הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לרופא

(מעודבן 3102.50)

08/10/15 : תאריך

שם תכשיר באנגלית ומספר הרישום:

Vasodip Combo 10 (141 06 31726 00)

Vasodip Combo 20 (141 05 31727 00)

שם בעל הרישום: דקסל בע"מ

טופס זה מיועד לפרוט ההחמרות בלבד!

ההחמרות המבוקשות		
טקסט חדש	טקסט נוכחי	פרק בעלון
		Indication
Vasodip Combo must not be taken in: hypersensitivity to a therapeutically active constituent (enalapril or lercanidipine), to any ACE-inhibitor or dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker or to any other constituent of this medicinal product. History of angioedema associated with ACE-inhibitor therapy Hereditary or idiopathic angioedema. Association with aliskiren-containing products in patients with diabetes mellitus or renal impairment (GFR<60ml/min/1.73m²) (see section 4.5 and 5.1) second and third trimesters of pregnancy (see sections 4.4 and 4.6) left ventricular outflow obstruction, including aortic stenosis untreated congestive heart failure unstable angina pectoris within 1 month of a myocardial infarction severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min), including patients undergoing haemodialysis severe hepatic impairment co-administration with: strong CYP 3A4 inhibitors (see section 4.5) ciclosporin (see section 4.5) grapefruit juice (see section 4.5)	 hypersensitivity to a therapeutically active constituent (enalapril or lercanidipine), to any ACE-inhibitor or dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker or to any other constituent of this medicinal product. second and third trimesters of pregnancy (see 4.4 and 4.6) left ventricular outflow obstruction, including aortic stenosis untreated congestive heart failure unstable angina pectoris within 1 month of a myocardial infarction severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min), including patients undergoing haemodialysis severe hepatic impairment co-administration with: strong CYP 3A4 inhibitors (see 4.5) ciclosporin (see 4.5) a history of angioedema caused by previous therapy with an ACE inhibitor hereditary or idiopathic angioedema. 	contraindications
		Posology, dosage & administration

Symptomatic hypotension

Particularly careful monitoring is required with enalapril in:

severe hypotension with systolic blood pressure less than 90 mmHg

decompensated heart failure

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Use in renal impairment

Particular caution is required with enalapril when initiating treatment in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. Routine monitoring of serum potassium and creatinine under enalapril treatment is part of the normal medical care of these patients.

Reports of renal failure associated with the use of enalapril have been made especially in patients with severe heart failure or underlying renal disease, including renal artery stenosis.

If diagnosed promptly and treated appropriately, renal failure under enalapril treatment is usually reversible.

Some hypertensive patients with no apparent pre-existing renal disease, have developed increases in blood urea and creatinine when enalapril has been given concurrently with a diuretic. Dosage reduction of enalapril and/or discontinuation of the diuretic may be required. This situation should raise the possibility of underlying renal artery stenosis (see section 4.4, Renovascular hypertension).

Renovascular hypertension

Patients with bilateral renal artery stenosis or stenosis of the artery of a single functioning kidney are particularly at risk of developing hypotension or renal failure under ACE-inhibitor therapy. Loss of renal function may occur with only mild changes in serum creatinine. In these patients, therapy should be initiated under close medical supervision with low doses and cautious titration and monitoring renal function.

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Hepatic failure

The antihypertensive effect of lercanidipine can be potentiated in patients with hepatic dysfunction.

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Particularly careful monitoring is required with enalapril in:

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- decompensated heart failure

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If diagnosed promptly and treated appropriately, renal failure under enalapril treatment is usually reversible.

In some hypertensives with no preexisting renal disease, the combination of enalapril with a diuretic can lead to an increase in blood urea and creatinine. Dosage reduction of enalapril and/or discontinuation of the diuretic may be necessary. In these cases, the possibility of an underlying renal artery stenosis should be considered (see 4.4, Renovascular hypertension).

Renovascular hypertension

Patients with bilateral renal artery stenosis or stenosis of the artery of a single functioning kidney are particularly at risk of developing hypotension or renal failure under ACE-inhibitor therapy. In these patients, treatment should be initiated under close medical supervision with low doses and causion titration. Renal function should be assessed at baseline and closely monitored during treatment.

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Hepatic failure

The antihypertensive effect of lercanidipine can be potentiated in patients with hepatic dysfunction.

Special Warnings and Special Precautions for Use Rarely, ACE-inhibitors have been associated with a syndrome that starts with cholestatic jaundice or hepatitis and progresses to fulminant hepatic necrosis and sometimes death. The mechanism of this syndrome is not understood. Patients receiving ACE-inhibitors who develop jaundice or marked elevation of hepatic enzymes should discontinue the ACE-inhibitor and receive appropriate medical follow up.

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Hypersensitivity/angioneurotic oedema

Angioneurotic oedema with involvement of the face, extremities, lips, tongue, glottis and/or larynx, has been reported in patients treated with ACE-inhibitors, including enalapril. It may occur at any time during treatment. In such cases, enalapril must be stopped immediately. The patient is to be carefully monitored in order to ensure that the symptoms have fully resolved before discharge from the hospital.

In cases where the swelling was limited to the face and lips, symptoms generally resolved without treatment. However, antihistamines were useful in relieving the symptoms.

Even in those instances where swelling of only the tongue is involved, without respiratory distress, patients may require prolonged observation since treatment with antihistamines and corticosteroids may not be sufficient.

Angioneurotic oedema with laryngeal involvement can be fatal.

Very rarely, fatalities have been reported due to angioedema associated with laryngeal oedema or tongue oedema.

Patients with involvement of the tongue, glottis or larynx are likely to experience airway obstruction, especially those with a history of airway surgery.

When the tongue, glottis or larynx are affected and are likely to cause airway obstruction, appropriate treatment must be instituted promptly (e.g. subcutaneous administration of adrenalin 1:1000 (0.3 ml to 0.5 ml) and/or measures to ensure a patent airway.

Rarely, a syndrome that starts with cholestatic jaundice and progresses to fulminant hepatic necrosis (sometimes fatal) has been observed with ACE-inhibitor treatment. The mechanism of this syndrome is unclear. Patients who develop jaundice or a marked rise in liver enzymes with ACE-inhibitors must stop taking the ACE-inhibitor and should be given appropriate treatment.

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Hypersensitivity/angioneurotic oedema

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Angioneurotic oedema with laryngeal involvement can be fatal. When the tongue, glottis or larynx are affected and are likely to cause respiratory obstruction, appropriate treatment must be instituted without delay (e.g. subcutaneous administration of adrenalin [diluted 1:1000]) and/or measures to ensure a patent airway.

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Hyperkalaemia

An increase in serum potassium has been observed in some patients on ACE-inhibitors including enalapril. Risk factors for hyperkalaemia are: renal insufficiency, worsening of renal function, age (> 70 years), diabetes mellitus, intercurrent events, in particular dehydration, acute cardiac decompensation, metabolic acidosis, and concomitant use of potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g. spironolactone, eplerenone, triamterene, or amiloride), , potassium supplements or potassium-containing salt substitutes as well as concurrent treatment with other drugs that can lead to an increase in serum potassium values (e.g. heparin).-If concomitant use of oneof the above-mentioned substances is indicated, serum potassium should be regularly monitored

The use of potassium supplements, potassium-sparing diuretics, or potassium-containing salt substitutes particularly in patients with impaired renal function may lead to a significant increase in serum potassium. Hyperkalaemia can cause serious, sometimes fatal arrhythmias. If concomitant use of enalapril and any of the above-mentioned agents is deemed appropriate, they should be used with caution and with frequent monitoring of serum potassium (see section 4.5).

<u>Lithium</u>

The combination of lithium and enalapril is generally not recommended (see section 4.5).

<u>Dual blockade of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS)</u>

There is evidence that the concomitant use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren increases the risk of hypotension, hyperkalaemia and decreased renal function (including acute renal failure). Dual blockade of RAAS through the combined use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren is therefore not recommended (see sections 4.5 and 5.1).

If dual blockade therapy is considered absolutely necessary, this should only occur under specialist supervision and subject to frequent close monitoring of renal function, electrolytes and blood pressure.

ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers should not be used concomitantly in patients with diabetic nephropathy.

Hyperkalaemia

An increase in serum potassium has been observed in some patients on ACE-inhibitors including enalapril. Risk factors for hyperkalaemia are: renal failure, diabetes mellitus, concurrent treatment with potassium-sparing diuretics, potassium supplements or potassium-containing salt substitutes as well as concurrent treatment with other drugs that can lead to an increase in serum potassium values (e.g. heparin). If concomitant use of one of the abovementioned substances is indicated, serum potassium should be regularly monitored.

