

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

ZOCOR® 10, 20, 40 mg

Film-Coated Tablets

Simvastatin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- 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 symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:

1. What ZOCOR is and what it is used for
2. Before you take ZOCOR
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4. Possible side effects
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1. WHAT ZOCOR IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

ZOCOR is a medicine used to lower levels of total cholesterol, “bad” cholesterol (LDL cholesterol), and fatty substances called triglycerides in the blood. In addition, ZOCOR raises levels of “good” cholesterol (HDL cholesterol). You should stay on a cholesterol-lowering diet while taking this medicine. ZOCOR is a member of the class of drugs called statins.

ZOCOR is used along with diet if you have:

- a raised cholesterol level in your blood (primary hypercholesterolaemia) or elevated fat levels in your blood (mixed hyperlipidaemia)
- a hereditary illness (homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia) that increases the cholesterol level in your blood. You may also receive other treatments.
- coronary heart disease (CHD) or are at high risk of CHD (because you have diabetes, history of stroke, or other blood vessel disease). ZOCOR may prolong your life by reducing the risk of heart disease problems, regardless of the amount of cholesterol in your blood.

In most people, there are no immediate symptoms of high cholesterol. Your doctor can measure your cholesterol with a simple blood test. Visit your doctor regularly, keep track of your cholesterol, and discuss your goals with your doctor.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE ZOCOR

Do not take ZOCOR

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to simvastatin or any of the other ingredients of ZOCOR Tablets (see Section 6: Further Information).
- if you currently have liver problems
- if you are pregnant or breast- feeding
- if you are taking one or more of the following drugs at the same time:
 - o itraconazole, ketoconazole, or posaconazole (medicines for fungal infections)
 - o erythromycin, clarithromycin, or telithromycin (antibiotics for infections)
 - o HIV protease inhibitors such as indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, and saquinavir (HIV protease inhibitors are used for HIV infections)
 - o Boceprevir or telaprevir (medicines for hepatitis C virus infection)
 - o nefazodone (a medicine for depression)
 - o gemfibrozil (a medicine for lowering cholesterol)
 - o ciclosporin (a medicine often used in organ transplant patients)
 - o danazol (a man-made hormone used to treat endometriosis).

Ask your doctor if you are not sure if your medicine is listed above.

Take special care with ZOCOR

- Tell your doctor about all your medical conditions including allergies.
- Tell your doctor if you drink large amounts of alcohol.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had liver disease. ZOCOR may not be right for you.
- Tell your doctor if you are due to have an operation. You may need to stop taking ZOCOR tablets for a short time.
- Your doctor should do a blood test before you start taking ZOCOR and if you have any symptoms of liver problems while you take ZOCOR. This is to check how well your liver is working.
- Your doctor may also want you to have blood tests to check how well your liver is working after you start taking ZOCOR.
- While you are on this medicine your doctor will monitor you closely if you have diabetes or are at risk of developing diabetes. You are likely to be at risk of developing diabetes if you have high levels of sugars and fats in your blood, are overweight and have high blood pressure.
- Tell your doctor if you have severe lung disease.

Contact your doctor immediately if you experience unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness. This is because on rare occasions, muscle problems can be serious, including muscle breakdown resulting in kidney damage; and very rare deaths have occurred.

The risk of muscle breakdown is greater at higher doses of ZOCOR, particularly the 80- mg dose. The risk of muscle breakdown is also greater in certain patients. Talk with your doctor if any of the following applies:

- you consume large amounts of alcohol
- you have kidney problems
- you have thyroid problems
- you are 65 years or older
- you are female
- you have ever had muscle problems during treatment with cholesterol-lowering medicines called “statins” or fibrates
- you or a close family member have a hereditary muscle disorder.

Using other medicines

It is particularly important to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following drugs. Taking ZOCOR with any of these drugs can increase the risk of muscle problems (some of these have already been listed in the above section “Do not take ZOCOR”).

