

# COVERSYL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg tablets

Perindopril tert-butylamine 4mg / Indapamide 1.25mg

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## What Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg is and what it is used for

Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg is a combination of two active ingredients, perindopril and indapamide. It is an anti-hypertensive and is used in the treatment of high blood pressure (hypertension) in adults.

## How Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg works

Perindopril belongs to a class of medicines called ACE inhibitors. These work by widening the blood vessels, which makes it easier for your heart to pump blood through them. Indapamide is a diuretic. Diuretics increase the amount of urine produced by the kidneys. However, indapamide is different from other diuretics, as it only causes a slight increase in the amount of urine produced. Each of the active ingredients reduces blood pressure and they work together to control your blood pressure.

## Before you use Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg

- When you must not use it

## Do not take Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg

- if you are allergic to perindopril or any other ACE inhibitor, or to indapamide or any other sulphonamides or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 8),
- if you have experienced symptoms such as wheezing, swelling of the face or tongue, intense itching or severe skin rashes with previous ACE inhibitor treatment or if you or a member of your family have had these symptoms in any other circumstances (a condition called angioedema),
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren,
- if you have a severe liver disease or suffer from a condition called hepatic encephalopathy (degenerative disease of the brain as a result of severe liver disease),
- if you have a severe kidney disease or where the blood supply to your kidneys is reduced (renal artery stenosis),
- if you are receiving dialysis, or any other type of blood filtration. Depending on the machine that is used, Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg may not be suitable for you,
- if you have low blood potassium,
- if you are suspected of having untreated decompensated heart failure (severe water retention, difficulty in breathing),
- if you are more than 3 months pregnant (It is also preferable to avoid taking Coversyl Plus 4 mg/1.25 mg, tablet in early pregnancy, see "Pregnancy" section),
- if you have taken or are currently taking sacubitril/valsartan, a medicine for heart failure, as the risk of angioedema (rapid swelling under the skin in an area such as the throat) is increased (see "Warning and Precaution" and "Taking other medicines")

## Before you start to use it Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg:

- if you have aortic stenosis (narrowing of the main blood vessel leading from the heart) or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease) or renal artery stenosis (narrowing of the artery supplying the kidney with blood),
- if you have heart failure or any other heart problems,
- if you have kidney problems or if you are receiving dialysis,
- if you experience a decrease in vision or eye pain. These could be symptoms of fluid accumulation in the vascular layer of the eye (choroidal effusion) or an increase of pressure in your eye and can happen within hours to weeks of taking Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg. This can lead to permanent vision loss, if not treated. If you earlier have had a penicillin or sulfonamide allergy, you can be at higher risk of developing this,
- if you have muscle disorders including muscle pain, tenderness, weakness or cramps,
- if you have abnormally increased levels of a hormone called aldosterone in your blood (primary aldosteronism),
- if you have liver problems,
- if you suffer from a collagen disease (skin disease) such as systemic lupus erythematosus or scleroderma,
- if you have atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries),
- if you suffer from hyperparathyroidism (overactive parathyroid gland),
- if you suffer from gout,
- if you have diabetes,
- if you are on a salt restricted diet or use salt substitutes which contain potassium,
- if you take lithium or potassium-sparing diuretics (spironolactone, triamterene) as their use with

Coversyl Plus 4 mg/1.25 mg should be avoided (see “Taking other medicines”),

- if you are elderly,
- if you have had photosensitivity reactions,
- if you have a severe allergic reaction with swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angioedema). This may occur at any time during treatment. If you develop such symptoms, you should stop taking the treatment and see a doctor immediately,
- if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:
  - an ‘angiotensin II receptor blocker’ (ARBs) (also known as sartans – for example valsartan, telmisartan, irbesartan), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems.
  - aliskiren.

Your doctor may check your kidney function, blood pressure and the amount of electrolytes (e.g. potassium) in your blood at regular intervals.

See also information under the heading “Do not take Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg”.

- if you are of black origin since you may have a higher risk of angioedema and this medicine may be less effective in lowering your blood pressure than in non-black patients,
- if you are a haemodialysis patient dialysed with high-flux membranes,
- if you are taking any of the following medicines, the risk of angioedema is increased:
  - racecadotril (used to treat diarrhoea),
  - sirolimus, everolimus, temsirolimus and other drugs belonging to the class of so-called mTOR inhibitors (used to avoid rejection of transplanted organs and for cancer),
  - sacubitril (available as fixed-dose combination with

valsartan), used to treat long-term heart failure.

