

**PACKAGE LEAFLET:
INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT**

Fosamax® Once Weekly 70mg Tablets
Alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate)

Your medicine is available using the above name, but will be referred to as ‘Fosamax’ throughout this leaflet.

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 symptoms 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.
- It is particularly important to understand the information in section 3. How to take Fosamax, before taking this medicine.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for

What is Fosamax?

FOSAMAX is a tablet containing the active substance alendronic acid (commonly called alendronate) and belongs to a group of non-hormonal medicines called bisphosphonates. Fosamax prevents the loss of bone that occurs in women after they have been through the menopause, and helps to rebuild bone. It reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

What is Fosamax used for?

Your doctor has prescribed Fosamax to treat your osteoporosis. Fosamax reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

Fosamax is a once weekly treatment.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common in women after the menopause. At the menopause, the ovaries stop producing the female hormone, oestrogen, which helps to keep a woman’s skeleton healthy. As a result, bone loss occurs and bones become weaker. The earlier a woman reaches the menopause, the greater the risk of osteoporosis.

Early on, osteoporosis usually has no symptoms. If left untreated, however, it can result in broken bones. Although these usually hurt, breaks in the bones of the spine may go unnoticed until they cause height loss. Broken bones can happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would not generally break normal bone. Broken bones usually occur at the hip, spine, or wrist and can lead not only to pain but also to considerable problems like stooped posture (‘dowager’s hump’) and loss of mobility.

How can osteoporosis be treated?

As well as your treatment with Fosamax, your doctor may suggest you make changes to your lifestyle to help your condition, such as:

<i>Stopping smoking</i>	Smoking appears to increase the rate at which you lose bone and, therefore, may increase your risk of broken bones.
<i>Exercise</i>	Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Consult your doctor before you begin any exercise programme.
<i>Eating a balanced diet</i>	Your doctor can advise you about your diet or whether you should take any dietary supplements (especially calcium and Vitamin D).

2. What you need to know before you take Fosamax

Do not take Fosamax

- if you are allergic to alendronic acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have certain problems with your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) such as narrowing or difficulty swallowing
- if you cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes
- if your doctor has told you that you have low blood calcium

If you think any of these apply to you, do not take the tablets. Talk to your doctor first and follow the advice given.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking FOSAMAX.

- It is important to tell your doctor before taking Fosamax if:
- you suffer from kidney problems,
 - you have any swallowing or digestive problems,
 - your doctor has told you that you have Barrett’s oesophagus (a condition associated with changes in the cells that line the lower oesophagus),
 - you have been told you have low blood calcium,
 - you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don’t receive routine dental care,
 - you have cancer,
 - you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
 - you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone),
 - you are or have been a smoker (as this may increase the risk of dental problems).

You may be advised to have a dental check-up before starting treatment with Fosamax.

It is important to maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with Fosamax. You should have routine dental check-ups throughout your treatment and you should contact your doctor or dentist if you experience any problems with your mouth or teeth such as loose teeth, pain or swelling.

Irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) often with symptoms of chest pain, heartburn, or difficulty or pain upon swallowing may occur, especially if patients do not drink a full glass of water and/or if they lie down less than 30 minutes after taking Fosamax. These side effects may worsen if patients continue to take Fosamax after developing these symptoms.

Children and adolescents

FOSAMAX should not be given to children and adolescents less than 18 years of age.

Other medicines and FOSAMAX

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

It is likely that calcium supplements, antacids, and some oral medicines will interfere with the absorption of Fosamax if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Certain medicines for rheumatism or long-term pain called NSAIDs (e.g. acetylsalicyclic acid or ibuprofen) might cause digestive problems. Therefore, caution should be used when these medicines are taken at the same time as Fosamax.

Fosamax with food and drink

It is likely that food and beverages (including mineral water) will make Fosamax less effective if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Fosamax is only intended for use in postmenopausal women. You should not take Fosamax if you are or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

There have been side effects (including blurred vision, dizziness and severe bone, muscle or joint pain) reported with Fosamax that may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Individual responses to Fosamax may vary. (See section 4.).

Fosamax contains lactose anhydrous

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Fosamax

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

Take one Fosamax tablet once a week.

Follow these instructions carefully to make sure you will benefit from Fosamax.

1. Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take one Fosamax tablet on your chosen day.

It is very important to follow instructions 2, 3, 4 and 5 to help the Fosamax tablet reach your stomach quickly and help reduce the chance of irritating your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach).

2. After getting up for the day and before taking any food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your Fosamax tablet whole with a full glass of water only (not mineral water) (not less than 200 ml or 7 fl. oz.).
 - Do not take with mineral water (still or sparkling).
 - Do not take with coffee or tea.
 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

3. Do not lie down — stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) — for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.
4. Do not take Fosamax at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
5. If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Fosamax and contact your doctor.
6. After swallowing your Fosamax tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Fosamax is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Fosamax than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Fosamax

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

If you stop taking Fosamax

It is important that you take Fosamax for as long as your doctor prescribes the medicine. Since it is not known how long you should take Fosamax, you should discuss the need to stay on this medicine with your doctor periodically to determine if Fosamax is still right for you.

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.

See your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects, which may be serious, and for which you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- heartburn; difficulty swallowing; pain upon swallowing; ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) which can cause chest pain, heartburn or difficulty or pain upon swallowing.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- allergic reactions such as hives; swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, possibly causing difficulty breathing or swallowing; severe skin reactions,
 - pain in the mouth, and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis) generally associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction. Contact your doctor and dentist if you experience such symptoms,
 - unusual fracture of the thigh bone particularly in patients on long-term treatment for osteoporosis may occur rarely. Contact your doctor if you experience pain, weakness or discomfort in your thigh, hip or groin as this may be an early indication of a possible fracture of the thigh bone.
 - bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is severe.

