

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Losepine 10 mg gastro-resistant tablets Losepine 20 mg gastro-resistant tablets

Omeprazole

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

1. WHAT LOSEPINE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Losepine gastro-resistant tablets contains the active substance omeprazole. It belongs to a group of medicines called 'proton pump inhibitors'. They work by reducing the amount of acid that your stomach produces.

Losepine is used to treat the following conditions:

In adults:

- 'Gastro-esophageal reflux disease' (GERD). 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). Losepine 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).

In children:

Children over 1 year of age and ≥ 10 kg

- 'Gastro-esophageal reflux disease' (GERD). 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. In children, the symptoms of the condition can include the return of stomach contents into the mouth (regurgitation), being sick (vomiting) and poor weight gain.

Children and adolescents over 4 years of age

- Ulcers which are infected with bacteria called '*Helicobacter pylori*'. If your child has this condition, your doctor may also prescribe antibiotics to treat the infection and allow the ulcer to heal.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE LOSEPINE

Do not take Losepine

- if you are allergic to omeprazole or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are allergic to medicines containing other proton pump inhibitors (e.g. pantoprazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole).
- if you are taking a medicine containing nelfinavir (for HIV infection).

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Losepine.

Warning and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Losepine

Losepine may hide the symptoms of other diseases. Therefore, if any of the following happen to you before you start taking Losepine or while you are taking it, talk to your doctor straight away:

- You lose a lot of weight for no reason and have problems swallowing.
- You get stomach pain or indigestion.
- You begin to vomit food or blood.
- You pass black stools (blood-stained faeces).
- You experience severe or persistent diarrhoea, as omeprazole has been associated with a small increase in infectious diarrhoea.
- You have severe liver problems.

If you take Losepine on a long-term basis (longer than 1 year) your doctor will probably keep you under regular surveillance. You should report any new and exceptional symptoms and circumstances whenever you see your doctor.

Taking a proton pump inhibitor like Losepine, 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).

Other medicines and Losepine

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is because Losepine can affect the way some medicines work and some medicines can have an effect on Losepine.

Do not take Losepine if you are taking a medicine containing **nelfinavir** (used to treat HIV infection).

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Ketoconazole, itraconazole or voriconazole (used to treat infections caused by a fungus).
- Digoxin (used to treat heart problems)
- Diazepam (used to treat anxiety, relax muscles or in epilepsy).
- Phenytoin (used in epilepsy). If you are taking phenytoin, your doctor will need to monitor you when you start or stop taking Losepine

- Medicines that are used to thin your blood, such as warfarin or other vitamin K blockers. Your doctor may need to monitor you when you start or stop taking Losepine.
- Rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis)
- Atazanavir (used to treat HIV infections)
- Tacrolimus (in cases of organ transplantation)
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat mild depression)
- Cilostazol (used to treat intermittent claudication)
- Saquinavir (used to treat HIV infection)
- Clopidogrel (used to prevent blood clots (thrombi))
- Methotrexate (a chemotherapy medicine used in high doses to treat cancer) – if you are taking a high dose of methotrexate, your doctor may temporarily stop your Losepine treatment

If your doctor has prescribed the antibiotics amoxicillin and clarithromycin as well as Losepine to treat ulcers caused by *Helicobacter pylori* infection, it is very important that you tell your doctor about any other medicines you are taking.

Taking Losepine with food and drink

You can take your tablets with food or on an empty stomach.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

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. Your doctor will decide whether you can take Losepine during this time.

Your doctor will decide whether you can take Losepine if you are breastfeeding.

Driving and using machines

Losepine is not likely to affect your ability to drive or use any tools or machines. Side effects such as dizziness and visual disturbances may occur (see section 4). If affected, you should not drive or operate machinery.

Losepine contains lactose

Losepine contain 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 LOSEPINE

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 tell you how many tablets to take and how long to take them for. This will depend on your condition and how old you are.

The usual doses are given below.

Adults:

To treat symptoms of GERD such as **heartburn and acid regurgitation:**

- If your doctor has found that your food pipe (gullet) has been slightly damaged, the usual dose is

20 mg once a day for 4-8 weeks. Your doctor may tell you to take a dose of 40 mg for a further 8 weeks if your gullet has not yet healed.

- The usual dose once the gullet has healed is 10 mg once a day.
- If your gullet has not been damaged, the usual dose is 10 mg once a day.

To treat **ulcers in the upper part of the intestine** (duodenal ulcer):

- The usual dose is 20 mg once a day for 2 weeks. Your doctor may tell you to take the same dose for a further 2 weeks if your ulcer has not yet healed.
- If the ulcer do not fully heal, the dose can be increased to 40 mg once a day for 4 weeks.

To treat **ulcers in the stomach** (gastric ulcer):

- The usual dose is 20 mg once a day for 4 weeks. Your doctor may tell you to take the same dose for a further 4 weeks if your ulcer has not yet healed.
- If the ulcer do not fully heal, the dose can be increased to 40 mg once a day for 8 weeks.

To **prevent the duodenal and stomach ulcers** from coming back:

- The usual dose is 10 mg or 20 mg once a day. Your doctor may increase the dose to 40 mg once a day.

To treat duodenal and stomach **ulcers caused by NSAIDs** (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs):

- The usual dose is 20 mg once a day for 4 to 8 weeks.

To **prevent duodenal and stomach ulcers** if you are taking **NSAIDs**:

- The usual dose is 20 mg once a day.

To treat **ulcers caused by *Helicobacter pylori*** infection and to stop them coming back:

- The usual dose is 20 mg Losepine twice a day for one week.
- Your doctor will also tell you to take two antibiotics among amoxicillin, clarithromycin and metronidazole.