- linagliptin, saxagliptin, sitagliptin, vildagliptin and other drugs belonging to the class of the also called gliptins (used to treat diabetes).

### Angioedema

Angioedema (a severe allergic reaction with swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat with difficult in swallowing or breathing) has been reported in patients treated with ACE inhibitors, including Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg. This may occur at any time during treatment. If you develop such symptoms, you should stop taking Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg and see a doctor immediately. See also section 6.

You must inform your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Coversyl Plus 4 mg/1.25 mg is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used at that stage (see “Pregnancy and breastfeeding”).

When you are taking Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg, you should also inform your doctor or the medical staff:

- if you are to undergo an anaesthesia and/or surgery,
- if you have recently suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting, or are dehydrated,
- if you are to undergo dialysis or LDL apheresis (which consists of removing cholesterol from your blood using a machine),
- if you are to receive desensitisation treatment to reduce the effects of an allergy to bee or wasp stings,
- if you are to undergo a medical examination requiring an injection of an iodinated contrast agent (a substance that makes organs such as the kidney or stomach visible on X-rays).
- if you have changes in your vision or pain in one or both of your eyes while taking Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg. This could be a sign that you are developing

glaucoma, increased pressure in your eye(s). You should discontinue Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg treatment and seek medical attention.

Athletes should be aware that Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg contains an active ingredient (indapamide) which may give a positive reaction in drug tests.

### **Children and adolescents**

Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg should not be given to children or adolescents.

### **Taking COVERSIL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg with food and drink**

It is preferable to take Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg before a meal.

### **Taking other medicines**

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

You should avoid taking Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg with:

- lithium (used to treat mania or depression),
- aliskiren (used to treat hypertension) if you have diabetes mellitus or kidney problems,
- potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g. triamterene, amiloride), potassium salts, other drugs which can increase potassium in your body (such as heparin, a medicine used to thin blood to prevent clots; trimethoprim and co-trimoxazole also known as trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for infections caused by bacteria),
- estramustine (used in cancer therapy),
- other medicines used to treat high blood pressure: ACE inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers.

Treatment with Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg can be affected by other medicines. Your doctor may need to change your dose and/or to take other

precautions. Make sure to tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines as special care may be required:

- other medicines to treat hypertension, including angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) or aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not take Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg” and “Warnings and precautions”) or diuretics (medicines which increase the amount of urine produced by the kidneys),
- potassium-sparing drugs used in the treatment of heart failure: eplerenone and spironolactone at doses between 12.5mg to 50mg per day,
- medicines, which are most often used to treat diarrhoea (racecadotril) or avoid rejection of transplanted organs (sirolimus, everolimus, temsirolimus and other drugs belonging to the class of so-called mTOR inhibitors). See section “Warnings and precautions”,
- sacubitril/valsartan (used to treat long-term heart failure). See sections ‘Do not take Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg’ and ‘Warnings and precautions’,
- anaesthetic medicines,
- iodinated contrast agent,
- antibiotics used to treat bacterial infections (e.g. moxifloxacin, sparfloxacin, erythromycin by injection),
- methadone (used to treat addiction),
- procainamide (for the treatment of irregular heartbeats),
- allopurinol (for the treatment of gout),
- antihistamines used to treat allergic reactions such as hay fever (e.g. mizolastine, terfenadine, astemizole),
- corticosteroids used to treat various disorders including severe asthma and rheumatoid arthritis,
- immunosuppressants used for the treatment of autoimmune disorders or following transplant surgery to prevent rejection (e.g. ciclosporin, tacrolimus),

