

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

NATRIXAM 1.5 mg / 5 mg modified-release tablets NATRIXAM 1.5 mg / 10 mg modified-release tablets

indapamide / amlodipine

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Natrixam is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Natrixam
3. How to take Natrixam
4. Possible side effects
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1. What Natrixam is and what it is used for

Natrixam is prescribed as substitution treatment of high blood pressure (hypertension) in patients already taking indapamide and amlodipine from separate tablets in the same strength.

Natrixam is a combination of two active ingredients, indapamide and amlodipine.

Indapamide is a diuretic. Diuretics increase the amount of urine produced by the kidneys. However, indapamide is different from other diuretics, as it only causes a slight increase in the amount of urine produced. Amlodipine is a calcium antagonist (which belongs to a class of medicines called dihydropyridines) and it works by relaxing blood vessels, so that blood passes through them more easily.

Each of the active ingredients reduces blood pressure.

2. What you need to know before you take Natrixam

Do not take Natrixam

- if you are allergic to indapamide or any other sulfonamide (class of medicinal product for the treatment of hypertension), or to amlodipine or any other calcium antagonist (class of medicinal product for the treatment of hypertension) or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine listed in section 6. This may be itching, reddening of the skin or difficulty in breathing,
- if you have severe low blood pressure (hypotension),
- if you have narrowing of the aortic heart valve (aortic stenosis) or cardiogenic shock (a condition where your heart is unable to supply enough blood to the body),
- if you suffer from heart failure after a heart attack,
- if you have severe kidney disease,
- if you have severe liver disease or suffer from a condition called hepatic encephalopathy (disease of the brain caused by liver illness),

- if you have low potassium levels in your blood,
 - if you are breastfeeding.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Natrixam.

You should inform your doctor if you have or have had any of the following conditions:

- recent heart attack,
- if you have heart failure, any heart rhythm problems, if you have coronary artery disease (heart disease caused by poor blood flow in the blood vessels of the heart),
- if you have problems with your kidneys,
- severe increase in blood pressure (hypertensive crisis),
- you are elderly and your dose needs to be increased,
- if you take other medicines,
- if you are malnourished,
- if you have liver problems, if you have diabetes,
- if you suffer from gout,
- if you need to have a test to check how well your parathyroid gland is working,
- if you had photosensitivity reactions.

Your doctor may prescribe you blood tests to check for low sodium or potassium levels or high calcium levels.

If you think any of these situations may apply to you or you have any questions or doubts about taking your medicine, you should consult your doctor or pharmacist.

Children and adolescents

Natrixam should not be given to children and adolescents.

Other medicines and Natrixam

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

You should not take Natrixam:

- with lithium (used to treat mental disorders such as mania, manic depressive illness and recurrent depression) due to the risk of increased levels of lithium in the blood,
- with dantrolene (infusion for severe body temperature abnormalities).

Make sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines, as special care may be required:

- other medicines for treating high blood pressure,
- medicines used for heart rhythm problems (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, ibutilide, dofetilide),
- medicines used to treat mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia... (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotic drugs, neuroleptics),
- bepridil (used to treat angina pectoris, a condition causing chest pain),
- cisapride, diphemanil (used to treat gastro-intestinal problems),
- sparfloxacin, moxifloxacin, erythromycin by injection (antibiotics used to treat infections),
- vincamine IV (used to treat symptomatic cognitive disorders in elderly including memory loss),
- halofantrine (antiparasitic drug used to treat certain types of malaria),
- pentamidine (used to treat certain types of pneumonia),
- mizolastine (used to treat allergic reactions, such as hay fever),
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for pain relief (e.g. ibuprofen) or high doses of acetylsalicylic acid,
- angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure),

- oral corticosteroids used to treat various conditions including severe asthma and rheumatoid arthritis,
- digitalis preparations (for the treatment of heart problems),
- stimulant laxatives,
- baclofen (to treat muscle stiffness occurring in diseases such as multiple sclerosis),
- potassium-sparing diuretics (amiloride, spironolactone, triamterene),
- metformin (to treat diabetes),
- iodinated contrast media (used for tests involving X-rays),
- calcium tablets or other calcium supplements,
- immunosuppressants (medicines used to control your body's immune response) for the treatment of auto-immune disorders or following transplant surgery (e.g. ciclosporine, tacrolimus),
- tetracosactide (to treat Crohn's disease),
- ketoconazole, itraconazole, amphotericin B by injection (anti-fungal medicines),
- ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir (so called protease inhibitors used to treat HIV),
- rifampicin, erythromycin, clarithromycin (antibiotics for infection caused by bacteria),
- hypericum perforatum (St. John's Wort),
- verapamil, diltiazem (heart medicines),
- simvastatin (cholesterol lowering medicine) ,
- allopurinol (to treat gout).

Natrixam with food and drink

Grapefruit juice and grapefruit should not be consumed by people who are taking Natrixam. This is because grapefruit and grapefruit juice can lead to an increase in the blood levels of the active ingredient amlodipine, which can cause an unpredictable increase in the blood pressure lowering effect of Natrixam.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

This medicine is not recommended during pregnancy. When a pregnancy is planned or confirmed, the switch to an alternative treatment should be initiated as soon as possible.

You must not take Natrixam if you are breast-feeding. Tell your doctor immediately if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

Natrixam may affect your ability to drive or use machines. If the tablets make you feel sick, dizzy or tired, or give you a headache, do not drive or use machines and contact your doctor immediately. If this occurs, you should refrain from driving and other activities requiring alertness.

Natrixam contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take Natrixam

Oral use.

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

The recommended dose is one tablet once a day, preferably in the morning.

The tablet should be swallowed as whole with water and should not be chewed.

