Package Leaflet: Information for the patient

Benazepril HCl/Hydrochloorthiazide 10/12,5, filmomhulde tabletten 10 mg/12,5 mg
Benazepril HCl/Hydrochloorthiazide 20/25, filmomhulde tabletten 20 mg/25 mg

benazepril hydrochloride and hydrochlorothiazide

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 [Nationally completed name] is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take [Nationally completed name]
3. How to take [Nationally completed name]
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store [Nationally completed name]
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What [Nationally completed name] is and what it is used for

[Nationally completed name] is used to treat:
- **high blood pressure**, which cannot be adequately lowered using other medicines containing benazepril alone.

Benazepril contains two active substances. Benazepril belongs to the medicine group called ACE inhibitors. It relieves the heart by reducing blood pressure and widening blood vessels.
Hydrochlorothiazide is known as a “water tablet” and increases urine output.

2. What you need to know before you take [Nationally completed name]

Do not take [Nationally completed name]:
- if you are **allergic** to benazepril hydrochloride and hydrochlorothiazide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you are **allergic** to other ACE inhibitors e.g. ramipril or to sulphonamide-derived medicines (mostly antibiotics e.g. sulfamethoxazole)
- if you are **unable to produce urine**
- if you have **severe kidney or liver problems**
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren
- if you have previously suffered from swelling of the extremities, face, lips, throat, mouth or tongue (angioedema) when treated with other medicines belonging to a group of medicines called ACE inhibitors or under any other circumstances
- if you have taken or are currently taking **sacubitril/valsartan**, a medicine used to treat a type of long-term (chronic) heart failure in adults, as the risk of angioedema (rapid swelling under the skin in an area such as the throat) is increased.
- if you have **potassium** or **sodium deficiency** in the blood

- if you have **high levels of uric acid** in the blood (gout)
- if you are more than 3 months pregnant. (It is also better to avoid [Nationally completed name] in early pregnancy – see pregnancy section.)

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor before taking [Nationally completed name]:

- if you suffer from **excessive water loss due to:**
  - medicines which increase urine output
  - dialysis
  - a low salt diet
  - vomiting or diarrhoea.

  You may have a large drop in blood pressure when treatment starts and may feel faint or light-headed.
- if you have **heart problems,** other than the one being treated. These include valve problems, narrowing of blood vessels or thickening of the heart muscle.
- if you have **kidney or liver problems** or narrowing of the blood vessels to the kidney.
  You must not use this medicine if you have severe kidney or liver problems. See also section "Do not take [Nationally completed name]".
- if you are undergoing the following types of treatment:
  - **dialysis** using "high-flux" membranes,
  - having **cholesterol removed** similarly to dialysis, or
  - therapy to **lessen allergic reaction tendencies.**

  Tell your doctor that you are taking [Nationally completed name]. He may wish to change your treatment to prevent a possible allergic reaction.
- if you have an **allergy** history.
- if you have a **disease that** causes the body's defense system to **attack the skin** and internal organs (systemic lupus erythematosus).
- if you are undergoing an **operation with a general anaesthetic**.
  Tell your doctor that you are taking [Nationally completed name].
- if you have **diabetes.**
  The diabetic medicine dose may need adjusting.
- if you have **fat** absorption, processing and/or conversion **disorders**.
- if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:
  - an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARBs) (also known as sartans - for example valsartan, telmisartan, irbesartan), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems.
  - aliskiren.

  Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure, and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals.
  See also information under the heading "Do not take [Nationally completed name]".
- if you are taking any of the following medicines, the risk of angioedema may be increased:
  - racecadotril, a medicine used to treat diarrhoea
  - medicines used to prevent organ transplant rejection and for cancer (e.g., temsirolimus, sirolimus, everolimus)
  - vildagliptin, a medicine used to treat diabetes.
- if you have had **skin cancer** or if you develop **an unexpected skin lesion** during the treatment. Treatment with hydrochlorothiazide, particularly long term use with high doses, may increase the risk of some types of skin and lip cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer). Protect your skin from sun exposure and UV rays while taking [Nationally completed name].
- if you experienced **breathing** or **lung problems** (including inflammation or fluid in the lungs) following hydrochlorothiazide intake in the past. If you develop any severe shortness of breath or difficulty breathing after taking [Nationally completed name], seek medical attention immediately.

