

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Pantoprazole Rowex 40 mg Gastro-Resistant Tablets

Pantoprazole

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, pharmacist or nurse.
- 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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1. What Pantoprazole Rowex is and what it is used for

Pantoprazole Rowex contains the active substance pantoprazole. Pantoprazole is a selective “proton pump inhibitor”, a medicine which reduces the amount of acid produced in your stomach. It is used for treating acid-related diseases of the stomach and intestine.

Pantoprazole Rowex is used to treat adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above for

- Reflux oesophagitis. An inflammation of your oesophagus (the tube which connects your throat to your stomach) accompanied by the regurgitation of stomach acid.

Pantoprazole Rowex is used to treat adults for

- Stomach and duodenal ulcers.
- Zollinger-Ellison-Syndrome and other conditions producing too much acid in the stomach.

What you need to know before you take Pantoprazole Rowex

Do not take Pantoprazole Rowex

- If you are allergic to pantoprazole or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you are allergic to medicines containing other proton pump inhibitors.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Pantoprazole Rowex:

- If you have severe liver problems. Please tell your doctor if you ever had problems with your liver in the past. He will check your liver enzymes more frequently, especially when you are taking Pantoprazole Rowex as a long-term treatment. In the case of a rise of liver enzymes the treatment should be stopped.
- If you have reduced body stores or risk factors for reduced vitamin B12 and receive long-term treatment with pantoprazole. As with all acid reducing agents, pantoprazole may lead to a reduced absorption of vitamin B12.

- If you are taking HIV protease inhibitors such as atazanavir (for the treatment of HIV-infection) at the same time as pantoprazole, ask your doctor for specific advice.
- Taking a proton pump inhibitor like pantoprazole, 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).
- If you are on Pantoprazole Rowex 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.
- If you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).
- If you have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Pantoprazole Rowex that reduces stomach acid.

If you get a rash on your skin, especially in areas exposed to the sun tell your doctor as soon as you can, as you may need to stop your treatment with Pantoprazole Rowex. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.

Tell your doctor immediately, before or after taking this medicine, if you notice any of the following symptoms, which could be a sign of another, more serious disease:

- an unintentional loss of weight
- vomiting, particularly if repeated
- vomiting blood; this may appear as dark coffee grounds in your vomit
- you notice blood in your stools; which may be black or tarry in appearance
- difficulty in swallowing or pain when swallowing
- you look pale and feel weak (anaemia)
- chest pain
- stomach pain
- severe and/or persistent diarrhoea, because this medicine has been associated with a small increase in infectious diarrhoea.

Your doctor may decide that you need some tests to rule out malignant disease because pantoprazole also alleviates the symptoms of cancer and could cause delay in diagnosing it. If your symptoms continue in spite of your treatment, further investigations will be considered.

If you take Pantoprazole Rowex 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.

Children and adolescents

Pantoprazole Rowex is not recommended for use in children as it has not been proven to work in children below 12 years of age.

Other medicines and Pantoprazole Rowex

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

This is because Pantoprazole Rowex may influence the effectiveness of other medicines, so tell your doctor if you are taking:

- Medicines such as ketoconazole, itraconazole and posaconazole (used to treat fungal infections) or erlotinib (used for certain types of cancer) because Pantoprazole Rowex may stop these and other medicines from working properly.

- Warfarin and phenprocoumon, which affect the thickening, or thinning of the blood. You may need further checks.
- Medicines used to treat HIV-infection, such as atazanavir.
- Methotrexate (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, and cancer) – if you are taking methotrexate your doctor may temporarily stop your Pantoprazole Rowex treatment because pantoprazole can increase levels of methotrexate in the blood.
- Fluvoxamine (used to treat depression and other psychiatric diseases – if you are taking fluvoxamine your doctor may reduce the dose.
- Rifampicin (used to treat infections).
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat mild depression).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

There are no adequate data from the use of pantoprazole in pregnant women. Excretion into human milk has been reported.

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.

You should use this medicine, only if your doctor considers the benefit for you greater than the potential risk for your unborn child or baby.

Driving and using machines

Pantoprazole Rowex has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

If you experience side effects like dizziness or disturbed vision, you should not drive or operate machines.

Pantoprazole Rowex contains the colouring agent Ponceau 4R aluminium lake (E 124)

It may cause allergic reactions.

How to take Pantoprazole Rowex

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

Taking this medicine

Take the tablets 1 hour before a meal without chewing or breaking them and swallow them whole with some water.

The recommended dose is:

Adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above

- *To treat reflux oesophagitis.*

The usual dose is one tablet a day. Your doctor may tell you to increase to 2 tablets daily. The treatment period for reflux oesophagitis is usually between 4 and 8 weeks. Your doctor will tell you how long to take your medicine.

Adults

- *For the treatment of stomach and duodenal ulcers.*

The usual dose is one tablet a day. After consultation with your doctor, the dose may be doubled. Your doctor will tell you how long to take your medicine. The treatment period for stomach ulcers is usually between 4 and 8 weeks. The treatment period for duodenal ulcers is usually between 2 and 4 weeks.

- *For the long-term treatment of Zollinger-Ellison-Syndrome and of other conditions in which too much stomach acid is produced.*

The recommended starting dose is usually two tablets a day.

Take the two tablets 1 hour before a meal. Your doctor may later adjust the dose, depending on the amount of stomach acid you produce. If prescribed more than two tablets a day, the tablets should be taken twice daily.

If your doctor prescribes a daily dose of more than four tablets a day, you will be told exactly when to stop taking the medicine.

