

Patient Information

1) Azithromycin

- i) What does azithromycin do?
 - Azithromycin is an antibiotic used to stop or treat bacterial infections.
- ii) What should I do if I forget to take azithromycin?
 - Take the missed dose as soon as you think about it
 - If it is almost time for your next dose skip the missed dose and go back to your normal dose time
 - Do not take 2 doses at once or extra doses.
- iii) What side effects could occur with azithromycin?
 - Upset stomach or throwing up
 - Diarrhea
 - Heartburn or stomach pain
 - Headache

2) Ciprofloxacin HCl

- i) What Ciprofloxacin is and what it is used for?
 - Ciprofloxacin contains the active substance ciprofloxacin. Ciprofloxacin is an antibiotic belonging to the fluoroquinolone family. Ciprofloxacin works by killing bacteria that cause infections. It only works with specific strains of bacteria.
- ii) What you need to know before you take Ciprofloxacin?
 - Do not take Ciprofloxacin:
 - If you are allergic to the active substance, to other quinolone drugs or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine
 - If you are taking tizanidine
- iii) What are the possible side effects of Ciprofloxacin?

- While taking Ciprofloxacin, tell your doctor immediately, if any of the following occurs. Your doctor will decide whether treatment with Ciprofloxacin needs to be stopped.
- Severe, sudden allergic reaction
- Pain and swelling in the joints and tendinitis
- Hypoglycemia in diabetic patients.
- Diarrhoea.

3) Cefixime

i) What is Cefixime prescribed for?

- Cefixime is used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria such as bronchitis (infection of the airway tubes leading to the lungs); gonorrhea (a sexually transmitted disease); and infections of the ears, throat, tonsils, and urinary tract. Cefixime is in a class of medications called cephalosporin antibiotics. It works by killing bacteria.
- Antibiotics such as cefixime will not work for colds, flu, or other viral infections. Using antibiotics when they are not needed increases your risk of getting an infection later that resists antibiotic treatment.

ii) How should this medicine be used?

- Cefixime comes as a tablet, chewable tablet, capsule, and suspension (liquid) to take by mouth. It is usually taken with or without food every 12 or 24 hours. When used for the treatment of gonorrhea it may be given in a single dose. Take cefixime at around the same times every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take cefixime exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

iii) What should I do if I forget a dose?

- Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

iv) What are the possible side effects of Cefixime?

Cefixime may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- diarrhea
- stomach pain
- gas
- heartburn
- nausea
- vomiting

4) Ceftazidime as Pentahydrate

i) What Ceftazidime is used for?

- It is used to treat a wide range of infections caused by bacteria. These infections may affect the chest (bronchitis or pneumonia), ears, nose, throat, bladder and urinary tract, skin and soft tissue, stomach or bones.

ii) How to take Ceftazidime?

- Your doctor will decide what dose you will receive. This depends on the condition being treated and your response to the treatment. Your doctor may change the dose and frequency of your medicine as your condition changes.

iii) What steps to take while having Ceftazidime?

- Tell your doctor if the symptoms of your infection do not improve within a few days or if they become worse.
- Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have severe diarrhea or any diarrhea that persists for more than a day or so.
- Do not take any medicines for diarrhea without first checking with your doctor.
- Tell your doctor if you get a sore white mouth or tongue or a vaginal itching or discharge during or soon after stopping treatment with Ceftazidime.

5) Cefadroxil

i) What is Cefadroxil and what is it used for?

- Cefadroxil is an antibiotic and belongs to a group of medicines called cephalosporin.

Cefadroxil is used to treat bacterial infections of:

- the respiratory tract (nose, throat and lungs) such as pneumonia, acute and chronic bronchitis, sinusitis and laryngitis; and an infection of the tubes of the ear called otitis media.
- the skin and soft tissue such as boils and bed sores
- the urinary system (bladder and kidneys)
- the female reproductive system
- the bones and joints.

ii) When should Cefadroxil not be taken?

- Do not take Cefadroxil if you:
- • are allergic (hypersensitive) to Cefadroxil, any other cephalosporin, or any of the other ingredients of Cefadroxil
- • are allergic (hypersensitive) to penicillin or any other related antibiotics known as beta lactam drugs.

6) Cefoperazone as sodium

i) What is Cefoperazone and what is it used to treat?

- Cefoperazone belongs to the class of Cephalosporins and used in the treatment of infections caused by bacteria. It works by killing bacteria or preventing their growth.

ii) What are the warnings for the use of Cefoperazone?

- **Warnings for special population**
- **Pregnancy**
 - - Use of this medicine in pregnant women is not recommended unless absolutely necessary. Discuss with the doctor all the potential benefits and risks before receiving this medicine.
- **Breast-feeding**

- - This medicine may be used in breastfeeding women if necessary. Discuss all the risks and benefits with your doctor before receiving this medicine. If the medicine is used, the breastfed infant should be monitored closely for any adverse effects.

iii) What are the dosage instructions of Cefoperazone?

- Missed Dose

The missed dose should be taken as soon as possible. It is advisable to skip the missed dose if it is already the time for your next scheduled dose. Do not double the dose to make up for the missed one.

- Overdose

Seek emergency medical treatment or contact a doctor immediately in case of an overdose.

7) Cephalexin

i) What to know before taking Cephalexin?

Do not take Cefalexin Capsules if you have:

- an allergy (hypersensitivity) to the cephalosporin group of antibiotics.
- porphyria; a hereditary metabolic disorder.

Take special care with Cefalexin if you have:

- an allergy to the penicillin group of antibiotics
- kidney problems
- inflammation of the large intestine, symptoms include: diarrhoea, pain and fever.

ii) What are the dosage instructions for Cephalexin?

If you take more Cefalexin than you should

- Contact your doctor or nearest hospital casualty department IMMEDIATELY for advice if you

If you forget to take Cefalexin

- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time to take the next dose,

- skip the missed dose and carry on as before. **DO NOT** take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.
- If you stop taking your medicine**
- Keep taking this medicine until your doctor tells you to stop. **DO NOT** stop taking it just because you feel better.
 - If you stop taking this medicine, your infection may return or get worse.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Cephalexin?

- Like all medicines, Cefalexin can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them. **STOP** taking your medicine immediately and contact your doctor if you experience: rash, fever, itchy skin, swelling of the lips, eyes, tongue or difficulty breathing. These are signs of an allergic reaction.
- Stop taking the medicine immediately if you experience severe skin rash with flushing, fever, blisters or ulcers in your nose or mouth, or redness, peeling and swelling of the skin blood disorders (if you bruise more easily, have a sore throat, fever or a chill) severe diarrhea containing blood or mucus.
- Colitis (inflammation of the colon) can also occur during or after treatment liver damage, e.g. jaundice (yellowing of the skin and whites of eyes), hepatitis (swelling and inflammation of the liver) nephritis (inflamed kidneys)

8) Cefepime

i) What is Cefepime and what is it used for?

Cefepime is a cephalosporin antibiotic. It works by fighting bacteria in your body. Cefepime injection is used to treat many kinds of bacterial infections, including severe or life-threatening forms.

ii) What is the most important information I should know about Cefepime?

- You should not use this medicine if you are allergic to certain antibiotics, including cefepime and similar medicines or penicillin antibiotics.

9) Ceftriaxone

i) What is Ceftriaxone and what is it used for?

- Ceftriaxone is a cephalosporin antibiotic which is used to treat many bacterial infections including severe and life threatening forms of meningitis. Ceftriaxone is also used to treat infections in people having certain types of surgery.

ii) What should I avoid using Ceftriaxone?

- Antibiotic medicines can cause diarrhea, which may be a sign of a new infection. If you have diarrhea that is watery or bloody, call your doctor. Do not use anti-diarrhea medicine unless your doctor tells you to.

iii) What are the possible side effects of using Ceftriaxone?

- Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction (hives, difficult breathing, swelling in your face or throat) or a severe skin reaction (fever, sore throat, burning in your eyes, skin pain, red or purple skin rash that spreads and causes blistering and peeling).

Common side effects may include:

- mild diarrhea;
- warmth, tight feeling, or a hard lump where the injection was given;
- vaginal itching or discharge;
- rash; or
- abnormal liver function tests.

10) Cefotaxime

i) What is Cefotaxime and what is it used for?

Cefotaxime is a cephalosporin antibiotic. It works by fighting bacteria in your body. Cefotaxime is used to treat many kinds of bacterial infections, including severe or life-threatening forms. Cefotaxime is also used to prevent infections in people having surgery.

ii) What are the common side effects of Cefotaxime?