Your doctor will regularly check your kidney function and the levels of salts, sugar and blood cells in your blood. This will be more frequent if you have kidney problems, diabetes or a skin disease.

Talk to your doctor if you experience a decrease in vision or pain in one or both eyes. These could be symptoms of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or an increase of pressure in your eye (glaucoma) and can happen within hours to weeks of taking [Nationally completed name]. This can lead to permanent vision loss, if not treated. If you earlier have had a penicillin or sulphonamide allergy, you can be at higher risk of developing this. You should discontinue treatment with this medicine and seek medical attention.

You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. [Nationally completed name] is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used at that stage (see pregnancy section).

Other medicines and [Nationally completed name]
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

The following medicines can particularly influence or be influenced by [Nationally completed name]:
- **medicines to treat high blood pressure** such as:
  - medicines used to widen the blood vessels
  - methyldopa
  - guanethidine
  - medicines with active substance names ending with “olol”
  - medicines such as nifedipine, verapamil, known as calcium antagonists
- **potassium supplements (including salt substitutes), potassium-sparing diuretics (**medicines to increase urine output such as triamterene, amiloride and spironolactone) and other medicines that can increase the amount of potassium in your blood (e.g. trimethoprim and **co-trimoxazole** for infections caused by bacteria; **ciclosporin,** an immunosuppressant medicine used to prevent organ transplant rejection; and **heparin**, a medicine used to thin blood to prevent clots)
- **lithium**: a medicine to treat depression
- certain **medicines to reduce inflammation** or prevent organ transplant rejection such as prednisolone
- **adrenocorticotropes hormone**: used to check adrenal gland function
- **amphotericin B**: a medicine to treat fungal infections
- **carbenoxolone**: a medicine to treat gullet ulceration and inflammation
- **medicines to treat heart weakness**, such as digitoxin
- **medicines to treat diabetes** such as insulin, gliclazide, metformin
  The doctor may need to adjust the doses of these medicines.
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory **medicines used for pain relief and inflammation** (e.g. ibuprofen, indomethacin)
- **acetylsalicylic acid when used for pain relief and inflammation** (benazepril may be used with acetylsalicylic acid when acetylsalicylic acid is used to prevent heart attacks and strokes)
- **medicines to reduce blood fat levels,** such as cholestyramine, colestipol
  If used together, each should be taken a few hours apart.
- **allopurinol**: a medicine to treat gout
- **diazoxide**: a medicine to increase blood sugar levels
- **medicines to treat cancer**, such as cyclophosphamide, methotrexate
- **amantadine**: a medicine to treat influenza, Parkinson or similar diseases
- **medicines which act against acetylcholine**, a substance produced in the body. These medicines are used for a variety of disorders, such as abdominal cramps, urinary bladder and muscle spasms, motion sickness, Parkinson´s disease and as preparation for anaesthesia. Examples are atropine and biperiden.
- **calcium and vitamin D**
- **gold** for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
- **carbamazepine** (used mainly in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorders)

- **medicines used to prevent organ transplant rejection and for cancer** (e.g., temsirolimus, sirolimus, everolimus).

Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other precautions:
If you are taking an angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) or aliskiren (see also information under the headings "Do not take [Nationally completed name]" and "Warnings and precautions").

[Nationally completed name] with alcohol
Drinking alcohol is not recommended as it may increase the risk of a large drop in blood pressure.

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 for advice before taking this medicine.

Pregnancy
You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking [Nationally completed name] before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of [Nationally completed name]. [Nationally completed name] is not recommended during pregnancy, and must not be taken when more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used after the third month of pregnancy.

Breast-feeding
Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. [Nationally completed name] is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines
Dizziness and tiredness have been reported by people taking [Nationally completed name]. If you experience either of these do not drive a car and do not operate machinery (see also "4. Possible side effects").

[Nationally completed name] contains lactose
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take [Nationally completed name]

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

[Nationally completed name] 10 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets

Dosage in adults
- Usual **starting dose: ½ tablet once daily**
  The doctor will adjust the dose according to your response to treatment. The doctor can increase the dose to 1 tablet once daily after 3 to 4 weeks, and then up to 2 tablets daily, if necessary.

