Warnings and precautions

- You have an irregular heartbeat, a condition called ‘atrial fibrillation’, and you cannot take medicines known as ‘oral anticoagulants’ (vitamin K antagonists) which prevent new clots from forming and prevent existing clots from growing. You should have been told that ‘oral anticoagulants’ are more effective than acetylsalicylic acid or the combined use of ‘oral anticoagulants’ (vitamin K antagonists) together with acetylsalicylic acid, a substance present in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever (‘analgesics’), as well as to prevent blood clotting. Any type of surgery (including dental) is unacceptable. However, if you are concerned by your bleeding, you should contact your doctor straightaway (see section 4 ‘Possible side effects’).

- You may experience severe chest pain (unstable angina or heart attack), you may be prescribed Clopidogrel in combination with aspirin. In this case, you should not take clopidogrel for at least 2 weeks after your last dose of aspirin.

- If you experience severe chest pain (unstable angina or heart attack), you may be prescribed Clopidogrel with acetylsalicylic acid. You should specifically tell your doctor if you take

- ticlopidine, other antiplatelet agent.
- a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (including but not restricted to fluoxetine or fluvoxamine), medicines usually used to treat depression.
- rifampicin (used to treat severe infections).
- omeprazole oresomeprazole, medicines to treat upset stomach.
- fluconazole or voriconazole, medicines to treat fungal infections.
- efavirenz or any other anti-retroviral medicines (used to treat HIV infections).
- carbamazepine, a medicine to treat some forms of epilepsy, mood stabilizers, or other medicines that can lower the blood levels of clopidogrel.

- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have had surgery (including dental) in the last seven days.
- have had an allergy or an abnormal reaction.
- take any other medicine that you did not tell your doctor about.
- are pregnant or suspect that you are pregnant, you should not take Clopidogrel.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine, usually used to treat painful and/or inflammatory conditions of muscle or joints, and you have a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.

- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
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- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.

- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
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- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

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- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
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- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
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- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
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- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
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- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.

- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if you plan to have surgery (including dental) in the last seven days. If you have had surgery in the last seven days, you should also tell your doctor.

- You should tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

- You should specifically tell your doctor if you take medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:

- oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clotting.
- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.
- clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.

- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you

- have kidney or liver disease.
- have an allergy or a reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.
Clopidogrel contains lactose
Clopidogrel contains 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.

"Clopidogrel contains hydrogenated castor oil
This may cause stomach upset or diarrhoea."

3. How to take Clopidogrel
Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. The recommended dose, including for patients with a condition called renal failure (see section "renal failure"), is one 75 mg tablet of Clopidogrel per day to be taken orally with or without food, and at the same time each day.

If you experience severe chest pain (unstable angina or heart attack), your doctor may give you 300 mg of Clopidogrel (1 tablet of 300 mg or 4 tablets of 75 mg) once at the start of treatment. Then, the recommended dose is one 75 mg tablet of Clopidogrel per day as described above. You should take Clopidogrel for as long as your doctor continues to prescribe it.

If you take more Clopidogrel than you should
Contact your doctor or the nearest hospital emergency department because of the increased risk of bleeding.

If you forget to take Clopidogrel
If you forget to take a dose of Clopidogrel, but remember within 12 hours of your usual time, take your tablet straightaway and then take your next tablet at the usual time. If you forget for more than 12 hours, simply take the next single dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

If you stop taking Clopidogrel
Do not stop the treatment unless your doctor tells you so. Contact your doctor or pharmacist before stopping. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects
Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Contact your doctor immediately if you experience:
- fever, signs of infection or extreme tiredness. These may be due to rare decrease of some blood cells.
- signs of liver problems such as yellowing of the skin and/or the eyes (jaundice), whether or not associated with bleeding which appears under the skin as red pinpoint dots and/or confusion (see section 2 "Warnings and precautions").
- swelling in the mouth or skin disorders such as rashes and itching, blisters of the skin. These may be signs of an allergic reaction.

The most common side effect reported with clopidogrel is bleeding. Bleeding may occur as bleeding in the stomach or bowels, bruising, haematemesis (unusual bleeding or bruising under the skin), nose bleed, blood in the urine. In a small number of cases, bleeding in the eye, inside the head, the lung or the joints has also been reported.

