Indapamide tablets contain an ingredient that may give a positive reaction in doping tests. A slight weight loss has been reported in some patients taking indapamide.

**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.
- Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.
- Please consult your doctor if you are taking:
  - medicines used to treat disorders in your heartbeat, such as:
    - quinidine
    - hydroquinidine
    - disopyramide
    - amiodarone
    - sotalol
    - bretylium
    - some medicines used to treat high blood pressure (angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, such as captopril, enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril)
    - some neuroleptics (medicines to treat psychosis, a mental illness), such as:
      - phenothiazines (chlorpromazine, thioridazine)
      - certain antidepressants (medicines to treat depression) belonging to the group of imipramines
      - pain-relieving medicines (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, also known as NSAIDs, e.g. aspirin and ibuprofen) or high doses of salicylic acid
      - medicines to treat infections: amoxicillin B (IV)
      - steroids (such as prednisolone, cortisol and tetracosactide) and steroid inducing hormones
      - certain water tablets (diuretics such as amiloride, spironolactone, triamterene, furosemide, piretanide, bumetanide, thiazides and xipamide)
      - digitalis preparations (heart medication, such as digoxin)
      - metformin (tablets to treat diabetes)
      - baclofen (a muscle relaxing drug)
      - laxatives (medicines to treat constipation)
      - medicines that suppress the immune system (ciclosporin)
      - calcium supplements
      - ickened contrast media (used to help in examinations such as X-rays)
      - carbadoxone (medicine to treat eosinophilic ulceration)
- **Taking indapamide tablets with food and drink:**
  - As far as it is known, indapamide tablets are not influenced by food and drink.

**Pregnancy and breast-feeding:**
- Do not take indapamide tablets if you are pregnant. It may harm the unborn child. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant or if you intend to become pregnant.
**3. How to take indapamide tablets**

Always take indapamide tablets exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor if you are not sure.

The usual dose is one tablet daily, taken in the morning. Swallow the tablets with water.

Do not increase the dose if you think indapamide tablets are not working properly. If this is the case, consult your doctor.

If you forget to take indapamide tablets:

If you forget to take a dose of indapamide tablets, do not worry. Just take the next dose at the usual time. Do not try to make up for the missed dose.

If you stop using indapamide tablets:

Do not stop or change your treatment before talking to your doctor.

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

**4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, indapamide tablets can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them. The evaluation of the side effects is based on the following frequencies:

- **Very common:** (In more than 1 in 10 patients treated)
- **Common:** (In less than 1 in 10, but more than 1 in 100 patients treated)
- **Uncommon:** (In less than 1 in 100, but more than 1 in 1,000 patients treated)
- **Rare:** (In less than 1 in 1,000, but more than 1 in 10,000 patients treated)
- **Very rare:** (In less than 1 in 10,000 patients treated, including single reports)

Not known: Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

Tell a doctor straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:

- In patients who already have liver problems, a more serious liver problem known as hepatic encephalopathy may occur. Symptoms include forgetfulness, fits, mood changes and coma.
- Appearance or aggravation of acute disseminated lupus erythematosus. This is a disease of the immune system (which normally protects the body). It affects the skin (skin rash) and can affect certain internal organs, causing:
  - pericarditis (inflammation of the membranes surrounding the heart with chest pain)
  - pleuritis (inflammation of the membranes surrounding the lungs which may cause painful breathing, shortness of breath and/or cough)
  - arthritis (inflammation of the joints which may cause joint pain)
  - myalgia (muscle pain)
- Severe skin reactions, e.g. purpura (red or purple blood spots in the skin), especially in people who tend to have allergic or asthmatic reactions, toxic epidermal necrolysis (skin reactions that cause redness, blistering and peeling of the skin), erythema multiforme (inflammatory skin reaction that may cause circular reddish dots on the skin occasionally becoming bullous)
- Increased thirst, headache, feeling dizzy or light-headed, feeling of pins and needles (paraesthesia), nausea (feeling sick), constipation (infrequent bowel movements; hard, dry stools)
- Fever, indigestion, dry mouth, reversible short sightedness, kidney problems (renal insufficiency)

**Unknown frequency:**

- Changes in your blood counts, such as:
  - increases in red blood cells (polycythaemia)
  - decreases in white blood cells (leucopenia), which may be severe
  - aplastic anaemia (a bone marrow depression)
- Haemolytic anaemia (anaemia caused by an abnormal breakdown of red blood cells)
- Inflammation of the pancreas
- Abnormal liver function (detected by blood tests)

**Very rare:**

- High levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcaemia)
- Low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Changes in your blood counts, such as:
  - Low levels of platelets (thrombocytopenia)
  - Low levels of white blood cells (leucopenia), which may be severe
- Metabolic alkalosis (low acidity of the blood)
- Low levels of sodium in the blood (hyponatraemia)
- Decreased blood volume (hypovolaemia) with:
  - Dehydration
  - Orthostatic hypotension (fall in the blood pressure on standing up)
- Low levels of chloride in the blood, which may lead to:
  - Metabolic alkalosis (low acidity of the blood)
  - Increased blood sugar levels

If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

**5. How to store indapamide tablets**

Store below 25°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use indapamide tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister pack. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

**6. Further information**

**What indapamide tablets contain:**

The active substance is indapamide.

Each coated tablet contains 2.5 mg indapamide.

**The other ingredients are:**

- Lactose monohydrate
- Maize starch
- Povidone
- Magnesium stearate
- Polyvinyl acetate phthalate
- Stearic acid
- Talc
- Calcium carbonate
- Acaia
- Sucrose
- Yellow carnauba wax
- White beeswax
- Shellac
- Titanium dioxide (E171)

**What indapamide tablets look like and contents of the pack:**

Indapamide 2.5 mg tablets are white, circular, sugar coated tablets printed with I.

Indapamide 2.5 mg tablets are available in packs containing 28 tablets in blisters.

**Marketing authorisation holder and manufacturer:**

Clonmel Healthcare Ltd

Waterford Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

- **Denmark:** Indacar
- **United Kingdom:** Indapamide 2.5 mg tablets

This leaflet was last approved in April 2009.