To treat too much acid in the stomach caused by a **growth in the pancreas (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)**:

- The usual dose is 60 mg daily.
- Your doctor will adjust the dose depending on your needs and will also decide how long you need to take the medicine for.

Children:

To treat symptoms of GERD such as **heartburn and acid regurgitation**:

- Children over 1 year of age and with a body weight of more than 10 kg may take Losepine. The dose for children is based on the child's weight and the doctor will decide the correct dose.
To treat **ulcers caused by *Helicobacter pylori* infection** and to stop them coming back:
- Children aged over 4 years may take Losepine. The dose for children is based on the child's weight and the doctor will decide the correct dose.
- Your doctor will also prescribe two antibiotics called amoxicillin and clarithromycin for your child.

Taking this medicine

- It is recommended that you take your tablets in the morning.
- You can take your tablets with food or on an empty stomach.
- Swallow your tablets whole with half a glass of water. Do not chew or crush the tablets.

If you take more Losepine than you should

If you take more Losepine than prescribed by your doctor, talk to your doctor or pharmacist straight away.

If you forget to take Losepine

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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 Losepine 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.

Side effects may occur with certain frequencies, which are defined as follows:

Very common:	affects more than 1 user in 10
Common:	affects 1 to 10 users in 100
Uncommon:	affects 1 to 10 users in 1,000
Rare:	affects 1 to 10 users in 10,000
Very rare:	affects less than 1 user in 10,000
Not known:	frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

Other side effects include:

Common side effects

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

Uncommon side effects

- 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.

Rare side effects

- Blood problems such as a reduced number of white cells or platelets. This can cause weakness, bruising or make infections more likely.
- Allergic reactions, sometimes very severe, including swelling of the lips, tongue and throat, fever, wheezing.
- Low levels of sodium in the blood. This may cause weakness, being sick (vomiting) and cramps.
- Feeling agitated, confused or depressed.
- Taste changes.
- Eyesight problems such as blurred vision.
- Suddenly feeling wheezy or short of breath (bronchospasm).

- Dry mouth.
- An inflammation of the inside of the mouth.
- An infection called “thrush” which can affect the gut and is caused by a fungus.
- Inflammation in the gut (leading to diarrhoea).
- Liver problems, including jaundice which can cause yellow skin, dark urine, and tiredness.
- Hair loss (alopecia).
- Skin rash on exposure to sunshine.
- Joint pains (arthralgia) or muscle pains (myalgia).
- Severe kidney problems (interstitial nephritis).
- Increased sweating.

Very rare side effects

- Changes in blood count including agranulocytosis (lack of white blood cells)
- Aggression.
- Seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations).
- Severe liver problems leading to liver failure and inflammation of the brain.
- Sudden onset of a severe rash or blistering or peeling skin. This may be associated with a high fever and joint pains (Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- Muscle weakness.
- Enlarged breasts in men.

Losepine may in very rare cases affect the white blood cells leading to immune deficiency. If you have an infection with symptoms such as fever with a **severely** reduced general condition or fever with symptoms of a local infection such as pain in the neck, throat or mouth or difficulties in urinating, you must consult your doctor as soon as possible so that a lack of white blood cells (agranulocytosis) can be ruled out by a blood test. It is important for you to give information about your medicine at this time.

Frequency not known

If you are on Losepine for more than three months it is possible that the levels of magnesium in your blood may fall. Low levels of magnesium can be seen as fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate. If you get any of these symptoms, please tell your doctor promptly. Low levels of magnesium can also lead to a reduction in potassium or calcium levels in the blood. Your doctor may decide to perform regular blood tests to monitor your levels of magnesium.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via IMB Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: www.imb.ie; e-mail: imbpharmacovigilance@imb.ie

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE LOSEPINE

- 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 outer and inner pack after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Keep the bottle tightly closed in order to protect from moisture.
- 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 to protect the environment.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Losepine contains

- The active substance is omeprazole. Losepine gastro-resistant tablets contain 10 mg or 20 mg of omeprazole.
- The other ingredients are:
 - Losepine 10 mg: ascorbyl palmitate, microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, povidone (k29/32), hypromellose phthalate, talc, glycerol triacetate and red iron oxide (E172)
 - Losepine 20 mg: ascorbyl palmitate, microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, povidone (k29/32), hypromellose phthalate, talc, glycerol triacetate, red iron oxide (E172) and black iron oxide (E172)

What Losepine looks like and contents of the pack

- Losepine 10 mg gastro-resistant tablets are oval red-brown tablet (length 9.8 mm).
- Losepine 20 mg gastro-resistant tablets are oval red-brown tablet (length 12 mm).

Pack sizes:

- 10 mg: HDPE bottles of 14, 28, 56, 60 or 100 tablets.
- 20 mg: HDPE bottles of 7, 14, 28, 56, 60 or 100 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Pinewood Laboratories Ltd., Ballymacarbry, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland

Manufacturer

SMB Technology S.A., Rue du Parc Industriel 39, B-6900 Marche en Famenne, Belgium

PA Number:

PA 281/118/1 (10mg).

PA 281/118/2 (20mg).

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

Belgium: Sedacid 10 mg/20 mg comprimés gastro-résistants

Germany: Omeprazol Heumann 10 mg/20 mg gastro-resistant tablet

Greece: Sedacid 10 mg/20 mg gastro-resistant tablet

Ireland: Losepine 10 mg/20 mg gastro-resistant tablet

Italy: Omeprazolo Pliva 10 mg/20 mg gastro-resistant tablet

Luxemburg: Sedacid 10 mg/20 mg comprimés gastro-résistants

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