- halofantrine (used to treat certain types of malaria),
- pentamidine (used to treat pneumonia),
- injectable gold (used to treat rheumatoid polyarthritis),
- vincamine (used to treat symptomatic cognitive disorders in the elderly including memory loss),
- bepridil (used to treat angina pectoris),
- medicines used for heart rhythm problems (e.g. quinidine, hydroquinidine, disopyramide, amiodarone, sotalol, ibutilide, dofetilide, digitalis, bretylium),
- cisapride, diphemanil (used to treat gastric and digestive problems),
- digoxin or other digitalis glycosides (for the treatment of heart problems),
- baclofen (to treat muscle stiffness occurring notably in multiple sclerosis),
- medicines to treat diabetes, such as insulin, metformin or gliptins,
- calcium, including calcium supplements,
- stimulant laxatives (e.g. senna),
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (e.g. ibuprofen) or high doses of salicylates (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid (a substance presents in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever, as well as to prevent blood clotting),
- amphotericin B by injection (to treat severe fungal disease),
- medicines used to treat mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants, neuroleptics (such as amisulpride, sulpiride, sultopride, tiapride, haloperidol, droperidol)),
- tetracosactide (to treat Crohn’s disease).
- trimethoprim (for the treatment of infections),
- vasodilators including nitrates (products that make the blood vessel become wider),
- medicines used for the treatment of low blood pressure, shock or asthma (e.g. ephedrine, noradrenaline or adrenaline).

## How to use COVERSYL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg

### - When to use it

Take your tablet preferably in the morning and before a meal. Swallow the tablet with a glass of water.

### - How much to use

Always comply with your doctor’s prescription. If you are not sure consult your doctor or pharmacist. The recommended dose is one tablet once daily. Your doctor may decide to modify the dosage regimen if you suffer from renal impairment.

### - How long to use it

As the treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long, you should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicinal product.

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

### - If you forget to use it

It is important to take your medicine every day as regular treatment is more effective. However, If you forget to take a dose of Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

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

If you take too many tablets, contact your doctor or nearest hospital immediately. The most likely effect in case of overdose is low blood pressure. If marked low blood pressure occurs (symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, cramps, dizziness, sleepiness, mental confusion, changes in the amount of urine produced by kidneys), lying down with the legs raised can help.

### - If you stop taking

As the treatment for high blood pressure is usually life-long, you should discuss with your doctor before stopping this medicinal product.

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

**While you are using COVERSYL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg****- Things you must do****Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

**Pregnancy**

You must inform your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise that you stop taking Coversyl Plus 4 mg/1.25 mg before becoming pregnant or as soon as you find out you are pregnant and will recommend that you take another medicine instead of Coversyl Plus 4 mg/1.25 mg. Coversyl Plus 4 mg/1.25 mg tablet is not recommended in early pregnancy and must not be taken if you are more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used after the third month of pregnancy.

**Breast-feeding**

Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg is not recommended if you are breastfeeding. Tell your doctor immediately if you are breastfeeding or about to start breastfeeding. Consult your doctor immediately.

**- Things to be careful of****Driving and using machines**

Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg does not usually affect alertness but individual reactions such as dizziness or weakness related to reduced blood pressure can occur in some patients. As a consequence, your ability to drive vehicles or use machines may be impaired.

**Important information about some of the ingredients of COVERSYL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg**

Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg contains lactose monohydrate. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

**Side effects of COVERSYL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg**

Like all medicines, Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**Stop taking the medicinal product and see a doctor immediately, if you experience any of the following side effects that can be serious, :**

- Severe dizziness or fainting due to low blood pressure (Common - may affect up to 1 in 10 people),
- Bronchospasm (tightening of the chest, wheezing and shortness of breath (Uncommon) (may affect up to 1 in 100 people),
- Swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat, difficulty in breathing (angioedema) (See section 2 "Warning and precaution"), (Uncommon) (may affect up to 1 in 100 people),
- Severe skin reactions including erythema multiforme (a skin rash which often starts with red itchy patches on your face, arms or legs) or intense skin rash, hives, reddening of the skin over your whole body, severe itching, blistering, peeling and swelling of the skin, inflammation of mucous membranes (Stevens Johnson Syndrome) or other allergic reactions (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- Cardiovascular disorders (irregular heartbeat, angina pectoris (pains to the chest, jaw and back, brought on by physical effort), heart attack) (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- Weakness of arms or legs, or problems speaking which could be a sign of a possible stroke (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- Inflamed pancreas which may cause severe abdominal and back pain accompanied with feeling very unwell (Very rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- Yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) which could be a sign of hepatitis (Very Rare) (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people),
- Life-threatening irregular beat (Not known),

- Disease of the brain caused by liver illness (Hepatic encephalopathy) (Not known),
- Muscle weakness, cramps, tenderness or pain and particularly, if at the same time, you feel unwell or have a high temperature it may be caused by an abnormal muscle breakdown (Not known).