Other side effects include

- Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is sometimes severe.

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- joint swelling,
 - abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
 - hair loss; itching,
 - headache; dizziness,
 - tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- nausea; vomiting,
 - irritation or inflammation of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) or stomach,
 - black or tar-like stools,
 - blurred vision; pain or redness in the eye,
 - rash; redness of the skin,
 - transient flu-like symptoms, such as aching muscles, generally feeling unwell and sometimes with fever usually at the start of treatment,
 - taste disturbance.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):
- symptoms of low blood calcium levels including muscle cramps or spasms and/or tingling sensation in the fingers or around the mouth,
 - stomach or peptic ulcers (sometimes severe or with bleeding),
 - narrowing of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach),
 - rash made worse by sunlight;
 - mouth ulcers when the tablets have been chewed or sucked.

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 Fosamax

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 blister 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 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 Fosamax contains

The active ingredient in Fosamax is alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate).

Each tablet contains the equivalent of 70mg alendronic acid as 91.37mg of alendronate sodium trihydrate.

The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (E460), lactose anhydrous, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate (E572).

What Fosamax looks like and contents of the pack

Fosamax are oval, white tablets marked with an outline of a bone image on one side and ‘31’ on the other.

Fosamax is supplied in blister packs of 4 tablets.

Manufacturer

Manufactured by: Merck Sharp & Dohme (Italia) S.p.A., Via Emilia, 21 - 27100 Pavia, Italy
or
Merck Sharp & Dohme BV, Waarderweg 39 – 2031 BN Haarlem, The Netherlands.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by: Doncaster Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QR, UK.

PPA holder: Imbat Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

Distributed by: Eurodrug Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

 PPA No: 1151/15/1

Leaflet issue and revision date (ref): 18.11.15

Fosamax® is a registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc.

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

Austria	Fosamax einmal wöchentlich 70mg Tabletten
Belgium	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Denmark	Fosamax Ugetablet
Finland	FOSAMAX
France	Fosamax 70 mg, comprimé
Germany	FOSAMAX einmal wöchentlich 70 mg Tabletten
Greece	FOSAMAX 70 mg Μια φορά την εβδομάδα
Iceland	Fosamax vikutafla
Ireland	Fosamax Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets
Italy	FOSAMAX 70 mg compresse
Luxembourg	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Netherlands	Fosamax 70 mg één tablet per week
Norway	Fosamax
Portugal	Fosamax 70 mg
Spain	FOSAMAX Semanal 70 mg comprimidos
Sweden	Fosamax Veckotablett 70 mg tabletter
UK	FOSAMAX Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets

HOW CAN YOU OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOSAMAX?

This leaflet gives you the most important patient information about FOSAMAX. If you have any questions after you have read it, ask your doctor or pharmacist, who will give you further information.

For more information about osteoporosis, contact (in RoI)
The Irish Osteoporosis Society
114 Pembroke Road,
Garden Level
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
Telephone (01) 6375050

The National Osteoporosis Society and the Irish Osteoporosis Society are independent charities not connected with Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited.

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 - you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don't receive routine dental care,
 - you have cancer,
 - you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
 - you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone),
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Children and adolescents

FOSAMAX should not be given to children and adolescents less than 18 years of age.

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 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

3. Do not lie down — stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) — for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.
4. Do not take Fosamax at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
5. If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Fosamax and contact your doctor.
6. After swallowing your Fosamax tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Fosamax is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Fosamax than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Fosamax

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

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4. Possible side effects

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- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
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Other side effects include

- Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
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- joint swelling,
 - abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
 - hair loss; itching,
 - headache; dizziness,
 - tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- nausea; vomiting,
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 - black or tar-like stools,
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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 Fosamax

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 blister 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 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 Fosamax contains

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The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (E460), anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate (E572).

What Fosamax looks like and contents of the pack

Fosamax are available as oval, white tablets marked with an outline of a bone image on one side and '31' on the other.

Fosamax are supplied in blister packs of 4 tablets.

Manufacturer

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Procured from within the EU and repackaged by: Doncaster Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QR, UK.

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POM

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Denmark	Fosamax Ugetablet
Finland	FOSAMAX
France	Fosamax 70 mg, comprimé
Germany	FOSAMAX einmal wöchentlich 70 mg Tabletten
Greece	FOSAMAX 70 mg Μια φορά την εβδομάδα
Iceland	Fosamax vikutafla
Ireland	Fosamax Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets
Italy	FOSAMAX 70 mg compresse
Luxembourg	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Netherlands	Fosamax 70 mg één tablet per week
Norway	Fosamax
Portugal	Fosamax 70 mg
Spain	FOSAMAX Semanal 70 mg comprimidos
Sweden	Fosamax Veckotablett 70 mg tablettar
UK	FOSAMAX Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets

HOW CAN YOU OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOSAMAX?

This leaflet gives you the most important patient information about FOSAMAX. If you have any questions after you have read it, ask your doctor or pharmacist, who will give you further information.

For more information about osteoporosis, contact (in RoI) The Irish Osteoporosis Society
114 Pembroke Road,
Garden Level
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
Telephone (01) 6375050

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Alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate)

Your medicine is available using the above name, but will be referred to as ‘Fosamax’ throughout this leaflet.

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 symptoms 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.
- It is particularly important to understand the information in section 3. How to take Fosamax, before taking this medicine.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for

What is Fosamax?

