

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Esomeprazole Pensa 40 mg gastro-resistant tablets

Esomeprazole

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.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Esomeprazole Pensa is and what it is used for

Esomeprazole Pensa contains a medicine called esomeprazole. This belongs to a group of medicines called 'proton pump inhibitors'. They work by reducing the amount of acid that your stomach produces.

Esomeprazole Pensa is used to treat the following conditions:

- 'Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease' (GORD). 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.
- Too much acid in the stomach caused by a growth in the pancreas (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome).
- Prolonged treatment after prevention of rebleeding of ulcers with intravenous esomeprazole.

2. What you need to know before you take Esomeprazole Pensa

Do not take Esomeprazole Pensa

- If you are allergic to esomeprazole or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6).
- If you are allergic to other proton pump inhibitor medicines (e.g. pantoprazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, omeprazole).
- If you are taking a medicine containing nelfinavir (used to treat HIV).

Do not take Esomeprazole Pensa if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Esomeprazole Pensa.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Esomeprazole Pensa if:

- You have severe liver problems.

- You have severe kidney problems.
- You are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).
- You have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Esomeprazole Pensa 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 Esomeprazole Pensa. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.

Esomeprazole Pensa may hide the symptoms of other diseases. **Therefore, if any of the following happen to you before you start taking Esomeprazole Pensa 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).

If you have been prescribed Esomeprazole Pensa “on demand” you should contact your doctor if your symptoms continue or change in character.

Taking a proton pump inhibitor like Esomeprazole Pensa, 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).

Children

Esomeprazole Pensa gastro-resistant tablets are not recommended for children less than 12 years old.

Other medicines and Esomeprazole Pensa

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

Do not take Esomeprazole Pensa Tablets if you are taking a medicine containing **nelfinavir** (used to treat HIV).

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

- Atazanavir (used to treat HIV).
- Ketoconazole, itraconazole or voriconazole (used to treat infections caused by a fungus).
- Erlotinib (used to treat cancer).
- Citalopram, imipramine or clomipramine (used to treat depression).
- 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 Esomeprazole Pensa.
- Medicines that are used to thin your blood, such as warfarin. Your doctor may need to monitor you when you start or stop taking Esomeprazole Pensa.
- Cilostazol (used to treat intermittent claudication – a pain in your legs when you walk which is caused by an insufficient blood supply).
- Cisapride (used for indigestion and heartburn).
- Digoxin (used for heart problems).
- 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 Esomeprazole Pensa treatment.
- Rifampicin (used for treatment of tuberculosis).
- St. John’s wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat depression).

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

Esomeprazole Pensa with food and drink

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

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant, 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 Esomeprazole Pensa during this time.

It is not known if Esomeprazole Pensa passes into breast milk. Therefore, you should not take Esomeprazole Pensa if you are breastfeeding.

Driving and using machines

Esomeprazole Pensa is not likely to affect you being able to drive or use any tools or machines.

Esomeprazole Pensa 40 mg gastro-resistant tablets contains sunset yellow FCF (E-110)

May cause allergic reactions.

3. How to take Esomeprazole Pensa

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

- If you are taking this medicine for a long time, your doctor will want to monitor you (particularly if you are taking it for more than a year).
- If your doctor has told you to take this medicine as and when you need it, tell your doctor if your symptoms change.

Taking this medicine

- You can take your tablets at any time of the day.
- You can take your tablets with food or on an empty stomach.
- Swallow your tablets whole with a drink of water. Do not chew or crush the tablets. This is because the tablets contain coated pellets which stop the medicine from being broken down by the acid in your stomach. It is important not to damage the pellets.

What to do if you have trouble swallowing the tablets

- If you have trouble swallowing the tablets:

- Put them into a glass of still (non-fizzy) water. Do not use any other liquids.
- Stir until the tablets break up (the mixture will not be clear). Then drink the mixture straight away or within 30 minutes. Always stir the mixture just before drinking it.
- To make sure that you have drunk all of the medicine, rinse the glass very well with half a glass of water and drink it. The solid pieces contain the medicine-do not chew or crush them.

- If you cannot swallow at all, the tablet can be mixed with some water and put into syringe. It can then be given to you through a tube directly into your stomach ('gastric tube').

