

# IVABEAT (Ivabradine film-coated tablets)

Ivabradine (5mg and 7.5mg)

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**What IVABEAT is used for**  
IVABEAT is a heart medicine used to treat:

- Symptomatic stable angina pectoris (which causes chest pain) in adult patients whose heart rate is over or equal to 70 beats per minute. It is used in adult patients who do not tolerate or cannot take heart medicines called beta-blockers. It is also used in combination with beta-blockers in adult patients whose condition is not fully controlled with a beta-blocker.
- Chronic heart failure in adult patients whose heart rate is over or equal to 75 beats per minute. It is used in combination with standard therapy, including beta-blocker therapy or when beta-blockers are contraindicated or not tolerated.

### ***About stable angina pectoris (usually referred to as “angina”):***

Stable angina is a heart disease which happens when the heart does not receive enough oxygen. It usually appears between 40 and 50 years of age. The most common symptom of angina is chest pain or discomfort. Angina is more likely to happen when the heart beats faster in situations such as exercise, emotion, exposure to the

cold or after eating. This increase in heart rate can cause the chest pain in people who suffer from angina.

**About chronic heart failure:**  
Chronic heart failure is a heart disease which happens when your heart cannot pump enough blood to the rest of your body. The most common symptoms of heart failure are breathlessness, fatigue, tiredness and ankle swelling.

### **How IVABEAT works**

IVABEAT mainly works by reducing the heart rate by a few beats per minute. This lowers the heart's need for oxygen especially in the situations when an angina attack is more likely to happen. In this way IVABEAT helps to control and reduce the number of angina attacks. Furthermore as elevated heart rate adversely affects the heart functioning in patients with chronic heart failure, the specific heart rate lowering action of ivabradine helps to improve the heart functioning in these patients.

### **Before you use IVABEAT**

#### ***- When you must not use it***

### **Do not take IVABEAT**

- if you are allergic to ivabradine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 8);
- if your resting heart rate before treatment is too slow (below 70 beats per minute);
- if you are suffering from cardiogenic shock (a heart condition treated in hospital);
- if you suffer from a heart rhythm disorder;
- if you are having a heart attack;
- if you suffer from very low blood pressure
- if you suffer from unstable angina (a severe form in which chest pain occurs very frequently and with or without exertion);
- if you have heart failure which has recently become worse;

- if your heart beat is exclusively imposed by your pacemaker;
- if you suffer from severe liver problems;
- if you are already taking medicines for treatment of fungal infections (such as ketoconazole, itraconazole), macrolide antibiotics (such as josamycin, clarithromycin, telithromycin or erythromycin given orally), medicines to treat HIV infections (such as nelfinavir, ritonavir) or nefazodone (medicine to treat depression) or diltiazem, verapamil (used for high blood pressure or angina pectoris) (see “Taking other medicines”);
- if you are a woman able to have children and not using reliable contraception;
- if you are pregnant or trying to become pregnant;
- if you are breast-feeding.

### ***Pregnancy and breast-feeding***

Do not take IVABEAT if you are pregnant or are planning to have a baby (see “Do not take IVABEAT”). If you are pregnant and have taken IVABEAT, talk to your doctor. Do not take IVABEAT if you are able to become pregnant unless you use reliable contraceptive measures (see “Do not take IVABEAT”). Do not take IVABEAT if you are breast-feeding (see “Do not take IVABEAT”). Talk to your doctor if you are breast-feeding or intending to breastfeed as breast-feeding should be discontinued if you take IVABEAT.

### ***- Before you start to use it***

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking IVABEAT

- if you suffer from heart rhythm disorders (such as irregular heartbeat, palpitation, increase in chest pain) or sustained atrial fibrillation (a type of irregular heartbeat), or an abnormality of electrocardiogram (ECG) called ‘long QT syndrome’;
- if you have symptoms such as tiredness, dizziness or shortness of

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breath (this could mean that your heart is slowing down too much),

- if you have had a recent stroke (cerebral attack),
- if you suffer from mild to moderate low blood pressure,
- if you suffer from uncontrolled blood pressure, especially after a change in your antihypertensive treatment,
- if you suffer from severe heart failure or heart failure with abnormality of ECG called 'bundle branch block'
- if you suffer from chronic eye retinal disease,
- if you suffer from moderate liver problems,
- if you suffer from severe renal problems.

-If any of the above applies to you, talk straight away to your doctor before or while taking IVABEAT.

### Children

IVABEAT is not intended for use in children and adolescents younger than 18 years.

### - Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. Make sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines, as a dose adjustment of IVABEAT or monitoring should be required:

- Fluconazole (an antifungal medicine)
- rifampicin (an antibiotic)
- barbiturates (for difficult sleeping or epilepsy)
- phenytoin (for epilepsy)
- Hypericum perforatum or St John's Wort (herbal treatment for depression)
- QT prolonging medicines to treat either heart rhythm disorders or other conditions:

- quinidine, disopyramide, ibutilide, sotalol, amiodarone (to treat heart rhythm disorders)
- bepridil (to treat angina pectoris)

- certain types of medicines to treat anxiety, schizophrenia or other psychoses (such as pimozide, ziprasidone, sertindole)
- anti-malarial medicines (such as mefloquine or halofantrine)
- intravenous erythromycin (an antibiotic)
- pentamidine (an antiparasitic medicine)
- cisapride (against the gastroesophageal reflux)
- Some types of diuretics which may cause decrease in blood potassium level, such as furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide (used to treat oedema, high blood pressure).