In decreasing order of frequency, side effects can include:

- Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):  
Skin reactions in subjects predisposed to allergic and asthmatic reactions, headaches, dizziness, vertigo, pins and needles, visual disturbances, tinnitus (sensations of noises in the ears), cough, breathlessness, gastro-intestinal disorders (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, taste disorders, dyspepsia or difficult digestion, diarrhoea, constipation), allergic reactions (such as skin rashes, itching), cramps, feeling of tiredness, low potassium in the blood
- Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):  
Mood swings, depression, sleep disturbances, urticaria, purpura (red pinpointss on the skin), blister cluster, kidney disorders, impotence (inability to obtain or maintain an erection), sweating, an excess of eosinophils (a type of white blood cells), change in laboratory parameters: high blood level of potassium reversible on discontinuation, low blood level of sodium that may lead to dehydration and low blood pressure, somnolence, fainting, palpitations (awareness of your heartbeat), tachycardia (fast heartbeat), hypoglycaemia (very low blood sugar level) in case of diabetic patients, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels), dry mouth, photosensitivity reactions (increased sensitivity of the skin to sun), arthralgia (joint pain), myalgia (muscle pain), chest pain, malaise, oedema peripheral, fever, increased blood

urea, increased blood creatinine, fall.

- Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):

Psoriasis worsening, changes in laboratory parameters: low chloride in the blood, low magnesium in the blood, increased level of liver enzymes, high level of serum bilirubin, fatigue, flushing, decreased or absent urine output, acute renal failure.

Dark urine, feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting), muscle cramps, confusion and seizures. These may be symptoms of a condition called SIADH (inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion).

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

Confusion, eosinophilic pneumonia (a rare form of pneumonia), rhinitis (blocked or runny nose), Severe kidney problems, changes in blood values such as a lower number of white and red blood cells, lower haemoglobin, lower number of blood platelets, high level of calcium in the blood, abnormal hepatic function,

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

Abnormal ECG heart tracing, changes in laboratory parameters:, high uric acid levels and high sugar levels in the blood, Choroidal effusion (an abnormal building of liquid in your eye that may result in vision changes); Acute myopia (sudden nearsightedness or blurred vision); Acute angle-closure glaucoma (a rapid increased pressure in your eyes, eye pain). If left untreated, it may lead to permanent vision loss, discolouration, numbness and pain in fingers or toes (Raynaud's phenomenon). If you suffer from systemic lupus erythematosus (a type of collagen disease), this might get worse.

Disorders of the blood, kidney, liver or pancreas and changes in laboratory parameters (blood tests) can occur. Your doctor may need to give you blood tests to monitor your condition.

Concentrated urine (dark in colour), feel or are sick, have muscle cramps, confusion and fits which may be due to inappropriate ADH (anti-diuretic hormone) secretion can occur with ACE inhibitors. If you have these symptoms contact your doctor as soon as possible.

If you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, or if some side effects get serious, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

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

### **Storage and Disposal of COVERSYL PLUS 4mg/1.25mg**

#### **Storage**

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store at a temperature 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.

### **Product description**

#### **What it looks like**

Coversyl Plus 4mg/1.25mg tablets are white and rod-shaped. One tablet contains 4 mg of perindopril tert-butylamine and 1.25 mg of indapamide. The tablets are available

in heat-sealed blisters, overwrapped in a sachet, of 30 tablets.

### **Ingredients**

#### **Active ingredient(s)**

- The active substances are perindopril tert-butylamine and indapamide. One film-coated tablet contains 4mg perindopril tert-butylamine (corresponding to 3.338 mg perindopril) and 1.25 mg indapamide.

#### **Inactive ingredients:**

- The other ingredients in the tablet are: lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate (E470B), colloidal hydrophobic silica and microcrystalline cellulose.

### **Registration number**

MAL20013354AZ  
(Les Laboratoires Servier Industrie)  
MAL09011458ACSZ  
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