FOSAMAX is a tablet containing the active substance alendronic acid (commonly called alendronate) and belongs to a group of non-hormonal medicines called bisphosphonates. Fosamax prevents the loss of bone that occurs in women after they have been through the menopause, and helps to rebuild bone. It reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

What is Fosamax used for?

Your doctor has prescribed Fosamax to treat your osteoporosis. Fosamax reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

Fosamax is a once weekly treatment.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common in women after the menopause. At the menopause, the ovaries stop producing the female hormone, oestrogen, which helps to keep a woman’s skeleton healthy. As a result, bone loss occurs and bones become weaker. The earlier a woman reaches the menopause, the greater the risk of osteoporosis.

Early on, osteoporosis usually has no symptoms. If left untreated, however, it can result in broken bones. Although these usually hurt, breaks in the bones of the spine may go unnoticed until they cause height loss. Broken bones can happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would not generally break normal bone. Broken bones usually occur at the hip, spine, or wrist and can lead not only to pain but also to considerable problems like stooped posture (‘dowager’s hump’) and loss of mobility.

How can osteoporosis be treated?

As well as your treatment with Fosamax, your doctor may suggest you make changes to your lifestyle to help your condition, such as:

<i>Stopping smoking</i>	Smoking appears to increase the rate at which you lose bone and, therefore, may increase your risk of broken bones.
<i>Exercise</i>	Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Consult your doctor before you begin any exercise programme.
<i>Eating a balanced diet</i>	Your doctor can advise you about your diet or whether you should take any dietary supplements (especially calcium and Vitamin D).

2. What you need to know before you take Fosamax

Do not take Fosamax

- if you are allergic to alendronic acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have certain problems with your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) such as narrowing or difficulty swallowing
- if you cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes
- if your doctor has told you that you have low blood calcium

If you think any of these apply to you, do not take the tablets. Talk to your doctor first and follow the advice given.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking FOSAMAX.

- It is important to tell your doctor before taking Fosamax if:
- you suffer from kidney problems,
 - you have any swallowing or digestive problems,
 - your doctor has told you that you have Barrett’s oesophagus (a condition associated with changes in the cells that line the lower oesophagus),
 - you have been told you have low blood calcium,
 - you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don’t receive routine dental care,
 - you have cancer,
 - you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
 - you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone),
 - you are or have been a smoker (as this may increase the risk of dental problems).

You may be advised to have a dental check-up before starting treatment with Fosamax.

It is important to maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with Fosamax. You should have routine dental check-ups throughout your treatment and you should contact your doctor or dentist if you experience any problems with your mouth or teeth such as loose teeth, pain or swelling.

Irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) often with symptoms of chest pain, heartburn, or difficulty or pain upon swallowing may occur, especially if patients do not drink a full glass of water and/or if they lie down less than 30 minutes after taking Fosamax. These side effects may worsen if patients continue to take Fosamax after developing these symptoms.

Children and adolescents

FOSAMAX should not be given to children and adolescents less than 18 years of age.

Other medicines and FOSAMAX

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

It is likely that calcium supplements, antacids, and some oral medicines will interfere with the absorption of Fosamax if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Certain medicines for rheumatism or long-term pain called NSAIDs (e.g. acetylsalicyclic acid or ibuprofen) might cause digestive problems. Therefore, caution should be used when these medicines are taken at the same time as Fosamax.

Fosamax with food and drink

It is likely that food and beverages (including mineral water) will make Fosamax less effective if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Fosamax is only intended for use in postmenopausal women. You should not take Fosamax if you are or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

There have been side effects (including blurred vision, dizziness and severe bone, muscle or joint pain) reported with Fosamax that may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Individual responses to Fosamax may vary. (See section 4.).

Fosamax contains lactose anhydrous

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Fosamax

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

Take one Fosamax tablet once a week.

Follow these instructions carefully to make sure you will benefit from Fosamax.

1. Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take one Fosamax tablet on your chosen day.

It is very important to follow instructions 2, 3, 4 and 5 to help the Fosamax tablet reach your stomach quickly and help reduce the chance of irritating your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach).

2. After getting up for the day and before taking any food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your Fosamax tablet whole with a full glass of water only (not mineral water) (not less than 200 ml or 7 fl. oz.).
 - Do not take with mineral water (still or sparkling).
 - Do not take with coffee or tea.
 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

3. Do not lie down — stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) — for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.
4. Do not take Fosamax at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
5. If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Fosamax and contact your doctor.
6. After swallowing your Fosamax tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Fosamax is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Fosamax than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Fosamax

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

If you stop taking Fosamax

It is important that you take Fosamax for as long as your doctor prescribes the medicine. Since it is not known how long you should take Fosamax, you should discuss the need to stay on this medicine with your doctor periodically to determine if Fosamax is still right for you.

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.

See your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects, which may be serious, and for which you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- heartburn; difficulty swallowing; pain upon swallowing; ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) which can cause chest pain, heartburn or difficulty or pain upon swallowing.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- allergic reactions such as hives; swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, possibly causing difficulty breathing or swallowing; severe skin reactions,
 - pain in the mouth, and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis) generally associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction. Contact your doctor and dentist if you experience such symptoms,
 - unusual fracture of the thigh bone particularly in patients on long-term treatment for osteoporosis may occur rarely. Contact your doctor if you experience pain, weakness or discomfort in your thigh, hip or groin as this may be an early indication of a possible fracture of the thigh bone.
 - bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is severe.

Other side effects include

- Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is sometimes severe.