- **Maximum dose: 2 tablets twice daily**

[Nationally completed name] 20 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets

Dosage in adults

- Usual **starting dose**: ¼ **tablet once daily**
  The doctor will adjust the dose according to your response to treatment. The doctor can increase the dose to ½ tablet once daily after 3 to 4 weeks, and then up to 1 tablet daily, if necessary.

- **Maximum dose: 1 tablet twice daily**

Patients with kidney problems or patients 65 years and over
The doctor will **adjust the dose** according to your response to treatment.

Patients with severe kidney problems being treated with medicines to increase urine output, must have benazepril combined with other substances. See also section 2 "Do not take [Nationally completed name]".

Use in children and adolescents
This medicine is not recommended for children and adolescents of less than 18 years, due to insufficient experience of use in this age group.

Tablet dividing instructions
The tablet can be divided into equal doses.
Place the tablet onto a firm surface, with the score line facing upwards. Divide by gently applying pressure with the thumb.

[Nationally completed name] 10 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets

[Nationally completed name] 20 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets

Method of use
Take [Nationally completed name] at the same time every day, preferably **in the morning** with one glass of water.

Duration of use
Your doctor will decide the duration of use.

If you take more [Nationally completed name] than you should
Contact your doctor immediately who will decide on further measures.

Overdose symptoms are:
- sharp drop in blood pressure
- fluid and mineral imbalances
- heart rhythm disorder
- muscle cramps
- dizziness
- nausea
- drowsiness

If you forget to take [Nationally completed name]
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Continue to take [Nationally completed name] as prescribed at your next usual time.

If you stop taking [Nationally completed name]
Do not stop [Nationally completed name] use without your doctor's permission, as abrupt [Nationally completed name] discontinuation may increase your blood pressure.

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. The side effects listed below apply to [Nationally completed name] and the medical groups of both active substances.

Stop taking [Nationally completed name] and tell your doctor immediately or go to the emergency department of your nearest hospital, if you experience the following serious side effects:

- rash, itching, swelling of the extremities, face, lips, mouth or throat that may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angioedema) (*rare side effects: may effect up to 1 in 1,000 people*)
- rash, skin reddening, blistering of lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling (*frequency cannot be estimated from the available data*)
- severely decreased urine output (*an uncommon side effect: may affect up to 1 in 100 people*)
- purple skin patches (possible signs of thrombocytopenia, purpura) (*a rare side effect: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people*)
- fever, sore throat, more frequent infections or mouth ulcers due to infections (possible signs of agranulocytosis and leucopenia – *very rare side effects: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people* or of neutropenia – *frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)*
- weakness, bruising and frequent infections (possible signs of aplastic anaemia – *frequency cannot be estimated from the available data* or of bone marrow depression – *a very rare side effect: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people*)
- pale skin, tiredness, breathlessness, dark urine (possible signs of haemolytic anaemia – *a very rare side effect: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people*)
- sudden short sightedness (*frequency cannot be estimated from the available data*)
- decrease in vision or pain in your eyes due to high pressure (possible signs of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or acute-angle closure glaucoma) (*frequency cannot be estimated from the available data*)
- acute respiratory distress (signs include severe shortness of breath, fever, weakness, and confusion) (*a very rare side effect: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people*)

Side effects can occur with the following frequencies:

Common: may effect up to 1 in 10 people
- palpitations
- fall in blood pressure when standing up quickly causing dizziness and light-headedness
- stomach and bowel disorders
- skin rash
- flushing (e.g. in the face)
- itching
- increased sensitivity to light
- frequent urination
- cough
- breathing difficulties
- headache
- dizziness
- tiredness
- hives and other forms of rash
- loss of appetite
- mild nausea
- impotence
- vomiting

Rare: may effect up to 1 in 1,000 people
- low blood pressure
- chest pain
- diarrhoea
- constipation
- nausea
- abdominal pain
- low blood potassium levels
- rise in urea in the blood
- rise in serum creatinine concentrations, a breakdown product from muscle tissue
- rise in uric acid concentrations in blood
- drowsiness
- sleeplessness
- nervousness
- feeling faint
- anxiety
- abnormal sensations such as prickling, tingling and itchiness in arms or legs
- painful or inflamed joints
- muscular pain
- pain in skeletal muscles
- lack of blood and oxygen supply to the heart muscle due to narrowed heart blood vessels
- heart rhythm disorders
- liver inflammation, particularly due to reduced bile drainage
- yellowing of the skin, internal organs and/or the whites of the eyes due to reduced bile drainage
- severe skin disease with blistering for no evident reason
- depression
- visual disturbances, particularly in the first few weeks of treatment
- decrease in blood platelets causing bruising and a tendency for bleeding
- vomiting
- headache
- irregular heart beat

