Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

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1. What Atenolol tablets are and what they are used for

Atenolol belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers. It is used to:
- control high blood pressure.
- reduce chest pain (angina pectoris).
- control irregular heart beat.
- protect the heart in the early treatment after a heart attack.

2. Before you take

Do not take Atenolol tablets and tell your doctor if you:

- are allergic (hypersensitive) to atenolol or any of the other ingredients in Atenolol tablets (see section 4).
- have second or third degree heart block.
- have shock caused by heart problems.
- have heart failure which is not under control.
- suffer with heart conduction or rhythm problems.
- have a slow heart rate.
- have low blood pressure.
- suffer from severe blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to tingle or turn pale or blue).
- suffer from an increased acidity of the blood (metabolic acidosis).
- suffer from untreated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidneys).
- have or have had breathing problems such as asthma, difficulty breathing due to narrowing of the airways or reversible obstructive airways disease.

Take special care with Atenolol tablets and tell your doctor if you:

- have a history of allergic reactions.
- have heart problems such as heart failure, untreated congestive heart failure, ischaemic heart disease, poor heart function (poor cardiac reserve), first degree heart block or regular heart beat.
- suffer from blood circulation problems (which may cause your fingers and toes to tingle or turn pale or blue) or cramping pain causing limping (intermittent claudication).

**Atenolol 25mg, 50mg and 100mg tablets**

- suffer with diabetes mellitus (low blood sugar levels may be hidden by this medicine).
- have impaired liver or kidney function.
- are elderly.
- suffer from a tight, painful feeling in the chest or inspissated rest (Prinzmetal’s angina).
- have or have had gout.
- suffer from treated phaeochromocytoma (high blood pressure due to a tumour near the kidney).
- have high levels of thyroid hormone in the body (thyrotoxicosis).
- suffer from obstruction of the lungs or airways (chronic obstruction pulmonary disease).

Taking other medicines

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Especially:

- clenidin (to treat high blood pressure).
- disopyramide, quinidine and amiodarone (to treat irregular heart beat (arrhythmia)).
- medicines to treat diabetes including insulin.
- Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAIDs) e.g. indometacin.
- digitalis glycosides such as digoxin (to treat heart conditions).
- rifampicin, diltiazem, verapamil, prasozine, althidnine and terazosin (to treat high blood pressure).
- sympathomimetic agents (decongestant, asthma or heart medicine).
- isoprenaline or dobutamine (medicines to treat low blood pressure).
- tricyclic antidepressants e.g. amitryptiline.
- barbiturates e.g. phenobarbital (used for insomnia, epilepsy or as an anaesthetic).
- phenothiazines e.g. chlorpromazine (for mental illness).
- baclofen (a muscle relaxant).
- contrast media (injection used with x-rays).
- ampicilin (used in urinary tract infections).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant, speak to your doctor before taking this medicine.

Breast feeding is not recommended whilst taking Atenolol tablets.

Alcohol intake

You are advised to avoid alcohol whilst taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Atenolol tablets may cause dizziness or tiredness. Make sure you are not affected before driving or operating machinery.

Anaesthetics and surgery

If you are going to have an operation or an anaesthetic please tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking Atenolol tablets as your heart beat might slow down too much and there may be an increased risk of developing low blood pressure.

Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen, indometacin, diclofenac, naproxen and flurbiprofen may reduce the effect of Atenolol tablets.

Taking Atenolol with other medicines

If you are taking or plan to take any other medicine, tell your doctor or pharmacist first.
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects, they get worse or you notice any not listed:

- **Common:** (affects 1 to 10 users in 100) slow heart beat, feeling sick, cold hands and feet, diarrhoea, tiredness, acting and stiff muscles, GI disturbances such as stomach pains, heartburn and constipation.
- **Uncommon:** (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000) increased levels of liver enzymes, sleep disturbances such as difficulty sleeping.
- **Rare:** (affects 1 to 10 users in 10,000) in thinking (depression, mood swings, hallucinations, paranoia - psychosis), confusion, depression, reduced sexual potency in men (impotence), nightmares, headaches, dizziness, pain and needles or tingling in the hands or feet, dry eyes, impaired vision, heart conduction problems (slowed AV conduction or increase of existing AV block causing dizziness, fainting or tiredness), heart failure deterioration, Raynaud's phenomenon (condition causing pain, numbness, coldness and blueness of the fingers), liver disorders, disorder of the skin especially a rash, hair loss (alopecia), worsening of psoriasis or skin reactions similar to psoriasis, incontinence, worsening of existing (impending) eczema, dry mouth, low blood pressure on standing.

**Very Rare:** (affects less than 1 user in 10,000) increase in anti-nuclear antibodies.

- **Not known:** (cannot be estimated from available data) but in very low numbers, may include: jaundice, pain in the legs, heart attack, stroke, muscle weakness and high blood pressure.

**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**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the original packaging. Keep container in the outer carton. Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label/carton/bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

**Further information**

**What Atenolol tablets contain**

- The active substance (the ingredient that makes the tablets work) is Atenolol. Each tablet contains either 25mg, 50mg or 100mg of the active substance.

The other ingredients are: Calium hydrogen phosphate dihyd rate, Silica colloidal anhydrous, magnesium stearate, maize starch, crospovidone, propylene glycol, sodium lauryl sulphates, hydroxypropyl cellulose (E463), colloid cellulose microcrystalline (E900), hypromellose 5cP (E464), purified talc (E551).

**What Atenolol tablets look like and the contents of the pack**

The tablets are white, circular, biconvex film-coated tablets with a score line on one face, plain on the reverse. Pack size is 28.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:**

Accord, Birmimgham, B92 8XS, UK

This leaflet was last revised in January 2019.