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- joint swelling,
 - abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
 - hair loss; itching,
 - headache; dizziness,
 - tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- nausea; vomiting,
 - irritation or inflammation of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) or stomach,
 - black or tar-like stools,
 - blurred vision; pain or redness in the eye,
 - rash; redness of the skin,
 - transient flu-like symptoms, such as aching muscles, generally feeling unwell and sometimes with fever usually at the start of treatment,
 - taste disturbance.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):
- symptoms of low blood calcium levels including muscle cramps or spasms and/or tingling sensation in the fingers or around the mouth,
 - stomach or peptic ulcers (sometimes severe or with bleeding),
 - narrowing of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach),
 - rash made worse by sunlight;
 - mouth ulcers when the tablets have been chewed or sucked.

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 Fosamax

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 blister 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 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 Fosamax contains

The active ingredient in Fosamax is alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate).

Each tablet contains the equivalent of 70mg alendronic acid as 91.37mg of alendronate sodium trihydrate.

The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (E460), anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate (E572).

What Fosamax looks like and contents of the pack

Fosamax are available as oval, white tablets marked with an outline of a bone image on one side and '31' on the other.

Fosamax are supplied in blister packs of 4 tablets.

Manufacturer

Manufactured by: Merck Sharp & Dohme (Italia) SpA, Via Emilia 21, 27100 Pavia, Italy.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by: Doncaster Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QR, UK.

PPA holder: Imbat Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

Distributed by: Eurodrug Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

POM

 PPA No: 1151/15/1

Leaflet issue and revision date (ref): 18.11.15

Fosamax® is a registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc, Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA.

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

Austria	Fosamax einmal wöchentlich 70mg Tabletten
Belgium	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Denmark	Fosamax Ugetablet
Finland	FOSAMAX
France	Fosamax 70 mg, comprimé
Germany	FOSAMAX einmal wöchentlich 70 mg Tabletten
Greece	FOSAMAX 70 mg Μια φορά την εβδομάδα
Iceland	Fosamax vikutafla
Ireland	Fosamax Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets
Italy	FOSAMAX 70 mg compresse
Luxembourg	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Netherlands	Fosamax 70 mg één tablet per week
Norway	Fosamax
Portugal	Fosamax 70 mg
Spain	FOSAMAX Semanal 70 mg comprimidos
Sweden	Fosamax Veckotablett 70 mg tabletter
UK	FOSAMAX Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets

HOW CAN YOU OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOSAMAX?

This leaflet gives you the most important patient information about FOSAMAX. If you have any questions after you have read it, ask your doctor or pharmacist, who will give you further information.

For more information about osteoporosis, contact (in RoI) The Irish Osteoporosis Society
114 Pembroke Road,
Garden Level
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
Telephone (01) 6375050

The National Osteoporosis Society and the Irish Osteoporosis Society are independent charities not connected with Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited.

**PACKAGE LEAFLET:
INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT**

Fosamax® Once Weekly 70mg Tablets
Alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate)

Your medicine is available using the above name, but will be referred to as ‘Fosamax’ throughout this leaflet.

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 symptoms 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.
- It is particularly important to understand the information in section 3. How to take Fosamax, before taking this medicine.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Fosamax
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5. How to store Fosamax
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for

What is Fosamax?

FOSAMAX is a tablet containing the active substance alendronic acid (commonly called alendronate) and belongs to a group of non-hormonal medicines called bisphosphonates. Fosamax prevents the loss of bone that occurs in women after they have been through the menopause, and helps to rebuild bone. It reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

What is Fosamax used for?

Your doctor has prescribed Fosamax to treat your osteoporosis. Fosamax reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

Fosamax is a once weekly treatment.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common in women after the menopause. At the menopause, the ovaries stop producing the female hormone, oestrogen, which helps to keep a woman’s skeleton healthy. As a result, bone loss occurs and bones become weaker. The earlier a woman reaches the menopause, the greater the risk of osteoporosis.

Early on, osteoporosis usually has no symptoms. If left untreated, however, it can result in broken bones. Although these usually hurt, breaks in the bones of the spine may go unnoticed until they cause height loss. Broken bones can happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would not generally break normal bone. Broken bones usually occur at the hip, spine, or wrist and can lead not only to pain but also to considerable problems like stooped posture (‘dowager’s hump’) and loss of mobility.

How can osteoporosis be treated?

As well as your treatment with Fosamax, your doctor may suggest you make changes to your lifestyle to help your condition, such as:

<i>Stopping smoking</i>	Smoking appears to increase the rate at which you lose bone and, therefore, may increase your risk of broken bones.
<i>Exercise</i>	Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Consult your doctor before you begin any exercise programme.
<i>Eating a balanced diet</i>	Your doctor can advise you about your diet or whether you should take any dietary supplements (especially calcium and Vitamin D).

2. What you need to know before you take Fosamax

Do not take Fosamax

- if you are allergic to alendronic acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have certain problems with your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) such as narrowing or difficulty swallowing
- if you cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes
- if your doctor has told you that you have low blood calcium

If you think any of these apply to you, do not take the tablets. Talk to your doctor first and follow the advice given.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking FOSAMAX.

It is important to tell your doctor before taking Fosamax if:

- you suffer from kidney problems,
- you have any swallowing or digestive problems,
- your doctor has told you that you have Barrett’s oesophagus (a condition associated with changes in the cells that line the lower oesophagus),
- you have been told you have low blood calcium,
- you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don’t receive routine dental care,
- you have cancer,
- you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
- you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone),
- you are or have been a smoker (as this may increase the risk of dental problems).