- **Get emergency medical help** if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.
Common side effects may include:
- pain, irritation, or a hard lump where the injection was given;
- mild diarrhea;
- fever; or
- itching or mild skin rash.

iii) What to do when you miss a dose?

- Use the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not use extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

11) Cephadrine

i) What is Cefradine and what is it used for?

- Cefradine is an antibiotic and belongs to a family of antibiotics called cephalosporins. Cefradine capsules are used to treat a wide range of bacterial infections including: tonsillitis, sinusitis, pharyngitis, laryngo-tracheobronchitis, ear infections (otitis media), chest infections (bronchitis or pneumonia), skin infections, bladder, urethra (the tube which carries urine from the

bladder) and kidney infections It is also used in the prevention of infections following surgical procedures.

ii) How to store Cefradine?

- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date shown on the pack your medicine came in.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- KEEP OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.
- 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.

iii) What to do if you miss a dose?

- Keep taking your medicine until the course is finished. If you forget to take a dose, take a dose as soon as you remember.

12) Cefaclor

i) What Cefaclor is and what it is used for?

Cefaclor belongs to a group of antibiotic medicines called cephalosporin and works by killing bacteria that cause infections. Cefaclor is used to treat the following:

- A range of infections including ear, nose, and throat infections, infections of skin and soft tissue
- Respiratory tract infections, including inflammation of the lungs (bronchitis, pneumonia), inflammation of the tonsils (tonsillitis), sore throat (pharyngitis) and swelling of the lining of the sinuses (sinusitis)
- Urinary tract infections, including inflammation of the bladder (cystitis) and kidney infections (pyelonephritis)

ii) How to store Cefaclor?

- Keep all medicines out of the sight and reach of children.

- Do not use Cefaclor after the expiry date is stated on the carton/blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not store above 25°C. Store in a dry place. Keep the capsules in the original container in order to protect from light.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Cefaclor?

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

Serious Side Effects

Seek medical advice immediately if you develop the following symptoms:

- Allergic reactions: swelling of the face, throat or tongue, difficulty breathing or dizziness (anaphylaxis)
- Swelling of the deeper layers of the skin caused by a build-up of fluid (angioedema)
- Fever, general ill feeling, itching, joint aches, multiple skin lesions (erythema multiform)
- Severe blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals (Steven-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- Frequent wheezing, breathlessness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, cough and rashes due to an increase in certain white blood cells (eosinophilia)

13) Cephradine

i) Why is Cephradine prescribed?

- This medication is a cephalosporin-type antibiotic used to treat a wide variety of bacterial infections (e.g., skin, ear, respiratory and urinary tract infections). It works by stopping the growth of bacteria. This antibiotic treats only bacterial infections. It will not work for viral infections

(e.g., common cold, flu). Unnecessary use or overuse of any antibiotic can lead to its decreased effectiveness.

ii) **How Cephradine should be taken**

- Take this medication by mouth usually every 6 or 12 hours, or as directed by your doctor. You may take this medicine with food if stomach upset occurs. Antibiotics work best when the amount of medicine in your body is kept at a constant level. Therefore, take this drug at evenly spaced intervals. Continue to take this medication until the full-prescribed amount is finished even if symptoms disappear after a few days. Stopping this medication too early may allow bacteria to continue to grow, which may result in a relapse of the infection. Inform your doctor if your condition persists or worsens.

iii) **What are the possible side effects?**

- Stomach upset, dizziness, or diarrhea may occur.
- Tell your doctor immediately if any of these unlikely but serious side effects occur: chest tightness.

14) Clarithromycin

i) **Why is Clarithromycin prescribed?**

- Clarithromycin is an antibiotic.
- It's used to treat chest infections, such as pneumonia, skin problems such as cellulitis, and ear infections.
- It's also used to get rid of *Helicobacter pylori*, a bacteria that can cause stomach ulcers.
- Clarithromycin is sometimes used by people who have an allergy to penicillin and antibiotics similar to penicillin, like amoxicillin
- Clarithromycin is only available on prescription.
- It comes as tablets, granules, or a liquid that you drink.
- It can also be given by injection, but this is usually only done in hospital.

ii) **How Clarithromycin should be taken?**

- The usual dose of clarithromycin is 250mg to 500mg twice a day.

- The dose may be lower for children and if you have kidney problems.
- If your doctor prescribes slow release or modified release tablets, the dose is 500mg once a day. These tablets release the medicine slowly, which means that 1 dose a day is enough.
- Try to take your medicine at the same time every day.
- Swallow clarithromycin tablets or capsules whole with a drink of water, with or without food.
- Do not chew or break them.
- Clarithromycin granules come in 250mg sachets. Open the pack - or packets - and mix the granules with a small amount of water to drink.
- There's also a liquid clarithromycin for children and people who find it difficult to swallow tablets.
- If you or your child are taking clarithromycin as a liquid, your pharmacist will usually make it up for you.

iii) What to do if you miss a dose?

- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it's nearly time for your next dose.
- In this case, just leave out the missed dose and take your next dose as normal.
- Never take 2 doses at the same time. Never take an extra dose to make up for a forgotten one
- If you often forget doses, it may help to set an alarm to remind you
- You could also ask your pharmacist for other ways to remember your medicine.

iv) What are the possible side effects?

- These common side effects of clarithromycin happen in more than 1 in 100 people
- Keep taking the medicine, but tell your doctor if these side effects bother you or don't go away:
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhea and being sick (vomiting)
- losing your appetite
- bloating and indigestion
- headaches
- difficulty in sleeping

15) Dapagliflozin

- i) Why is Dapagliflozin prescribed?
 - Dapagliflozin is an oral diabetes medicine that helps control blood sugar levels. Dapagliflozin works by helping the kidneys get rid of glucose from your bloodstream.
 - Dapagliflozin is used together with diet and exercise to improve blood sugar control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

- ii) How Dapagliflozin should be taken?
 - Use Dapagliflozin (Farxiga) exactly as directed on the label, or as prescribed by your doctor. Do not use in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended.
 - Follow all directions on your prescription label and read all medication guides or instruction sheets. Your doctor may occasionally change your dose. Use the medicine exactly as directed
 - You may take dapagliflozin with or without food.

- iii) What are the possible side effects of Dapagliflozin?

Call your doctor at once if you have:

 - little or no urination;
 - dehydration symptoms--dizziness, weakness, feeling light-headed (like you might pass out);
 - kidney problems--little or no urination, swelling in your feet or ankles, feeling tired or short of breath;
 - ketoacidosis (too much acid in the blood) --nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, confusion, unusual drowsiness, or trouble breathing; or
 - signs of a bladder infection--pain or burning when you urinate, increased urination, blood in your urine, fever, pain in your pelvis or back.

16) Dexlansoprazole

- i) Why is Dexlansoprazole prescribed?
 - Dexlansoprazole is used to treat the symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD; a condition in which backward flow of acid from the stomach causes heartburn and possible injury of the esophagus [tube between the throat and

stomach]) in adults and children 12 years of age and older. It is also used to treat esophagitis (swelling that may damage tissues of the esophagus) in adults and children 12 years of age and older. Dexlansoprazole is used for the maintenance treatment of esophagitis and healing in adults and children 12 years of age and older. Dexlansoprazole is in a class of medications called proton pump inhibitors. It works by decreasing the amount of acid made in the stomach.

ii) How should it be taken?

- Dexlansoprazole comes as a delayed-release (releases the medication in the intestine to allow some of the medication to be released about 1 hour after it is taken and some of the medication to be released 4 to 5 hours later) capsule to take by mouth. It is usually taken once a day. Dexlansoprazole may be taken with or without food. Take dexlansoprazole at around the same time every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand.

iii) What are the side effects of Dexlansoprazole?

- Gas
 - nausea
 - vomiting
 - diarrhea
- Some unlikely and serious side effects include:
- Rash
 - hives
 - itching
 - difficulty breathing or swallowing
 - irregular, fast, or pounding heartbeat
 - excessive tiredness
 - dizziness
 - lightheadedness
 - muscle spasms, cramps, or weakness
 - jitteriness
 - uncontrollable shaking of a part of the body
 - seizures
 - severe diarrhea with watery stools, stomach pain, or a fever that does not go away
 - rash on cheeks or arms that is sensitive to sunlight

- increased or decreased urination, blood in urine, fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite, fever, rash, or joint pain

17) Gemifloxacin

i) Why is Gemifloxacin prescribed?

