Ranitidine 150 mg effervescent tablets
Ranitidine 300 mg effervescent tablets

1. What Ranitidine effervescent tablets are and what they are used for

Ranitidine is a gastrointestinal drug. It belongs to the group known as histamine H2 receptor blockers, which reduce the secretion of stomach acid.

For adults Ranitidine effervescent tablets are used:
• to treat the treatment of diseases of the stomach and duodenum, in which a reduction of stomach acid is required:	• ulcers
• benign stomach ulcers
• Prevention of the return of stomach ulcers in patients with recurrent ulcers
• inflammation of the gullet as a result of the backflow of stomach contents (reflux oesophagitis)
• Inflammation of the gullet due to backflow of stomach acid
• if you are allergic to ranitidine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

2. What you need to know before you take Ranitidine effervescent tablets

2.1. Effects of alcohol
Ranitidine can increase the effect of alcohol.

2.2. Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Ranitidine can increase the effect of alcohol.

3. How to take Ranitidine effervescent tablets

3.1. Treatment of stomach ulcers
1. Take the effervescent tablet in the part of the gut that causes the discomfort.
2. The treatment of inflammation of the gullet (the space between your mouth and stomach) caused by too much stomach acid. This can cause pain or discomfort sometimes called “indigestion,” “ dyspepsia” or “heartburn.”

3.2. Prevention of stomach ulcer relapse
(150 mg bedtime. Treatment lasts for 4 weeks, but can be extended to 12 weeks.

3.3. Prevention of the return of stomach ulcers in patients with recurrent ulcers
At breakfast and 150 mg in the evening before bedtime. Treatment lasts for 4 weeks, but can be extended to 12 weeks.

3.4. Treatment of heartburn due to too much acid
Take each dose about 12 hours apart.

3.5. Treatment of inflammation of the gullet (the space between your mouth and stomach) caused by too much stomach acid
Treatment lasts for 8 weeks, but can be extended to 12 weeks.

4. How to stop taking Ranitidine effervescent tablets

4.1. Stopping the treatment of inflammation of the gullet (the space between your mouth and stomach) caused by too much stomach acid
If you stop treatment of inflammation of the gullet (the space between your mouth and stomach) caused by too much stomach acid before the full course of treatment is completed, your symptoms may return.

4.2. Stopping the treatment of heartburn due to too much acid
If you stop treatment of heartburn due to too much acid before the full course of treatment is completed, your symptoms may return.

5. How to store Ranitidine effervescent tablets

5.1. Store Ranitidine effervescent tablets in an ambient temperature, away from sources of heat and direct sun light.

5.2. Do not throw away any medicines via the environment.

6. What to do if you get a side effect
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

7. Additional information

7.1. Not known (cannot be estimated from the clinical trials)
Not known

7.2. What happens if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

7.3. What to do in case of loss
Not known

8. What to do if you forget to take your medicine

8.1. Ranitidine 150 mg effervescent tablets
Ranitidine 300 mg effervescent tablets
Not known

8.2. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

9. Additional information

9.1. Not known
Not known

9.2. What to do if you get a side effect
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

9.3. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

9.4. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

9.5. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

10. Additional information

10.1. Not known
Not known

10.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

10.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

10.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

11. Additional information

11.1. Not known
Not known

11.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

11.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

11.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

12. Additional information

12.1. Not known
Not known

12.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

12.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

12.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

13. Additional information

13.1. Not known
Not known

13.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

13.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

13.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

14. Additional information

14.1. Not known
Not known

14.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

14.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

14.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

15. Additional information

15.1. Not known
Not known

15.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

15.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

15.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

16. Additional information

16.1. Not known
Not known

16.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

16.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

16.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

17. Additional information

17.1. Not known
Not known

17.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

17.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

17.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

18. Additional information

18.1. Not known
Not known

18.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

18.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

18.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

19. Additional information

19.1. Not known
Not known

19.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

19.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

19.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known

20. Additional information

20.1. Not known
Not known

20.2. What to do if you take too much (overdosage)
Not known

20.3. What to do if you forget to take your medicine
Not known

20.4. What to do if your doctor has changed your treatment
Not known
Patients with severe stomach acid secretion (e.g. caused by Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome)
Starting dose: 2 to 150 mg effervescent tablet 3 times a day. If necessary, dosage can be increased to 600 - 900 mg 6 x 150 mg (effervescent tablets) or 2 x 550 mg (effervescent tablets). Do not take the tablets at the same time as:

An interaction may occur if you take these medicines and Ranitidine effervescent tablets.

• If you have recently taken or might take any other medicines and Ranitidine effervescent tablets.

It is important that your doctor has established that your stomach acid is required:

• to prevent the short term treatment of stomach ulcers
• for the treatment of duodenal ulcers
• for the treatment of diseases of the stomach and duodenum.

Children over 30 kg and weight from 3 to 11 years
Your doctor will work out the right dose for you based on your child’s weight.

Treatment of stomach or duodenal (small intestine) ulcers
The usual dose is 2 mg for each kg of body weight, twice a day for four weeks. This dose may be increased to 4 mg for each kg, twice a day. Take each dose about 12 hours apart. The duration of treatment may be increased to 8 weeks.

Treatment of heartburn due to too much acid
The usual dose is 2.0 mg for each kg of body weight, twice a day for two weeks. The dose may be increased to 5 mg for each kg, twice a day. Take each dose about 12 hours apart.

If you take more Ranitidine effervescent tablets than you should
If you have taken more than the prescribed dose, you must contact your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

If you forget to take Ranitidine effervescent tablets
If you have forgotten a dose, take it as soon as you remember. It is nearly the same for your next dose, skip the forgotten dose and carry on as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

Serious side effects
A few people can be allergic to some medicines. These reactions can occur following administration of a single dose. If any of the following happens while you are taking these tablets, stop the tablets and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

• severe, swelling of the lips, face and throat (angioedema), fever, constriction of the airways, drop in blood pressure, inadequate blood flow through the body (circulatory shock), chest pain.
• sensitivity reaction which cause difficulty in breathing or swallowing. dry mouth and chest pain

These side effects occur rarely (less than 1 in 1,000 persons treated).

Other possible side effects
Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

•4. Allergies

• dizziness.
• drowsiness.

• skin rash, itching.
• cysts, abscesses, acne (medicines for the treatment of acne)

• skin rash, itching (medicines for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias)

• reversible mental confusion, depression and hallucinations.

• very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

• these reactions may be improved during continued treatment.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

• these reactions may be improved during continued treatment.

• hypersensitivity reactions e.g. urticaria (redness and swelling of the skin with itching), angioedema (swelling of the skin with breathing), angioneurotic oedema (serious allergic reaction which causes swelling of the face or throat), fever, bronchospasm (difficulty in breathing or swallowing), low blood pressure and chest pain

• reversible and variable changes in liver function

• skin rash, itching.

• very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

• these reactions may be improved during continued treatment.

• reversible mental confusion, depression and hallucinations.

• these reactions may be improved during continued treatment.

• report of blurred vision, which is suggestive of a change in accommodation.

• with other H2 receptor antagonists, losartan, or ACE inhibitors (dizziness in the conduction (flow) of electrical impulses passing from the upper to the lower chambers of the heart)