You may be advised to have a dental check-up before starting treatment with Fosamax.

It is important to maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with Fosamax. You should have routine dental check-ups throughout your treatment and you should contact your doctor or dentist if you experience any problems with your mouth or teeth such as loose teeth, pain or swelling.

Irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) often with symptoms of chest pain, heartburn, or difficulty or pain upon swallowing may occur, especially if patients do not drink a full glass of water and/or if they lie down less than 30 minutes after taking Fosamax. These side effects may worsen if patients continue to take Fosamax after developing these symptoms.

Children and adolescents

FOSAMAX should not be given to children and adolescents less than 18 years of age.

Other medicines and FOSAMAX

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

It is likely that calcium supplements, antacids, and some oral medicines will interfere with the absorption of Fosamax if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Certain medicines for rheumatism or long-term pain called NSAIDs (e.g. acetylsalicyclic acid or ibuprofen) might cause digestive problems. Therefore, caution should be used when these medicines are taken at the same time as Fosamax.

Fosamax with food and drink

It is likely that food and beverages (including mineral water) will make Fosamax less effective if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Fosamax is only intended for use in postmenopausal women. You should not take Fosamax if you are or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

There have been side effects (including blurred vision, dizziness and severe bone, muscle or joint pain) reported with Fosamax that may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Individual responses to Fosamax may vary. (See section 4.).

Fosamax contains lactose anhydrous

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Fosamax

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

Take one Fosamax tablet once a week.

Follow these instructions carefully to make sure you will benefit from Fosamax.

1. Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take one Fosamax tablet on your chosen day.

It is very important to follow instructions 2, 3, 4 and 5 to help the Fosamax tablet reach your stomach quickly and help reduce the chance of irritating your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach).

2. After getting up for the day and before taking any food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your Fosamax tablet whole with a full glass of water only (not mineral water) (not less than 200 ml or 7 fl. oz.).
 - Do not take with mineral water (still or sparkling).
 - Do not take with coffee or tea.
 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

3. Do not lie down — stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) — for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.
4. Do not take Fosamax at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
5. If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Fosamax and contact your doctor.
6. After swallowing your Fosamax tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Fosamax is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Fosamax than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Fosamax

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

If you stop taking Fosamax

It is important that you take Fosamax for as long as your doctor prescribes the medicine. Since it is not known how long you should take Fosamax, you should discuss the need to stay on this medicine with your doctor periodically to determine if Fosamax is still right for you.

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.

See your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects, which may be serious, and for which you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- heartburn; difficulty swallowing; pain upon swallowing; ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) which can cause chest pain, heartburn or difficulty or pain upon swallowing.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- allergic reactions such as hives; swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, possibly causing difficulty breathing or swallowing; severe skin reactions,
 - pain in the mouth, and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis) generally associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction. Contact your doctor and dentist if you experience such symptoms,
 - unusual fracture of the thigh bone particularly in patients on long-term treatment for osteoporosis may occur rarely. Contact your doctor if you experience pain, weakness or discomfort in your thigh, hip or groin as this may be an early indication of a possible fracture of the thigh bone.
 - bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is severe.

Other side effects include

- Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is sometimes severe.

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- joint swelling,
 - abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
 - hair loss; itching,
 - headache; dizziness,
 - tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- nausea; vomiting,
 - irritation or inflammation of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) or stomach,
 - black or tar-like stools,
 - blurred vision; pain or redness in the eye,
 - rash; redness of the skin,
 - transient flu-like symptoms, such as aching muscles, generally feeling unwell and sometimes with fever usually at the start of treatment,
 - taste disturbance.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):
- symptoms of low blood calcium levels including muscle cramps or spasms and/or tingling sensation in the fingers or around the mouth,
 - stomach or peptic ulcers (sometimes severe or with bleeding),
 - narrowing of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach),
 - rash made worse by sunlight;
 - mouth ulcers when the tablets have been chewed or sucked.

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 Fosamax

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 blister 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 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 Fosamax contains

The active ingredient in Fosamax is alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate).

Each tablet contains the equivalent of 70mg alendronic acid as 91.37mg of alendronate sodium trihydrate.

The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (E460), anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate (E572).

What Fosamax looks like and contents of the pack

Fosamax are available as oval, white tablets marked with an outline of a bone image on one side and '31' on the other.

Fosamax are supplied in blister packs of 4 tablets.

Manufacturer

Manufactured by: Merck Sharp & Dohme (Italia) SpA, Via Emilia 21 - 27100 Pavia, Italy.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by: Doncaster Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QR, UK.

PPA holder: Imbat Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

Distributed by: Eurodrug Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

POM

 PPA No: 1151/15/1

Leaflet issue and revision date (ref): 18.11.15

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

Austria	Fosamax einmal wöchentlich 70mg Tabletten
Belgium	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Denmark	Fosamax Ugetablet
Finland	FOSAMAX
France	Fosamax 70 mg, comprimé
Germany	FOSAMAX einmal wöchentlich 70 mg Tabletten
Greece	FOSAMAX 70 mg Μια φορά την εβδομάδα
Iceland	Fosamax vikutafla
Ireland	Fosamax Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets
Italy	FOSAMAX 70 mg compresse
Luxembourg	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Netherlands	Fosamax 70 mg één tablet per week
Norway	Fosamax
Portugal	Fosamax 70 mg
Spain	FOSAMAX Semanal 70 mg comprimidos
Sweden	Fosamax Veckotablett 70 mg tabletter
UK	FOSAMAX Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets

HOW CAN YOU OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOSAMAX?

