you have been told that you have a low blood volume of fluid in your body. You are allergic (hypersensitive) to Furosemide or any of the other ingredients in the tablets (these are listed in section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue. You are allergic to amiloride, sulfonamides or sulfonamide derivatives, such as sulfaizide or co-trimoxazole. You have been told that you have a low blood volume of fluid in your body or are dehydrated (with or without accompanying low blood pressure). You have been told by a doctor that you have kidney failure. In some types of kidney failure, it is difficult to have your electrolytes tested. Your doctor will be able to decide. You have severe problems with your liver (cirrhosis). You have electrolyte deficiency (e.g. Lower potassium or sodium levels in your blood as shown in blood test). You are not passing any water (urine). You have an illness called 'Addison's Disease'. This can make you feel tired and weak. You are taking other medicines which change the amount of potassium in your blood (See 'Other medicines and Furosemide Tablets'). You are children and adolescents under 18 years of age. Furosemide Tablets are not suitable for children. You are breastfeeding (See 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility' section below). Warnings and Precautions Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Furosemide Tablets if:

- You have low blood pressure, your fluid electrolyte balance should be regularly monitored and the dose should be adjusted accordingly or feel dizzy when you stand up.
- You have diabetes (high blood sugar) You are 65 years of age or older. You have difficulty in passing water (urine) You have pout.
- You have liver or kidney problems You have low level of protein in your blood (hypoproteinaemia) You suffer from acute pyelonephritis of which may include severe stomach, back or thigh pain. Nausea, vomiting or constipation may also present along with weakness in arms and legs. You are an elderly patient with dementia and are also taking risperidone. You have prostate problems You feel dizzy or dehydrated. This can happen if you have lost a lot of water through being sick, having diarrhoea or passing water very often. It can also happen if you are having trouble drinking or eating. You are going to have a glucose test. You are taking any other water tablets. You are going to give this Medicine to a baby that was born too early. You are elderly, if you are on other medications which can cause the drop in blood pressure and if you have other medical conditions that are risks for the drop of blood pressure. If you are not sure it any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Furosemide Tablets. Other medicines and Furosemide Tablets Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is because Furosemide Tablets can affect the way other medicines work. Also some medicines can affect the way Furosemide Tablets work. The following medicines can affect the way Furosemide Tablets work and increase the chance of you getting side effects:

- Medicines such as ramicipin, enalapril, perindopril (called 'ACE inhibitors') or losartan, candesartan, irbesartan (called 'angiotensin II receptor antagonists'). Your doctor may need to change the dose of your tablets or ask you to stop taking them. Medicines for high blood pressure or heart problems. Your doctor may need to change the dose of your medicine. Medicines used to treat high blood pressure or prostate problems known as alpha-blockers, such as prazosin. Other medicines used to treat high blood pressure and other medicines used to remove water from the body known as diuretics, such as amiloride, spironolactone, azathioprine and metolazone. Medicines which change the amount of potassium in your blood. These include potassium supplements such as potassium chloride or certain water tablets (diuretics). Medicines used to treat unusual heart beats, such as amiodarone, disopyramide, flecainide, lidocaine, sotalol and meclizine. Medicines to help you sleep and relax such as chloral hydrate. Medicines used as a general anaesthetic for relaxing your muscles during surgery. If you are going to have an anaesthetic please ensure that the doctor or nurse knows you are taking furosemide. Medicines for diabetes. These may not work as well when you are taking Furosemide Tablets. Theophylline - used for wheezing or difficulty in breathing. Phenobarbital - used for epilepsy. This can lower the effect of Furosemide Tablets. Medicines used for mental problems called 'psychotics', such as Risperidone, amisulpride, sertindole, pimozide and chlorpromazine. Avoid using pimozide at the same time as furosemide. The following medicines can increase the chance of side effects when taken with Furosemide Tablets:

