

## Package leaflet: Information for the patient

**Perindopril 2 mg Tablets**  
**Perindopril 4 mg Tablets**  
**Perindopril 8 mg Tablets**  
Perindopril tert-butylamine

**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, 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

### **What is in this leaflet:**

1. What Perindopril Tablets are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Perindopril Tablets
3. How to take Perindopril Tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Perindopril Tablets
6. Contents of the pack and other information

### **1. What Perindopril Tablets are and what they are used for**

Perindopril belongs to a group of medicines called ACE inhibitors. These work by widening the blood vessels. This makes it easier for your heart to pump blood through the body.

Perindopril Tablets are used to:

- treat high blood pressure (hypertension).
- treat heart failure (a condition where the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body's needs).
- reduce the risk of cardiac events, such as heart attack, in patients with stable coronary artery disease (a condition where the blood supply to the heart is reduced or blocked) and who have already had a heart attack and/or an operation to improve the blood supply to the heart by widening the vessels that supply it.

### **2. What you need to know before you take Perindopril Tablets**

#### **Do not take Perindopril Tablets**

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to perindopril or any of the other ingredients of Perindopril Tablets (see Further Information, section 6) or to any other ACE inhibitor.
- if you have had symptoms such as wheezing, swelling of the face, tongue or throat, intense itching, skin rash, fainting or feeling dizzy.  
If you have had these symptoms when you have taken an ACE inhibitor in the past or at any other time, this may be angioedema. If so, do not take Perindopril Tablets.
- if you are more than 3 months pregnant (It is also better to avoid Perindopril Tablets in early pregnancy – see pregnancy section.).

- if you have diabetes mellitus or impaired kidney function and you are treated with blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.
- if you are having dialysis or any other type of blood filtration. Depending on the machine that is used, Perindopril tablets may not be suitable for you
- if you have kidney problems where the blood supply to your kidneys is reduced (renal artery stenosis)
- if you are being treated with sacubitril/valsartan, a medicine for heart failure (see “Warnings and Precautions” and “other medicines and perindopril tablets”)

If any of the above applies to you, talk to your doctor and do not take Perindopril Tablets.

### **Warnings and precautions**

*Talk to your doctor before taking Perindopril Tablets if:*

- if you have aortic stenosis (narrowing of the main blood vessel leading from the heart) or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease) or renal artery stenosis (narrowing of the artery supplying the kidney with blood),
- if you have any other heart problems,
- if you have liver problem,
- if you have kidney problems or if you are receiving dialysis,
- if you suffer from a collagen vascular disease (disease of the connective tissue) such as systemic lupus erythematosus or scleroderma,
- if you have diabetes,
- if you have been told to limit the salt in your diet or to use a salt-substitute containing potassium,
- if you are to undergo anaesthesia and/or major surgery,
- if you are to undergo LDL apheresis (which is removal of cholesterol from your blood by a machine),
- if you are going to have desensitisation treatment to reduce the effect of an allergy to bee or wasp stings,
- if you have recently suffered from diarrhoea or vomiting or are dehydrated,
- if you are of black origin since you may have higher risk of angioedema and this medicine may be less effective in lowering your blood pressure than in non-black patients.
- if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:
- an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARBs) (also known as sartans - for example valsartan, telmisartan, irbesartan), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems.
- Aliskiren if you are taking any of the following medicines, the risk of angioedema is increased:
  - racecadotril (used to treat diarrhea)
  - sirolimus, everolimus, temsirolimus and other drugs belonging to the class of so-called mTor inhibitors (used to avoid rejection of transplanted organs)
  - sacubitril (available as fixed-dose combination with valsartan), used to treat long-term heart failure.

Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals. See also information under the heading “Do not take Perindopril Tablets”

### Angioedema

Angioedema (a severe allergic reaction with swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat with difficulty in swallowing or breathing) has been reported in patients treated with ACE inhibitors, including perindopril tablets. This may occur at any time during treatment. If you develop such symptoms, you should stop taking perindopril tablets and see a doctor immediately. See also section 4.

### **Children and adolescents**

Perindopril is not recommended for use in children and adolescents up to the age of 18 years.

### **Other medicines and Perindopril Tablets**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions:

If you are taking an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) or aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not take Perindopril Tablets” and “Warnings and precautions”).

Treatment with Perindopril Tablets can be affected by other medicines. Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions. These include:

- medicines for high blood pressure including angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARB) aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not take perindopril tablets” and “Warnings and precautions”), or diuretics (medicines which increase the amount of urine produced by the kidneys),
- potassium-sparing drugs (e.g. triamterene, amiloride), potassium supplements or potassium-containing salt substitutes, other drugs which can increase potassium in your body (such as heparin and co-trimoxazole also known as trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole),
- potassium-sparing drugs used in the treatment of heart failure: eplerenone and spironolactone at doses between 12.5 mg to 50 mg per day
- lithium for mania or depression
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g. ibuprofen) for pain relief or high dose aspirin,
- medicines to treat diabetes (such as insulin or metformin),
- baclofen (used to treat muscle stiffness in disease such as multiple sclerosis),
- medicines to treat mental disorder such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia etc (e.g. tricyclic antidepressant, antipsychotics),
- immunosuppressant (medicines which reduce the defence mechanism of the body) used for the treatment of auto-immune disorder or following transplant surgery (e.g. ciclosporin, tacrolimus),
- trimethoprim (for the treatment of infections),
- estramustine (used in cancer therapy),
- allopurinol (for the treatment of gout),
- procainamide (for the treatment of an irregular heart beat),
- vasodilators including nitrates (products that make the blood vessels become wider),
- heparin (medicines used to thin blood),
- medicines used to treatment of low blood pressure, shock or asthma (e.g. ephedrine, nor adrenaline or adrenaline),
- gold salts, especially with intravenous administration (used to treat symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis).

- sacubitril/valsartan (used to treat long-term heart failure). See sections “Do not take “Perindopril Tablets” and “Warnings and precautions”,
- medicines, which is most often used to treat diarrhea (racecadotril) or avoid rejection of transplanted organs (sirolimus, everolimus, temsirolimus and other drugs belonging to the class of so-called mTor inhibitors). See section “Warnings and precautions”

Ask your doctor if you are not sure what these medicines are. Tell the doctor if you have taken any of the medicines listed above in the past, but have now stopped.

### **Taking Perindopril Tablets with food and drink**

Take your Perindopril Tablets in the morning before a meal.

### **Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

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**

You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Perindopril Tablets before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Perindopril Tablets. Perindopril is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken when more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used after the third month of pregnancy.

#### **Breastfeeding**

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. Perindopril Tablets are not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

### **Driving and using machines**

Perindopril usually does not affect alertness but dizziness or weakness due to low blood pressure may occur in some patients. If you are affected in this way, your ability to drive or to operate machinery may be impaired.

### **Perindopril Tablets contain lactose**

The 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 medicinal product.

## **3. How to take Perindopril Tablets**

Your doctor will decide on the amount of perindopril you should start to take. This may be increased depending on your condition and other medicines you are taking. Always take Perindopril Tablets exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor

or pharmacist if you are not sure. Do not change the amount of medicine you take unless your doctor tells you.

Perindopril may be used on its own, or with other medicines which lower blood pressure.

- Take Perindopril Tablets by mouth only.
- Take them in the morning, before a meal.
- It is best to take your tablet(s) with a glass of water at the same time each day.

The usual dose is:

*High blood pressure:*

- 4 mg each day
  - after a month, this may be raised to 8 mg each day.
- 8 mg each day is the highest amount normally used.

*In 65 or older people with high blood pressure the daily amounts are usually:*

- 2 mg each day
  - after a month, this may be raised to 4 mg each day.
- 8 mg each day is the highest amount used.

If you are *taking water tablets* (diuretics):

- your doctor may stop them 2 to 3 days before you start taking Perindopril Tablets. This is to prevent a fall in your blood pressure.
- if needed, you can start taking water tablets again after you have started Perindopril Tablets.
- if it is not possible to stop your water tablets, then you can take 2 mg of perindopril as well.

Your doctor or pharmacist will tell you exactly what you should do.

The doctor may *start you with 2 mg perindopril* if:

- your blood pressure is very high
- you have not enough water in your body (dehydrated)
- you have a low level of salt in your blood
- you have a heart problem which means that it has difficulty in pumping blood through the body (cardiac decompensation)
- you have high blood pressure due to the blood vessels in the kidneys being blocked (constriction of the arteries).

*Heart failure:*

- 2 mg each day to start
- after 2 weeks, this may be raised to 4 mg each day, which is the maximum recommended dose for heart failure.

*Stable coronary artery disease:*

- the usual starting dose is 4 mg once daily
- after two weeks, this may be raised to 8 mg each day, which is the maximum recommended dose in this condition.

*In older people with stable coronary artery disease* the daily amounts are usually:

- 2 mg each day
- after one week, this may be raised to 4 mg each day
- and after a further week to 8 mg each day which is the highest amount used. The dose should be increased only if the previous lower dose is well tolerated.

*Paediatric use:* Use in children is not recommended.

**If you take more Perindopril Tablets than you should**, talk to a doctor or pharmacist straight away or contact your nearest accident and emergency department.

The following effects may happen:

Shock, kidney problems, fast breathing, fast heartbeat, uneven heartbeat (palpitations), slow heartbeat, feeling dizzy or anxious, cough.

The most likely effect in case of overdose is low blood pressure which can make you feel dizzy or faint. If this happens, lying down with the legs raised can help.