This leaflet gives you the most important patient information about FOSAMAX. If you have any questions after you have read it, ask your doctor or pharmacist, who will give you further information.

For more information about osteoporosis, contact (in RoI) The Irish Osteoporosis Society
114 Pembroke Road,
Garden Level
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
Telephone (01) 6375050

The National Osteoporosis Society and the Irish Osteoporosis Society are independent charities not connected with Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited.

**PACKAGE LEAFLET:
INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT**

Fosamax® Once Weekly 70mg Tablets
Alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate)

Your medicine is available using the above name, but will be referred to as ‘Fosamax’ throughout this leaflet.

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 symptoms 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.
- It is particularly important to understand the information in section 3. How to take Fosamax, before taking this medicine.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for

What is Fosamax?

FOSAMAX is a tablet containing the active substance alendronic acid (commonly called alendronate) and belongs to a group of non-hormonal medicines called bisphosphonates. Fosamax prevents the loss of bone that occurs in women after they have been through the menopause, and helps to rebuild bone. It reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

What is Fosamax used for?

Your doctor has prescribed Fosamax to treat your osteoporosis. Fosamax reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

Fosamax is a once weekly treatment.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common in women after the menopause. At the menopause, the ovaries stop producing the female hormone, oestrogen, which helps to keep a woman’s skeleton healthy. As a result, bone loss occurs and bones become weaker. The earlier a woman reaches the menopause, the greater the risk of osteoporosis.

Early on, osteoporosis usually has no symptoms. If left untreated, however, it can result in broken bones. Although these usually hurt, breaks in the bones of the spine may go unnoticed until they cause height loss. Broken bones can happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would not generally break normal bone. Broken bones usually occur at the hip, spine, or wrist and can lead not only to pain but also to considerable problems like stooped posture (‘dowager’s hump’) and loss of mobility.

How can osteoporosis be treated?

As well as your treatment with Fosamax, your doctor may suggest you make changes to your lifestyle to help your condition, such as:

<i>Stopping smoking</i>	Smoking appears to increase the rate at which you lose bone and, therefore, may increase your risk of broken bones.
<i>Exercise</i>	Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Consult your doctor before you begin any exercise programme.
<i>Eating a balanced diet</i>	Your doctor can advise you about your diet or whether you should take any dietary supplements (especially calcium and Vitamin D).

2. What you need to know before you take Fosamax

Do not take Fosamax

- if you are allergic to alendronic acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have certain problems with your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) such as narrowing or difficulty swallowing
- if you cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes
- if your doctor has told you that you have low blood calcium

If you think any of these apply to you, do not take the tablets. Talk to your doctor first and follow the advice given.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking FOSAMAX.

- It is important to tell your doctor before taking Fosamax if:
- you suffer from kidney problems,
 - you have any swallowing or digestive problems,
 - your doctor has told you that you have Barrett’s oesophagus (a condition associated with changes in the cells that line the lower oesophagus),
 - you have been told you have low blood calcium,
 - you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don’t receive routine dental care,
 - you have cancer,
 - you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
 - you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone),
 - you are or have been a smoker (as this may increase the risk of dental problems).

You may be advised to have a dental check-up before starting treatment with Fosamax.

It is important to maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with Fosamax. You should have routine dental check-ups throughout your treatment and you should contact your doctor or dentist if you experience any problems with your mouth or teeth such as loose teeth, pain or swelling.

Irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) often with symptoms of chest pain, heartburn, or difficulty or pain upon swallowing may occur, especially if patients do not drink a full glass of water and/or if they lie down less than 30 minutes after taking Fosamax. These side effects may worsen if patients continue to take Fosamax after developing these symptoms.

Children and adolescents

FOSAMAX should not be given to children and adolescents less than 18 years of age.

Other medicines and FOSAMAX

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

It is likely that calcium supplements, antacids, and some oral medicines will interfere with the absorption of Fosamax if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Certain medicines for rheumatism or long-term pain called NSAIDs (e.g. acetylsalicyclic acid or ibuprofen) might cause digestive problems. Therefore, caution should be used when these medicines are taken at the same time as Fosamax.

Fosamax with food and drink

It is likely that food and beverages (including mineral water) will make Fosamax less effective if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Fosamax is only intended for use in postmenopausal women. You should not take Fosamax if you are or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

There have been side effects (including blurred vision, dizziness and severe bone, muscle or joint pain) reported with Fosamax that may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Individual responses to Fosamax may vary. (See section 4.).

Fosamax contains lactose anhydrous

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Fosamax

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

Take one Fosamax tablet once a week.

Follow these instructions carefully to make sure you will benefit from Fosamax.

1. Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take one Fosamax tablet on your chosen day.

It is very important to follow instructions 2, 3, 4 and 5 to help the Fosamax tablet reach your stomach quickly and help reduce the chance of irritating your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach).

2. After getting up for the day and before taking any food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your Fosamax tablet whole with a full glass of water only (not mineral water) (not less than 200 ml or 7 fl. oz.).
 - Do not take with mineral water (still or sparkling).
 - Do not take with coffee or tea.
 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

3. Do not lie down — stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) — for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.
4. Do not take Fosamax at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
5. If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Fosamax and contact your doctor.
6. After swallowing your Fosamax tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Fosamax is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Fosamax than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Fosamax

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

If you stop taking Fosamax

It is important that you take Fosamax for as long as your doctor prescribes the medicine. Since it is not known how long you should take Fosamax, you should discuss the need to stay on this medicine with your doctor periodically to determine if Fosamax is still right for you.

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.