- Gemifloxacin is used to treat pneumonia. Gemifloxacin may also be used to treat bronchitis but should not be used for this condition if there are other treatment options. Gemifloxacin is in a class of antibiotics called fluoroquinolones. It works by killing bacteria that cause infections.
- Antibiotics such as gemifloxacin do not work for colds, flu, or other viral infections. Using antibiotics when they are not needed increases your risk of getting an infection later that resists antibiotic treatment.

ii) How Gemifloxacin should be taken?

- Do not take gemifloxacin with dairy products such as milk or yogurt, or calcium-fortified juices alone. However, you may take gemifloxacin with a meal that includes these foods or drinks.
- Swallow the tablets whole with plenty of water; do not split, chew, or crush them.
- You should begin feeling better during the first few days of treatment with gemifloxacin. If your symptoms do not improve or if they get worse, call your doctor.
- Take gemifloxacin until you finish the prescription, even if you feel better. Do not stop taking gemifloxacin without talking to your doctor unless you experience certain serious side effects that are listed in the IMPORTANT WARNING and SIDE EFFECTS sections. If you stop taking gemifloxacin too soon or skip doses, your infection may not be completely treated and the bacteria may become resistant to antibiotics.

iii) What to do if you miss a dose?

- Take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take more than one dose of gemifloxacin in one day.

iv) What are the possible side effects?

Gemifloxacin may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

diarrhea
nausea
stomach pain
vomiting
unusual tiredness

18) Hydroxychloroquine Sulphate

i) Why is Hydroxychloroquine Sulphate prescribed?

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate works by reducing inflammation in people with autoimmune diseases (this is where the body's immune system attacks itself by mistake).

It can be used for:

- Rheumatoid arthritis (inflammation of the joints)
- Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (in children)
- Discoid and systemic lupus erythematosus (disease of the skin or the internal organs)
- Skin problems which are sensitive to sunlight.

ii) What to do if you take Hydroxychloroquine sulphate more than you should?

- If you take more hydroxychloroquine sulfate than you should, tell your doctor or go to a hospital casualty department straight away. Take the medicine pack with you. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken.

- The following effects may happen: headache, problems with your eyesight, fall in blood pressure, convulsions (fits), heart problems, followed by sudden severe breathing problems and possibly heart attack
- Young children and babies are particularly at risk if they accidentally take hydroxychloroquine sulfate. Take the child to hospital straight away

iii) How to store Hydroxychloroquine Sulphate?

- Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Store below 25°C. Do not use hydroxychloroquine sulfate after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. 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.

19) Levofloxacin as Hemihydrate

i) What is Levofloxacin?

- Levofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that fights bacteria in the body. Levofloxacin is used to treat different types of bacterial infections. Levofloxacin is also used to treat people who have been exposed to anthrax or certain types of plague.

ii) What are the possible side effects of Levofloxacin?

- Allergic Skin Reaction
- Mood or behavioral changes
- Hypoglycemia
- Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea

iii) What is the most important information I need to know before taking Levofloxacin?

- Stop taking this medicine and call your doctor at once if you have symptoms such as: headache, hunger, irritability, feeling anxious or shaky, numbness, tingling, burning pain, confusion, agitation, paranoia, problems with memory or concentration, or thoughts of suicide.

20) Moxifloxacin

i) What is Moxifloxacin and what is it prescribed for?

Moxifloxacin contains the active substance moxifloxacin which belongs to a group of antibiotics called fluoroquinolones.

Moxifloxacin works by killing bacteria that cause infections.

Moxifloxacin should only be used to treat these infections when usual antibiotics cannot be used or have not worked:

- Infection of the sinuses
- Sudden worsening of long term inflammation of the airways
- Infection of the lungs (pneumonia) acquired outside the hospital (except severe cases)
- Mild to moderate infections of the female upper genital tract (pelvic inflammatory disease), including infections of the fallopian tubes and infections of the uterus mucous membrane.

ii) How to store Moxifloxacin?

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
- Do not use Moxifloxacin after the expiry date {EXP} stated on the pack.

- 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.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Moxifloxacin?

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Infections caused by resistant bacteria or fungi, e.g. oral and vaginal infections caused by Candida (thrush)
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Being sick (vomiting)
- Stomach and abdominal ache
- Diarrhea
- Increase of a special liver enzyme in the blood (transaminases)
- Change of the heart rhythm (ECG) in patients with low blood potassium level.

21) Rifaximin

i) What is Rifaximin and what is it used for?

Rifaximin is an antibiotic that destroys bacteria, which can cause a disease called hepatic encephalopathy (symptoms include agitation, confusion, muscle problems, difficulty in speaking and in some cases coma). Rifaximin is used in adults with liver disease to reduce the recurrence of episodes of overt hepatic encephalopathy. Rifaximin can either be used alone or more commonly together with medicines containing lactulose (a laxative).

ii) What do you need to know before you take Rifaximin?

- Do not take Rifaximin:
if you are allergic to:
 - rifaximin
 - similar types of antibiotics (such as rifampicin or rifabutin)
 - any of the other ingredients of this medicine

if you have a blockage in your intestine.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Rifaximin?

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Depressed mood
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Shortness of breath
- Feeling or being sick
- Stomach ache or bloating/swelling
- Diarrhea
- Accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity (ascites)
- Rash or itching
- Muscle cramps
- Joint pain
- Swelling of ankles, feet or fingers

22) Linezolid

i) What is Linezolid?

Linezolid is an antibiotic that fights bacteria in the body. Linezolid is also an MAO (monoamine oxidase) inhibitor. Linezolid is used to treat different types of bacterial infections, such as pneumonia, skin infections, and infections that are resistant to other antibiotics. Linezolid may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

ii) What are the possible side effects of Linezolid?

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction (hives, difficult breathing, swelling in your face or throat) or a severe skin reaction (fever, sore throat, burning eyes, skin pain, red or purple skin rash with blistering and peeling).

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- vision problems, changes in color vision; severe stomach pain, diarrhea that is watery or bloody; a seizure;
- sweating, feeling anxious or shaky (may be signs of low blood sugar);
- high levels of serotonin in the body--agitation, hallucinations, fever, sweating, shivering, fast heart rate, muscle stiffness, twitching, loss of coordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea;
- lactic acidosis--unusual muscle pain, trouble breathing, stomach pain, vomiting, irregular heart rate, dizziness, feeling cold, or feeling very weak or tired; or
- low blood cell counts--fever, chills, tiredness, weakness, confusion, mouth sores, skin sores, easy bruising, unusual bleeding, pale skin, cold hands and feet, feeling light-headed or short of breath.

iii) What happens when you miss a dose?

Use the medicine as soon as you can, but skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next dose. Do not use two doses at one time.

23) Nebivolol

i) What Nebivolol is and what is it used for?

Nebivolol tablets belong to a group of medicines known as beta-blockers. They work by blocking the activity of specific proteins in the heart, lungs, pancreas, liver, and blood circulation system.

Nebivolol tablets are used to treat.

- high blood pressure (hypertension)
- chronic heart failure in patients aged 70 years or older.

ii) What are the possible side effects of Nebivolol?

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Tiredness

- An unusual itching or tingling feeling
- Diarrhoea
- Constipation
- Nausea (feeling sick)
- Shortness of breath
- Swollen hands or feet

iii) What is the usual dose of Nebivolol?

The usual dose is one tablet (5mg) daily, although elderly patients and patients with kidney problems may begin treatment on a lower dose.

The blood pressure lowering effect may take up to 1-2 weeks of treatment to become evident. Occasionally, the optimal effect is only reached after 4 weeks.

24) Irbesartan+HCTZ

i) What is Irbesartan + HCTZ?

Irbesartan belongs to a group of medicines known as angiotensinII receptor antagonists. Angiotensin-II is a substance produced in the body that binds to receptors in blood vessels causing them to tighten. This results in an increase in blood pressure. Irbesartan prevents the binding of angiotensin-II to these receptors, causing the blood vessels to relax and the blood pressure to lower. Hydrochlorothiazide is one of a group of medicines (called thiazide diuretics) that causes increased urine output and so causes a lowering of blood pressure.

The two active ingredients Irbesartan + HCTZ work together to lower blood pressure further than if either was given alone.

ii) How to take Irbesartan + HCTZ?

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Dosage

The recommended dose of Irbesartan + HCTZ is one tablet a day.

Irbesartan + HCTZ will

usually be prescribed by your doctor when your previous treatment

did not reduce your blood pressure enough. Your doctor will instruct you how to switch from the previous treatment to Irbesartan + HCTZ.

iii) What is the method to take Irbesartan + HCTZ?

Irbesartan + HCTZ is for oral use. Swallow the tablets with a sufficient amount of fluid (e.g. one glass of water). You can take Irbesartan + HCTZ with or without food. Try to take your daily dose at about the same time each day. It is important that you continue to take Irbesartan + HCTZ until your doctor tells you otherwise. The maximal blood pressure lowering effect should be reached 6-8 weeks after beginning treatment.

iv) What are the possible side effects?