Other not recommended medications This medicinal product is generally not recommended in combinations with lithium, potassium-sparing diuretics, potassium-supplements and estramustine (see 4.5)	Other not recommended medications This medicinal product is generally not recommended in combinations with lithium, potassium-sparing diuretics, potassium supplements and estramustine (see 4.5)	
Lercanidipine Pediatric population Interaction studies have only been performed		Interaction with Other Medicaments and Other Forms of Interaction
in adults. Enalapril maleate Dual blockade of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) Some active substances or therapeutic classes may favour the development of hyperkalaemia: potassium salts, potassium-sparing diuretics, ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II inhibitors, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, heparins (low molecular weight or unfractionned), ciclosporin and tacrolimus, trimethoprim. The occurrence of hyperkalaemia may depend	Enalapril maleate Some active substances or therapeutic classes may favour the development of hyperkalaemia: potassium salts, potassium-sparing diuretics, ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II inhibitors, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, heparins (low molecular weight or unfractionned), ciclosporin and tacrolimus, trimethoprim. The occurrence of hyperkalaemia may	
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of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone-system (RAAS) through the combined use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren is associated with a higher frequency of adverse events such as hypotension, hyperkalaemia and decreased renal function (including acute renal failure) compared to the use of a single RAAS-acting agent (see sections 4.3, 4.4 and 5.1).		
Not recommended combinations Potassium-sparing diuretics and potassium supplements	Not recommended combinations Potassium-sparing diuretics and potassium supplements	
ACE-inhibitors attenuate diuretic-induced potassium loss. Potassium-sparing diuretics	ACE-inhibitors attenuate diuretic-induced potassium loss. Potassium-sparing	

(e.g. spironolactone, eplerenone, triamterene or amiloride), potassium supplements or potassium-containing salt substitutes may lead to significant increases in serum potassium. If concomitant use is indicated because of demonstrated hypokalaemia, they should be used with caution and with frequent monitoring of serum potassium (see section 4.4).

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Estramustine:

Risk of increased adverse effects such as angioneurotic oedema (angioedema) (see 4.4).

Combinations requiring precautions for use

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Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
Including Selective Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)
Inhibitors

Chronic treatment with NSAIDs may reduce the antihypertensive effect of an ACE-inhibitor.

NSAIDs and ACE-inhibitors exert an additive effect on the increase in serum potassium and may result in a deterioration of renal function.

This is usually reversible. Rarely, acute renal-failure may occur, especially in patients with impaired renal function such as elderly ordehydrated patients.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors (COX-2 inhibitors) may reduce the effect of diuretics and others antihypertensive drugs. Therefore, the antihypertensive effect of angiotensin II receptor antagonists or ACE-inhibitors may be attenuated by NSAIDs including selective COX-2 inhibitors.

The co-administration of NSAIDs (including COX-2 inhibitors) and angiotensin II receptor antagonists or ACE-inhibitors exert an additive effect on the increase in serum potassium, and may result in a deterioration of renal function. These effects are usually reversible. Rarely, acute renal failure may occur, especially in patients with compromised renal function (such as the elderly or patients who are volume-depleted, including those on diuretic therapy). Therefore, the combination should be administered with caution in patients with compromised renal function. Patients should be adequately hydrated and consideration

diuretics (e.g. spironolactone, triamterene or amiloride), potassium supplements or potassium-containing salt substitutes may lead to significant increases in serum potassium. If concomitant use is indicated because of demonstrated hypokalaemia, they should be used with caution and with frequent monitoring of serum potassium (see 4.4).

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Estramustine:

Risk of increased adverse effects such as angioneurotic oedema (angioedema) (see 4.4).

<u>Combinations requiring precautions for</u> <u>use</u>

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Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Chronic treatment with NSAIDs may reduce the antihypertensive effect of an ACE-inhibitor. NSAIDs and ACE-inhibitors exert an additive effect on the increase in serum potassium and may result in a deterioration of renal function. This is usually reversible. Rarely, acute renal failure may occur, especially in patients with impaired renal function such as elderly or dehydrated patients.

Should be given to monitoring renal functions steer initiation of concomitant therapy and periodically thereafter. Baciofen Increased antihypertensive effect. Monitor-blood pressure and adapt antihypertensive of concentration of the processor and adapt antihypertensive dosage if necessary. Ciclosporin increases the risk of hyperkalaemia with ACE inhibitors.			
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	The use of ACE inhibitors (enalapril) is not	The use of ACE inhibitors (enalapril) is not	

recommended during the first trimester of pregnancy (see section 4.4). The use of ACE inhibitors (enalapril) is contra-indicated during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy (see sections 4.3 and 4.4).

Epidemiological evidence regarding the risk of teratogenicity following exposure to ACE inhibitors during the first trimester of pregnancy has not been conclusive; however a small increase in risk cannot be excluded. Unless continued ACE inhibitor therapy is considered essential, patients planning pregnancy should be changed to alternative anti-hypertensive treatments which have an established safety profile for use in pregnancy. When pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment with ACE inhibitors should be stopped immediately, and, if appropriate, alternative therapy should be started.

Exposure to ACE inhibitor therapy during the second and third trimesters is known to induce human foetotoxicity (decreased renal function, oligohydramnios, skull ossification retardation) and neonatal toxicity (renal failure, hypotension, hyperkalaemia)- (See section 5.3). Maternal oligohydramnios, presumably representing decreased fetal renal function, has occurred and may result in limb contractures, craniofacial deformations and hypoplastic lung development. Should exposure to ACE inhibitor have occurred from the second trimester of pregnancy, ultrasound check of renal function and skull is recommended. Infants whose mothers have taken ACE inhibitors should be closely observed for hypotension (see sections 4.3 and 4.4).

For enalapril and lercanidipine in association

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of enalapril maleate/lercanidipine HCI in pregnant women. Animal studies are insufficient with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). Vasodip Combo should not be used in the second and third trimester of pregnancy. It is not recommended in the first trimester of pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using contraception.

recommended during the first trimester of pregnancy (see 4.4). The use of ACE inhibitors (enalapril) is contra-indicated during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy (see 4.3 and 4.4).

Epidemiological evidence regarding the risk of teratogenicity following exposure to ACE inhibitors during the first trimester of pregnancy has not been conclusive; however a small increase in risk cannot be excluded. Unless continued ACE inhibitor therapy is considered essential, patients planning pregnancy should be changed to alternative anti-hypertensive treatments which have an established safety profile for use in pregnancy. When pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment with ACE inhibitors should be stopped immediately, and, if appropriate, alternative therapy should be started.

Exposure to ACE inhibitor therapy during the second and third trimesters is known to induce human foetotoxicity (decreased renal function, oligohydramnios, skull ossification retardation) and neonatal toxicity (renal failure, hypotension, hyperkalaemia). (See 5.3). Should exposure to ACE inhibitor have occurred from the second trimester of pregnancy, ultrasound check of renal function and skull is recommended. Infants whose mothers have taken ACE inhibitors should be closely observed for hypotension (see 4.3 and 4.4).

For enalapril and lercanidipine in association

Consequently, the use of Vasodip Combo is not recommended during the first trimester of pregnancy and it is contraindicated from the second trimester of pregnancy onwards.

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Summary of the safety profile

The safety of Vasodip Combo has been evaluated in five double-blind controlled clinical studies and in two long term open-label extension phases. In total, 1,141 patients have received Vasodip Combo at a dose of 10 mg/10 mg, 20 mg/10 mg and 20 mg/20 mg. The undesirable effects observed with combination therapy have been similar to those already observed with one or the other of the constituents given alone. The most commonly reported adverse reactions during treatment with Vasodip Combo were cough (4.03%), dizziness (1.67%) and headache (1.67%).

<u>Tabulated summary of adverse reactions</u>

In the table below, adverse reactions reported in clinical studies with Vasodip Combo 10 mg/10 mg, 20 mg/10 mg and 20 mg/20 mg and for which a reasonable causal relationship exists are listed by MedDRA system organ class and frequency: very common (> 1/10), common (>1/100) to <1/100), uncommon (>1/100), very rare (<1/100), ont known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Adverse drug reactions observed with Vasodip-Combo 10:

Immune system disorders:

Uncommon: Hypersensitivity*

Nervous system disorders:

Common: Dizziness

Uncommon: Headache

Ear and labyrinth disorders:

Common: vertigo, including vertigo positional

Cardiac disorders:

Uncommon: Palpitations, Tachycardia*

Vascular disorders:

Uncommon: Hypotension*, Circulatory collapse*

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:

Common: Cough

Uncommon: Dry throat*

Gastrointestinal disorders:

Uncommon: Abdominal pain upper*, Nausea*

Undesirable effects

The undesirable effects of the combined preparation are similar to those that have been observed with one or other of the constituents when given alone.