#### **If you forget to take Perindopril Tablets**

It is important to take your medicine every day as regular treatment works better. However, if you forget to take your tablets, take next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

#### **If you stop taking Perindopril Tablets**

Do not stop taking Perindopril Tablets without talking to your doctor. Medicines for high blood pressure or heart failure will normally have to be taken for the rest of your life. If you stop taking Perindopril Tablets your condition may get worse.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

#### **4. Possible side effects**

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

If any of the following effects happen, **stop taking your tablets and tell your doctor immediately**:

- Concentrated urine (dark in colour), feel or are sick, have muscle cramps, confusion and fits which may be due to inappropriate ADH (anti-diuretic hormone) secretion. If you have these symptoms contact your doctor as soon as possible
- bronchospasm (tightening of the chest, wheezing and shortness of breath) (Uncommon – may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- photosensitivity reaction (increased sensitivity of skin to sun)
- a group of lung diseases in which eosinophils (a type of white blood cell) appear in increased numbers in the lungs and usually in the bloodstream, which may cause fever, chest pain worsened by deep breathing, shortness of breath, cough, and a general feeling of illness (eosinophilic pneumonia) (Very rare-may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- formation of blister clusters over the skin (pemphigoid)
- kidney failure which may cause weight gain, swelling of your feet, ankles or face, feel sick and tired, itch all over your body, have difficulty breathing, or urinate (pee) less than usual and can lead to serious problems, such as heart failure (acute renal failure) (Very rare-may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- reduction in blood platelets which increases risk of bleeding and bruising (Thrombocytopenia) (Very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- Changes in blood values such as a lower number of white and red blood cells, lower haemoglobin. (Agranulocytosis or pancytopenia, Leucopenia/neutropenia.). The symptoms include fever, rash, and swollen lymph nodes. (Very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
  - genetic disorder in which abnormal breakdown of red blood cells (Haemolytic anaemia in patients with a congenital deficiency of G-6PDH). The symptoms include paleness (in darker-skinned kids, paleness is sometimes best seen in the mouth, especially on the lips or tongue, extreme tiredness or dizziness, fast heartbeat, fast breathing or shortness of breath, the skin and eyes look yellow etc... (Very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10, 000)
  - yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) which could be a sign of hepatitis (Very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10, 000 people)
  - swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat, difficulty in breathing (angioedema) (See section 2 “Warnings and precautions”) (Uncommon - may affect up to 1 in 100 people),
  - severe dizziness or fainting due to low blood pressure (Common - may affect up to 1 in 10 people), unusual fast or irregular heart beat, chest pain (angina) or heart attack (very rare - may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
  - weakness of arms or legs, or problems speaking which could be sign of a possible stroke (very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
  - skin rash which often starts with red itchy patches on your face, arms or legs (erythema multiforme (very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- inflamed pancreas which may cause severe abdominal and back pain accompanied with feeling very unwell (Very rare – may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

**Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects:**

*Common (may affect upto 1 in 10 people):*

Headache, dizziness, vertigo, pins and needles, vision disturbance, tinnitus (sensation of noise in the ears), light-headedness due to low blood pressure, cough, shortness of breath (dyspnoea), gastro-intestinal disorder (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, taste disturbances, dyspepsia or difficulty of digestion, diarrhoea, constipation), allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, itching), muscle cramps, feeling of tiredness,

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

- Mood swings, sleep disturbances, dry mouth, angioedema (symptoms such as wheezing, swelling of the face, tongue or throat), intense itching or severe skin rashes, formation of blister clusters over the skin, kidney problems, impotence, sweating, an excess of eosinophils (a type of white blood cells), somnolence, fainting, palpitations, tachycardia, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels), arthralgia (joint pain), myalgia (muscle pain), malaise, oedema peripheral, fever, fall, change in laboratory parameters: high blood level of potassium reversible on discontinuation, low level of sodium, hypoglycaemia (very low blood sugar level) in case of diabetic patients, increased blood urea and increased blood creatinine.

*Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):*

- Change in laboratory parameters: Increased level of liver enzymes, high level of serum bilirubin.
- psoriasis worsening

*Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):*

- confusion, cardiovascular disorder (irregular heartbeat, heart attack and stroke), rhinitis (blocked up or runny nose), erythema multiforme, change in blood value such as lower number of white and red blood cells, lower haemoglobin, lower number of blood platelets, inflammation of the pancreas (which causes severe pain in the abdomen and the back).

*Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from available data):*

Discoloration, numbness and pain in fingers or toes (Raynaud's phenomenon).

### **Reporting of side effects**

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.

You can also report side effects directly via The Yellow Card Scheme at [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://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 Perindopril Tablets**

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Store below 25°C and in the original package

#### *Use-by date*

Do not use Perindopril Tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the packet after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

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 Perindopril Tablets contains**

- The active substance is perindopril tert-butylamine.
- The other ingredients are lactose anhydrous and magnesium stearate.

#### **What Perindopril Tablets look like and contents of the pack**

Perindopril 2 mg tablets are white, round, biconvex, engraved "2" on one side and plain on the other side.

Perindopril 4 mg Tablets are white capsule shaped, biconvex, engraved "P" Bisect "4" on one side and plain on the other side. The tablets can be divided into equal halves.

Perindopril 8 mg Tablets are white capsule shaped, biconvex, engraved "P" Bisect "8" on one side and plain on the other side. The tablets can be divided into equal halves.

Each strength of Perindopril Tablets is available in cartons of 4, 7, 14, 15, 28, 30, 50, 56, 60, 90, 100, 112, 120, 500 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be available.



**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:**

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