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- nausea/vomiting
- abnormal urination
- fatigue
- dizziness (including when getting up from a lying or sitting position)
- blood tests may show raised levels of an enzyme that measures the muscle and heart function (creatinine kinase) or raised levels of substances that measure kidney function (blood urea nitrogen, creatinine).

25) Diclofenac Sodium + Misoprostol

i) What is Diclofenac sodium + Misoprostol and why is it used?

Diclofenac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It works by reducing substances in the body that cause pain and inflammation. Misoprostol reduces stomach acid and replaces protective substances in the stomach that are reduced by NSAIDs. Diclofenac and misoprostol is a combination medicine used to treat osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis in people at high risk for developing stomach or intestinal ulcers. Diclofenac and misoprostol may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

ii) What are the possible side effects of Diclofenac sodium + Misoprostol?

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: sneezing, runny or stuffy nose; wheezing or trouble breathing; hives; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of a heart attack or stroke: chest pain spreading to your jaw or shoulder, sudden numbness or weakness on one side of the body, slurred speech, feeling short of breath.

iii) What are the warnings for use of Diclofenac sodium + Misoprostol?

- Do not use if you are pregnant. Misoprostol can cause birth defects, miscarriage, premature labor, or rupture of the uterus.
- Diclofenac can increase your risk of fatal heart attack or stroke.
- Diclofenac may also cause stomach or intestinal bleeding, which can be fatal.

26) Piroxicam

i) What is Piroxicam and what is it used for?

Piroxicam belongs to a group of medicines called non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Piroxicam is used to relieve some symptoms caused by osteoarthritis (arthrosis, degenerative joint disease), rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis (rheumatism of the spine), such as swelling, stiffness and joint pain. It does not cure arthritis and will help you only as long as you continue to take it. Your doctor will prescribe Piroxicam to you only when you have had unsatisfactory relief of symptoms with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs).

ii) How to take Piroxicam?

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Your doctor will give you a regular check-up to make sure you are taking the optimal dose of Piroxicam.

Your doctor will adjust your treatment to the lowest dose that best controls your symptoms. Under no circumstances should you change the dose without first speaking to your doctor.

Your doctor will decide what dose you need. This will depend on your age and the severity of your condition.

iii) What are the possible side effects?

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- abnormalities in the blood which may cause symptoms such as unusual or bruising under the skin or bleeding, feeling feverish or unusually tired, an increase in the number of infections such as sore throat,
- mouth ulcers or wounds (lesions) in the mouth or other parts of the body that you may get.

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

- kidney inflammation, kidney failure or kidney damage - you may notice a change in your urine output or appearance, possibly accompanied by kidney pain, or pain in your abdomen or back.

iv) How to store Piroxicam?

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister, carton or bottle after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store below 25°C.
- Blisters: Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
- Bottles: Keep the bottle tightly closed in order to protect from moisture.

27) Itopride HClricoxib

i) What Itopride HClricoxib is and what it is used for?

The active substance Itopride HClricoxib which belongs to a group of medicines called selective COX-2 inhibitors. These belong to a family

of medicines called non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Itopride HClricoxib helps to reduce the pain and swelling (inflammation) in the joints and muscles of people 16 years of age and older with osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and gout. Itopride HClricoxib is also used for the short term treatment of moderate pain after dental surgery in people 16 years of age and older.

ii) What are the possible side effects?

- dry socket (inflammation and pain after a tooth extraction),
- swelling of the legs and/or feet due to fluid retention (edema),
- dizziness, headache,
- palpitations (fast or irregular heartbeat), irregular heart rhythm (arrhythmia),
- increased blood pressure,
- wheezing or shortness of breath (bronchospasms),
- constipation, wind (excessive gas), gastritis (inflammation of the lining of the stomach), heartburn, diarrhea, indigestion (dyspepsia)/stomach discomfort, nausea, being sick (vomiting), inflammation of the esophagus, mouth ulcers,
- changes in blood tests related to your liver,
- bruising,
- weakness and fatigue, flu-like illness.

iii) How to store Itopride HClricoxib?

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the pack after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

28) Lornoxicam

i) What is Lornoxicam and what are its indications?

Lornoxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and antirheumatic drug of the oxicamclass. It is intended for short term treatment of acute mild to moderate pain and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis such as pain and inflammation of joints.

ii) What are the possible side effects of Lornoxicam?

If you get any of the following side effects, stop taking this medicine and tell your doctor immediately, or contact the emergency department at your nearest hospital:

- shortness of breath, chest pains, or ankle swelling appear or get worse;
- severe or continuous stomach pain or your stools become black;
- yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice) – these are signs of liver problems;
- an allergic reaction - which can include skin problems such as ulcers or blistering, or swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat which may cause difficulty in breathing;
- fever, blistering eruption or inflammation especially on hands and feet or in the mouth area (Stevens-Johnson syndrome);
- exceptionally, serious infections of the skin in case of varicella (chickenpox)

iii) How to store Lornoxicam?

- Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
- Do not store above 30 °C.
- Do not use Lornoxicam after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after EXP. 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.

29) Duloxetine

i) What Duloxetine capsule is and what it is used for?

- Duloxetine capsule contains the active substance duloxetine. Duloxetine capsule increases the levels of serotonin and noradrenaline in the nervous system.
- Duloxetine capsule is used in adults to treat:
 - depression
 - generalized anxiety disorder (chronic feeling of anxiety or nervousness)
 - diabetic neuropathic pain (often described as burning, stabbing, stinging, shooting or aching or like an electric shock. There may be loss of feeling in the affected area, or sensations such as touch, heat, cold or pressure may cause pain)
 - Duloxetine capsules starts to work in most people with depression or anxiety within two weeks of starting treatment, but it may take 2-4 weeks before you feel better. Tell your doctor if you do not start to feel better after this time. Your doctor may continue to give you Duloxetine capsules when you are feeling better to prevent your depression or anxiety from returning.
 - In people with diabetic neuropathic pain it can take some weeks before you feel better. Talk to your doctor if you do not feel better after 2 months.

ii) How to take Duloxetine Capsules?

- Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- Duloxetine capsule is for oral use. You should swallow your capsule whole with a drink of water. Do not crush or chew.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Duloxetine?

- lack of appetite
- trouble sleeping, feeling agitated, less sex drive, anxiety, difficulty or failure to experience orgasm, unusual dreams
- dizziness, feeling sluggish, tremor, numbness, including numbness, pricking or tingling of the skin
- blurred eyesight

- tinnitus (hearing sound in the ear when there is no external sound)
- feeling the heart pumping in the chest,
- increased blood pressure, flushing
- increased yawning
- constipation, diarrhea, stomach pain, being sick (vomiting), heartburn or indigestion, breaking wind
- increased sweating, (itchy) rash
- muscle pain, muscle spasm
- painful urination, frequent urination
- problems getting an erection, changes in ejaculation
- falls (mostly in elderly people), fatigue
- weight loss

30) Escitalopram Oxalate

i) What is Escitalopram Oxalate and what is it used for?

- Escitalopram belongs to a group of antidepressants called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). These medicines act on the serotonin-system in the brain by increasing the serotonin level.
- Disturbances in the serotonin system are considered an important factor in the development of depression and related diseases.
- Escitalopram is used to treat depression (major depressive episodes) and anxiety disorders (such as panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, social anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder). It may take a couple of weeks before you start to feel better.
- Continue to take escitalopram, even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition. You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

ii) How to take Escitalopram?

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Adults

- Depression

The normally recommended dose of Escitalopram is 10 mg taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20 mg per day.

- Panic disorder

The starting dose of Escitalopram is 5 mg as one daily dose for the first week before increasing the dose to 10 mg per day. The dose may be further increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20 mg per day.

- Social anxiety disorder

The normally recommended dose of Escitalopram is 10 mg taken as one daily dose.

iii) What are the side effects of Escitalopram Oxalate?

The side effects usually disappear after a few weeks of treatment. Please be aware that many of the effects may also be symptoms of your illness and therefore, will improve when you start to get better.

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Feeling sick (nausea).
- Headache

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Blocked or runny nose (sinusitis)
- Decreased or increased appetite
- Anxiety, restlessness, abnormal dreams, difficulties falling asleep, feeling sleepy, dizziness, yawning, tremors, prickling of the skin
- Diarrhea, constipation, vomiting, dry mouth.

31) Esomeprazole

i) What is Esomeprazole and what are its uses?

- Esomeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor that decreases the amount of acid produced in the stomach. Esomeprazole is used to treat symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease

(GERD) and other conditions involving excessive stomach acid such as Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

- Esomeprazole is also used to promote healing of erosive esophagitis (damage to your esophagus caused by stomach acid).
- Esomeprazole may also be given to prevent gastric ulcer caused by infection with *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), or by the use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Esomeprazole is not for immediate relief of heartburn symptoms.

ii) What are the side effects of Esomeprazole?

- Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Call your doctor at once if you have:
 - severe stomach pain, diarrhea that is watery or bloody; seizure (convulsions);
 - kidney problems--little or no urination, blood in your urine, swelling, rapid weight gain;
 - low magnesium--dizziness, fast or irregular heart rate, tremors (shaking) or jerking muscle movements, feeling jittery, muscle cramps, muscle spasms in your hands and feet, cough or choking feeling;
 - or new or worsening symptoms of lupus--joint pain, and a skin rash on your cheeks or arms that worsens in sunlight.

iii) What should you discuss with health care provider before taking Esomeprazole?

- Heartburn can mimic early symptoms of a heart attack. Get emergency medical help if you have chest pain that spreads to your jaw or shoulder and you feel anxious or light-headed.
- You should not use this medicine if you are allergic to esomeprazole or to similar medicines such as lansoprazole,

omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, Dexilant, Nexium, Prevacid, Protonix, and others.

- Tell your doctor if you have ever had:
severe liver disease;
lupus;

osteoporosis or low bone mineral density (osteopenia); or low levels of magnesium in your blood.

You may be more likely to have a broken bone in your hip, wrist, or spine while taking a proton pump inhibitor long-term or more than once per day. Talk with your doctor about ways to keep your bones healthy.

- Ask a doctor before using this medicine if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.

32) Rabeprazole

i) What is Ransid and what is it used for?

- Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant tablet contains the active ingredient rabeprazole sodium. It belongs to a group of drugs called proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), which work by reducing the production of acid in the stomach. This makes it possible for ulcers to heal, and thereby reduces pain.
- Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant Tablets are used:

to treat active duodenal ulcers (ulcers in your intestine)

to treat active benign gastric ulcers or peptic ulcers (ulcers in your stomach)

to treat gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD), commonly referred to as inflammation of the gullet (food pipe), associated with pain, discomfort and heart burn caused by reflux of stomach acid into the gullet, including moderate to very severe versions of the disease.

for the long-term treatment of GORD, to prevent recurrence of the disease after the symptoms have disappeared (GORD maintenance)

in patients whose stomachs may contain extremely high amounts of acid, a condition called Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.

in combination with appropriate antibacterial therapeutic regimens, to remove the bacterium

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) in patients with peptic ulcer disease.

ii) What are the precautions of Rabeprazole?

- Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant Tablets
- if you are allergic to other proton pump inhibitor medicines or ‘substituted benzimidazoles’
- if Blood and liver problems have been seen in some patients but often get better when Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant Tablets are stopped
- if you have a stomach tumor
- if you have ever had liver problems
- if you are taking atazanavir-for HIV infection
- if you have reduced body stores or risk factors for reduced vitamin B12 and receive long term treatment with Rabeprazole sodium. As with all acid reducing agents, Rabeprazole sodium may lead to a reduced absorption of vitamin B12
- Taking a proton pump inhibitor like Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant Tablets, especially over a period of more than one year, may slightly increase your risk of fracture in the hip, wrist or spine. Tell your doctor if you have osteoporosis or if you are taking corticosteroids (which can increase the risk of osteoporosis).
- if you have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant Tablets that reduces stomach acid.
- if you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).

iii) What are the possible side effects of Rabeprazole?

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

If any of these symptoms appear, you should stop treatment with Rabeprazole sodium gastro-resistant Tablets and contact your doctor:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Infections
- Difficulty sleeping (Insomnia), headache, dizziness
- Cough, runny nose (rhinitis) or sore throat (pharyngitis)
- Effects on your stomach or gut such as stomach pain, diarrhea, wind (flatulence), feeling sick

(nausea), being sick (vomiting) or constipation

- Pain without any known cause or back pain
- Weakness (asthenia) or flu-like symptoms.

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

- Feeling nervous
- Sleepiness or drowsiness
- Chest infection (bronchitis)
- Painful and blocked sinuses (sinusitis)
- Dry mouth
- Indigestion or belching
- Skin rash or redness of the skin
- Muscle pain, leg cramps or joint pain
- Fracture of the hip, wrist or spine (see Warnings and precautions)
- Bladder infection (urinary tract infection)
- Chest pain
- Chills or fever
- Abnormal liver function test results

33) Ranolazine

i) Why is Ranolazine prescribed?

- Ranolazine is used alone or with other medications to treat chronic angina (ongoing chest pain or pressure that is felt when the heart does not get enough oxygen). Ranolazine is in a class of medications called anti-anginals.

ii) How should Ranolazine be taken?

- Ranolazine comes as an extended-release (long-acting) tablet to take by mouth. It is usually taken with or without food twice daily. Take ranolazine at around the same times every day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take ranolazine exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Ranolazine?

Ranolazine may cause side effects. Tell your doctor if any of these symptoms are severe or do not go away:

- nausea
- constipation

- headache
 - dizziness
- Some side effects can be serious. If you experience any of these symptoms, call your doctor immediately:
- fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat
 - difficulty breathing
 - fainting

34) Rosuvastatin

- Why is Rosuvastatin prescribed?**
 - Rosuvastatin belongs to a group of medicines called statins.
 - It's used to lower cholesterol if you have been diagnosed with high cholesterol.
 - It's also taken to prevent heart and blood vessel disease, heart attacks and strokes.
 - Your doctor may also prescribe rosuvastatin if you have diabetes, kidney disease, or a family history of rheumatoid arthritis or heart disease.
 - Rosuvastatin is available on prescription as tablets.
- How to take Rosuvastatin?**
 - How much you take depends on what you're taking rosuvastatin for:
 - preventing heart attacks and strokes - the usual dose for adults is 20mg once a day. Sometimes a lower dose may be prescribed.
 - high cholesterol - the usual starting dose for adults and children is 5mg to 10mg once a day. If needed, your doctor may increase your dose every 4 weeks up to 20mg a day.
 - The maximum dose for children is 20mg a day.
 - If you have very high cholesterol, you may be prescribed a higher dose of 40mg a day by a specialist. This dosage is not suitable for everyone.
 - Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice if you're unsure how much to take.
 - Do not reduce your dose without talking to your doctor first.
- What are the possible side effects of Rosuvastatin?**

These side effects happen in more than 1 in 100 people. Keep taking the medicine, but tell your doctor or pharmacist if these side effects bother you or do not go away:

- feeling sick
- headaches
- stomach pain
- feeling weak or dizzy
- constipation
- protein in your pee (if you're taking the higher 40mg dose) - your doctor will check for this as there are no symptoms for this side effect

35) Omeprazole

i) What is Omeprazole and what are its indications?

It belongs to a group of medicines called 'proton pump inhibitors'. They work by reducing the amount of acid that your stomach produces.

- Omeprazole 20mg Capsules are used to treat the following conditions:

In adults:

- 'Gastro-esophageal reflux disease' (GORD). This is where acid from the stomach escapes into the gullet (the tube which connects your throat to your stomach) causing pain, inflammation and heartburn.
- Ulcers in the upper part of the intestine (duodenal ulcer) or stomach (gastric ulcer).
- Ulcers which are infected with bacteria called 'Helicobacter pylori'.

If you have this condition, your doctor may also prescribe antibiotics to treat the infection and allow the ulcer to heal.

- Ulcers caused by medicines called NSAIDs (Non-Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs). Omeprazole 20 mg Capsules can also be used to stop ulcers from forming if you are taking NSAIDs.
- Too much acid in the stomach caused by a growth in the pancreas (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)

ii) What are the possible side effects of Omeprazole?

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

If you notice any of the following rare but serious side effects stop taking Omeprazole 20mg Capsules and contact a doctor immediately

- Sudden wheezing, swelling of your lips, tongue and throat or body, rash, fainting or difficulties in swallowing (severe allergic reaction).
- Reddening of the skin with blisters or peeling. There may also be severe blisters and bleeding in the lips, eyes, mouth, nose and genitals – this could be ‘Stevens-Johnson Syndrome’ or ‘toxic epidermal necrolysis’.
- Yellow skin, dark urine and tiredness which can be symptoms of liver problems.

Other side effects include:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Headache.
- Effects on your stomach or gut: diarrhoea, stomach pain, constipation, wind (flatulence).
- Feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting).
- Benign polyps in the stomach.