The MedDRA system organ class and frequency convention has been followed: very common (> 1/10), common ($\ge 1/100$ to <1/10), uncommon ($\ge 1/1000$ to <1/100), rare ($\ge 1/10000$ to <1/1000), very rare (<1/10000) not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

In controlled clinical trials using the combination lercanidipine hydrochloride 10 mg/ enalapril maleate 10 mg and including 329 patients, undesirable effect were reported as shown in the following table.

Adverse drug reactions observed with Vasodip Combo 10:

Immune system disorders:

Uncommon: Hypersensitivity*

Nervous system disorders:

Common: Dizziness

Uncommon: Headache

Ear and labyrinth disorders:

Common: vertigo, including vertigo

positional

Cardiac disorders:

Uncommon: Palpitations, Tachycardia*

Vascular disorders:

Uncommon: Hypotension*, Circulatory

collapse*

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal

disorders:

Common: Cough

Uncommon: Dry throat*

Gastrointestinal disorders:

Adverse events

Uncommon: Abdominal pain upper*, Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Nausea* Uncommon: Dermatitis*, Erythema*, Lip oedema*, Urticaria* Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue Uncommon: Dermatitis*, Erythema*, Lip disorders: oedema*, Urticaria* Musculoskeletal and connective tissue Uncommon: Arthralgia* disorders: Renal and urinary disorders: Uncommon: Arthralgia* Uncommon: Polyuria*, Pollakiuria* Renal and urinary disorders: Reproductive system and breast disorders: Uncommon: Polyuria*, Pollakiuria* Uncommon: Erectile dysfunction* Reproductive system and breast General disorders and administration site disorders: condition: Uncommon: Erectile dysfunction* Uncommon: Fatigue, Asthenia* General disorders and administration site **Investigations:** condition: Uncommon: Hemoglobin decreased Uncommon: Fatigue, Asthenia* Note: *in 1 patient only Investigations: Uncommon: Hemoglobin decreased In controlled clinical trials using the Note: *in 1 patient only combination lercanidipine hydrochloride 10mg/ enalapril maleate 20 mg and including 410 In controlled clinical trials using the patients, undesirable effect were reported ascombination lercanidipine hydrochloride shown in the following table. 10 mg/ enalapril maleate 20 mg and including 410 patients, undesirable effect Adverse drug reactions observed with Vasodipwere reported as shown in the following Combo 20: table. Immune system disorders: Adverse drug reactions observed with Vasodip Combo 20: Uncommon: Angioedema* Immune system disorders: Blood and lymphatic system disorders: Uncommon: Angioedema* Uncommon: Thrombocytopenia-Blood and lymphatic system disorders: Metabolism and nutrition disorders: Uncommon: Thrombocytopenia Uncommon: Hypertriglyceridaemia* Metabolism and nutrition disorders: Psychiatric disorders: Uncommon: Hypertriglyceridaemia* Uncommon: Anxiety* Psychiatric disorders:

Nervous system disorders:

Common: Headache, Dizziness (includingdizziness postural)

Cardiac disorders:

Uncommon: Palpitations

Vascular disorders:

Nervous system disorders:

Uncommon: Anxiety*

Common: Headache, Dizziness (including dizziness postural)

Cardiac disorders:

Common: Flushing **Uncommon: Palpitations** Uncommon: Hypotension* Vascular disorders: Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Common: Flushing Common: cough Uncommon: Hypotension* Uncommon: Pharyngolaryngeal pain* Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: **Gastrointestinal disorders:** Common: cough Uncommon: Abdominal pain, Constipation*, Dyspepsia*, Nausea*, Tongue disorder* Uncommon: Pharyngolaryngeal pain* Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Gastrointestinal disorders: Uncommon: Erythema*, Rash* Uncommon: Abdominal pain, Constipation*, Dyspepsia*, Musculoskeletal and connective tissue Nausea*, Tongue disorder* disorders: Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Uncommon: Arthralgia* Uncommon: Erythema*, Rash* Renal and urinary disorders: Musculoskeletal and connective tissue Uncommon: Nocturia* disorders: General disorders and administration site Uncommon: Arthralgia* condition: Renal and urinary disorders: Common: Oedema peripheral Uncommon: Nocturia* Uncommon: Asthenia, Fatigue, Feeling hot* General disorders and administration site **Investigations:** condition: Uncommon: ALT increased, AST increased Common: Oedema peripheral Note: *in 1 patient only Uncommon: Asthenia, Fatigue, Feeling hot* Investigations: Uncommon: ALT increased, AST increased Note: *in 1 patient only **Blood and lymphatic system disorders** Uncommon: Thrombocytopenia Rare: Haemoglobin decreased **Immune System Disorders** Rare: Hypersensitivity

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Uncommon: Hyperkalaemia

Nervous system disorders

Psychiatric disorders

Uncommon: Anxiety

Common: Dizziness, headache **Uncommon: Dizziness postural** Ear and labyrinth disorders **Uncommon: Vertigo** Rare: Tinnitus **Cardiac Disorders** Uncommon: Tachycardia, palpitations Vascular disorders Uncommon: Flushing, hypotension Rare: Circulatory collapse Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders Common: Cough Rare: Dry throat, oropharingeal pain **Gastrointestinal disorders** Uncommon: Abdominal pain, constipation, <mark>nausea</mark> Rare: Dyspepsia, lip oedema, tongue disorder, diarrhoea, dry mouth, gingivitis **Hepatobiliary Disorders** Uncommon: ALT increased, AST increased Skin and sub-cutaneous tissue disorders Uncommon: Erythema Rare: Angioedema, swelling face, dermatitis, rash, urticaria Musculoskeletal, connective tissue disorders **Uncommon:** Arthralgia Renal and urinary disorders Uncommon: Pollakiuria Rare: Nocturia, polyuria **Reproductive System and Breast Disorders** Rare: Erectile dysfunction **Erectile dysfunction General disorders and administration site conditions** Uncommon: Asthenia, fatigue, feeling hot,

oedema peripheral

Undesirable effects occurring in one patient only are reported under the frequency rare.

Additional information on the individual components

Lercanidipine alone

Adverse reactions occurred in approximately 1.8% of patients treated.

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Enalapril alone

Among the adverse drug reactions reported for enalapril are:

Blood and lymphatic system disorders:

Uncommon: anaemia (including aplastic and haemolytic forms)

Rare: neutropenia, decreases in hemoglobin, decreases in hematocrit, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, bone marrow depression, pancytopenia, lymphadenopathy, autoimmune disorder.

Endocrine disorders:

Not known: syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)

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Cardiac and vascular disorders:

Very common: dizziness

Common: hypotension (including orthostatic hypotension), syncope, thoracic pain, rhythm disturbances, angina pectoris, tachycardia, chest pain

Uncommon: palpitations, myocardial infarction or cerebrovascular accident*, possibly secondary to excessive hypotension in high-risk patients (see section 4.4)

Rare: Raynaud's phenomenon

* Incidence rates were comparable to those in the placebo and active control groups in the clinical trials.

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Additional information on the individual components.

Lercanidipine alone

Adverse reactions occurred in approximately 1.8% of patients treated.

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Enalapril alone

Among the adverse drug reactions reported for enalapril are:

Blood and lymphatic system disorders:

Uncommon: anaemia (including aplastic and haemolytic forms)

Rare: neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, bone marrow failure, pancytopenia, lymphadenopathy.

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Cardiac disorders:

Common: myocardial infarction, possibly secondary to excessive hypotension in high-risk patients (see 4.4), thoracic pain, arrhythmias, angina pectoris, tachycardia

Uncommon: palpitations

Vascular disorders:

Common: hypotension, syncope, cerebrovascular accident, possibly secondary to excessive hypotension in high-risk patients (see 4.4)

Uncommon: flushing, orthostatic hypotension

Rare: Raynaud's phenomenon

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal

disorders:

Very common: cough

Common: dyspnoea

Uncommon: rhinorrhoea,

pharyngolaryngeal pain and dysphonia,

bronchospasms/asthma

Rare: lung infiltration, rhinitis, alveolitis

allergic/eosinophilic pneumonia

•••

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:

Common: Rash, hypersensitivity/angioneurotic edema: angioneurotic oedema of the face, extremities, lips, tongue, glottis and/or larynx have been reported (see section 4.4)

Uncommon: hyperhidrosis, pruritus, urticaria,

alopecia

Rare: erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, dermatitis exfoliative, toxic epidermal necrolysis, pemphigus, erythroderma.

...

Reproductive system and breast disorders:

Uncommon: erectile dysfunction, impotence

Rare: gynaecomastia

General disorders and administration site

conditions:

Very common: asthenia

Common: fatigue

Uncommon: muscle cramps malaise, tinnitus,

flushing, fever

...