- ciclosporin (a medicine often used in organ transplant patients)
- danazol (a man-made hormone used to treat endometriosis)
- medicines like itraconazole, ketoconazole, fluconazole or posaconazole (medicines for fungal infections)
- fibrates like gemfibrozil and bezafibrate (medicines for lowering cholesterol)
- erythromycin, clarithromycin, telithromycin, or fusidic acid (medicines for bacterial infections)
- HIV protease inhibitors such as indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, and saquinavir (medicines for AIDS)
- Boceprevir or telaprevir (medicines for hepatitis C virus infection)
- nefazodone (a medicine for depression)
- amiodarone (a medicine for an irregular heartbeat)
- verapamil, diltiazem or amlodipine (medicines for high blood pressure, chest pain associated with heart disease, or other heart conditions)
- colchicine (a medicine used to treat gout).

As well as the medicines listed above, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including those obtained without a prescription. In particular, tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- medicines to prevent blood clots, such as warfarin, phenprocoumon or acenocoumarol (anticoagulants)
- fenofibrate (another medicine for lowering cholesterol)
- niacin (another medicine for lowering cholesterol)
- rifampicin (a medicine used to treat tuberculosis).

Also tell your doctor if you are taking niacin (nicotinic acid) or a niacin-containing product and are Chinese. You should also tell any doctor who is prescribing a new medicine for you that you are taking ZOCOR.

Taking ZOCOR with food and drink

Grapefruit juice contains one or more components that alter how the body uses some medicinal products, including ZOCOR.

Consuming grapefruit juice should be avoided.

Pregnancy and Breast-feeding

Do not take ZOCOR if you are pregnant, trying to get pregnant or think you may be pregnant. If you get pregnant while taking ZOCOR, stop taking it immediately and contact your doctor. Do not take ZOCOR if you are breast-feeding, because it is not known if the medicine is passed into breast milk.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Children

Safety and effectiveness have been studied in 10-17 year old boys and in girls who had started their menstrual period at least one year before (see HOW TO TAKE ZOCOR). ZOCOR has not been studied in children under the age of 10 years. For more information, talk to your doctor.

Driving and using machines

ZOCOR is not expected to interfere with your ability to drive or to use machinery. However, it should be taken into account that some people get dizzy after taking ZOCOR.

Important information about some of the ingredients of ZOCOR

ZOCOR tablets contain a sugar called 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 ZOCOR

Always take ZOCOR exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

You should stay on a cholesterol-lowering diet while taking ZOCOR.

The dose is 1 ZOCOR 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, or 80 mg tablet by mouth once a day.

For children (10-17 years old), the recommended usual starting dose is 10 mg a day in the evening. The maximum recommended dose is 40 mg a day.

The 80 mg dose is only recommended for adult patients with very high cholesterol levels and at high risk of heart disease problems who have not reached their cholesterol goal on lower doses.

Your doctor will determine the appropriate tablet strength for you, depending on your condition, your current treatment and your personal risk status.

Take ZOCOR in the evening. You can take it with or without food.

The usual starting dose is 10, 20 or, in some cases, 40 mg a day. Your doctor may adjust your dose after at least 4 weeks to a maximum of 80 mg a day. Do not take more than 80 mg a day. Your doctor may prescribe lower doses, particularly if you are taking certain medicinal products listed above or have certain kidney conditions.

Keep taking ZOCOR unless your doctor tells you to stop.

If your doctor has prescribed ZOCOR along with any bile acid sequestrant (medicines for lowering cholesterol), you should take ZOCOR at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after taking the bile acid sequestrant.

If you take more ZOCOR than you should

- please contact your doctor or pharmacist.

If you forget to take ZOCOR

- do not take an extra dose, just take your normal amount of ZOCOR at the usual time the next day.

If you stop taking ZOCOR

- your cholesterol may rise again.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

The following terms are used to describe how often side effects have been reported:

- Rare (occurring in 1 or more of 10,000 and less than 1 of 1000 patients treated)
- Very rare (occurring in less than 1 of 10,000 patients treated).
- Frequency not known

The following rare serious side effects were reported.

If any of these serious side effects happen, stop taking the medicine and tell your doctor immediately or go to the emergency room at your nearest hospital.