If you experience prolonged bleeding when taking Clopidogrel if you cut or injure yourself, it may take longer than usual for bleeding to stop. This is linked to the way your medicine works as it prevents the ability of blood clots to form. For minor cuts and injuries e.g., cutting yourself, shaving, this is usually of no concern. However, if you are concerned by your bleeding, you should contact your doctor straightaway (see section 2 "Warnings and precautions").

Other side effects include:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people): Diarrhoea, abdominal pain, indigestion or heartburn. Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people): Headache, stomach ulcer, vomiting, nausea, constipation, excessive gas in stomach or intestines, rashes, itching, dizziness, sensation of tingling and numbness.

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):
Jaundice, severe abdominal pain with or without back pain; fever, breathing difficulties sometimes associated with cough, generalised allergic reactions (for example, overall sensation of feel with sudden general discomfort until fainting), swelling in the mouth, blisters of the skin; skin allergy; some mouth (stomatitis); decrease in blood pressure; confusion, hallucinations, joint pain; muscular pain; changes in taste or loss of taste of food.

Side effects with frequency not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):
Hypersensitivity reactions with chest or abdominal pain, persistent low blood sugar symptoms.

In addition, your doctor may identify changes in your blood or urine test results.

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 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 Clopidogrel
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 carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Store below 30 °C. Bottle pack: Use within 6 months after first opening the bottle. Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information
What Clopidogrel contains
The active substance is clopidogrel. Each film-coated tablet contains 75 mg of clopidogrel (as clopidogrel bisulfate).
- The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (grade 113), mannitol, low substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, crospovidone (type A), magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide, lactose monohydrate (see section 2 "Clopidogrel contains Lactose"), hypromellose (15 cp), titanium dioxide (E171), tricaprin, iron oxide red (E172).

What Clopidogrel looks like and contents of the pack
Film-coated tablet.
Pink coloured, round, biconvex, bevel edge, film-coated tablets debossed with 'E' on one side and '34' on the other side.
Clopidogrel 75 mg film-coated tablets are available in blister packs containing 14, 28, 30, 56, 64, 100 & 500 film-coated tablets and bottle packs containing 30, 100 & 500 film-coated tablets.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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Ruislip HA4 6QD
United Kingdom

Manufacturer
APL Swift Services (Malta) Limited
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Milpharm Limited
Ares Block, Odyssey Business Park
West End Road
Ruislip HA4 6QD
United Kingdom

This leaflet was last revised in 02/2021.
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 or nurse.
- 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 or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is clopidogrel?

1. What Clopidogrel is and what it is used for

Clopidogrel belongs to a group of medicines called antiplatelet medicinal products. Platelets are very small structures in the blood which clump together during blood clotting. By preventing this clumping, antiplatelet medicinal products reduce the chances of blood clots forming (a process called thrombosis).

Clopidogrel is taken by adults to prevent blood clots forming in hardened blood vessels (arteries), a process known as atherothrombosis, which can lead to atherothrombotic events (such as stroke, heart attack, or death).

You have been prescribed Clopidogrel to help prevent blood clots and reduce the risk of these serious events because:

- You have a condition of hardening of arteries (also known as atherosclerosis), and you have previously experienced a heart attack, stroke or have a condition known as peripheral arterial disease, or
- You have experienced a severe type of chest pain known as ‘unstable angina’ or ‘myocardial infarction’ (heart attack). For the treatment of this condition your doctor may have placed a stent in the blocked or narrowed artery to restore effective blood flow. You should also be given aspirin or another substance with antiplatelet activity (a substance present in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever as well as to prevent blood clotting) by your doctor.
- You have an irregular heartbeat, a condition called ‘atrial fibrillation’, and you cannot take medicines known as ‘oral anticoagulants’ (warfarin or anticogulant) which prevent the clots from forming and prevent existing clots from growing. You should have been told that ‘oral anticoagulants’ are more effective than aspirin or another substance with antiplatelet activity for this condition. Your doctor should have prescribed clopidogrel plus another antiplatelet if you cannot take ‘oral anticoagulants’ and you do not have evidence of a major blood clot or blood leak.

2. When you need to know before you take

Do not take Clopidogrel

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to clopidogrel or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you have a medical condition that is currently causing bleeding such as a stomach ulcer or bleeding within the brain.
- If you have any of these apply to you, or if you are in any doubt at all, consult your doctor before taking Clopidogrel.

