Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide 10 mg/12.5 mg Tablets
Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide 20 mg/12.5 mg Tablets
lisinopril 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 Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide is and what it is used for

Lisinopril belongs to a group of medicines called angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and lowers blood pressure by widening the blood vessels.

Hydrochlorothiazide belongs to a group of medicines called diuretics ("water tablets") and lowers blood pressure by increasing urine output.

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide contains a combination of lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide and is used as a treatment for high blood pressure when treatment with lisinopril as a single agent on its own has proven insufficient.

Your doctor may also prescribe Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide instead of separate tablets of the same doses of lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide. This fixed dose combination is not suitable for initial therapy.

2. What you need to know before you take Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide

Do NOT take Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide:
- if you are allergic to lisinopril, 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. sulphamethoxazole)
- if you have ever had itching, hives, sudden fall in blood pressure, sudden swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, tongue or throat (angioedema), especially if this followed treatment with group of medicines called ACE inhibitors (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors). It may also have been difficult to swallow or breathe.
- if you have hereditary angioedema (a condition that makes you more prone to the swelling described above). If you are not sure if this applies to you, please ask your doctor.
- 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 anyone among your blood relatives has previously suffered from swelling of the extremities, face, lips, throat, mouth or tongue (angioedema)

- if you have severe kidney problems
- if you have severe liver problems
- if you suffer from an inability to pass water (anuria)
- if you are more than 3 months pregnant. (It is also better to avoid Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide in early pregnancy – see pregnancy section).
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide:
- if you have narrowing of the arteries (atherosclerosis), cerebrovascular problems such as a stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA, a "mini-stroke")
- if you have heart failure
- if you have low blood pressure, are on a salt restricted diet or are taking diuretics ("water tablets")
- if you have abnormal levels of water and minerals in your body (fluid/electrolyte imbalance)
- if you have heart muscle disease (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy), a narrowing of the main artery carrying blood away from the heart, the aorta (aortic stenosis), or other forms of a heart problem called outflow obstruction
- if you undergo LDL apheresis (removal of cholesterol from the blood by a machine)
- if you undergo desensitisation therapy to some insect venoms, such as bee or wasp stings
- if you have diabetes
- 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 Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide, seek medical attention immediately.
- 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 Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide".
- if you are taking any of the following medicines, the risk of angioedema (rapid swelling under the skin in areas such as the throat) may be increased:
  - sirolimus, temsirolimus, everolimus and other medicines belonging to the class of mTOR inhibitors (used to prevent rejection of transplanted organs and for cancer)
  - racecadotril, a medicine used to treat diarrhoea
  - vildagliptin, a medicine used to treat diabetes
  - tissue plasminogen activator (TPA) that is used to dissolve blood clots that have formed in blood vessels.
- if you are taking other medicines, such as salt substitutes or potassium supplements
- if you suffer from gout, have high levels of uric acid in your blood or are being treated with allopurinol or procainamide
- if you are going to have any surgery (including dental surgery) and you need to have an anaesthetic
- if you have recently suffered from prolonged, violent vomiting and/or serious diarrhoea
- if you are going to have tests to check your parathyroid function
- if you have or have had liver or kidney problems, or you have narrow arteries to your kidneys (renal artery stenosis) or only have one functioning kidney, or you are undergoing haemodialysis
- if you have collagen vascular disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) or scleroderma, which may be associated with skin rashes, joint pain and fever
- 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 Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide.
- if you have allergy problems or asthma

- if you are taking lithium, used for the treatment of some psychiatric illness
- if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide 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).
- if you are already being treated with other water tablets (diuretics).

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide is not generally recommended if the following apply, so talk to your doctor before starting to take this medicine:
- if you have recently had a kidney transplant.
- if you have high levels of potassium in your blood.

Please refer also to "Other medicines and Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide" below.

Talk to your doctor if you are an athlete taking a doping test, as Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide contains an active substance that can cause positive results in a doping test.

Elderly or malnourished patients should be particularly careful when using Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide.

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide may be less effective in black people.

Children
This medicine is not recommended for use in children.

