The following medicines may increase or have no effect on the levels of Digoxin in the blood:

- kaolin-pectin (used to treat diarrhoea)
- acarbose (used to treat some types of diabetes)

If you have malabsorption syndrome (you cannot absorb minerals from your food properly) or if you have ever had:

- itraconazole (used to treat fungal infections)
- cyclosporine (an immunosuppressant often used to prevent transplant rejection)
- if you have myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) this may cause vasoconstriction (narrowing of the blood vessels) on rare occasions. Your doctor may prescribe you a different medicine.
- spironolactone (a drug which increases the amount of urine you produce)
- if you have an irregular heart-beat caused by cardiac glycoside intoxication or conditions such as Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.

If you have obstructive cardiomyopathy (angiography of the heart muscle).

Warnings and precautions
- Tell your doctor or nurse before using this medicine:
  - if you are taking this medicine, your doctor may ask you to have regular blood tests to determine the amount of Digoxin in your blood.
  - if you have convulsive pericarditis (inflammation of the sac which contains the heart) you may have a sudden change in heart rate or rhythm
  - if you have constrictive pericarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) as a result of a heart condition, you may have a heart failure condition
  - if you have severe respiratory distress (as you may have an increased toxicity to Digoxin)
  - if you have low levels of magnesium or increased levels of calcium in your blood
  - if you have thyroid disease (such as under-active or over-active thyroid) as you might require a change in the dose of this medicine.

If you have lupus pernio (a disease which causes skin changes) you cannot absorb minerals from your food properly or you have an irregular heart-beat caused by cardiac glycoside intoxication or conditions such as Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.

Sensitivity to Digoxin can be increased by medicines which lower the level of potassium in the blood. These include:

- nifedipine, diltiazem, angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs) and ACE inhibitors (used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure)
- if you are taking diuretics (drugs which promote urine production and help reduce the amount of water in your body) with or without an ACE inhibitor (mainly used to treat high blood pressure), your doctor will prescribe a lower dose of diuretics
- if you have a heart test called an ECG (electrocardiogram), tell the person doing the test that you are taking Digoxin.
- if you are taking antacids (used to treat gastric acidity)
- if you have asthma or painful joints or inflammation of joints
- if you have a heart failure condition
- if you have a sinoatrial disorder (a disorder in the conduction of electrical impulses in the heart such as Sick Sinus Syndrome), in some patients with a sinoatrial disorder this medicine can cause a slow and irregular heart-rate.
- if you have a heart failure condition (such as under-active or over-active thyroid) as you might require a change in the dose of this medicine.

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If you have a sinoatrial disorder (a disorder in the conduction of electrical impulses in the heart such as Sick Sinus Syndrome), in some patients with a sinoatrial disorder this medicine can cause a slow and irregular heart-rate.
If you are elderly, or if you have kidney problems, or if you have received a cardiac glycoside within the past two weeks, your dose will be reduced. Your doctor may want to use a different type of solution and each 2ml of solution contains 500 micrograms (mcg) of digoxin. Do not use the ampoule if the contents are discoloured in any way.

**What Digoxin Injection contains**

The active substance is digoxin. Digoxin injection can very rarely cause serious irregular heart rates. Your doctor may do regular checks to make sure that the dose is in the required range.

**How to take Digoxin Injection**

Digoxin injection is worked and slowly injected into a vein over 10 - 20 minutes. This is known as an intravenous infusion or drip. The dose should be divided so that half is given as the first dose and the remainder is given in divided doses every 4 to 8 hours.

Adults: The dose will be calculated by your doctor according to your age and weight. If you are elderly, or if you have kidney problems, or if you have received a cardiac glycoside within the past two weeks, your dose will be reduced. Your doctor may want to use a different type of solution and each 2ml of solution contains 500 micrograms (mcg) of digoxin. Do not use the ampoule if the contents are discoloured in any way.

**What you need to know before you use Digoxin Injection**

**Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):**

- Headache
- Feeling sick, being sick, loose stools
- Stomach pain caused by lack of blood supply or damage to the gut
- Protrusion of the tongue
- Swaying or dizziness
- Visual disturbances, with blurred or yellow-green sight
- Breast enlargement in men
- Feeling cold
- Low platelet levels
- Tiredness
- Tooth loss
- Difficulty in breathing, swelling of the eyelids, face or lips, rash or itching (especially affecting your whole body)
- Difficulty in swallowing
- Unusual taste in your mouth
- Slow or irregular heart rate
- Skin rash that may be itchy
- Skin problem caused by new irregular heart beats. If these happen, tell your doctor immediately.

**Possible side effects**

You can report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or by calling the MHRA on 0303 208 2087.

**What you should know before you receive Digoxin Injection**

**Do not use the ampoule if the contents are discoloured in any way.**

**How to store Digoxin Injection**

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and label after Exp. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

**What you should know after you receive Digoxin Injection**

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.

**How to use Digoxin Injection**

Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure. It is important that the digoxin is dissolved in a solution and slowly injected into a vein over 10 - 20 minutes. This is known as an intravenous infusion or drip. The dose should be divided so that half is given as the first dose and the remainder is given in divided doses every 4 to 8 hours.

**If you think you have been given more Digoxin Injection than you should**

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.

**You may require a higher dose of this medicine.**

**You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or by calling the MHRA on 0303 208 2087.**

**If you forget to use Digoxin Injection**

Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

**If you are taking Digoxin Injection regularly**

Your doctor will tell you how long you should take Digoxin Injection. Do not stop your treatment early without consulting your doctor. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor.

**If you are using Digoxin Injection**

You may require a higher dose of this medicine. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or by calling the MHRA on 0303 208 2087.

**If you are pregnant or breast-feeding**

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding then you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

**If you are taking Digoxin Injection regularly**

Your doctor will prescribe this medicine with caution during pregnancy. You may require a higher dose of this medicine. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or by calling the MHRA on 0303 208 2087. **If you are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.**