Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- abnormal blood count (white blood cell deficiency) accompanied by an increased susceptibility to infection
- increase in certain substances (eosinophilic cells) in the blood
- a crawling sensation on the skin, itching or tingling without any reason
- a life-threatening form of unconsciousness
- acute kidney failure
- hearing disorders & ringing in the ears. These disorders are usually temporary in nature
- inflammation of a blood vessel
- shock (severe drop in blood pressure, extreme paleness, restlessness, weak fast pulse, clammy skin, impaired consciousness) as a result of a sudden severe dilatation of the blood vessels due to allergy to certain substances
- psychiatric disorder NOC causing delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, paranoia, fear
- muscular weakness and the inability to walk
- confusion
- drowsiness
- dizziness
- listlessness
- loss of appetite
- cramp in the calf muscles
- if you have a shortage of sodium (potassium deficiency): (potassium deficiency): adequate and regular food and liquid intake is required. Symptoms that can occur are thirst, headache, confusion, muscle cramps, increased irritability of the muscles, muscular weakness, heart rhythm disturbances and gastrointestinal problems such as sensation of unease and discomfort in the stomach with an urge to vomit or diarrhoea
- metabolic acidosis characterized by chest pain, irregular heartbeat, headache, feeling sick, vomiting, abdominal pain, altered appetite and weight gain, muscle weakness, black or green breath, and pain and joint pain
- if you have a shortage of sodium (sodium deficiency): - cramp in the calf muscles
- loss of appetite
- irritability
- feeling of weakness
- dizziness
- diarrhoea
- confusion
- if you have a shortage of potassium (potassium deficiency): - muscular weakness and the inability to contract one or more muscles (paralysis)
- increased excretion of urine
- heart problems
- in the case of severe potassium deficiency: - interference with the function of the intestine or confusion which can result in coma
- if you have a shortage of magnesium and calcium (magnesium and calcium deficiency): - increased irritability of the muscles
- heart rhythm disturbances
- during treatment with furosemide, the blood levels of some fats (cholesterol and triglycerides) may rise, but usually return to normal within 6 months
- in the elderly, this can lead to a low blood volume, fluid depletion and thickening of the blood. This can cause clots to form in the blood
- dizziness, fainting and loss of consciousness (caused by symptomatic hypotension)
- bulbar palsy (an acute or chronic autoimmune skin disease, involving the formation of blisters, more appropriately known as bullae, at the space between the skin layers)

Additional side effects in children
Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- deposits of calcium salts in the kidneys or heart defects like patent ductus arteriosus have been reported in premature babies following treatment with furosemide.
- Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- kidney stones in infants.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: 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.

How to store Furosemide tablets
Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Store below 25°C in a dry place. Protect from light. Do not use Furosemide after the expiry date stated on the label. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

Contents of the pack and other information
What Furosemide tablets contain
• Each tablet contains 50mg of the active substance (the ingredient that makes the tablets work) furosemide.
• The other ingredients are lactose, magnesium stearate, maize starch, stearic acid, E104, yellow colloidal silicon dioxide.

What Furosemide tablets look like and contents of the pack
Furosemide tablets are yellow, uncoated tablets. Pack size is 28.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer
Accord Barnstable, EX33 8NS, UK

This leaflet was last revised in June 2019
Furosemide tablets with alcohol
You should avoid drinking alcohol while taking Furosemide tablets as this may lower your blood pressure further.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
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.

Pregnancy:
Do not take Furosemide Tablets if you are pregnant.

Breast-feeding:
Do not breast-feed if you are taking Furosemide Tablets. This is because small amounts may pass into the mother’s milk.

Driving and using machines
Furosemide may cause some patients to be dizzy or less alert which could interfere with the ability to drive or to operate machines. If you notice that you are not as alert as usual, do not drive or operate machinery and ask your doctor for advice.

Furosemide tablets contain lactose
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

How to take Furosemide 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. Swallow the tablets with a glass of water.

The recommended dose is:
Adults over 12 years:
- 50mg tablet once a day to a maximum of 400mg a day. 50mg tablets: a day may be given in exceptional cases.

Children under 12 years:
- Use the smallest tablet suitable for your child’s age. 2.5mg tablets: a day may be given in exceptional cases.

Children under 6 years: use a more suitable dosage form.

Dosage adjustment may be necessary in patients with:
- liver congestion/dysfunction

Your doctor will decide on the most suitable dose for you, and how the medicine will be given. The dosage and frequency of repeated doses may change depending on how you respond to treatment. Do not change without first checking with your doctor.

Whilst you are receiving treatment with this medicine, your doctor may ask you to take blood for testing which will show you have the right balance of fluid and chemicals in the body.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with Furosemide 500mg tablets will last. If you think that the effect of your tablets is too strong or too weak, or if you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist or nurse.

If you take more than you should
If you take more medicine than your doctor has told you to, contact a doctor or your nearest hospital casualty department immediately and take your Furosemide tablets with you.

Signs of an overdose include dehydration, changes in the levels of certain chemicals in the blood and low blood pressure.

If you forget to take Furosemide tablets
If you forget to take a dose, take another as soon as you remember. Then take your next dose at the normal time. Do not take double the amount to make up for a forgotten dose.

Possible side effects
Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If any of the below mentioned side effects are observed please inform your doctor immediately:

- severe allergic reactions such as itching, skin rash with severe itching and nettle rash, fever, allergy to light, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing or swallowing
- blurring or peeling of the skin around the eyes, mouth, nose and genitals, flu-like symptoms and fever could be a condition called Stevens-Johnson syndrome.
- inflammation of blood vessels (vasculitis, which may cause rash, fever and joint or muscle pains) or kidney inflammation, this may change the number of times you pass urine or you may see blood in your urine.
- you may have a fever, feel drowsy, or notice swelling e.g. of the ankles.
- red patches on the skin, joint pain and/or inflammation of the eyes, “acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis” (AGEP) (acute febrile drug eruption) characterized by severe acute allergic reaction accompanied by fever and blisters on the skin/peeling skin and tiny spots from bleeding in the skin
- sudden inflammation of the pancreas accompanied by severe pain in the upper abdomen, shifting towards the back
- any unexplained bruising or bleeding, fever, sore throat, mouth ulcers. This could be a sign of low blood counts, agranulocytosis
- signs of kidney inflammation e.g. pain in sides, blood in urine
- blood clot (causing pain, swelling or tenderness in the leg(s))

The other possible side effects are listed under headings of frequency, using the following categories:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- low blood volume (hypovolaemia) and dehydration

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- blurred or yellow vision
- changes in the body seen in tests such as levels of glucose and uric acid
- joint pain
- lowering of blood pressure, resulting in impaired concentration and reactions, light-headedness, a feeling of pressure in the head, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, a feeling of weakness, visual disturbances, dry mouth and an inability to stand upright
- sensitivity to light (photosensitivity)
- feeling of tiredness
- dry mouth, thirst, disturbances of bowel like diarrhoea, constipation or vomiting
- raised blood levels of creatinine and urea
- deafness (sometimes irreversible).