See your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects, which may be serious, and for which you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- heartburn; difficulty swallowing; pain upon swallowing; ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) which can cause chest pain, heartburn or difficulty or pain upon swallowing.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- allergic reactions such as hives; swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, possibly causing difficulty breathing or swallowing; severe skin reactions,
 - pain in the mouth, and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis) generally associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction. Contact your doctor and dentist if you experience such symptoms,
 - unusual fracture of the thigh bone particularly in patients on long-term treatment for osteoporosis may occur rarely. Contact your doctor if you experience pain, weakness or discomfort in your thigh, hip or groin as this may be an early indication of a possible fracture of the thigh bone.
 - bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is severe.

Other side effects include

- Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is sometimes severe.

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- joint swelling,
 - abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
 - hair loss; itching,
 - headache; dizziness,
 - tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- nausea; vomiting,
 - irritation or inflammation of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) or stomach,
 - black or tar-like stools,
 - blurred vision; pain or redness in the eye,
 - rash; redness of the skin,
 - transient flu-like symptoms, such as aching muscles, generally feeling unwell and sometimes with fever usually at the start of treatment,
 - taste disturbance.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):
- symptoms of low blood calcium levels including muscle cramps or spasms and/or tingling sensation in the fingers or around the mouth,
 - stomach or peptic ulcers (sometimes severe or with bleeding),
 - narrowing of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach),
 - rash made worse by sunlight;
 - mouth ulcers when the tablets have been chewed or sucked.

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 Fosamax

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 blister 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 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 Fosamax contains

The active ingredient in Fosamax is alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate).

Each tablet contains the equivalent of 70mg alendronic acid as 91.37mg of alendronate sodium trihydrate.

The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (E460), anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate (E572).

What Fosamax looks like and contents of the pack

Fosamax are available as oval, white tablets marked with an outline of a bone image on one side and '31' on the other.

Fosamax are supplied in blister packs of 4 tablets.

Manufacturer

Manufactured by: Merck Sharp & Dohme (Italia) SpA, Via Emilia 21, 27100 Pavia, Italy.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by: Doncaster Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QR, UK.

PPA holder: Imbat Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

Distributed by: Eurodrug Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

POM

 PPA No: 1151/15/1

Leaflet issue and revision date (ref): 18.11.15

Fosamax® is a registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc, Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA.

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

Austria	Fosamax einmal wöchentlich 70mg Tabletten
Belgium	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Denmark	Fosamax Ugetablet
Finland	FOSAMAX
France	Fosamax 70 mg, comprimé
Germany	FOSAMAX einmal wöchentlich 70 mg Tabletten
Greece	FOSAMAX 70 mg Μια φορά την εβδομάδα
Iceland	Fosamax vikutafla
Ireland	Fosamax Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets
Italy	FOSAMAX 70 mg compresse
Luxembourg	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Netherlands	Fosamax 70 mg één tablet per week
Norway	Fosamax
Portugal	Fosamax 70 mg
Spain	FOSAMAX Semanal 70 mg comprimidos
Sweden	Fosamax Veckotablett 70 mg tabletter
UK	FOSAMAX Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets

HOW CAN YOU OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOSAMAX?

This leaflet gives you the most important patient information about FOSAMAX. If you have any questions after you have read it, ask your doctor or pharmacist, who will give you further information.

For more information about osteoporosis, contact (in RoI) The Irish Osteoporosis Society
114 Pembroke Road,
Garden Level
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
Telephone (01) 6375050

The National Osteoporosis Society and the Irish Osteoporosis Society are independent charities not connected with Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited.

**PACKAGE LEAFLET:
INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT**

Fosamax® Once Weekly 70mg Tablets
Alendronic acid (as alendronate sodium trihydrate)

Your medicine is available using the above name, but will be referred to as ‘Fosamax’ throughout this leaflet.

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 symptoms 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.
- It is particularly important to understand the information in section 3. How to take Fosamax, before taking this medicine.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for
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1. What Fosamax is and what it is used for

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What is Fosamax used for?

Your doctor has prescribed Fosamax to treat your osteoporosis. Fosamax reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

Fosamax is a once weekly treatment.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common in women after the menopause. At the menopause, the ovaries stop producing the female hormone, oestrogen, which helps to keep a woman’s skeleton healthy. As a result, bone loss occurs and bones become weaker. The earlier a woman reaches the menopause, the greater the risk of osteoporosis.

Early on, osteoporosis usually has no symptoms. If left untreated, however, it can result in broken bones. Although these usually hurt, breaks in the bones of the spine may go unnoticed until they cause height loss. Broken bones can happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would not generally break normal bone. Broken bones usually occur at the hip, spine, or wrist and can lead not only to pain but also to considerable problems like stooped posture (‘dowager’s hump’) and loss of mobility.

How can osteoporosis be treated?

As well as your treatment with Fosamax, your doctor may suggest you make changes to your lifestyle to help your condition, such as:

<i>Stopping smoking</i>	Smoking appears to increase the rate at which you lose bone and, therefore, may increase your risk of broken bones.
<i>Exercise</i>	Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Consult your doctor before you begin any exercise programme.
<i>Eating a balanced diet</i>	Your doctor can advise you about your diet or whether you should take any dietary supplements (especially calcium and Vitamin D).

2. What you need to know before you take Fosamax

Do not take Fosamax

- if you are allergic to alendronic acid or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have certain problems with your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) such as narrowing or difficulty swallowing
- if you cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes
- if your doctor has told you that you have low blood calcium

If you think any of these apply to you, do not take the tablets. Talk to your doctor first and follow the advice given.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking FOSAMAX.