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

- Swelling of the feet and ankles.
- Disturbed sleep (insomnia).
- Dizziness, tingling feelings such as “pins and needles”, feeling sleepy.
- Spinning feeling (vertigo).
- Changes in blood tests that check how the liver is working.
- Skin rash, lumpy rash (hives) and itchy skin.
- Generally feeling unwell and lacking energy

36) Pantoprazol Sesquihydrate

i) What Pantoprazole is and what it is used for?

Pantoprazole contains the active substance pantoprazole. Pantoprazole is a selective “proton pump inhibitor”, a medicine which reduces the amount of acid produced in your stomach. It is used for treating acid-related diseases of the stomach and intestine. Pantoprazole is used to treat adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above for reflux esophagitis. An inflammation of your esophagus (the tube which connects your throat to your stomach) accompanied by the regurgitation of stomach acid. Pantoprazole is used to treat adults for an infection with a bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori* in patients with duodenal ulcers and stomach ulcers in combination with two antibiotics

(eradication therapy). The aim is to get rid of the bacteria and so reduce the likelihood of these ulcers returning. Stomach and duodenal ulcers. Zollinger-Ellison-Syndrome and other conditions producing too much acid in the stomach

ii) How to take Pantoprazole?

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. Take the tablets 1 hour before a meal without chewing or breaking them and swallow them whole with some water.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Pantoprazole Sesquihydrate?

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

Benign polyps in the stomach.

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

Headache; dizziness; diarrhea; feeling sick, vomiting; bloating and flatulence (wind);

constipation; dry mouth; abdominal pain and discomfort; skin rash, exanthema, eruption;

itching; feeling weak, exhausted or generally unwell; sleep disorders;

fracture in the hip, wrist

or spine.

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

Distortion or complete lack of the sense of taste; disturbances in vision such as blurred vision;

hives; pain in the joints; muscle pains; weight changes; raised body temperature; high fever;

swelling of the extremities (peripheral edema); allergic reactions;

depression; breast

enlargement in males.

- **Very Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

Disorientation

37) Lansoprazole

i) What are the warnings and precautions before taking Lansoprazole?

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking lansoprazole if:

- You have liver problems. Your doctor may want to adjust your dose.

- You have osteoporosis or are taking a type of medicine called corticosteroids (which can increase the risk of osteoporosis). Taking a proton pump inhibitor, like lansoprazole, especially over a period of more than one year, may slightly increase your risk of fracture in the hip, wrist or spine.
- Your doctor may arrange for you to have an endoscopic examination (where a very small camera is inserted down your esophagus (food pipe) to look into your stomach). This will help find out what is causing your symptoms. It can help to exclude more serious causes of your symptoms such as stomach cancer.
- Your doctor has given you lansoprazole in addition to other medicines intended for the treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection (antibiotics) or together with anti-inflammatory medicines to treat pain or rheumatic disease please also read the package leaflets of these medicines carefully.
- You take lansoprazole on a long-term basis (longer than 1 year) your doctor will probably ask to see you regularly so he can check how well you are doing. Tell your doctor if you notice any new symptoms or if any of your symptoms are getting worse.
- You have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to lansoprazole that reduces stomach acid.
- You are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).
- You have low vitamin B12 levels or have risk factors for low vitamin B12 levels and receive long-term treatment with lansoprazole. As with all acid reducing agents, lansoprazole may lead to a reduced absorption of vitamin B12.

ii) **How to take Lansoprazole?**

Always take Lansoprazole gastro-resistant capsules exactly as your doctor has told you. The dose will depend on your needs and the illness being treated. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Taking your medicine

- Swallow your capsules whole with a glass of water. Do not crush or chew the capsules.
- If you are taking lansoprazole once a day, take it at the same time every morning before breakfast.
- If you are taking lansoprazole twice a day, take the first dose in the morning before breakfast and the second dose in the evening.

The usual doses for adults are:

Stomach ulcers:

- One 30 mg capsule every day for 4 weeks

Ulcers of the duodenum:

- One 30 mg capsule every day for 2 weeks to heal the ulcer

iii) How to store Lansoprazole Capsules?

Blister Packs

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which you will find on the pack.
- Store in the original package.
- Do not store above 30°C.
- 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.

Bottles

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which you will find on the pack.
- Any capsules remaining 28 days after first opening should either be discarded safely or returned to your pharmacist
- Keep the bottle tightly closed to protect from moisture
- Do not store above 25°C.
- 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.

38) Artemether+ Lumefantrine

- i) What are the possible side effects of Artemether + Lumefantrine?

Call your doctor at once if you have a serious side effect such as:

worsening malaria symptoms;
severe vomiting, loss of appetite, or being unable to eat;
fast or pounding heartbeats;
a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out; or
the first sign of any skin rash, no matter how mild.
Call your doctor if you develop fever, chills, body aches, severe headache, or
flu symptoms after you have finished taking all your doses of artemether and
lumefantrine.

Common side effects may include:

headache, dizziness;
fever, chills, cough, feeling weak or tired;
stiffness or pain in your muscles and joints;
vomiting; or
loss of appetite.

- ii) What are the precautions before taking Artemether + Lumefantrine?

You should not use this medication if you are allergic to artemether or
lumefantrine.
Some medicines can interact with artemether and lumefantrine and should
not be used at the same time. Your doctor may need to change your
treatment plan if you use any of the following drugs: rifampin;
St. John's warts or seizure medicine--carbamazepine, phenytoin.
Tell your doctor about all other anti-malaria medications you have used
within the past 30 days.

39) Gabapentin

- i) What is Gabapentin and its indications?

Gabapentin belongs to a group of medicines used to treat epilepsy and
peripheral neuropathic pain

(long lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves).

The active substance in Gabapentin is gabapentin.

Gabapentin is used to treat

- Various forms of epilepsy (seizures that are initially limited to certain parts of the brain, whether the seizure spreads to other parts of the brain or not). The doctor treating you or your child 6 years of age and older will prescribe Gabapentin to help treat epilepsy when the current treatment is not fully controlling the condition. You or your child 6 years of age and older should take Gabapentin in addition to the current treatment unless told otherwise. Gabapentin can also be used on its own to treat adults and children over 12 years of age.
- Peripheral neuropathic pain (long lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves). A variety of different diseases can cause peripheral neuropathic pain (primarily occurring in the legs and/or arms), such as diabetes or shingles. Pain sensations may be described as hot, burning, throbbing, shooting, stabbing, sharp, cramping, aching, tingling, numbness, pins and needles etc.

ii) **What are the warnings and precautions before using Gabapentin (Gabapentin)?**

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Gabapentin

- if you suffer from kidney problems your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule
 - if you are on hemodialysis (to remove waste products because of kidney failure), tell your doctor if you develop muscle pain and/or weakness
 - if you develop signs such as persistent stomach pain, feeling sick and being sick contact your doctor immediately as these may be symptoms of acute pancreatitis (an inflamed pancreas)
 - if you have nervous system disorders, respiratory disorders, or you are more than 65 years old, your doctor may prescribe you a different dosing regimen
- Cases of abuse and dependence have been reported for gabapentin from the post-marketing experience. Talk to your doctor if you have a history of abuse or dependence. A small number of people being treated with anti-epileptics such as gabapentin have had thoughts of harming or killing themselves. If at any time you have these thoughts, immediately contact your doctor.

40) Pregabalin

i) How to take Pregabalin?

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Your doctor will determine what dose is appropriate for you. Pregabalin is for oral use only.

ii) How to store Pregabalin?

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton or bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

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.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Pregabalin?

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

Dizziness, drowsiness, headache.

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

Increased appetite.

Feeling of elation, confusion, disorientation, decrease in sexual interest, irritability.

Disturbance in attention, clumsiness, memory impairment, loss of memory, tremor, difficulty

with speaking, tingling feeling, numbness, sedation, lethargy, insomnia, fatigue, feeling abnormal.

Blurred vision, double vision.

Vertigo, problems with balance, fall.

Dry mouth, constipation, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhea, nausea, swollen abdomen.

Difficulties with erection.

Swelling of the body including extremities.

Feeling drunk, abnormal style of walking.

Weight gain.

Muscle cramp, joint pain, back pain, pain in limb.

- Sore throat

41) Levosulpiride

- i) What is Levosulpiride and what is it used for?

