

## **Package leaflet: Information for the patient**

**[product name] 2.5 mg film-coated tablets**

**[product name] 5 mg film-coated tablets**

**[product name] 7.5 mg film-coated tablets**

ivabradine

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

### **1 What [Product name] is and what it is used for**

[Product name] (ivabradine) is a heart medicine used to treat:

- Symptomatic stable angina pectoris (which causes chest pain) in adult patients whose heart rate is over or equal to 70 beats per minute. It is used in adult patients who do not tolerate or cannot take heart medicines called beta-blockers. It is also used in combination with beta-blockers in adult patients whose condition is not fully controlled with a beta-blocker.
- Chronic heart failure in adult patients whose heart rate is over or equal to 75 beats per minute. It is used in combination with standard therapy, including beta-blocker therapy or when beta-blockers are contraindicated or not tolerated.

#### About stable angina pectoris (usually referred to as “angina”):

Stable angina is a heart disease which happens when the heart does not receive enough oxygen. It usually appears between 40 and 50 years of age. The most common symptom of angina is chest pain or discomfort. Angina is more likely to happen when the heart beats faster in situations such as exercise, emotion, exposure to the cold or after eating. This increase in heart rate can cause the chest pain in people who suffer from angina.

#### About chronic heart failure:

Chronic heart failure is a heart disease which happens when your heart cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body. The most common symptoms of heart failure are breathlessness, fatigue, tiredness and ankle swelling.

### How does [Product name] work?

[Product name] mainly works by reducing the heart rate by a few beats per minute. This lowers the heart's need for oxygen especially in the situations when an angina attack is more likely to happen. In this way [Product name] helps to control and reduce the number of angina attacks. Furthermore as elevated heart rate adversely affects the heart functioning and vital prognosis in patients with chronic heart failure, the specific heart rate lowering action of ivabradine helps to improve the heart functioning and vital prognosis in these patients.

## **2 What you need to know before you take [Product name]**

### **Do not take [Product name]**

- if you are **allergic to ivabradine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine** (listed in section 6);
- if your **resting heart rate before treatment is too slow** (below 70 beats per minute);
- if you are suffering from **cardiogenic shock** (a heart condition treated in hospital);
- if you suffer from a **heart rhythm disorder**;
- if you are having a **heart attack**;
- if you suffer from **very low blood pressure**;
- if you suffer from **unstable angina** (a severe form in which chest pain occurs very frequently and with or without exertion);
- if you have **heart failure** which has recently become worse;
- if your **heart beat is exclusively imposed by your pacemaker**;
- if you suffer from **severe liver problems**;
- if you are already taking medicines for the treatment of fungal infections (such as **ketoconazole, itraconazole**), macrolide antibiotics (such as **josamycin, clarithromycin, telithromycin** or **erythromycin** given orally), medicines to treat HIV infections (such as **nelfinavir, ritonavir**) or **nefazodone** (medicine to treat depression) or **diltiazem, verapamil** (used for high blood pressure or angina pectoris);
- if you are a **woman able to have children and not using reliable contraception**;
- if you are **pregnant or trying to become pregnant**;
- if you are **breast-feeding**.

### **Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking [Product name]

- if you suffer from **heart rhythm disorders** (such as irregular heartbeat, palpitation, increase in chest pain) or **sustained atrial fibrillation** (a type of irregular heartbeat), or an **abnormality of electrocardiogram (ECG)** called 'long QT syndrome',
- if you have symptoms such as **tiredness, dizziness** or **shortness of breath** (this could mean that your heart is slowing down too much),
- if you suffer from symptoms of **atrial fibrillation** (pulse rate at rest unusually high (over 110 beats per minute) or irregular, without any apparent reason, making it difficult to measure),
- if you have had a **recent stroke** (cerebral attack),
- if you suffer from mild to moderate **low blood pressure**,
- if you suffer from **uncontrolled blood pressure**, especially after a change in your antihypertensive treatment,
- if you suffer from **severe heart failure** or **heart failure with abnormality of ECG** called 'bundle branch block',
- if you suffer from **chronic eye retinal disease**,
- if you suffer from **moderate liver problems**,
- if you suffer from **severe renal problems**.

If any of the above applies to you, talk straight away to your doctor before or while taking [Product name].

## Children

[Product name] is not intended for use in children and adolescents younger than 18 years.

## Other medicines and [Product name]

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

Make sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines, as a dose adjustment of [Product name] or monitoring should be required:

- **fluconazole** (an antifungal medicine)
- **rifampicin** (an antibiotic)
- **barbiturates** (for difficult sleeping or epilepsy)
- **phenytoin** (for epilepsy)
- ***Hypericum perforatum*** or **St John's Wort** (herbal treatment for depression)
- QT prolonging medicines to treat either heart rhythm disorders or other conditions:
  - **quinidine, disopyramide, ibutilide, sotalol, amiodarone** (to treat heart rhythm disorders)
  - **bepiridil** (to treat angina pectoris)
  - certain types of medicines to treat anxiety, schizophrenia or other psychoses (such as **pimozide, ziprasidone, sertindole**)
  - anti-malarial medicines (such as **mefloquine** or **halofantrine**)
  - intravenous **erythromycin** (an antibiotic)
  - **pentamidine** (an antiparasitic medicine)
  - **cisapride** (against the gastro-oesophageal reflux)
- Some types of diuretics which may cause decrease in blood potassium level, such as **furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide** (used to treat oedema, high blood pressure).