- It is important to tell your doctor before taking Fosamax if:
- you suffer from kidney problems,
 - you have any swallowing or digestive problems,
 - your doctor has told you that you have Barrett’s oesophagus (a condition associated with changes in the cells that line the lower oesophagus),
 - you have been told you have low blood calcium,
 - you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don’t receive routine dental care,
 - you have cancer,
 - you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
 - you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone),
 - you are or have been a smoker (as this may increase the risk of dental problems).

You may be advised to have a dental check-up before starting treatment with Fosamax.

It is important to maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with Fosamax. You should have routine dental check-ups throughout your treatment and you should contact your doctor or dentist if you experience any problems with your mouth or teeth such as loose teeth, pain or swelling.

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Children and adolescents

FOSAMAX should not be given to children and adolescents less than 18 years of age.

Other medicines and FOSAMAX

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

It is likely that calcium supplements, antacids, and some oral medicines will interfere with the absorption of Fosamax if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Certain medicines for rheumatism or long-term pain called NSAIDs (e.g. acetylsalicyclic acid or ibuprofen) might cause digestive problems. Therefore, caution should be used when these medicines are taken at the same time as Fosamax.

Fosamax with food and drink

It is likely that food and beverages (including mineral water) will make Fosamax less effective if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Fosamax.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Fosamax is only intended for use in postmenopausal women. You should not take Fosamax if you are or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

There have been side effects (including blurred vision, dizziness and severe bone, muscle or joint pain) reported with Fosamax that may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Individual responses to Fosamax may vary. (See section 4.).

Fosamax contains lactose anhydrous

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Fosamax

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

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Follow these instructions carefully to make sure you will benefit from Fosamax.

1. Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take one Fosamax tablet on your chosen day.

It is very important to follow instructions 2, 3, 4 and 5 to help the Fosamax tablet reach your stomach quickly and help reduce the chance of irritating your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach).

2. After getting up for the day and before taking any food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your Fosamax tablet whole with a full glass of water only (not mineral water) (not less than 200 ml or 7 fl. oz.).
 - Do not take with mineral water (still or sparkling).
 - Do not take with coffee or tea.
 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

3. Do not lie down — stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) — for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.
4. Do not take Fosamax at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
5. If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Fosamax and contact your doctor.
6. After swallowing your Fosamax tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Fosamax is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Fosamax than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Fosamax

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

If you stop taking Fosamax

It is important that you take Fosamax for as long as your doctor prescribes the medicine. Since it is not known how long you should take Fosamax, you should discuss the need to stay on this medicine with your doctor periodically to determine if Fosamax is still right for you.

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.

See your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects, which may be serious, and for which you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- heartburn; difficulty swallowing; pain upon swallowing; ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) which can cause chest pain, heartburn or difficulty or pain upon swallowing.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- allergic reactions such as hives; swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, possibly causing difficulty breathing or swallowing; severe skin reactions,
 - pain in the mouth, and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis) generally associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction. Contact your doctor and dentist if you experience such symptoms,
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Other side effects include

- Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is sometimes severe.

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- joint swelling,
 - abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
 - hair loss; itching,
 - headache; dizziness,
 - tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- nausea; vomiting,
 - irritation or inflammation of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) or stomach,
 - black or tar-like stools,
 - blurred vision; pain or redness in the eye,
 - rash; redness of the skin,
 - transient flu-like symptoms, such as aching muscles, generally feeling unwell and sometimes with fever usually at the start of treatment,
 - taste disturbance.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):
- symptoms of low blood calcium levels including muscle cramps or spasms and/or tingling sensation in the fingers or around the mouth,
 - stomach or peptic ulcers (sometimes severe or with bleeding),
 - narrowing of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach),
 - rash made worse by sunlight;
 - mouth ulcers when the tablets have been chewed or sucked.

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 Fosamax

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 blister 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 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

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The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose (E460), anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate (E572).

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Fosamax are available as oval, white tablets marked with an outline of a bone image on one side and '31' on the other.

Fosamax are supplied in blister packs of 4 tablets.

Manufacturer

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Procured from within the EU and repackaged by: Doncaster Pharmaceuticals Group Ltd, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, DN3 1QR, UK.

PPA holder: Imbat Ltd., Unit L2, North Ring Business Park, Santry, Dublin 9.

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POM

 PPA No: 1151/15/1

Leaflet issue and revision date (ref): 18.11.15

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

Austria	Fosamax einmal wöchentlich 70mg Tabletten
Belgium	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Denmark	Fosamax Ugetablet
Finland	FOSAMAX
France	Fosamax 70 mg, comprimé
Germany	FOSAMAX einmal wöchentlich 70 mg Tabletten
Greece	FOSAMAX 70 mg Μια φορά την εβδομάδα
Iceland	Fosamax vikutafla
Ireland	Fosamax Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets
Italy	FOSAMAX 70 mg compresse
Luxembourg	Fosamax 70 mg Hebdomadaire, comprimés
Netherlands	Fosamax 70 mg één tablet per week
Norway	Fosamax
Portugal	Fosamax 70 mg
Spain	FOSAMAX Semanal 70 mg comprimidos
Sweden	Fosamax Veckotablett 70 mg tablett
UK	FOSAMAX Once Weekly 70 mg Tablets

HOW CAN YOU OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOSAMAX?

This leaflet gives you the most important patient information about FOSAMAX. If you have any questions after you have read it, ask your doctor or pharmacist, who will give you further information.

For more information about osteoporosis, contact (in RoI) The Irish Osteoporosis Society
114 Pembroke Road,
Garden Level
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
Telephone (01) 6375050

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