Warnings and precautions

If any of the situations mentioned below apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or nurse before taking Clopidogrel:

If you have a risk of bleeding such as:

- a medical condition that puts you at risk of internal bleeding (such as a stomach ulcer).
- a blood disorder that makes you prone to bleeding.
- a blood disorder that makes you prone to bleeding such as:

If you have had a clot in an artery of your brain (ischaemic stroke) which occurred within the last seven days.

- If you have kidney or liver disease.
- If you have had an allergy or reaction to any medicine used to treat your disease.

While you are taking Clopidogrel:

- You should tell your doctor if a surgery (including dental) is planned.
- You should also tell your doctor immediately if you develop a medical condition (also known as Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura or TTP) that includes fever and bruising under the skin that may appear as non-bloody spots, with or without unexplained extreme tiredness, confusion, yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) (see section 4 ‘Possible side effects’).
- If you cut or injure yourself, it may take longer than usual for bleeding to stop. This is linked to the way your medicine works as it prevents the ability of blood clots to form. For minor cuts and injuries e.g., cutting yourself, sharing, this is usually of no concern. However, if you are concerned about your bleeding, you should contact your doctor straightforward (see section 4 ‘Possible side effects’).

- Your doctor may order blood tests.

Do not give this medicine to children because it has not been tested.

Other medicines and Clopidogrel

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or may need to take other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription. Some other medicines may influence the use of Clopidogrel or vice versa.

You should specifically tell your doctor if you take:

- medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding such as:
  - oral anticoagulants, medicines used to reduce blood clots;
  - a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicine, usually used to treat pain and/or inflammatory conditions of muscles or joints, headaches or any other medicine used to reduce blood clotting;
  - clopidogrel, other antiplatelet agents;
  - a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (including but not restricted to fluoxetine or fluvoxamine), medicines usually used to treat depression;
  - frusemide (used to treat severe infections);
  - omeprazole or esomeprazole, medicines to treat upset stomach;
  - flunoxapine or voriconazole, medicines to treat fungal infections;
  - efavirenz, or other anti-retroviral medicines used to treat HIV infection;
  - carbamazepine, a medicine to treat some forms of epilepsy;
  - moclobemide, medicine to treat depression;
  - paroxetine, medicine to treat cancer (oral), while you are taking Clopidogrel, you should inform your doctor before being prescribed any opioid (used to treat severe pain).

If you have experienced severe chest pain (unstable angina or heart attack) or a history of diabetes, you may be prescribed Clopidogrel in combination with aspirin in a single tablet. A substance with antiplatelet activity (such as many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever. An occasional use of aspirin at doses up to 1,000 mg in any 24 hour period) should generally not cause a problem, but prolonged use in other circumstances should be discussed with your doctor.

Clopidogrel with food and drink

Clopidogrel may be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

It is preferable not to take this product during pregnancy.

If you are pregnant or suspect that you are pregnant, you should tell your doctor or your pharmacist before taking Clopidogrel. If you become pregnant while taking Clopidogrel, consult your doctor immediately as your doctor may tell you to stop taking this medicine.

If you have breast-fed while taking this medicine.

The medicine contains lactose. If you have a condition called ‘lactose intolerance’, you should specifically tell your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before taking Clopidogrel.

- It is advisable to avoid using alcohol while you are taking this medicine.

Other conditions

You do not need to know before you take

Clopidogrel contains lactose. If you have a condition called ‘lactose intolerance’, you should specifically tell your doctor or pharmacist before taking Clopidogrel. If you have been prescribed Clopidogrel or vice versa.

If you are an adult or child

You do not need to know before you take

Black A/s: 160 x 360 mm

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Ares Black, Odyssey Business Park

APL Swift Services (Malta) Limited

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West End Road

irregular heartbeat, a condition called ‘atrial fibrillation’, and you cannot take medicines known as ‘oral anticoagulants’ (warfarin or anticogulant) which prevent the clots from forming and prevent existing clots from growing. You should have been told that ‘oral anticoagulants’ are more effective than aspirin or another substance with antiplatelet activity for this condition. Your doctor should have prescribed clopidogrel plus another antiplatelet if you cannot take ‘oral anticoagulants’ and you do not have evidence of a major blood clot or blood leak.

What Clopidogrel looks like and contents of the package

Clopidogrel 75 mg film-coated tablets are available in blister packs containing 14, 28, 30, 50, 56, 84, and ‘34’ on the other side.

film-coated tablets debossed with ‘E’ on one side.

Each film-coated tablet contains 75 mg of clopidogrel.
Driving and using machines
Clopidogrel is unlikely to affect your ability to drive or to use machines.