How much to take

- Your doctor will tell you how many tablets to take and how long to take them for. This will depend on your condition, how old you are and how well your liver works.
- The recommended doses are given below.

To treat heartburn caused by gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD):

Adults and children aged 12 or above:

- If your doctor has found that your food pipe (gullet) has been slightly damaged, the recommended dose is one Esomeprazole Pensa 40 mg gastro-resistant tablet once a day for 4 weeks. Your doctor may tell you to take the same dose for a further 4 weeks if your gullet has not yet healed.
- If you have severe liver problems, your doctor may give you a lower dose.

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

- Adults aged 18 and above: the recommended dose is Esomeprazole Pensa 40 mg twice a day.
- Your doctor will adjust the dose depending on your needs and will also decide how long you need to take the medicine for. The maximum dose is 80 mg twice a day.

Prolonged treatment after prevention of rebleeding of ulcers with intravenous esomeprazole:

The recommended dose is one Esomeprazole Pensa 40 mg tablet once a day for 4 weeks.

If you take more Esomeprazole Pensa than you should

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

If you forget to take Esomeprazole Pensa

- 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 serious side effects, stop taking Esomeprazole Pensa 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.

These effects are rare, affecting less than 1 in 1,000 people.

Other side effects include:

Common (affects less than 1 in 10 people)

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

Uncommon (affects less than 1 in 100 people)

- Swelling of the feet and ankles.
- Disturbed sleep (insomnia).
- Dizziness, tingling feelings such as “pins and needles”, feeling sleepy.
- Spinning feeling (vertigo).
- Dry mouth.
- Changes in blood tests that check how the liver is working.

- Skin rash, lumpy rash (hives) and itchy skin.
- Fracture of the hip, wrist or spine (if Esomeprazole Pensa is used in high doses and over long duration).

Rare (affects less than 1 in 1,000 people)

- Blood problems such as a reduced number of white cells or platelets. This can cause weakness, bruising or make infections more likely
- 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).
- An inflammation of the inside of the mouth.
- An infection called “thrush” which can affect the gut and is caused by a fungus.
- 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).
- Generally feeling unwell and lacking energy.
- Increased sweating.

Very rare (affects less than 1 in 10,000 people)

- 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.
- Severe kidney problems.
- Enlarged breasts in men.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- If you are taking Esomeprazole Pensa 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.
- Inflammation in the gut (leading to diarrhoea).
- Rash, possibly with pain in the joints.

Esomeprazole Pensa 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 medication at this time.

Do not be concerned by this list of possible side effects. You may not get any of them. If you get any side effects talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

5. How to store Esomeprazole Pensa

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.

For blisters:

Do not store above 30°C.

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

For bottles:

Do not store above 30°C.

Shelf life after first opening: 100 days.

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 protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Esomeprazole Pensa contains

- The active substance is esomeprazole. Each gastro-resistant tablet contains 40 mg esomeprazole (as sodium salt).

- The other ingredients are:

- *Tablet Core*

Microcrystalline cellulose spheres, Hypromellose, Talc, Titanium dioxide, Glycerol monostearate 40-55, Polysorbate 80, Methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1) dispersion 30% (Sodium laurilsulfate, Polysorbate 80, Methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer), Triethyl citrate, Macrogol, Cellulose microcrystalline, Crospovidone (Type A), Sodium stearyl fumarate

- *Tablet Coating:*

Opadry II Dark Blue 85F30662(Polyvinyl alcohol-partially hydrolysed, Titanium dioxide, Macrogol, Talc, FD&C blue #2/Indigo carmine aluminium lake, Iron oxide black, FD&C yellow #6/Sunset yellow FCF aluminium lake (E-110))

What Esomeprazole Pensa looks like and contents of the pack

Dark blue oval biconvex coated tablet.

Esomeprazole is available in blister packs with 7, 14, 15, 28, 30, 56, 60, 90, 100 gastro-resistant tablets and in bottles with 7, 14, 15, 28, 30, 56, 60, 90, 100 gastro-resistant tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

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

Ireland	Esomeprazole Pensa, 40 mg gastro-resistant tablet
Portugal	Esomeprazol Pensa, 40 mg, comprimidos gastrorresistentes
Sweden	Esomeprazol Pensa, 40 mg enterotablett

This leaflet was last revised in