- muscle pain, tenderness, weakness, or cramps. On rare occasions, these muscle problems can be serious, including muscle breakdown resulting in kidney damage; and very rare deaths have occurred.
- hypersensitivity (allergic) reactions including:
 - swelling of the face, tongue and throat which may cause difficulty in breathing
 - severe muscle pain usually in the shoulders and hips
 - rash with weakness of limbs and neck muscles
 - pain or inflammation of the joints
 - inflammation of the blood vessels
 - unusual bruising, skin eruptions and swelling, hives, skin sensitivity to the sun, fever, flushing
 - shortness of breath and feeling unwell
 - lupus-like disease picture (including rash, joint disorders, and effects on blood cells)
- inflammation of the liver with the following symptoms: yellowing of the skin and eyes, itching, dark-coloured urine or pale-coloured stool, feeling tired or weak, loss of appetite; liver failure (very rare)
- inflammation of the pancreas often with severe abdominal pain.

The following side effects have also been reported rarely:

- low red blood cell count (anaemia)
- numbness or weakness of the arms and legs
- headache, tingling sensation, dizziness
- digestive disturbances (abdominal pain, constipation, flatulence, indigestion, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting)
- rash, itching, hair loss
- weakness
- trouble sleeping (very rare)
- poor memory (very rare), memory loss, confusion.

The following side effects have also been reported but the frequency cannot be estimated from the available information (frequency not known):

- erectile dysfunction
- depression
- inflammation of the lungs causing breathing problems including persistent cough and/or shortness of breath or fever
- tendon problems, sometimes complicated by rupture of the tendon.

Additional possible side effects reported with some statins:

- sleep disturbances, including nightmares
 - sexual difficulties
 - diabetes. This is more likely if you have high levels of sugars and fats in your blood, are overweight and have high blood pressure.
- Your doctor will monitor you while you are taking this medicine.

Laboratory Values

Elevations in some laboratory blood tests of liver function and a muscle enzyme (creatine kinase) have been observed.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. HOW TO STORE ZOCOR

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use ZOCOR after the expiry date (“EXP”) which is stated on the label, carton and blister foil.
Do not store above 25°C. Keep the blister in the outer carton in order to protect from moisture.
Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Zocor contains

The active substance is simvastatin (10 mg, 20 mg, or 40 mg).

The other ingredients are:

ascorbic acid, butylated hydroxyanisole (E320), citric acid monohydrate, hyprolose, lactose, magnesium stearate (E572), microcrystalline cellulose (E460(i)), pregelatinised maize starch, talc (E553(b)), iron oxide (E172), titanium dioxide (E171) and hypromellose.

The product imported from Spain and the Netherlands also includes carnauba wax.

What Zocor looks like and contants of the pack:

Zocor 10mg Tablets are peach, oval-shaped, film-coated tablets; marked ‘MSD 735’ on one side, plain on the other side **or** peach, oval, film-coated tablets; marked ‘735’ on one side, with a breakline on the other side, **or** peach, circular deep convex tablets; plain on both sides.

Zocor 20mg Tablets are tan-coloured, oval-shaped, film-coated tablets; marked ‘MSD 740’ on one side, plain on the other side, **or** tan-coloured, oval-shaped film-coated tablets; marked ‘740’ on one side, and a breakline on the other side **or** tan-coloured, flat bevelled edged tablets, plain on both sides **or** tan-coloured, oval-shaped film-coated tablets; marked ‘740’ on one side, plain on the other side **or** tan-coloured, oval-shaped, film-coated tablets; marked ‘ZOCOR 20’ on one side, and a breakline on the other.

Zocor 40mg Tablets are brick-red coloured, capsule-shaped film-coloured tablets, marked ‘MSD 749’ on one side, plain on the other side.

Pack sizes of Zocor 10mg Tablets: 10, 20, 28 or 30 film-coated tablets.

Pack sizes of Zocor 20mg Tablets: 10, 20, 28 or 30 film-coated tablets.

Pack sizes of Zocor 40mg Tablets: 28 or 30 film-coated tablets

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

MANUFACTURERS

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