While taking Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide:
If you develop any of the following symptoms you should let your doctor know immediately:
- You feel dizzy after your first dose. A few people react to their first dose or when their dose is increased by feeling dizzy, weak, faint and sick.
- Sudden swelling of the lips and face, neck, possibly also hands and feet, or wheezing or hoarseness. This condition is called angioedema. This may occur at any time during treatment. ACE inhibitors cause a higher rate of angioedema in black patients than in non-black patients.
- High temperature, sore throat or mouth ulcers (these may be symptoms of infection caused by the lowering of the number of white blood cells).
- Yellowing of the skin and whites of eyes (jaundice) that may be a sign of liver disease.
- A dry cough which is persistent for a long time. Cough has been reported with the use of ACE inhibitors but may be also a symptom of other upper respiratory tract disease.
- Sudden short sightedness or glaucoma. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist, if you experience a decrease in vision or eye pain. These could be symptoms of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or an increase of pressure in your eye and can happen within hours to weeks of taking Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide. 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.

Other medicines and Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

This particularly applies to:
- potassium supplements (including salt substitutes), potassium-sparing diuretics, and other medicines that can increase the amount of potassium in your blood (such as heparin, a medicine used to thin blood to prevent clots; co-trimoxazole and trimethoprim, for infections caused by bacteria; and ciclosporin, an immunosuppressant medicine used to prevent organ transplant rejection)
- other medicines used to treat high blood pressure
  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 Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide" and "Warnings and precautions").
- anaesthetics and medicines for mental disorders or depressions (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants),

medicines to treat psychoses, medicines used to treat seizures, or sedatives. Low blood pressure may be aggravated. You may notice dizziness when standing up.
- lithium, a medicine for depression
- painkillers and anti-inflammatory medicines (used to treat muscle pain or arthritis), such as acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen or indomethacin
- sodium aurothiomalate (gold), a medicine to inject against rheumatic arthritis
- medicines such as ephedrine, noradrenaline or adrenaline used for the treatment of hypotension, shock, cardiac failure, asthma or allergies.
- blood sugar lowering medicines, such as insulin or those taken orally (including vildagliptin). See also section "Warnings and precautions".
- colestyramine resin and colestipol, active substances for lowering blood lipid values
- corticosteroids, anti-inflammatory hormone-like substances
- corticotropin (ACTH), used to test whether your adrenal glands are working properly
- diuretics ("water tablets")
- muscle relaxants (e.g. tubocurarine chloride, medicines for relaxing muscles that are used in operations)
- allopurinol, a medicine used to treat gout
- medicines to treat cancer, such as cyclophosphamide or methotrexate
- medicines that inhibit your body's immune system, medicines to prevent rejection reactions after organ or bone marrow transplants
- procainamide, a medicine for uneven heartbeat problems
- cardiac glycosides (e.g. digoxin, medicines for strengthening the heart)
- medicines that as a side effect cause abnormalities in the stimulus conduction in the heart such as medicines for disturbances for heart rhythm, some medicines for psychosis and other medicines such as medicines used to treat bacterial infections
- calcium salts, used to increase calcium levels in the blood
- vitamin D
- amphotericin B, a medicine against fungal infections
- laxatives, medicines to promote defecation
- carbenoxolone, a medicine for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases
- medicines which are most often used to avoid rejection of transplanted organs (sirolimus, everolimus and other medicines belonging to the class of mTOR inhibitors). See section "Warnings and precautions".
- medicines called NEP inhibitors such as racecadotril used to treat diarrhoea. See section "Warnings and precautions".
- sacubitril/valsartan (used to treat long-term heart failure). See section "Do not take Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide".
- tissue plasminogen activator (TPA) that is used to dissolve blood clots that have formed in blood vessels. See section "Warnings and precautions".
- lovastatin, a medicine against high cholesterol
- sotalol (a beta-blocker), the risk for arrhythmias is increased
- diazoxide (a medicine for the treatment of low blood sugar)
- amantadine (a medicine for the treatment of Parkinson's disease or severe infections, caused by viruses).

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide with alcohol
Low blood pressure may be aggravated by alcohol. You may notice dizziness when standing up.

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.

Pregnancy
You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide before you become pregnant or as soon as you

know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide. Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide 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. Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

Driving and using machines
Dizziness and tiredness have been reported by people taking Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide. If you experience either of these do not drive a car and do not operate machinery (see section "Possible side effects").

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide contains sodium
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide

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

Adults
The recommended dose is one tablet taken once a day.
The maximum daily dose is 40 mg lisinopril and 25 mg hydrochlorothiazide.

Use in children
Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

Elderly
No special dose adjustment is necessary.

Kidney problems
Do not take this medicine if you have severely impaired kidney function.
If you suffer from a kidney disorder, the doctor should prescribe the lowest possible dose and monitor your kidney function.

Previous treatment with a water tablet (diuretic)
If you are being changed from a water tablet to Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide, your doctor may tell you to stop taking the water tablet 2-3 days before you start taking this medicine.