If you take more Natrixam than you should

Taking too many tablets may cause your blood pressure to become low or even dangerously low. You may feel dizzy, drowsy, lightheaded, faint or weak. You may experience nausea, vomiting, cramps, confusion and changes in the amount of urine produced by the kidneys. If a blood pressure drop is severe enough shock can occur. Your skin could feel cool and clammy and you could lose consciousness. Seek immediate medical attention if you take too many Natrixam tablets.

If you forget to take Natrixam

Do not worry. If you forget to take a tablet, leave out that dose completely. Take your next dose at the right time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Natrixam

As the treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long, you should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicinal product.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Stop taking the medicinal product and visit your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following side effects:

- swelling of eyelids, face or lips (very rare, may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- swelling of the tongue and throat which causes great difficulty breathing (very rare, may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- severe skin reactions including intense skin rash, hives, reddening of the skin over your whole body, severe itching, blistering, peeling and swelling of the skin, inflammation of mucous membranes (Stevens Johnson Syndrome) or other allergic reactions (very rare, may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- heart attack (very rare, may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- abnormal heart beat (uncommon, may affect up to 1 in 100 people),
- life-threatening irregular beat (torsade de pointes) (frequency not known),
- inflamed pancreas which may cause severe abdominal and back pain accompanied with feeling very unwell (very rare, may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).

The following common side-effects have been reported. If any of these cause you problems or if they last for more than one week, you should contact your doctor.

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- oedema (fluid retention).

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- headache, dizziness, sleepiness (especially at the beginning of treatment),
- visual impairment, double vision,
- palpitations (awareness of your heart beat), flushing,
- shortness of breath,
- abdominal pain, feeling sick (nausea), change of bowel habit, diarrhoea, constipation, indigestion,
- ankle swelling, tiredness, weakness, muscle spasms,
- low potassium in the blood, which may cause muscle weakness,
- skin rashes.

Other side effects that have been reported include the following list. If any of these get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- mood altered, anxiety, depression, sleeplessness,
- trembling,
- taste abnormalities,
- numbness or tingling sensation in your limbs, loss of pain sensation,
- ringing in the ears,
- low blood pressure,
- fainting,
- sneezing/running nose caused by inflammation of the lining of the nose (rhinitis),
- cough, dry mouth, vomiting (being sick),
- hair loss, increased sweating, itchy skin, red patches on skin, skin discolouration, hives,
- disorder in passing urine, increased need to urinate at night, increased number of times of passing urine,
- inability to obtain an erection; discomfort or enlargement of the breasts in men,
- pain, feeling unwell,
- joint or muscle pain, back pain,
- weight increased or decreased.

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

- confusional state,
- feeling of dizziness.

Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

- changes in blood cells, such as thrombocytopenia (decrease in the number of platelets which causes easy bruising and nasal bleeding), leucopenia (decrease of white blood cells which may cause unexplained fever, soreness of the throat or other flu-like symptoms – if this occurs, contact your doctor) and anaemia (decrease in red blood cells),
- excess sugar in blood (hyperglycaemia),
- increase of calcium in blood,
- a disorder of the nerves which can cause weakness, tingling or numbness,
- swelling of the gums,
- abdominal bloating (gastritis),
- hepatic function abnormal, inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), yellowing of the skin (jaundice), liver enzyme increase which may have an effect on some medical tests ; in cases of liver failure, there is a possibility of getting hepatic encephalopathy (disease in the brain caused by liver illness),
- kidney disease,
- increased muscle tension,
- inflammation of blood vessels, often with skin rash,
- sensitivity to light.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- changes may occur in your laboratory parameters and your doctor may need to give you blood tests to check your condition. The following changes in laboratory parameters may occur:
 - o low sodium in the blood that may lead to dehydration and low blood pressure,
 - o increase in uric acid, a substance which may cause or worsen gout (painful joint(s) especially in the feet),
 - o increase in blood glucose levels in diabetic patients,
- abnormal ECG tracing,
- short sightedness (myopia).
- vision blurred.

- trembling, rigid posture, mask-like face, slow movements and a shuffling, unbalanced walk.

If you suffer from systemic lupus erythematosus (a type of collagen disease), this might get worse.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Natrixam

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 and the blister. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 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.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Natrixam contains

The active substances are indapamide and amlodipine.

- Natrixam 1.5mg/5mg: one tablet contains 1.5 mg indapamide and 6.935 mg amlodipine besilate equivalent to 5 mg amlodipine.
- Natrixam 1.5mg/10mg: one tablet contains 1.5 mg indapamide and 13.87 mg amlodipine besilate equivalent to 10 mg amlodipine.


The other ingredients are:


Tablet core for Natrixam 1.5mg/5mg and 1.5mg/10mg: lactose monohydrate, hypromellose (E464), magnesium stearate (E572), povidone (E1201), silica colloidal anhydrous, calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, cellulose microcrystalline (E460), croscarmellose sodium (E468), pregelatinized maize starch.

Tablet film-coating for Natrixam 1.5mg/5mg: glycerol (E422), hypromellose (E464), macrogol 6000, magnesium stearate (E572), titanium dioxide (E171).

Tablet film-coating for Natrixam 1.5mg/10mg: glycerol (E422), hypromellose (E464), iron oxide red (E172), macrogol 6000, magnesium stearate (E572), titanium dioxide (E171).

What Natrixam looks like and contents of the pack

Natrixam 1.5 mg / 5 mg tablets are white, round, film-coated, modified-release tablets of 9 mm diameter engraved with  on one face.

Natrixam 1.5 mg /10 mg tablets are pink, round, film-coated, modified-release tablets of 9 mm diameter engraved with  on one face.

The tablets are available in boxes of 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, 90 tablets in blisters.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Les Laboratoires Servier - France

Manufacturers
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