Levosulpiride belongs to a group of gut motility enhancing medicines (gastrointestinal pro-kinetic). It is used for:

- Dyspeptic syndrome (anorexia, bloating, a feeling of epigastric tenderness, postprandial headache, heartburn, belching, diarrhea, constipation) from delayed gastric emptying related to organic factors (diabetic gastroparesis, cancer, etc...) and / or functional factors (visceral somatization in anxious subjects -depressants).
- Essential headache: vasomotor forms (classical, common, ophthalmic, hemiplegic, cluster migraine) and muscle-tensile forms.
- Nausea and vomiting (post-operative or induced by anticancer drugs).
- Dizziness, by central or peripheral origin.

- ii) How to store Levosulpiride?

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage precautions.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label carton 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.

42) Lamivudine

- i) What is the dose of Lamivudine?

The recommended dose of Lamivudine is one tablet (100 mg lamivudine) once a day.

Your doctor may prescribe a lower dose if you have problems with your kidneys. An oral solution of lamivudine is available for people who need a lower than usual dose, or who can't take tablets.

Talk to your doctor if this applies to you.

If you are already taking another medicine that contains lamivudine for HIV infection, your doctor will continue to treat you with the higher dose, (usually 150 mg twice a day), because the dose of lamivudine in Lamivudine (100 mg) is not enough to treat HIV infection. If you are planning to change your HIV treatment, discuss this change with your doctor first.

Swallow the tablet whole, with some water. Lamivudine can be taken with or without food.

ii) What are the precautions for over dosage or missed dose?

- **If you take more Lamivudine than you should**

Accidentally taking too much Lamivudine is unlikely to cause any serious problems. If you accidentally take too much, tell your doctor or your pharmacist, or contact your nearest hospital emergency department for further advice.

- **If you forget to take Lamivudine**

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. Then continue your treatment as before.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

- **If you stop taking Lamivudine**

You must not stop taking Lamivudine without consulting your doctor, there is a risk of your hepatitis getting worse.

iii) What are the possible side effects of Lamivudine?

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- an increase in the level of some liver enzymes (transaminases), which may show up in blood tests and be a sign of inflammation or damage in the liver

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- cramps and muscle pains
- skin rash or 'hives' anywhere on the body
- an increase in the level of an enzyme produced in the muscles (creatinine phosphokinase), which may show up in blood tests and be a sign that body tissue is damaged.

43) Entecavir

i) What is Entecavir and its indications?

Entecavir tablets are anti-viral medicines, used to treat chronic (long term) hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in adults. Entecavir can be used in people whose liver is damaged but still functions properly (compensated liver disease) and in people whose liver is damaged and does not function properly (decompensated liver disease).

Entecavir tablets are also used to treat chronic (long term) HBV infection in children and adolescents aged 2 years to less than 18 years. Entecavir can be used in children whose liver is damaged but still functions properly (compensated liver disease).

Infection by the hepatitis B virus can lead to damage to the liver. Entecavir reduces the amount of virus in your body, and improves the condition of the liver.

ii) What are the instructions for over dose or missed dose of Entecavir?

If you take more Entecavir than you should

Contact your doctor at once.

If you forget to take Entecavir

It is important that you do not miss any doses. If you miss a dose of Entecavir, take it as soon as possible, and then take your next scheduled dose at its regular time. If it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the missed dose. Wait and take the next dose at the regular time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

Do not stop Entecavir without your doctor's advice

Some people get very serious hepatitis symptoms when they stop taking Entecavir. Tell your doctor immediately about any changes in symptoms that you notice after stopping treatment.

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

44) Mebeverine SR

i) What is Mebeverine SR and its indications?

This medicine is a capsule containing Mebeverine hydrochloride, which belongs to a group of medicines called antispasmodics. This medicine is used to treat the symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

This is a very common condition which causes spasm and pain in the gut or intestine. The intestine is a long muscular tube which food passes down so it can be digested. If the intestine goes into spasm and squeezes too tightly, you get pain. The way this medicine works is by relieving the spasm, pain and other symptoms of IBS.

The main symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) include:

- stomach pain and spasm
- feeling bloated and having wind
- having diarrhea (with or without constipation)
- small, hard, pellet-like or ribbon-like stools (feces)

These symptoms may vary from person to person. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if these symptoms do not improve after a while, if you develop new symptoms, or you are concerned about your symptoms.

- ii) What are the dosage instructions for Mebeverine?

If you take more Mebeverine than you should

If you or someone else takes too much Mebeverine (an overdose), talk to a doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack with you.

If you forget to take Mebeverine

If you miss a capsule, take it when you remember. However, if it is nearly time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and carry on as normal with the next dose.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Mebeverine

Do not stop taking Mebeverine without talking to your doctor, even if you feel better. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

45) Itopride HCl

- i) What you need to know before you take ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg?

Do not take ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg:

- if you are allergic to itopride or any of the other ingredients of this medicine

□ if you are in condition, in which fasten gastric emptying can be dangerous, e.g., bleeding from digestive tract, as a reason of mechanical obstruction or perforation.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg.

Medicine is not suitable for children, pregnant and breast-feeding women.

ii) What are the dosage instructions for Itopride HCl 50mg?

If you take more ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg than you should

No experience with overdose in human is known.

If you or anybody else take too much tablets or child accidentally takes ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg, immediately contact the emergency or your doctor.

In case of overdose, gastric lavage or symptomatic treatment is common precaution.

If you forget to take ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg

If you forget to take Itopride HCl 50 mg, continue at your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg

If you stop taking ITOPRIDE HCL 50 mg early your symptoms may worsen. Consult your doctor before stopping the treatment. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

46) Diacerein

i) What is diacerein and what is it prescribed for?

Diacerein is a medicine that belongs to the anthraquinone class and is used to treat the symptoms associated with degenerative diseases of the bones and joints. It is used to relieve pain and swelling associated with Osteoarthritis. This medicine is slow acting and is used as a long-term treatment option for osteoarthritis.

ii) What is the onset of action of Diacerein?

This medicine is slow acting and takes around 4-8 weeks to show its effect. The effect of this medicine is cumulative and can be observed for 4-8 weeks after the treatment is stopped.

- iii) What are the dosage instructions?

Missed Dose

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost the time for the next scheduled dose, then the missed dose can be skipped. Contact your doctor if you miss more than one scheduled dose.

Overdose

Contact your doctor if an overdose with this medicine is suspected. Symptoms of an overdose may include severe stomach discomfort and diarrhea.

47) Tizanidine

- i) Why is Tizanidine prescribed?

Tizanidine is used to relieve the spasms and increased muscle tone caused by multiple sclerosis (MS, a disease in which the nerves do not function properly and patients may experience weakness, numbness, loss of muscle coordination and problems with vision, speech, and bladder control), stroke, or brain or spinal injury. Tizanidine is in a class of medications called skeletal muscle relaxants. It works by slowing action in the brain and nervous system to allow the muscles to relax.

- ii) How Tizanidine must be used?

Tizanidine comes as a tablet and a capsule to take by mouth. It is usually taken consistently either always with or always without food two or three times a day. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take tizanidine exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

- iii) What to do if you miss a dose?

If your doctor has told you to take tizanidine regularly, take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

48) Tamsulosin HCl

i) What is Tamsulosin and its uses?

Tamsulosin is an alpha-blocker that relaxes the muscles in the prostate and bladder neck, making it easier to urinate.

Tamsulosin is used to improve urination in men with benign prostatic hyperplasia (enlarged prostate).

Tamsulosin is not approved for use in women or children.

ii) What are the possible side effects of Tamsulosin?

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives, rash, itching; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Stop using tamsulosin and call your doctor at once if you have: a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out; penis erection that is painful or lasts 4 hours or longer; or severe skin reaction--fever, sore throat, swelling in your face or tongue, burning in your eyes, skin pain, followed by a red or purple skin rash that spreads (especially in the face or upper body) and causes blistering and peeling.

iii) How should Tamsulosin be taken?

Follow all directions on your prescription label. Your doctor may occasionally change your dose to make sure you get the best results. Do not take this medicine in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended.

Tamsulosin is usually taken once a day, approximately 30 minutes after a meal. Try to take this medication at the same time each day. Do not crush, chew, or open a tamsulosin capsule. Swallow it whole.

49) Mecobalamin

- i) What is Methylcobalamin and its indications?

Methylcobalamin is a naturally occurring and pure form of Vitamin B12. It is taken to regulate certain vital bodily functions like cell multiplication, blood formation, and protein synthesis. It is used to treat Vitamin B12 deficiency in people with Pernicious Anemia.

- ii) What is the duration and onset of action of Methylcobalamin?

The peak effect of this medicine can be observed within 3 hours of oral administration.

The duration of action of this medicine is not clinically established. Since the active component is present in the body and supplemented through food, the duration is prolonged.