How to take a tablet
Take the tablet or half the tablet with plenty of water. Try to take the medicine at the same time each day.

Dividing the tablet
Place the tablet on a hard, flat surface with the break-line facing upwards. Press with a finger on the middle of the tablet and the tablet breaks into two parts.

If you take more Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide than you should
If you (or someone else) swallow a lot of the tablets all together, or if you think a child has swallowed any of the tablets, seek medical advice immediately.

An overdose is likely to cause low blood pressure, dizziness, circulatory shock, changes in your salt balance, renal failure, hyperventilation (rapid breathing, feeling and being sick), an excessively fast or

slow heartbeat, palpitations (a feeling of unduly rapid or irregular heartbeat), anxiety and cough. Take this leaflet, any remaining tablets and the container with you to the hospital or doctor so that they know which tablets were consumed.

If you forget to take Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet, take your next dose at the normal time.

If you stop taking Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide
The treatment of hypertension is a long-term treatment and interruption of treatment must be discussed with the doctor. Interruption or stopping your treatment could cause your blood pressure to increase.

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.

If you experience the following, stop taking this medicine and tell your doctor immediately or go to the emergency department of your nearest hospital:

- A severe allergic reaction called angioedema (rash, itching, swelling of the extremities, face, lips, mouth or throat that may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing).
  This is a serious and **rare** side effect (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people). You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.
- A serious allergic reaction called anaphylactic reaction which causes difficulty in breathing or dizziness. The frequency of this side effect is **not known**.
- Severe skin disorders with severe or itchy skin rash, skin peeling or skin blisters, skin redness over the whole body, eyes, mouth or genital organs become sore, fever (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, pemphigus). These side effects are serious and very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).
- Heart attack or cerebrovascular accident ("mini-stroke") (mainly in patients suffering from low blood pressure). This is a serious and **uncommon** side effect (may affect up to 1 in 100 people).
- Difficulty breathing, wheezing (bronchospasm). This is a serious and **very rare** side effect (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).
- Acute respiratory distress (signs include severe shortness of breath, fever, weakness, and confusion). The frequency of this side effect is **very rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes). This is a potentially serious but **very rare** side effect (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people) indicative of inflammation of the liver that could progress to liver failure. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.
- Inflammation of the pancreas which causes severe pain in the abdomen and back (pancreatitis). This is a serious and **very rare** side effect (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).
- Weakness and tiredness, loss of appetite, feeling sick, vomiting, trembling, not going to the toilet (low urine output) which can also occur with a high temperature (fever), pain in your sides, swelling of your legs, ankles, feet, face and hands or blood in your urine. These are serious side effects due to severe kidney problems like uraemia (high levels of urea in the blood) and sudden kidney failure – **rare** side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people) or inflammation in the kidneys (interstitial nephritis) – a side effect with **not known** frequency.
- Sudden short sightedness. This is a serious side effect with **not known** frequency.
- 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). These are serious side effects with **not known** frequency.
- Allergic condition which causes joint pain, skin rashes and fever (systemic lupus erythematosus). The frequency of this serious side effect is **not known**.
- Cough, feeling short of breath and high temperature (fever) due to inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia). This is a serious and **very rare** side effect (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people).
- Difficulty breathing. You may feel breathless if your lungs get inflamed or have fluid on them (pneumonitis, pulmonary oedema). These are serious side effects with **not known** frequency.

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide **commonly** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people) causes low blood pressure which may be associated with feelings of light-headedness and weakness. In some patients, this may occur after the first dose or when the dose is increased. If you experience these symptoms, you should contact your doctor immediately.

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide may cause **very rarely** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people) a reduction in the number of white or red blood cells or blood platelets. Your resistance to infection may be decreased. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, pale skin, tiredness, breathlessness, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx, mouth ulcers, dark urine, or spontaneous bleeding or bruising, you should see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis). It is important to inform your doctor about your medicine.

A dry cough, which may persist for a long time, has been reported **commonly** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people) with the use of Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide and other ACE inhibitors, but may also be a symptom of other upper respiratory tract disease. You should contact your doctor if you develop this symptom.