Note: Yellow highlighted ongoing IA variation NL/H/0529/IA/030 and NL/H/0530/IA/029

Very rare: may effect up to 1 in 10,000 people
- low blood sodium levels
- ringing or buzzing in the ears
- loss of taste
- heart attack
- pancreas inflammation
- reduced kidney function
- severe skin diseases:
  - skin rash with fever and blisters
  - life-threatening condition whereby the body's top layer of skin dies and peels away
  - diseases which cause the body's defense system to attack the skin and internal organs
- lack of red blood cells caused by increased breakdown
- lack of white blood cells
- lack of certain white blood cells accompanied by sudden high fever, severe sore throat and mouth ulcers
- bone marrow damage leading to reduced bone marrow and blood cells
- inflamed blood vessels with tissue damage
- allergic reactions
- breathing difficulties including lung inflammation and swelling caused by excess fluid

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data
- low concentrations of red blood pigment
- muscle spasms
- fever
- feeling of weakness
- skin and lip cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer)
- aggravation of psoriasis (skin disease that causes red, itchy scaly patches, most commonly on the knees, elbows, trunk and scalp)

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

[*For the printed material, please refer to the guidance of the annotated QRD template.]

5. How to store [Nationally completed name]

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 and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30 °C.

Do not throw away 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 [Nationally completed name] contains

Note: Yellow highlighted ongoing IA variation NL/H/0529/IA/030 and NL/H/0530/IA/029

The active substances are benazepril hydrochloride and hydrochlorothiazide.

Each film-coated tablet contains 10 mg benazepril hydrochloride and 12,5 mg hydrochlorothiazide.
Each film-coated tablet contains 20 mg benazepril hydrochloride and 25 mg hydrochlorothiazide.

The other ingredients are:
crospovidone, hydrogenated castor oil, hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, macrogol 4000, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinised starch (maize), highly-dispersed silica, titanium dioxide (E171), Iron oxide, yellow (E 172), Iron oxide red (E 172)

crospovidone, hydrogenated castor oil, hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, macrogol 4000, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinised starch (maize), highly-dispersed silica, titanium dioxide (E171)

What [Nationally completed name] looks like and contents of the pack

[Nationally completed name] are round, pink, film-coated tablets, convex with a breaking notch on one side.

[Nationally completed name] are white to off white, round film-coated tablets, convex with a cross breaking notch on one side.

NL/H/0529/001-002:
[Nationally completed name] is available in packs containing 14, 28, 42, 50 and 98 film-coated tablets.

NL/H/0530/001-002:
[Nationally completed name] is available in packs containing 14, 28, 42, 50, 60 and 98 film-coated tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Houder van de vergunning voor het in de handel brengen
Hexal AG,
Industiestrasse 25,
83607 Holzkirchen,
Duitsland

Fabrikant
Salutas Pharma GmbH
Otto-von Guericke Allee 1
39179 Barleben
Duitsland

In het register ingeschreven onder:
RVG 28629 (Benazepril HCl/Hydrochloorthiazide 10/12,5, filmomhulde tabletten 10 mg/12,5 mg)
RVG 28630 (Benazepril HCl/Hydrochloorthiazide 20/25, filmomhulde tabletten 20 mg/25 mg)

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

Germany:	Benazepril 1 A Pharma comp 10 mg/12,5 mg Filmtabletten Benazepril 1 A Pharma comp 20 mg/25 mg Filmtabletten

Note: Yellow highlighted ongoing IA variation NL/H/0529/IA/030 and NL/H/0530/IA/029

The Netherlands: Benazepril HCl/Hydrochloorthiazide 10/12.5, filmomhulde tabletten 10 mg/12,5 mg
Benazepril HCl/Hydrochloorthiazide 20/25, filmomhulde tabletten 20 mg/25 mg

Deze bijsluiter is voor de laatste keer goedgekeurd in februari 2022