- iii) What are the warnings for Methylcobalamin use?

Pregnancy - This medicine is not recommended for use in pregnant women unless necessary. All the risks and benefits should be discussed with the doctor before taking this medicine.

Breast-feeding - This medicine can be taken by women who are breastfeeding. However, the daily recommended amount should not be exceeded. You are advised to consult a doctor before taking this medicine.

50) Nicorandil

- i) What is Nicorandil and what is it used for?

The name of your medicine is Nicorandil. The active ingredient in this medicine is called nicorandil. This belongs to a group of medicines called 'potassium channel activators'.

Nicorandil is used to prevent or reduce painful signs ("angina pectoris") of your heart disease. It is used in adults who cannot take heart medicines called "beta-blockers" or "calcium antagonists".

Nicorandil works by increasing the blood flow through the blood vessels of the heart. It improves the blood and oxygen supply of your heart muscle and reduces its workload.

ii) How to take Nicorandil?

The recommended dose is:

- 10mg, twice a day.

- In case you get headaches, your doctor may give you a lower dose of 5mg, twice a day for the first 2 to 7 days.

Your doctor may increase your dose up to 20mg, twice a day. This will depend on your needs, response and tolerance to treatment.

iii) How to take Nicorandil?

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after 'EXP'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original packaging in order to protect from moisture.

51) Rosuvastatin

i) What is Rosuvastatin and what is it used for?

Rosuvastatin belongs to a group of medicines called statins.

You have been prescribed Rosuvastatin because:

- You have a high cholesterol level. This means you are at risk from a heart attack or stroke. Rosuvastatin is used in adults, adolescents and children 6 years or older to treat highcholesterol.
- You have been advised to take a statin, because changing your diet and doing more exercise were not enough to correct your cholesterol levels. You should continue with your cholesterol-lowering diet and exercise while you are taking Rosuvastatin.
- You have other factors that increase your risk of having a heart attack, stroke or related health problems.

Heart attack, stroke and other problems can be caused by a disease called atherosclerosis.

Atherosclerosis is due to build-up of fatty deposits in your arteries.

- ii) What are the dosage instructions for Rosuvastatin?

If you take more Rosuvastatin than you should

Contact your doctor or nearest hospital for advice.

If you go into hospital or receive treatment for another condition, tell the medical staff that you're taking Rosuvastatin.

If you forget to take Rosuvastatin

Don't worry, just take your next scheduled dose at the correct time.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Rosuvastatin

Talk to your doctor if you want to stop taking Rosuvastatin. Your cholesterol levels might increase again if you stop taking Rosuvastatin.

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

52) Tranexamic Acid

- i) What is Tranexamic Acid?

Tranexamic Acid belongs to a group of medicines called anti-fibrinolytic drugs.

These are used to stop or reduce unwanted bleeding. When you bleed your body forms clots to stop the bleeding.

In some people these break down causing too much bleeding.

Tranexamic Acid stops these clots dissolving and so reduces unwanted bleeding. Tranexamic Acid is used to prevent or reduce bleeding for a short period of time in many different conditions.

- ii) What are the dosage instructions for Tranexamic Acid?

If you take more Tranexamic Acid than you should

If you accidentally take too much of your medicine, immediately tell your doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department.

Taking too much Tranexamic Acid may make you feel sick, be sick or be dizzy or light-headed upon standing.

If you forget to take Tranexamic Acid

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Simply take the next dose as planned. If you have any further questions about the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

iii) How to store Tranexamic Acid?

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
Do not store above 30 °C. Store in the original package.
Do not throw away any medicines via the wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away any medicines you no longer use.

53) Vildagliptin

i) What is Vildagliptin and what is it prescribed for?

The active substance of Vildagliptin belongs to a group of medicines called “oral antidiabetics”.

Vildagliptin is used to treat adult patients with type 2 diabetes. It is used when diabetes cannot be controlled by diet and exercise alone. It helps to control the level of sugar in the blood. Your doctor will prescribe Vildagliptin either alone or together with certain other antidiabetic medicines which you will already be taking, if these have not proved sufficiently effective to control diabetes.

ii) What are the dosage instructions of Vildagliptin?

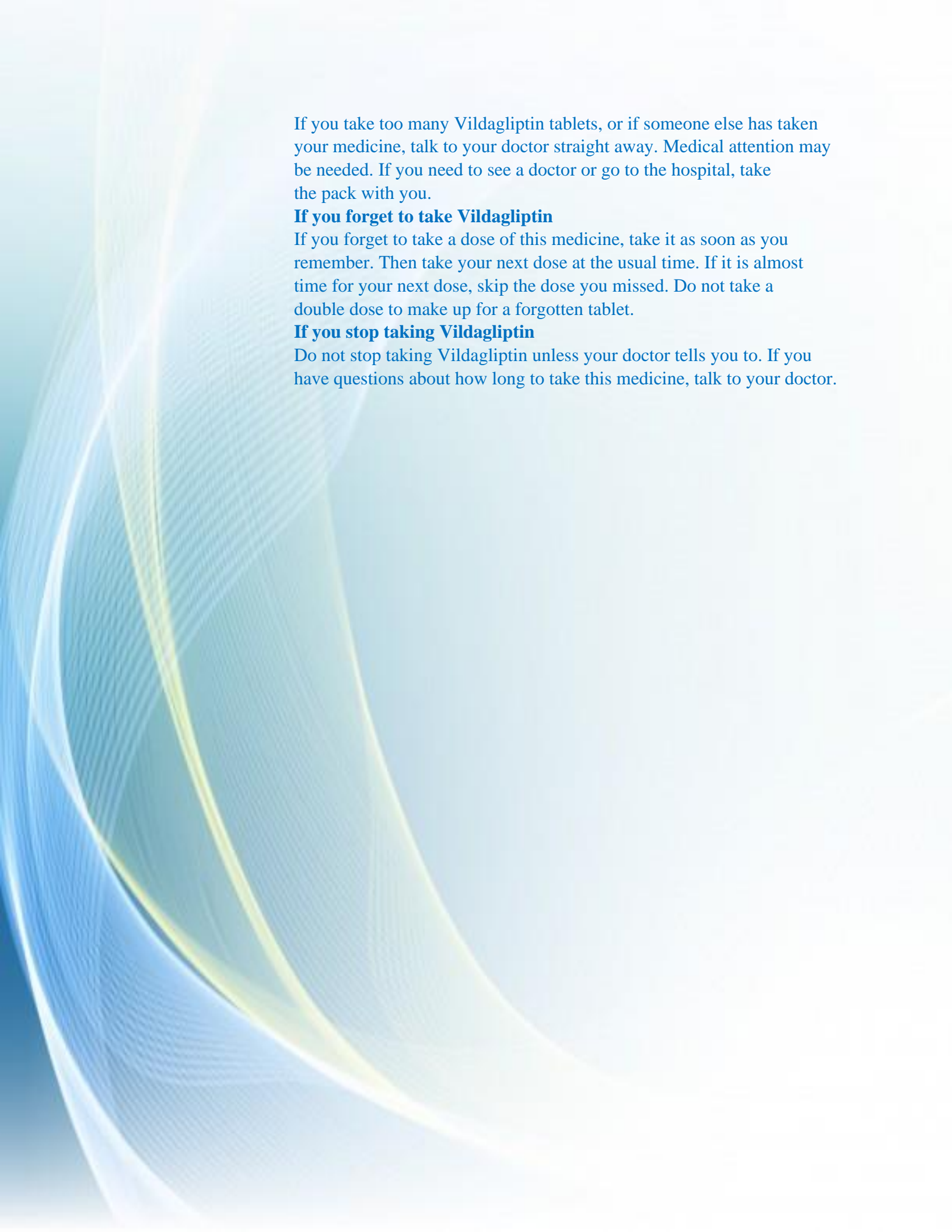
How to take Vildagliptin

- Swallow the tablets whole with some water.

How long to take Vildagliptin?

- Take Vildagliptin every day for as long as your doctor tells you. You may have to take this treatment over a long period of time.
- Your doctor will regularly monitor your condition to check that the treatment is having the desired effect.

If you take more Vildagliptin than you should



If you take too many Vildagliptin tablets, or if someone else has taken your medicine, talk to your doctor straight away. Medical attention may be needed. If you need to see a doctor or go to the hospital, take the pack with you.

If you forget to take Vildagliptin

If you forget to take a dose of this medicine, take it as soon as you remember. Then take your next dose at the usual time. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

If you stop taking Vildagliptin

Do not stop taking Vildagliptin unless your doctor tells you to. If you have questions about how long to take this medicine, talk to your doctor.