The following side effects have also been reported:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- dizziness, headache, sudden loss of consciousness
- low blood pressure associated with changes in posture (such as feeling light-headed or weak when you stand up after lying down)
- diarrhoea, being sick
- kidney problems.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- mood changes, tingling feeling or numbness (paraesthesia), spinning sensation, taste abnormalities, difficulty in sleeping
- palpitations (a sensation of a fast or particularly strong or irregular heartbeat)
- excessively fast heartbeat (tachycardia)
- Raynaud's syndrome, a blood vessel disorder which may cause your fingers and toes to tingle, and turn pale, then blueish, then reddish
- inflammation of the lining of the nose causing the nose to run (rhinitis)
- feeling sick, abdominal pain and indigestion
- increase in the amount of enzymes and waste products produced by the liver
- skin rash and /or itching
- inability to achieve or maintain an erection (impotence)
- tiredness, general weakness
- increase in the amount of urea in the blood
- high levels of potassium in the blood, which can cause an abnormal heart rhythm; increase in the amount of creatinine in the blood.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- decrease of the red blood pigment haemoglobin and number of red blood cells (haematocrit)
- mental confusion
- changes in the way things smell
- dry mouth
- itchy rash, hair loss, thickened patches of red/silver skin (psoriasis)
- breast enlargement in men (gynaecomastia)
- low levels of sodium in the blood, which can cause tiredness and confusion, muscle twitching, fits or coma, also leading to dehydration and low blood pressure that makes you feel dizzy when you stand up

- syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH). Symptoms of this include weight gain, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, confusions and fits (convulsions).

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- disease of the lymph nodes, autoimmune disease, in which the body attacks itself
- hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar levels) (see "Warnings and precautions")
- inflammation of nasal sinuses
- swelling of the lining of the gut (intestinal angioedema). This may cause sudden stomach pain, diarrhoea or make you be sick (vomit).
- excessive sweating (diaphoresis)
- aggregate of mature or abnormal looking lymphocytes in the dermis (cutaneous pseudolymphoma). A complex side effect has been reported which may include some or all of the following: high temperature, inflammation of your blood vessels, pain and inflammation in your muscles and joints, blood problems found by blood tests, rash, hypersensitivity to sunlight and other effects on your skin.
- not going to the toilet or going to the toilet less often (low urine output).

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
- skin and lip cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer)
- inflammation of a salivary gland
- loss of appetite, weight loss
- an increase in the amount of sugar (glucose) in your blood (hyperglycaemia)
- sugar in your urine
- an increase in the amount of uric acid in your blood
- raised or high levels of fats in your blood (including cholesterol)
- low levels of potassium in the blood, which can cause muscle weakness, twitching or abnormal heart rhythm
- painful and swollen joints (gout)
- decreased level of magnesium and chloride in the blood
- stomach irritation
- constipation
- restlessness
- seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations)
- vision disturbances (yellow colour in vision, blurred vision)
- damage to blood vessels causing red or purple spots in the skin
- sensitivity of the skin to light, skin conditions with red scaly patches over the nose and cheeks (lupus erythematosus) – this condition may be worsened in patients who already have it
- muscle cramps, muscle weakness
- fever
- depression
- flushing.

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: HPRA Pharmacovigilance; website: www.hpra.ie. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide

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 the carton 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 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 Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide contains
The active substances are lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide.
Each tablet contains 10 mg of lisinopril (as dihydrate) and 12.5 mg of hydrochlorothiazide.
Each tablet contains 20 mg of lisinopril (as dihydrate) and 12.5 mg of hydrochlorothiazide.

The other ingredients are calcium hydrogenphosphate dihydrate, croscarmellose sodium, mannitol, maize starch, magnesium stearate and red iron oxide (E172).

What Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide looks like and contents of the pack
The tablet is pink, round, biconvex and scored on one side.

The tablets are packed in PVC/aluminium blisters and inserted into a carton.

Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide are available in pack sizes of 14, 28, 30, 50, 56, 98, 100 and 400 tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturers
Marketing Authorisation Holder
Rowex Ltd., Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Manufacturers
Salutas Pharma GmbH, Otto-von-Guericke-Allee 1, 39179 Barleben, Germany.
Rowa Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Newtown, Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

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

BE:	Co-Lisinopril Sandoz 10 mg/12,5 mg tabletten Co-Lisinopril Sandoz 20 mg/12,5 mg tabletten
IE:	Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide 10 mg/12.5 mg Tablets Lispril-Hydrochlorothiazide 20 mg/12.5 mg Tablets
IT:	LISINOPRIL IDROCLOROTIAZIDE SANDOZ
PT:	LISINOPRIL + HIDROCLOROTIAZIDA SANDOZ 20 MG + 12,5 MG COMPRIMIDOS
ES:	LISINOPRIL/HIDROCLOROTIAZIDA SANDOZ FARMACÉUTICA 20 MG/12,5 MG COMPRIMIDOS EFG

This leaflet was last revised in 03/2022.