## [Product name] with food and drink

Avoid grapefruit juice during treatment with [Product name].

## Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take [Product name] if you are pregnant or are planning to have a baby (see "Do not take [Product name]").

If you are pregnant and have taken [Product name], talk to your doctor.

Do not take [Product name] if you are able to become pregnant unless you use reliable contraceptive measures (see "Do not take [Product name]").

Do not take [Product name] if you are breast-feeding (see "Do not take [Product name]"). Talk to your doctor if you are breast-feeding or intending to breast-feed as breastfeeding should be discontinued if you take [Product name].

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.

## Driving and using machines

[Product name] may cause temporary luminous visual phenomena (a temporary brightness in the field of vision, see "Possible side effects"). If this happens to you, be careful when driving or using machines at times when there could be sudden changes in light intensity, especially when driving at night.

## [Product 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 [Product name]**

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

[Product name] should be taken during meals.

[Product name] 5 mg film-coated tablet can be divided into equal doses.

#### If you are being treated for stable angina pectoris

The starting dose should not exceed one tablet of [Product name] 5 mg twice daily. If you still have angina symptoms and if you have tolerated the 5 mg twice daily dose well, the dose may be increased. The maintenance dose should not exceed 7.5 mg twice daily. Your doctor will prescribe the right dose for you. The usual dose is one tablet in the morning and one tablet in the evening. In some cases (e.g. if you are elderly), your doctor may prescribe half the dose i.e., one 2.5 mg tablet or one half 5 mg tablet of [Product name] in the morning and one 2.5 mg tablet or one half 5 mg tablet in the evening.

#### If you are being treated for chronic heart failure

The usual recommended starting dose is one tablet of [Product name] 5 mg twice daily increasing if necessary to one tablet of [Product name] 7.5 mg twice daily. Your doctor will decide the right dose for you. The usual dose is one tablet in the morning and one tablet in the evening. In some cases (e.g. if you are elderly), your doctor may prescribe half the dose i.e., one 2.5 mg tablet or one half 5 mg tablet of [Product name] in the morning and one 2.5 mg tablet or one half 5 mg tablet in the evening.

#### **If you take more [Product name] than you should:**

A large dose of [Product name] could make you feel breathless or tired because your heart slows down too much. If this happens, contact your doctor immediately.

#### **If you forget to take [Product name]:**

If you forget to take a dose of [Product name], take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

#### **If you stop taking [Product name]:**

As the treatment for angina or chronic heart failure is usually life-long, you should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicinal product.

If you think that the effect of [Product name] is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

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 most common adverse reactions with this medicine are dose dependent and related to its mode of action:

**Very common** side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

Luminous visual phenomena (brief moments of increased brightness, most often caused by sudden changes in light intensity). They can also be described as a halo, coloured flashes, image decomposition or multiple images. They generally occur within the first two months of treatment after which they may occur repeatedly and resolve during or after treatment

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

Modification in the heart functioning (the symptoms are a slowing down of the heart rate). They particularly occur within the first 2 to 3 months of treatment initiation.

Other side effects have also been reported:

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

Irregular rapid contraction of the heart • Abnormal perception of heartbeat • Uncontrolled blood pressure • Headache • Dizziness and blurred vision (cloudy vision)

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

Palpitations and cardiac extra beats • Feeling sick (nausea) • Constipation • Diarrhoea • Abdominal pain • Spinning sensation (vertigo) • Difficulty breathing (dyspnoea) • Muscle cramps • Changes in laboratory parameters: high blood levels of uric acid, an excess of eosinophils (a type of white blood cell) and elevated creatinine in blood (a breakdown product of muscle) • Skin rash • Angioedema (such as swollen face, tongue or throat, difficulty in breathing or swallowing) • Low blood pressure • Fainting • Feeling of tiredness • Feeling of weakness • Abnormal ECG heart tracing • Double vision • Impaired vision

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

Urticaria • Itching • Skin reddening • Feeling unwell

**Very rare** side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

Irregular heart beats

### **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.

## **5. How to store [Product 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 carton and blister after 'EXP'. 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 medicine 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.

## **6 Contents of the pack and other information**

### **What [Product name] contains**

- The active substance is ivabradine (as hydrochloride).  
[Product name] 2.5 mg: one film-coated tablet contains 2.5 mg of ivabradine (equivalent to 2.695 mg ivabradine hydrochloride).  
[Product name] 5 mg: one film-coated tablet contains 5 mg of ivabradine (equivalent to 5.390 mg ivabradine hydrochloride).  
[Product name] 7.5 mg: one film-coated tablet contains 7.5 mg of ivabradine (equivalent to 8.085 mg ivabradine hydrochloride).
- The other ingredients are: Betadex, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate (tablet core); hypromellose (HPMC 2910), lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide (E 171), macrogol 4000, iron oxide red (E172), iron oxide yellow (E172), iron oxide black (E172) (tablet coating).

### **What [Product name] looks like and contents of the pack**

[Please refer to the procedure-specific annexes to this core PL for the procedure-specific contents of the pack.]

### **Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

[To be completed nationally]

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

[To be completed nationally]

### **This leaflet was last revised in**

[To be completed nationally]