### How to use IVABEAT

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

### - How much to use

#### If you are being treated for stable angina pectoris

The starting dose should not exceed one tablet of IVABEAT 5 mg twice daily. If you still have angina symptoms and if you have tolerated the 5 mg twice daily dose well, the dose may be increased. The maintenance dose should not exceed 7.5 mg twice daily.

#### If you are being treated for chronic heart failure

The usual recommended starting dose is one tablet of IVABEAT 5 mg twice daily increasing if necessary to one tablet of IVABEAT 7.5 mg twice daily.

Your doctor will decide the right dose for you. The usual dose is one tablet in

the morning and one tablet in the evening. In some cases (e.g. if you are elderly), your doctor may prescribe half the dose i.e., one half 5 mg tablet of IVABEAT 5 mg (corresponding to 2.5 mg ivabradine) in the morning and one half 5 mg tablet in the evening.

### - When to use it

IVABEAT should be taken during meals.

### - How long to use it

Continue taking IVABEAT for as long as your doctor recommends.

### - If you forget to use it

If you forget to take a dose of IVABEAT, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose. The calendar printed on the blister containing the tablets should help you remember when you last took a tablet of IVABEAT.

### - If you use too much (overdose)

A large dose of IVABEAT could make you feel breathless or tired because your heart slows down too much. If this happens, contact your doctor immediately.

### - If you stop using IVABEAT

As the treatment for angina or chronic heart failure is usually life-long, you should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicinal product. If you think that the effect of IVABEAT is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

### While you are using it

#### - Things you must do

Take your medicine exactly as your doctor has told you.

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Tell all the doctors, dentists and pharmacists treating you that you are taking IVABEAT.

### - Things you must not do

Do not stop taking the medicine unless advised by your doctor.

Do not take any new medicines without consulting your doctor or pharmacist.

Do not give IVABEAT to anyone else, even if they have the same symptoms or condition as you.

### - Things to be careful of

#### **IVABEAT with food and drink**

Avoid grapefruit juice during treatment with IVABEAT.

#### **Driving and using machines**

IVABEAT may cause temporary luminous phenomena (phosphenes) (a temporary brightness in the field of vision, see "Side effects"). If this happens to you, be careful when driving or using machines at times when there could be sudden changes in light intensity, especially when driving at night.

#### **IVABEAT contains lactose**

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

#### **Side Effects**

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

The frequency of possible side effects listed below is defined using the following convention:

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people

Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

The most common adverse reactions with this medicine are dose dependent and related to its mode of action:

*Very common:* Luminous phenomena (phosphenes), a temporary visual symptoms which cause some patients see bright spots of light, a halo, coloured flashes or distorted images. This phenomena most often caused by sudden changes in light intensity, particularly when moving between dim and bright lighting conditions.

They generally occur within the first two months of treatment after which they may occur repeatedly and resolve during or after treatment.

#### *Common:*

Bradycardia (the symptoms are a slowing down of the heart rate). They particularly occur within the first 2 to 3 months of treatment initiation.

Other side effects have also been reported:

#### *Common:*

Rapid and irregular heartbeat, abnormal perception of heartbeat, uncontrolled blood pressure, headache, dizziness and blurred vision.

#### *Uncommon:*

Palpitations and cardiac extra beats, feeling sick (nausea), constipation, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, spinning sensation (vertigo), difficulty breathing (dyspnoea), muscle cramps, changes in laboratory parameters : high blood levels of uric acid, an excess of eosinophils (a type of white

blood cell) and elevated creatinine in blood (a breakdown product of muscle), skin rash, angioedema (such as swollen face, tongue or throat, difficulty in breathing or swallowing), low blood pressure, fainting, feeling of tiredness, feeling of weakness, abnormal ECG heart tracing.

#### *Rare:*

Urticaria, itching, skin reddening, feeling unwell.

#### *Very rare:*

Irregular heart beats.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet

You may report any side effects or adverse drug reactions directly to the National Centre for Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring by calling Tel: 03-78835400, or visiting the website [npra.moh.gov.my](http://npra.moh.gov.my) [Consumers → Reporting → Reporting Side Effects to Medicines (ConSERF) or Vaccines (AEFI)].

#### **Storage and Disposal of IVABEAT**

##### - Storage

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Store below 30°C.

##### - Disposal

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

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Ivabradine (5mg and 7.5mg)

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**Product Description**

*- What it looks like*

**Serial Number**

NPRA (R2) 25/044

**IVABEAT (Ivabradine 5 mg film-coated tablets):**

White to off white-colored, oval-shaped, film-coated tablet, scored on both edges, debossed with "V" on one side and "9" bisected "1" on other side.

**IVABEAT (Ivabradine 7.5 mg film-coated tablets):**

Tan colored oval shaped, film coated tablet debossed with "V" on one side and "92" on other side.

*- Ingredients*

- Active ingredient

Ivabradine Hydrochloride

- Inactive ingredients

Lactose monohydrate, Maize starch  
Maltodextrin, Silica, colloidal  
anhydrous, Magnesium Stearate,  
Purified water

*- MAL number*

**IVABEAT 5:**

MAL26036030AZ

**IVABEAT 7.5:**

MAL26036031AZ

**Manufacturer**

Annora Pharma Private Limited  
Sy. No. 261, Annaram Village,  
Gummadidala Mandal,  
Sangareddy District.  
Telangana State,  
INDIA -502313

**Product Registration Holder**

Camber Laboratories Sdn Bhd  
Unit E-13A-02, Menara SUEZCAP 2,  
No.2, KL Gateway, Jalan Kerinchi,  
Gerbang Kerinchi Lestari, 59200  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**Date of revision**

7<sup>th</sup> November 2025