4.10 Overdose

Up to the present time, no cases of Vasodip-Combo overdose have been reported.

The likeliest symptoms of overdose are severehypotension, bradycardia, reflex tachycardia, shock, stupor, electrolyte disturbances and renal failure.

Management of overdose:

Treatment is principally directed towards elimination of the poison and restoration of stable cardiovascular conditions. Following oral ingestion, copious gastric lavage — possibly

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorder

Common: Rash

Uncommon: hyperhidrosis, pruritus,

urticaria, alopecia

Rare: erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, dermatitis exfoliative, toxic epidermal necrolysis, pemphigus.

•••

Reproductive system and breast disorders:

Uncommon: erectile dysfunction

Rare: gynaecomastia

General disorders and administration site

conditions:

Very common: asthenia

Common: fatigue, chest pain

Uncommon: malaise

...

4.9 Overdose

Up to the present time, no cases of Vasodip Combo overdose have been reported.

The likeliest symptoms of overdose are seven hypotension, bradycardia, reflex tachycardia, shock, stupor, electrolyte disturbances and renal failure.

Management of overdose:

Treatment is principally directed towards elimination of the poison and restoration of stable cardiovascular conditions. Following oral ingestion, copious gastric combined with intestinal irrigation — isindicated.

Experience with lercanidipine overdose

Symptoms:

As with other dihydropyridines, overdose mightbe expected to cause excessive peripheralvasodilatation with marked hypotension and reflex tachycardia.

In post-marketing experience, three cases of overdose have been reported (150 mg, 280 mg and 800 mg of lercanidipine respectively had been ingested in an attempt to commitsuicide). The first patient developed sleepiness. The second patient developed cardiogenic shock with severe myocardial ischaemia and mild renal failure. The third patient showed vomiting and hypotension.

All patients recovered without sequelae.

Treatment:

In the above mentioned cases, treatment-consisted respectively in: gastric lavage; high-dose catecholamines, furosemide, digitalis and parenteral plasma expanders; activated charchoal, laxatives and intravenous dopamine.

In the case of severe hypotension, bradycardia and unconsciousness, cardiovascular support can be helpful, with intravenous atropine to counteract the bradycardia.

In view of the prolonged pharmacological action of lercanidipine, the cardiovascular status of patients who have taken an overdose must be monitored for at least 24 hours. There is no information on the value of dialysis. Since lercanidipine is highly lipophilic, it is very unlikely that plasma levels will be indicative of the duration of the risk phase. Dialysis may not be effective.

Experience with enalapril overdose

Limited data are available on overdose in humans.

Symptoms:

The most prominent features of overdosereported to date are marked hypotension (beginning some 6 hours after ingestion of the tablets), concomitant with blockage of reninangiotensin system, and stupor. lavage – possibly combined with intestinal irrigation – is indicated.

Experience with lercanidipine overdose

Symptoms:

As with other dihydropyridines, overdose mbe expected to cause excessive peripheral vasodilatation with marked hypotension and reflex tachycardia.

In post-marketing experience, three cases o overdose have been reported (150 mg, 280 mg and 800 mg of lercanidipine respectively had been ingested in an attempt to commit suicide). The first patient developed sleepiness. The second patient developed cardiogenic shock with severe myocardial ischaemia and mild renal failure. The third patient showed vomiting and hypotension.

All patients recovered without sequelae.

Treatment:

In the above mentioned cases, treatment consisted respectively in: gastric lavage; high-dose catecholamines, furosemide, digitalis and parenteral plasma expanders; activated charchoal, laxatives and intravenous dopamine.

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Experience with enalapril overdose

Limited data are available on overdose in humans.

Symptoms:

The most prominent features of overdose reported to date are marked hypotension (beginning some 6 hours after ingestion of the tablets), concomitant with blockage of renin-angiotensin system, and

Symptoms associated with overdose of ACE-inhibitors may be circulatory shock, electrolyte-disturbances, renal failure, hyperventilation, tachycardia, palpitations, bradycardia, dizziness, anxiety and cough. Serum enalaprilat levels 100- and 200 fold higher than usually seen after therapeutic doses have been reported after ingestion of 300 mg and 440 mg of enalapril, respectively.

stupor.

Symptoms associated with overdose of ACE inhibitors may be circulatory shock, electrolyte disturbances, renal failure, hyperventilation, tachycardia, palpitations, bradycardia, dizziness, anxiety and cough. Serum enalaprilat levels 100- and 200-fold higher than usually seen after therapeutic doses have been reported after ingestion of 300 mg and 440 mg of enalapril, respectively.

Treatment:

The recommended treatment of overdose is intravenous infusion of saline solution. If hypotension occurs, the patients should beplaced in the shock position. If available, treatment with angiotensin II infusion and/orintravenous catecholamine may also be considered. If the tablets were ingested is recently, measures to eliminate enalaprilmaleate should be taken (e.g. vomiting, gastriclavage, administration of adsorbents or sodiumsulphate). Enalaprilat can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis (see 4.4). Pacemaker therapy is indicated for therapyresistant bradycardia. Vital signs, serumelectrolytes and creatinine should be continuously monitored.

In the post-marketing experience, some cases of intentional overdose requiring hospitalization were reported with administration of enalapril/lercanidipine at doses from 100 up to 1000 mg each. The reported symptoms (blood pressure systolic decreased, bradycardia, restlessness, somnolence and flank pain) could also be due to the concomitant administration of high doses of other drugs (e.g. beta-blockers).

Symptoms of overdose with enalapril and lercanidipine alone:

The most prominent features of overdose reported with enalapril to date are marked hypotension (beginning some six hours after ingestion of the tablets), concomitant with blockade of the renin-angiotensin system, and stupor. Symptoms associated with overdose of ACE-inhibitors may include circulatory shock, electrolyte disturbances, renal failure, hyperventilation, tachycardia, palpitations,

Treatment:

The recommended treatment of overdose is intravenous infusion of saline solution. If hypotension occurs, the patients should be placed in the shock position. If available, treatment with angiotensin II infusion and/or intravenous catecholamine may also be considered. If the tablets were ingested is recently, measures to eliminate enalapril maleate should be taken (e.g. vomiting, gastric lavage, administration of adsorbents or sodium sulphate). Enalaprilat can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis (see 4.4). Pacemaker therapy is indicated for therapy-resistant bradycardia. Vital signs, serum electrolytes and creatinine should be continuously monitored.

bradycardia, dizziness, anxiety and cough. Serum enalaprilat levels 100- and 200-fold higher than usually seen after therapeutic doses have been reported after ingestion of 300 mg and 440 mg of enalapril respectively. As with other dihydropyridines, overdose with lercanidipine might be expected to cause excessive peripheral vasodilatation with marked hypotension and reflex tachycardia. Treatment of cases of overdose with enalapril and lercanidipine alone: The recommended treatment of overdosage with enalapril is intravenous infusion of saline solution. If hypotension occurs, the patients should be placed in the shock position. If available, treatment with angiotensin II infusion and/or intravenous catecholamines may also be considered. If the tablets were ingested recently, measures to eliminate enalapril maleate should be taken (e.g. vomiting, gastric lavage, administration of absorbents or sodium sulfate). Enalaprilat can be removed from the circulation by haemodialysis (see section 4.4). Pacemaker therapy is indicated for therapyresistant bradycardia. Vital signs, serum electrolytes and creatinine should be continuously monitored. With lercanidipine, in the case of severe hypotension, bradycardia and unconsciousness, cardiovascular support can be helpful, with intravenous atropine to counteract the bradycardia. In view of the prolonged pharmacological action of lercanidipine, the cardiovascular status of patients who have taken an overdose must be monitored for at least 24 hours. There is no information about the value of dialysis. Since the drug is highly lipophilic, it is very unlikely that plasma levels will be indicative of the duration of the risk phase. Dialysis may not be effective. **PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES** Enalapril In short-term clinical studies in diabetic and non-diabetic patients with renal disease, decreases in albuminuria and urinary excretion of IgG and total urinary protein were seen after the administration of enalapril.

Two large randomised, controlled trials
ONTARGET (ONgoing Telmisartan Alone and in
combination with Ramipril Global Endpoint
Trial) and VA NEPHRON-D (The Veterans Affairs
Nephropathy in Diabetes) have examined the
use of the combination of an ACE-inhibitor with

an angiotensin II receptor blocker.

ONTARGET was a study conducted in patients with a history of cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease, or type 2 diabetes mellitus accompanied by evidence of end-organ damage. VA NEPHRON-D was a study in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy.

These studies have shown no significant beneficial effect on renal and/or cardiovascular outcomes and mortality, while an increased risk of hyperkalaemia, acute kidney injury and/or hypotension as compared to monotherapy was observed. Given their similar pharmacodynamic properties, these results are also relevant for other ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers.

ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers should therefore not be used concomitantly in patients with diabetic nephropathy.

ALTITUDE (Aliskiren Trial in Type 2 Diabetes Using Cardiovascular and Renal Disease Endpoints) was a study designed to test the benefit of adding aliskiren to a standard therapy of an ACE-inhibitor or an angiotensin II receptor blocker in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease, or both. The study was terminated early because of an increased risk of adverse outcomes. Cardiovascular death and stroke were both numerically more frequent in the aliskiren group than in the placebo group and adverse events and serious adverse events of interest (hyperkalaemia, hypotension and renal dysfunction) were more frequently reported in the aliskiren group than in the placebo group.

Enalapril/Lercanidipine

The combination of these substances has an additive antihypertensive effect, reducing blood pressure to a greater degree than either component alone.

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In a placebo and active-controlled randomized double blind study with a factorial design conducted on 1,039 patients with moderate hypertension (defined as office SDBP 100-109 mmHg, SSBP < 180 mmHg and home DBP ≥ 85 mmHg), patients on enalapril 20mg/lercanidipine 20 mg had a significantly greater reductions in office and home SDBP and SSBP compared with placebo (P<0.001). Clinically relevant differences in the change

from baseline in office SDBP at trough were observed between combination therapy 20mg/20mg (-15.2 mmHg, n=113) in comparison with enalapril 20mg (-11.3 mmHg, P=0.004, n=113) or lercanidipine 20mg alone (-13.0 mmHg, P=0.092, n=113). Similarly, clinically relevant differences were observed in the change from baseline in office SSBP at trough between combination therapy 20mg/20mg (-19.2 mmHg) compared with lercanidipine 20mg (–13.0 mmHg, P=0.002) or enalapril 20mg alone (-15.3 mmHg, P=0.055). Clinically relevant differences were also observed in home SBP and DBP. A significant increase in the responder rates for SDBP (75%) and SSBP (71%) was observed with combination therapy 20mg/20mg over placebo (P<0.001) and both monotherapies (P<0.01). Normalization of blood pressure was achieved by a higher percentage of patients treated with combination therapy 20mg/20mg (42%) than with placebo (22%).

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Distribution

Following absorption, oral enalapril is rapidly and extensively hydrolysed to enalaprilat, a potent angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor. Peak serum concentrations of enalaprilat occur 3 to 4 hours after an oral dose of enalapril maleate. The effective half-life foraccumulation of enalapril following concentrations of enalaprilat was reached after four days of treatment. Peak serum concentrations of enalaprilat occur about 4 hours after an oral dose of enalapril maleate. The effective half-life for accumulation of enalaprilat following multiple doses of oral enalapril is 11 hours. In subjects with normal renal function, steady-state serum concentrations of enalaprilat was reached after four days of treatment.

Over the range of concentrations which are therapeutically relevant, enalapril binding to human plasma proteins does not exceed 60%.

Distribution

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Over the range of concentrations which are therapeutically relevant, enalapril binding to human plasma proteins does not exceed 60%.

Pharmacokinetic properties

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Lercanidipine

The relevant effects which have been observed in long term studies in rats and dogs were related, directly or indirectly, to the known effects of high doses of Ca-antagonist, predominantly reflecting exaggerated

•••

Lercanidipine

The relevant effects which have been observed in long term studies in rats and dogs were related, directly or indirectly, to the known effects of high doses of Caantagonist, predominantly reflecting

Preclinical safety data

pharmacodynamic activity.	exaggerated pharmacodynamic activity.	
Lercanidipine showed no genotoxicity or evidence of carcinogenic hazard.	Lercanidipine showed no genotoxicity or evidence of carcinogenic hazard.	
Non –clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenic potential, toxicity to reproduction.		

הודעה על החמרה (מידע בטיחות) בעלון לצרכן

(מעודכן 3102.50)

08/10/15 :תאריך

שם תכשיר באנגלית ומספר הרישום:

Vasodip Combo 10 (141 06 31726 00)

Vasodip Combo 20 (141 05 31727 00)

שם בעל הרישום: דקסל בע"מ

טופס זה מיועד לפרוט ההחמרות בלבד!

ההחמרות המבוקשות		
טקסט חדש	טקסט נוכחי	פרק בעלון
 וזודיפ קומבו 10 משמש לטיפול ביתר לחץ דם במטופלים אשר לחץ הדם שלהם אינו ניתן לשליטה במידה מספקת ע"י טיפול בלרקנידיפין בלבד. וזודיפ קומבו 20 משמש לטיפול ביתר לחץ דם במטופלים אשר לחץ הדם שלהם אינו ניתן- לשליטה במידה מספקת ע"י טיפול באנלפריל בלבד. וזודיפ קומבו אינו מיועד לטיפול ראשוני ביתר לחץ דם. 	וזודיפ קומבו 10 משמש לטיפול ביתר לחץ דם בחולים אשר לחץ הדם שלהם אינו ניתן לבקרה במידה מספקת ע"י טיפול בלרקנידיפין בלבד. וזודיפ קומבו 20 משמש לטיפול ביתר לחץ דם בחולים אשר לחץ הדם שלהם אינו ניתן לבקרה במידה מספקת ע"י טיפול באנלפריל בלבד.	התוויות
 אתה רגיש (אלרגי) לחומרים הפעילים (אנלפריל ו/או לרקנידיפין) או לכל אחד מהמרכיבים הנוספים אשר מכילה התרופה (ראה סעיף 6) או לתרופות אחרות מאותן קבוצות תרפויטיות (ראה לעיל). הינך בהריון, מעל 3 חודשים (עדיף להמנע משימוש בוזודיפ קומבו בחודשי ההריון הראשונים- ראי סעיף "הריון והנקה"). הינך סובל מסוכרת או מפגיעה בתפקודי כליה ואתה מטופל בתרופה להורדת לחץ דם שמכילה אליסקירן. הינך סובל ממחלות הלב הבאות: אי ספיקת לב לא מטופלת, חסימת זרימת דם מהחדר העורקים, תעוקת חזה לא יציבה (במנוחה, או מחמירה או לעיתים תכופות), התקף לב שארע במהלך החודש האחרון. הינך סובל מליקוי חמור בתפקוד הכבד או הכליות, או שאתה עובר דיאליזה. הינך נוטל תרופות נגד פטריות (כגון קטוקונאזול, איטרקונאזול), אנטיביוטיקות ממשפחת המקרולידים (כגון אריתרומיצין, טרולינדומיצין), תרופות נגד וירוסים (כגון טרונביר), ציקלוספורין. 	אם ידועה רגישות לאחד ממרכיבי התרופה או לתרופות אחרות מאותן קבוצות תרפויטיות (ראה/י לעיל). אם הינך בהריון, מעל 3 חודשים (ראי סעיף אם הינך סובל/ת ממחלות הלב הבאות: אי ספיקת לב (congestive heart failure) לא מטופלת, חסימת זרימת דם מהחדר השמאלי של הלב כולל היצרות של אבי העורקים, תעוקת לב לא יציבה (במנוחה או שגדלה בהדרגה), התקף לב במהלך החודש האחרון. אם הינך סובל/ת מליקוי חמור בתפקוד הכבד או הכליות, או שאת/ה עובר/ת דיאליזה. אם הינך נוטל/ת תרופות נגד פטריות (כגון קטוקונאזול, איטרקונאזול), אנטביוטיקות ממשפחת המקרולידים(כגון אריתרומיצין),	מתי אין להשתמש בתכשיר?

