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. It is important to keep this leaflet handy, even if you feel better. If you feel very unwell, with abdominal and back pain accompanied with fever, stroke, changes in blood values such as a lower blood urea, and increased blood bilirubin, creatinine, increased blood blood sugar level) in case of diabetic patients, level of potassium reversible on discontinuation, low level of sodium, hypoglycaemia (very low blood sugar) in case of diabetic patients, low blood urine, and increased blood creatinine. Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):

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