- Lithium - used for mental illness. To help stop side effects your doctor may need to change the dose of your lithium and check the amount of lithium in your blood. Platinum compounds/Cisplatin - used for some cancers. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) - used for pain and inflammation such as aspirin, ketoprofen or indometacin. Carbamazepine - used for epilepsy. Aminoglycoside - used for bacterial infections. Terbutaline sulfate, salmeterol, formoterol or bambuterol. Medicines used for constipation (laxatives) if used for a long time such as bisacodyl or senna. You should avoid drinking alcohol while taking Furosemide Tablets as this may lower your blood pressure further. Pregnancy and breast feeding and fertility Do not take Furosemide Tablets if you are pregnant. Talk to your doctor before taking this medicine if you are pregnant, might become pregnant, or think you might be pregnant. Do not breast-feed if you are taking Furosemide Tablets. This is because small amounts may pass into the mothers milk. Talk to your doctor before breast-feeding. If you are going to have an anaesthetic please ensure that the doctor or nurse knows you are taking Furosemide Tablets. Medicines used to treat blocked noses, such as ephedrine and oxymetazoline. Potassium salts used to treat low potassium in the blood. Medicines used to treat Parkinson's disease such as levodopa. Other water tablets (diuretics) such as bendroflumethiazide. Your doctor may need to change the dose of your medicine. 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.
STOP TAKING this medicine and tell your doctor immediately if you suffer from any of the following:

**allergic reactions such as itching, skin rash with severe itching and nettle rash, fever, allergic to light, severe allergic reaction with (high) fever, red patches on the skin, joint pain and/or inflammation of the eyes, severe, acute (allergic) reaction accompanied by fever and blisters on the skin, passing urine 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.

The other side effects are:

**Common (affects 1 to 10 users in 100)

- Furosemide can cause an excessive depletion of bodily fluids (e.g. passing urine more often than normal) and minerals (sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium). 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 stomach with an urge to vomit, or diarrhoea.
- If you have a shortage of sodium (sodium deficiency):
  - cramps in the calf muscles
  - loss of appetite
  - irritability
  - feeling of weakness
  - dizziness
  - 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
- If you have a shortage of magnesium and calcium (magnesium and calcium deficiency):
  - increased irritability of the muscles
  - heart rhythm disturbances
  - 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

**Uncommon (affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000)

- abnormal blood count accompanied by bruising and a tendency to bleed
- sensitivity to light (photosensitivity)
- involuntary leakage of urine

- 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 vessels (sometimes irreversible)

**Rare (affects 1 to 10 users in 10,000)

- abnormal blood count (white cell blood 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
- hearing disorders & ringing in the ears. These disorders are usually temporary in nature
- inflammation of a blood vessel
- acute kidney failure

- inflammation of the kidneys associated with blood in the urine, fever and pain in the sides. If you have a urinary tract obstruction, increased urine production may occur or worsen.

- If you have a bladder disorder, enlarged prostate or narrowing of the ureters, urine production can stop suddenly
- shock (sudden drop in blood pressure, extreme paleness, restlessness, weak fast pulse, clammy skin, impaired consciousness) as a result of a sudden severe dilation of the blood vessels due to allergy to certain substances
- fever
- minor mental disturbances

**Very rare (affects less than 1 user in 10,000)

- anaemia (a condition characterised by shortage of red blood cells)

- very serious blood abnormality (white blood cell deficiency) accompanied by a sudden high fever, severe throat pain and ulcers in the mouth

- certain liver function disorders

- increase in certain liver enzymes

- during treatment with furosemide, the blood levels of some fats (cholesterol and triglycerides) may rise, but usually return to normal within 6 months

- acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) (acute febrile drug eruption)

- dizziness, fainting and loss of consciousness (caused by symptomatic hypotension)

**Not known

- severe kidney problems

- acute kidney failure

- inflammation of a blood vessel

- a life-threatening form of unconsciousness

- a crawling sensation on the skin, itching or tingling without any reason

- serious mental disturbances

- suicide

- nerve damage

- shock (sudden drop in blood pressure, extreme paleness, restlessness, weak fast pulse, clammy skin, impaired consciousness) as a result of a sudden severe dilation of the blood vessels due to allergy to certain substances

- fever

- minor mental disturbances

**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 as below.

- in UK: via the Yellow Card Scheme website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

- in Ireland: via the HPRA website: www.hpra.ie or email to: medsafety@hpra.ie

- 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 light and reach of children
- Containers and pillbox: do not store above 25°C. Store in the original packaging and keep the packaging tightly closed.

- Do not use Furosemide Tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. 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.