סבלת מאנגיואדמה (בצקת של הפנים, <mark>הפה</mark> , השפתיים, הלשון ו/או הגרון, הידיים והרגליים <mark>שגורמת לקושי בבליעה או</mark> בנשימה) עקב סיבה תורשתית או בעקבות בנשימה)	•	תרופות נגד וירוסים (כגון ריטונביר), ציקלוספורין. אם סבלת מאנגיואדמה (בצקת של הפנים,	
שימוש בתרופה מקבוצת מעכבי אנזים המהפך אנגיוטנסין (ACE-inhibitor) <mark>או</mark>		השפתיים, הלשון ו/או הגרון, הידיים והרגליים) עקב סיבה תורשתית או בעקבות	
<mark>מסיבה לא ידועה.</mark>		שימוש בתרופה מקבוצת מעכבי אנזים	
יש לך נטייה תורשתית להתנפחות רקמות או אם אתה סובל מהתנפחות רקמות על	•	.(ACE-inhibitor) המהפך אנגיוטנסין	
רוו אב אונון פובר ביוויניפוווי די קבוויני. <mark>רקע לא ידוע.</mark>			
<mark>אתה אוכל</mark> אשכולית או שותה מיץ	•	אם יש לך נטייה תורשתית להתנפחות רקמות או אם את/ה סובל/ת מהתנפחות	
<mark>אשכוליות.</mark>		•	
		רקמות על רקע לא ידוע.	
			אזהרות מיוחדות
			הנוגעות לשימוש
יש לדווח לרופא המטפל על נטילת •		יש לדווח לרופא המטפל •	בתרופה:
תרופה זו לפני: ניתוח או הרדמה (כולל דנטלי), טיפול דיאליזה , טיפול מכאני		על נטילת תרופה זו לפני: ניתוח או הרדמה (כולל	
לסילוק כולסטרול מהדם (LDL		דנטלי), טיפול דיאליזה, טיפול דנטלי) דיאליזה, טיפול	
אפרזיס), או טיפול להפחתת תגובה		מכאני לסילוק כולסטרול מהדם	
אלרגית לארס חרקים (כגון דבורים או		אפרזיס), או טיפול LDL)	
צרעות). • אם בזמן הטיפול בתרופה זו		להפחתת תגובה אלרגית לארס חרקים (כגון דבורים או	
- אני בוגן ווסיפוי בתרופור וו נעקצת ע"י דבורה, צרעה וכד', יש לדווח		יאו ס ווו זן ם (פגון דבוו ם או צרעות).	
ָּע ל כך לרופא מיידית.		אם בזמן הטיפול • •	
		בתרופה זו נעקצת ע"י דבורה,	
		צרעה וכד', יש לדווח על כך לכופע מיידות	
		לרופא מיידית.	
אתה סובל מלחץ דם נמוך (מתבטא •		אם הינך סובל/ת ממחלת לב או ליקוי	אין להשתמש
<mark>בתסמינים כגון עיִלפון או סחר ְחורת</mark>		בזרימת הדם (כולל במוח), מבעיות בכליות,	בתרופה מבלי
במיוחד במעבר למצב עמידה).		מעליה ברמת אנזימי הכבד או צהבת,	להיוועץ ברופא לפני
 סבלת לאחרונה מהקאות או שלשולים. אתה בדיאטת דלת מלח. 		סוכרת, ממחלות רקמת חיבור עם מעורבות	התחלת הטיפול:
הינך סובל ממחלת לב או ליקוי בזרימת •		של כלי דם, אם ספירת תאי הדם הלבנים	
הדם (כולל במוח) <mark>ממצב שמערב את</mark>		שלך נמוכה (לויקופניה ,אגרנולוציטוזיס),מצב	
<mark>כלי הדם במוח</mark> , מבעיות בכליות <mark>(כולל</mark>		העלול לגרום לעליה בסיכון לפתח זיהומים,	
<mark>השתלת כליה)</mark> , מעליה ברמת אנזימי הכבד <mark>מבעיות בכבד</mark> או צהבת, סוכרת,		אם הינך נוטל אלופורינול (לטיפול בשיגדון),	
ממחלות רקמת חיבור עם מעורבות של		 פרוקאינאמיד (לטיפול בהפרעות קצב בלב)	
כלי דם <mark>(לדוגמא זאבת, דלקת מפרקים</mark>		או ליתיום (לטיפול במצבים נפשיים	
<mark>שגרונית או סקלרודמה).</mark>		מסוימים)	
 הינך סובל מבעיות בדם כגון: ספירת תאי הדם הלבנים שלך נמוכה או חוסר 			
תאי הדם הלבנים שלך נמוכה <mark>או חוסר</mark> <mark>בתאי דם לבנים</mark> (לויקופניה,		אם את/ה בסיכון לפתח רמות גבוהות של	
אגרנולוציטוזיס), <mark>רמת טסיות נמוכה</mark>		אשלגן בדם, אם הינך סובל/ת או מפתח/ת	
<mark>(טרומבוציטופניה), או ירי</mark> דה בספירת		שיעול יבש ומתמיד, אם הירידה בלחץ הדם אינה מספקת וקשורה במוצא האתני (בעיקר	
<mark>תאי דם</mark> <mark>אדומים (אנמיה).<mark>מצב העלול</mark> לגבום לעלוב בסובע לספס אובומים</mark>		אינוז מספקות וקשורו דבמוצא וזאות: (בעיקו במטופלים בעלי עור כהה). אם את חושבת	
לגרום לעליה בסיכון לפתח זיהומים. אם צבע עורך כהה, אתה צריך להיות •		שאת בהריון או עשויה להיכנס להריון או	
מודע לכך שמטופלים עם צבע עור כהה		מניקה (ראי סעיף אזהרות).	
<mark>נמצאים בסיכון גבוה לפתח תגובה</mark>		` ' ' '	
אלרגית שכוללת נפיחות הפנים <mark>,</mark>		אם נאמר לך בעבר על ידי רופא שיש לך אי	
<mark>השפתיים, הלשון או הגרון עם קשיי</mark> בליעה או נשימה, בנטילת מעכב אנזים		סבילות לסוכרים מסוימים, יש להיוועץ	
בקיעוז או נשימוז, בנסיקונ מעכב אנוים המהפך אנגיוטנסין (ACE-inhibitor).		ברופא לפני התחלת הטיפול בתרופה זו.	
• אתה מפתח שיעול יבש ומתמיד.			
<u>• הינך נוטל אלופורינול (לטיפול בשיגדון),</u>			
פרוקאינאמיד (לטיפול בהפרעות קצב בלב) אי ליקוים (למייפול בפונבים			
בלב) או ליתיום (לטיפול במצבים נפשיים מסוימים).			
נפסיים מסרמים). אתה בסיכון לפתח רמות גבוהות של			
אשלגן בדם. אתה לוקח תוספי אשלגן אתה לוקח אוספי אשלגן			
אסראן ברם. <mark>אונוד זוקוד ונוטפ אסראן</mark>			

אוצרות אשלגן<mark>.</mark>

- את חושבת שאת בהריון או עשויה להיכנס להריון או מניקה (ראי סעיף "הריון והנקה").
- אם יש לך אי סבילות לסוכרים מסוימי<mark>ם ●</mark> (לקטוז).
- ▶ אם אתה לוקח אחת מהתרופות הבאות להורדת לחץ דם:
- חוסמי רצפטור לאנגיוטנסין 2 (כגון: ולסרטן, טלמיסרטן, אירבסרטן) במיוחד אם יש לך בעיות בכליות כתוצאה מסוכרת.
 - אליסקירן<mark>.</mark> ס

תגובות בין תרופתיות:

אם הינך נוטל/ת תרופה נוספת, או אם סיימת זה עתה טיפול בתרופה אחרת, כולל תרופות ללא מרשם, עליך לדווח לרופא המטפל כדי למנוע סיכונים או אי-יעילות הנובעים מתגובות בין תרופתיות, במיוחד לגבי תרופות מהקבוצות הבאות: ציקלוספורין (לדיכוי מערכת החיסון), אלופורינול (לטיפול בשיגדון), פרוקאינאמיד (לטיפול בהפרעות קצב בלב), תרופות לבליעה נגד פטריות (כגון קטוקונאזול ואיטרקונאזול), תרופות נגד וירוסים (כגון ריטונביר), אנטיביוטיקות ממשפחת מקרולידים (כגון אריתרומיצין), סימטידין (לכיב קיבה במינון הגבוה מ-800 מ"ג ליום), משתנים (כגון הידרוכלורותיאזיד, פורוזמיד, אמילוריד, אינדפמיד, ספירונולקטון), תרופות להורדת לחץ דם, תרופות להרחבת כלי דם (כגון ניטרוגליצרין, איזוסורביד או ניטרטים אורגנים אחרים, חומרי הרדמה ואלחוש), דיגוקסין, תרופות להסדרת קצב הלב (כגון אמיודרון, קווינידין), תרופות נגד דיכאון, תרופות אנטי פסיכוטיות, תרופות נוגדות דלקת שאינן סטרואידיות - NSAIDs (כגון איבופרופן, נפרוקסן, אינדומתצין, אספירין), פראצטמול, תרופות המשפיעות על הרחבה או היצרות של כלי דם (כגון נוראדרנלין, איזופרנלין, דופאמין, סלבוטמול), תרופות נגד עוויתות (כגון פניטואין, קרבמזפין), באקלופן, ריפאמפיצין (לטיפול בשחפת), תרופות המכילות אשלגן או תוספי אשלגן, אנטי-היסטמינים.

אם הינך מטופל/ת בתרופות לסוכרת תתכן היפוגליקמיה (רמת סוכר נמוכה בדם) בשילוב של וזודיפ קומבו עם תרופות אלו, בחודש הראשון לטיפול.

