Lisinopril 5 mg, 10 mg, and 20 mg tablets
Lisinopril

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information about your treatment with Lisinopril.

1. What Lisinopril is and what it is used for
Lisinopril contains a medicine called lisinopril. This belongs to a group of medicines called ACE inhibitors. Lisinopril 5 mg, 10 mg and 20 mg tablets can be used for the following conditions:

- To treat high blood pressure (hypertension).
- To help your heart to pump blood to all parts of your body. This helps to lower your blood pressure. It also makes it easier for your blood to travel through your blood vessels.
- To treat kidney problems caused by Type II diabetes in people with high blood pressure.
- To treat heart failure.
- To treat high blood pressure in patients with diabetes who have had a heart attack (myocardial infarction).
- To treat kidney problems caused by Type II diabetes in people with high blood pressure.

If you have not used any of these apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Lisinopril.

2. How to take Lisinopril

- Take for long time after starting treatment with Lisinopril, talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- If you do not take dry cough which is persistent for a long time after starting treatment with Lisinopril, talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant, or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

3. When to avoid taking Lisinopril

- Do not take Lisinopril if:
  - You have an increase in the thickness of the heart muscle (hypertrophy), or the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood is low, except if your doctor has told you to control the amount of salt in your diet.
  - You have an increase in the thickness of the heart muscle (hypertrophy), or the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood is low, except if your doctor has told you to control the amount of salt in your diet.
  - You have high or low blood pressure.
  - You have had severe anaemia (low blood). If you have severe anaemia (low blood), you may have low blood pressure.

4. How much Lisinopril to take

- Take one tablet or two tablets daily (at least 8 hours apart). Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- If you have taken or are currently taking sacubitril/valsartan, a medicine used to treat a type of long-term (chronic) heart failure called heart failure with an impaired left ventricle:

5. How to store Lisinopril

- Keep it out of reach of children.
- Do not use after the expiry date which is stated on the pack. If you still have tablets left after the expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with them.
- Do not take Lisinopril if:

6. Contents of the pack and other information

- Lisinopril tablets (Lisinopril tablets) contain medicine of lisinopril. This leaflet does not contain all the information you need to be sure you take the right amount of medicine for you.
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For high blood pressure
- The recommended starting dose is 10 mg once a day.
- The recommended long-term dose is 20 mg once a day.

For heart failure
- The recommended starting dose is 2.5 mg once a day.
- The long-term dose is 5 to 25 mg once a day.

After a heart attack
- The recommended starting dose is 5 mg within 24 hours of your attack and 5 mg one day later.
- The recommended long-term dose is 10 mg once a day.

For problems caused by diabetes
- The recommended dose is either 10 mg or 20 mg once a day.
- If you are elderly, have kidney problems or are taking diuretics, your doctor may give you a lower dose than the usual dose.

Use in children and adolescents (6 to 16 years old) with high blood pressure
- The recommended starting dose is 2.5 mg once a day.
- The recommended long-term dose is 5 mg once a day.

Low levels of sugar in your blood (hypoglycaemia).
- The symptoms may include feeling hungry or weak, sweating and a fast heart beat.

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. This applies to all the medicines described in this leaflet.

If you take more Lisinopril than prescribed by your doctor, talk to a doctor or go to hospital immediately. The following effects are most likely to happen: Dizziness, palpitations.

If you forget to take Lisinopril
- Take the missed dose as soon as you remember.
- If you are feeling dizzy or faint, lie down until you feel better.

If you stop taking Lisinopril
- Do not change the dose of your tablets, even if you are feeling well, unless your doctor tells you to.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you take more Lisinopril than prescribed by your doctor, talk to a doctor or go to hospital immediately.

The recommended starting dose is 2.5 mg once a day.

For children who weigh more than 50 kg, the recommended starting dose is 5 mg once a day.

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- Do not change the dose of your tablets, even if you are feeling well, unless your doctor tells you to.
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The recommended dose is either 10 mg or 20 mg once a day.

Sweating.

Runny nose.

Development of breasts in men.

Hair loss.

Changes in blood tests that show how well your liver is working.

Liver failure.

A lumpy rash (hives).

Dry mouth.

Low levels of sodium in your blood (the symptoms may include feeling hungry or weak, sweating and a fast heart beat).

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