Clopidogrel contains lactose
Clopidogrel contains 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.

“Clopidogrel contains hydrogenated castor oil This may cause stomach upset or diarrhoea.

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

The recommended dose, including for patients with a condition called "atrial fibrillation" (an irregular heartbeat), is one 75 mg tablet of Clopidogrel per day to be taken orally with or without food, and at the same time each day.

If you have experienced severe chest pain (unrelated to a heart attack), your doctor may give you 300 mg of Clopidogrel (1 tablet of 300 mg or 4 tablets of 75 mg) once at the start of treatment. Then, the recommended dose is one 75-mg tablet of Clopidogrel per day as described above.

You should take Clopidogrel for as long as your doctor continues to prescribe it.

If you take more Clopidogrel than you should
Contact your doctor or the nearest hospital emergency department because of the increased risk of bleeding.

If you forget to take Clopidogrel
If you forget to take a dose of Clopidogrel, but remember within 12 hours of your usual time, take your tablet straightaway and then take your next tablet at the usual time.

If you forget for more than 12 hours, simply take the next single dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

If you stop taking Clopidogrel
Do not stop the treatment unless your doctor tells you to do so. Contact your doctor or pharmacist before stopping.

If you are not sure about any questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects
Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects in some patients—though not everybody gets them.

Contact your doctor immediately if you experience:
- fever, signs of infection or extreme tiredness.
- signs of heart problems such as yellowing of the skin and/or the eyes (jaundice), whether or not associated with bleeding which appears under the skin as red spots or cuts and/or confusion
- swelling in the mouth or skin disorders such as rashes and itching, blisters of the skin. These may be the signs of an allergic reaction.

The most common side effect reported with clopidogrel is bleeding: Bleeding may occur as bleeding in the stomach or bowels, bruising, haematomata (unusual bleeding or bruising under the skin), nose bleed, blood in the urine. In a small number of cases, bleeding in the eye, inside the head, the lung or the joints has also been reported.

If you experience prolonged bleeding when taking Clopidogrel
If you cut or injure yourself, it may take longer than usual for bleeding to stop. This is linked to the way your medicine works as it prevents the ability of blood clots to form. For minor cuts and injuries e.g., cutting yourself, shaving, this is usually of no concern. However, if you are concerned by your bleeding, you should contact your doctor straightaway (see section 2 ‘Warnings and precautions’).

Other side effects include:
- Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
  - diarrhea, abdominal pain, indigestion or heartburn.
- Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
  - Headache, stomach ulcer, vomiting, nausea, constipation, excessive gas in stomach or intestines, rashes, itching, dizziness, sensation of tingling and numbness.

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):
- Jaundice; severe abdominal pain with or without back pain; fever, breathing difficulties sometimes associated with cough; generalised allergic reactions (for example, overall sensation of heat with sudden general discomfort until fainting); swelling in the mouth; blisters of the skin; skin allergy; sore mouth (stomatitis); decrease in blood pressure; confusion; hallucinations; joint pain; muscular pain; changes in taste or loss of taste of food.

Side effects with frequency not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):
- Hypersensitivity reactions with chest or abdominal pain, persistent low blood sugar symptoms.

In addition, your doctor may identify changes in your blood or urine test results.

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 or search for MHRA Traft 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 Clopidogrel
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 carton after EXPI. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 30°C.

Bottle pack: Use within 6 months after first opening the bottle.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer need. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information
This medicinal product contains:
- 75 mg of clopidogrel (as clopidogrel bisulfate).
- The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (grade 113), magnesium stearate, hydroxypropylcellulose, cross-povidone (type A), macrogol 6000, hydroxypropyl castor oil, lactose monohydrate (see section 2 ‘Clopidogrel contains Lactose’), hydroxyethyl cellulose (15 cp), titanium dioxide (E171), iron oxide yellow (E172) and red (E121).

What Clopidogrel looks like and contents of the pack
The film-coated tablets contain 75 mg of clopidogrel (as clopidogrel bisulfate).

Film-coated tablet:
Pink coloured, round, biconvex, bevel edge, film-coated tablets debossed with ‘E’ on one side and ‘34’ on the other side.

Clopidogrel 75 mg film-coated tablets are available in blister packs containing 14, 28, 30, 50, 56, 64, 100, 144 or 500 film-coated tablets. All pack sizes may be marketed.

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