אם אתה לוקח, או אם לקחת לאחרונה, תרופות אחרות כולל תרופה ללא מרשם ותוספי תזונה, ספר על כך לרופא או לרוקח. במיוחד אם אתה לוקח:

- ציקלוספורין (לדיכוי מערכת החיסון), אלופורינול (לטיפול בשיגדון), פרוקאינאמיד (לטיפול בשיגדון), פרוקאינאמיד (לטיפול בהפרעות קצב בלב), תרופות לבליעה נגד פטריות (כגון קטוקונאזול ואיטרקונאזול), תרופות נגד וירוסים (כגון ריטונאביר), אנטיביוטיקות ממשפחת המקרולידים (כגון אריתרומיצין, טרולינדומיצין). ראה סעיף 2 "אין להשתמש בתרופה אם".
 - סימטידין (לכיב קיבה במינון הגבוה מ-800 מ"ג ליום).
 - תרופות אחרות להורדת לחץ דם <mark>כגון: חוסמי</mark> רצפטור אנגיוטנסין 2, משתנים <mark>או תרופה המכילה אליסקירן</mark>; תרופות להרחבת כלי דם (כגון ניטרוגליצרין, איזוסורביד או ניטרטים אורגנים אחרים, חומרי הרדמה ואלחוש).
 - דיגוקסין (לטיפול בלב), תרופות להסדרת קצב

 הלב (כגון אמיודרון, כינידין).
- רופות נגד דיכאון <mark>(כגון נוגדי דיכאון טריציקליים, αרופות נגד דיכאון (כגון נוגדי דיכאון טריציקליים, ליתיום),</mark> תרופות אנטי פסיכוטיות.
- תרופות נוגדות דלקת <mark>ושיכוך כאב</mark> שאינן
 סטרואידיות NSAIDs (כגון איבופרופן,
 נפרוקסן, אינדומתצין, אספירין), פרצטמול,
 תרופות לשיכוך כאב או לדלקת פרקים שגרונית כולל טיפול בזהב.
- תרופות המשפיעות על הרחבה או היצרות של כלי דם (כגון נוראדרנלין, איזופרנלין, דופאמין, סלבוטמול), תרופות נגד אפילפסיה (כגון פניטואין, קרבמזפין), באקלופן, ריפאמפיצין (לטיפול בשחפת),
- תרופות המכילות אשלגן או תוספי אשלגן, אנטי- היסטמינים
 - תרופות נגד שיעול וצינון, תרופות להורדה במשקל המכילות מרכיב סימפטומימטי.
 - תרופות לטיפול בסוכרת (תרופות במתן דרך הפה, אינסולין).
 - אסטמיזול או טרפנדין (תרופות לטיפול באלרגיה).

מידזולם (תרופה להפרעות שינה<mark>).</mark>

- אם הינך מטופל בתרופות לסוכרת, תתכן היפוגליקמיה (רמת סוכר נמוכה בדם) בשילוב של וזודיפ קומבו עם תרופות אלו, בחודש הראשון לטיפול.
 - חוסמי בטא (תרופות לטיפול ביתר לחץ דם ובעיות לב).

ייתכן והרופא שלך יצטרך לשנות את המינון שלך ו/או לנקוט באמצעי זהירות אחרים אם אתה לוקח חוסמי

רצפטור אנגיוטנסין 2 או אליסקירן (ראה סעיף "אזהרות מיוחדות" ו"אין להשתמש בתרופה אם"). שימוש בתרופה ומזון אין ליטול את התרופה יחד עם אשכולית או מיץ אשכוליות. יש ליטול וזודיפ קומבו לפחות 15 דקות לפני הארוחה.		הריון והנקה נהיגה ושימוש במכונות:
תמיד יש להשתמש לפי הוראות הרופא. עליך לבדוק עם הרופא או הרוקח אם אינך בטוח. וזודיפ קומבו אינו מומלץ מיועד לטיפול בילדים ומתבגרים מתחת לגיל 18. המינון ואופן הטיפול יקבעו על ידי הרופא בלבד. המינון המקובל בדרך כלל הוא טבליה אחת ביום, באותה השעה מטופלים עם בעיות בכליה/קשישים: מינון התרופה ייקבע על ידי הרופא בהתאם לתפקוד הכליה שלך.	המינון לפי הוראות הרופא בלבד. וזודיפ קומבו אינו מומלץ לטיפול בילדים ובמתבגרים מתחת לגיל 18. בהיעדר הוראה אחרת מהרופא, בדרך כלל המינון הוא טבליה אחת ליום, באותה השעה.	כיצד תשתמש בתרופה:
בדיקות ומעקב השימוש בתרופה זו מצריך מעקב רפואי קבוע. יש להקפיד ולבצע את כל הבדיקות שיומלצו ע"י הרופא. ייתכן והרופא יבדוק לך תפקודי כליה, לחץ דם ואת כמות האלקטרוליטים (למשל אשלגן) בדם במרווחי זמן קבועים.	השימוש בתרופה זו מצריך מעקב רפואי קבוע. יש להקפיד ולבצע את כל הבדיקות שיומלצו ע"י הרופא. 	
אם שכחת ליטול תרופה זו בזמן הדרוש יש ליטול אותה מיד כשנזכרת, אלא אם מועד הנטילה הבאה קרוב דלג על המנה שפספסת וקח את המנה הבאה כרגיל. בשום אופן אין ליטול שתי מנות באותו היום! אם נטלת בטעות מינון גבוה יותר, תיתכן ירידה מוגזמת בלחץ הדם ודופק לב מהיר או לא סדיר. אם נטלת מנת יתר או אם בטעות בלע ילד מן התרופה, פנה מיד לרופא או לחדר מיון של בית חולים והבא אריזת התרופה איתך.	אם שכחת ליטול תרופה זו בזמן הקצוב יש ליטול אותה מיד כשנזכרת, אלא אם מועד הנטילה הבאה קרוב. בשום אופן אין ליטול שתי מנות באותו היום!	
יש להפסיק את הטיפול בתרופה ולפנות לרופא מיד אם מופיעות התופעות הבאות: התנפחות של הפנים, גפיים, שפתיים, רקמות ריריות, לשון, ו/או גרון, או קוצר נשימה. הצהבה של העור ושל רקמות ריריות. חום, התנפחות קשרי לימפה, ו/או דלקת של הגרון.	תופעות המחייבות התייחסות מיוחדת: יש לפנות לרופא מיד אם מופיעות תגובות אלרגיות במהלך הטיפול בתרופה. יש להפסיק את הטיפול בתרופה ולפנות לרופא מיד אם מופיעות התופעות הבאות: • התנפחות של הפנים, גפיים, שפתיים,	תופעות לוואי:

- רקמות ריריות, לשון, ו/או גרון, או קוצר נשימה.
- הצהבה של העור ושל רקמות ריריות.
 - חום, התנפחות קשרי לימפה, ו/או
 דלקת של הגרון.

• יש לפנות לרופא מיד אם מופיעות תגובות אלרגיות במהלך הטיפול בתרופה.

<mark>חלק מתופעות הלוואי יכולות להיות חמורות.</mark>

<mark>יש לפנות לרופא מיד בהופעת</mark> תגובה אלרגית עם נפיחות הפנים, השפתיים, הלשון או הגרון שעלולים לגרום לקשיי נשימה או בליעה.

בהתחלת הטיפול בוזודיפ קומבו, אתה עלול להרגיש חלש או מסוחרר או בטשטוש ראייה. זה קורה בעקבות נפילה פתאומית בלחץ הדם שלך. במקרה זה, יש לשכב. אם אתה עדיין מודאג, ספר לרופא שלך.

תופעות לוואי שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 100):

כאב ראש, עייפות, סחרחורת, דיכאון, שיעול, בחילה, כאב בטן, שינויים בחוש הטעם, פריחה או אדמומיות ותחושת חום בעור, הסמקה/אדמומיות של הפנים, קצב לב מהיר, קצב לב לא סדיר, התקף לב או שבץ, כאב או לחץ בחזה, ירידה מוגזמת בלחץ דם גם כאשר נעמדים, אובדן הכרה לזמן קצר, הפרעות בראייה, נפיחות בקרסוליים. עלייה ברמת האשלגן והקריאטנין בדם.

תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 1000):

אנמיה, רמות נמוכות מאד של סוכר בדם, בלבול, נמנום, חוסר שינה , תחושת נימול או עקצוץ, דפיקות לב, הפרשות מהאף, כאב גרון וצרידות, צפצופים בנשימה, אסטמה, חסימת מעיים, דלקת בלבלב, כיב בקיבה, הקאות, קשיי עיכול, אובדן תיאבון, גירוי בקיבה, יובש בפה,הזעה מוגברת, גירוד, חרלת, אובדן שיער, בעיות בכליות, אין אונות, התכווצויות שרירים, צלצולים באוזניים. עלייה ברמת אוריאה בדם, ירידה ברמת הנתרן

שינויים במדדי הדם כמו ירידה ברמת טסיות, עלייה ברמת אשלגן בדם, עצבנות (חרדה), תחושת סחרחורת במעבר למצב עמידה, ורטיגו, דופק לב מהיר או לא סדיר (פלפיטציות), אדמומיות פתאומית של הפנים, הצוואר או החזה (הסמקה), לחץ דם נמוך, כאב בטן, עצירות, בחילה, רמות גבוהות של אנזימי כבד, אדמומיות בעור, כאב מפרקים, עלייה בתכיפות מתן שתן, חולשה ,הרגשת חום, נפיחות בקרסול.

תופעות לוואי נדירות (תופעות שמופיעות ב -1 10 משתמשים מתוך 10,000):

אנמיה, תגובה אלרגית, צפצופים באוזניים (טיניטוס), עילפון, יובש בגרון, כאב גרון, קשיי עיכול, הרגשת מליחות בלשון, שלשול, יובש

תופעות לוואי המופיעות לעיתים קרובות

כאב ראש, עייפות, סחרחורת, חולשה, דיכאון, שיעול, בחילה, שלשול, כאב בטן, שינויים בחוש הטעם, פריחה או אדמומיות ותחושת חום בעור, הסמקה/אדמומיות של הפנים, קצב לב מהיר, קצב לב לא סדיר, התקף לב או שבץ, כאב או לחץ בחזה, ירידה מוגזמת בלחץ דם גם כאשר נעמדים, אובדן הכרה לזמן קצר, הפרעות בראייה, נפיחות בקרסוליים. עליה ברמת אשלגן וקריאטינין בדם.

תופעות לוואי המופיעות לעיתים רחוקות

אנמיה, רמות נמוכות מאד של סוכר בדם,
בלבול, נמנום, חוסר שינה, עצבנות, תחושת
נימול או עקצוץ, דפיקות לב, הפרשות
מהאף, כאב גרון וצרידות, צפצופים בנשימה,
אסטמה, חסימת מעיים, דלקת בלבלב, כיב
בקיבה, הקאות, קשיי עיכול, עצירות, אובדן
תיאבון, גירוי בקיבה, יובש בפה, הזעה
מוגברת, גירוד, חרלת, אובדן שיער, בעיות
בכליות, אין אונות, התכווצויות שרירים,
צלצולים באוזניים, תחושת חולי. עלייה
ברמת אוריאה בדם, ירידה ברמת נתרן

תופעות לוואי המופיעות לעיתים נדירות מאד

ירידה בספירת תאי דם מסוימים, שינויים בתוצאות מעבדה, ירידה בתפקוד מח העצם, מחלות אוטואימוניות, שינויים בחלומות, הפרעות בשינה, כפות ידיים ורגליים קרות, משיכה באף, דלקת ריאות, דלקת בפה עם היווצרות כיבים, דלקת בלשון, כשל כבד, דלקת בכבד, פריחות חמורות בעור, מיעוט או ריבוי בהטלת שתן, הגדלה של החזה בגברים.

ייתכן מצב בו יופיעו חלק או כל התופעות הבאות: חום, דלקת של ריריות, דלקת של כלי הדם, כאב או דלקת בשרירים או במפרקים ושינויים בתוצאות בדיקות מעבדה; פריחה בעור, רגישות לאור והופעת תגובות עוריות אחרות.

בפה, נפיחות בחניכיים, תגובה אלרגית המלווה בנפיחות הפנים, השפתיים, הלשון או הגרון עם קשיי בליעה או נשימה, פריחה בעור, חרלת, קימה בלילה לצורך השתנה, יצירת כמויות גדולות של שתן, אין אונות.

תופעות לוואי נדירות מאוד (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1 משתמשים מתוך (10,000):

ירידה בספירת תאי דם מסוימים, שינויים בתוצאות מעבדה, ירידה בתפקוד מח העצם, מחלות אוטואימוניות, שינויים בחלומות, הפרעות בשינה, כפות ידיים ורגליים קרות, משיכה באף, דלקת ריאות, דלקת בפה עם היווצרות כיבים, דלקת בלשון, כשל כבד, דלקת בכבד, פריחות חמורות בעור,מיעוט או ריבוי בהטלת שתן, הגדלה של החזה בגברים.

ייתכן מצב בו יופיעו חלק או כל התופעות הבאות:
חום, דלקת של ריריות, דלקת של כלי הדם, כאב
או דלקת בשרירים או במפרקים ושינויים
בתוצאות בדיקות מעבדה; פריחה בעור, רגישות
לאור והופעת תגובות עוריות אחרות.

תופעות לוואי נוספות

עיבוי החניכיים, נפיחות במעיים.

תופעות לוואי נוספות הנובעות מנטילת אנלפריל או לרקנידיפין לבד:

<mark>אנלפריל</mark>

תופעות לוואי שכיחות מאוד (תופעות שמופיעות ביותר ממשתמש אחד מעשרה):

<mark>טשטוש ראייה</mark>

<mark>תופעות לוואי שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב</mark> 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 100):

דיכאון, כאב חזה, שינויים בקצב הלב, תעוקת חזה, קוצר נשימה, שינוי בחוש הטעם, עלייה ברמת קריאטינין בדם (בדרך כלל ניתן לאבחון בבדיקות מעבדה).

תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 1,000):

אנמיה (כולל אנמיה אפלסטית והמוליטית), ירידה פתאומית בלחץ הדם, בלבול, חוסר שינה או ישנוניות, הרגשת עקצוץ בעור או חוסר תחושה

תופעות לוואי נוספות

עיבוי החניכיים, נפיחות במעיים.

בעור, התקף לב (הנובע כנראה מלחץ דם נמוך מאוד במטופלים בסיכון, כולל אלו עם בעיות בזרימת הדם בלב או במח), שבץ מוחי (כנראה בגלל לחץ דם מאוד נמוך במטופלים בסיכון), בגלל לחץ דם מאוד נמוך במטופלים בסיכון), נזלת, כאב גרון וצרידות, אסתמה, תנועה איטית של מזון במעיים, דלקת בלבלב, הקאה, גירוי בקיבה, כיב, אנורקסיה, עלייה בזיעה, גירוד או פריחה, נשירת שיער, ליקוי בתפקוד הכליה, אי ספיקת כליות, רמות חלבון גבוהות בשתן (נמדד בבדיקה), התכווצויות שרירים, הרגשה כללית לא טובה, חום גבוה, רמות נמוכות של סוכר או נתרן בדם, רמות גבוהות של אוריאה בדם (נמדדים בבדיקות דם).

תופעות לוואי נדירות (תופעות שמופיעות ב -1 <mark>10 משתמשים מתוך 10,000):</mark>שינויים במדדי <mark>הדם כגון ירידה במספר תאי הדם הלבנים, דיכוי</mark> מח העצם, מחלות אוטואימוניות, חלומות מוזרים או בעיות שינה, תופעת ריינו (קור וחיוורון בכפו<mark>ת</mark> <mark>הידיים והרגליים כתוצאה מזרימת דם נמוכה),</mark> <mark>תסנינים בריאות, דלקת באף, דלקת ריאות,</mark> בעיות בכבד כגון ירידה בתפקוד הכבד, דלקת <mark>בכבד, צהבת (הצהבה של העור או העיניים),</mark> <mark>רמות גבוהות של בילירובין (נמדד בבדיקות דם),</mark> אריתמה מולטיפורמה (נקודות אדומות בצורות שונות על העור), תסמונת סטיבנס- ג'ונסון (מצב עור חמור עם אדמומיות וקילוף בעור, שלפוחיות או פצעים, או הפרדות של השכבה העליונה של העור מהשכבות התחתונות), מיעוט ביצירת השתן, הגדלת בלוטות החלב בגברים.

<mark>תופעות לוואי נדירות מאוד תופעות שמופיעות</mark> בפחות ממשתמש אחד מתוך 10,000:

נפיחות של המעיים (אנגיואדמה של המעיים<mark>).</mark>

<mark>לרקנידיפין</mark>

תופעות לוואי נדירות (תופעות שמופיעות ב -1 10 משתמשים מתוך 1,000):

תעוקת חזה (כאב בחזה בעקבות מחסור בדם ללב), הקאה, צרבת, כאבי שרירים.

תופעות לוואי נדירות מאוד (תופעות שמופיעות ב 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 10,000):

<mark>כאב בחזה.</mark>

מטופלים עם תעוקת חזה קיימת, יכולים לחוות עלייה בתדירות, במשך או בחומרה של ההתקפים בעקבות שימוש במשפחה של תרופות שאליה משתייכת לרקנידיפין. מקרים בודדים של התקף לב יכולים לקרות.