Hepatic impairment

If you suffer from severe liver problems, you should not take more than one tablet 20 mg pantoprazole a day (for this purpose tablets containing 20 mg pantoprazole are available).

Use in children and adolescents

These tablets are not recommended for use in children below 12 years.

If you take more Pantoprazole Rowex than you should

Consult your doctor or pharmacist. There are no known symptoms of overdose.

If you forget to take Pantoprazole Rowex

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Take your next, normal dose at the usual time.

If you stop taking Pantoprazole Rowex

Do not stop taking these tablets without first talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

If you get any of the following side effects, stop taking these tablets and tell your doctor immediately, or contact the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- **Serious allergic reactions (frequency rare:** may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people): swelling of the tongue and/or throat, difficulty in swallowing, hives (nettle rash), difficulties in breathing, allergic facial swelling (Quincke's oedema/ angioedema), severe dizziness with very fast heartbeat and heavy sweating.
- **Serious skin conditions (frequency not known:** frequency cannot be estimated from the available data): blistering of the skin and rapid deterioration of your general condition, erosion (including slight bleeding) of eyes, nose, mouth/lips or genitals (Stevens-Johnson-Syndrome, Lyell-Syndrome, Erythema multiforme) and sensitivity to light.
- **Other serious conditions (frequency not known:** frequency cannot be estimated from the available data): yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes (severe damage to liver cells, jaundice) or fever, rash, and enlarged kidneys sometimes with painful urination and lower back pain (serious inflammation of the kidneys), possibly leading to kidney failure.

Other side effects are:

- **Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
benign polyps in the stomach.

- **Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
headache; dizziness; diarrhoea; feeling sick, vomiting; bloating and flatulence (wind); constipation; dry mouth; abdominal pain and discomfort; skin rash, exanthema, eruption; itching; feeling weak, exhausted or generally unwell; sleep disorders, fracture in the hip, wrist or spine.
- **Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
distortion or complete lack of the sense of taste; disturbances in vision such as blurred vision; hives; pain in the joints; muscle pains; weight changes; raised body temperature; high fever; swelling of the extremities (peripheral oedema); allergic reactions; depression; breast enlargement in males.
- **Very Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
disorientation.
- **Not known** (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
Hallucination, confusion (especially in patients with a history of these symptoms); decreased sodium level in blood; decreased magnesium level in blood (see section 2), feeling of tingling, prickling, pins and needles, burning sensation or numbness, rash, possibly with pain in the joints.

Side effects identified through blood tests:

- **Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
an increase in liver enzymes.
- **Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
an increase in bilirubin; increased fat levels in blood, sharp drop in circulating granular white blood cells, associated with high fever.
- **Very Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
a reduction in the number of blood platelets, which may cause you to bleed or bruise more than normal; a reduction in the number of white blood cells, which may lead to more frequent infections; coexisting abnormal reduction in the number of red and white blood cells, as well as platelets.

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 HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: www.hpra.ie; E-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Pantoprazole Rowex

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 or bottle after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use Pantoprazole Rowex after 6 months have elapsed from opening of the HDPE-bottle.

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 Pantoprazole Rowex contains

- The active substance is pantoprazole. Each gastro-resistant tablet contains 40 mg pantoprazole (as pantoprazole sodium sesquihydrate).
- The other ingredients are:
Tablet core:
calcium stearate, cellulose microcrystalline, crospovidone (type A), hypromellose (type EXF), sodium carbonate, anhydrous, silica, colloidal anhydrous.

Coating:
hypromellose, iron oxide yellow (E172), macrogol 400, methacrylic acid – ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1), polysorbate 80, ponceau 4R aluminium lake (E124), quinoline yellow aluminium lake (E104), sodium laurilsulfate, titanium dioxide (E171), triethyl citrate.

What Pantoprazole Rowex looks like and contents of the pack

Gastro-resistant tablets

Pantoprazole Rowex gastro-resistant tablets are yellow, oval tablets (coated with a special layer), approx. 11.7 x 6.0 mm and available in

blister packs of 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 28, 30, 50, 56, 56x1, 60, 84, 90, 98, 100, 100x1, 140 tablets, containers of 7, 14, 28, 98, 100, 250, 500 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.

Lek Spolka Akcyjna, ul. Domaniewska 50 C, 02-672, Warszawa, Poland.

Lek Pharmaceuticals d.d., Verovškova 57, 1526 Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Lek Pharmaceuticals d.d., Trimlini 2. D, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia.

Sandoz S.R.L., Str. Livezeni nr. 7A, 540472 Targu-Mures, Romania.

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

Austria:	GASTROLOC HEXAL 40 MG - MAGENSAFTRESISTENTE TABLETTEN
Germany:	PANTOPRAZOL HEXAL® 40 MG MAGENSAFTRESISTENTE TABLETTEN
Spain:	PANTOPRAZOL BEXAL 40 MG COMPRIMIDOS GASTRORESISTENTES EFG
Hungary:	PANTOPRAZOL SANDOZ 40 MG GYOMORNEDV-ELLENÁLLÓ TABLETTA
Ireland:	Pantoprazole Rowex 40 mg Gastro-Resistant Tablets
Italy:	GASTROLOC 40 mg compresse gastroresistenti
Luxembourg:	PANTOPRAZOL HEXAL 40 MG MAGENSAFTRESISTENTE TABLETTEN
Netherlands:	PANTOPRAZOL SANDOZ 40, MAAGSAPRESISTENTE TABLETTEN 40 MG

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