PACKAGE LEAFLET: Information for the patient

DILAPRO

Tablets – 6.25 mg

(Carvedilol)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects becomes worse or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:

1. WHAT DILAPRO IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Dilapro contains the active substance carvedilol, which causes unselective blockade of beta-1 and beta-2 receptors and selective blockade of alpha-1 receptors in heart and vascular system.

Dilapro is used in:

- treatment of stable, symptomatic, chronic heart failure of all degrees of severity, of ischemic or non-ischemic origin – in combination with standard therapy (such as ACE inhibitors and diuretics, with or without digitalis), if there is no contraindication.

2. BEFORE YOU TAKE DILAPRO

Do not take Dilapro:

- if you have hypersensitivity (allergy) to carvedilol or to any of the excipients of Dilapro;
- if you manifest cardiogenic shock;
- in progressive worsening heart failure (unstable / decompensated heart failure);
- in acute pulmonary embolism;
- if you have Prinzmetal's angina;
- if you have very low blood pressure;
- if you have a very slow heartbeat;
- if you have disturbances in the conduction system of the heart: atrioventricular block (AV block) of II or III degree, sinus node syndrome, including sinoatrial block (unless a permanent pacemaker is in place);
- if you manifest cardiac failure due to respiratory disease (cor pulmonale);
- if you have bronchial asthma or other respiratory diseases with a tendency to spasmodic narrowing of the airways (e.g. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease);
- if you have untreated pheochromocytoma (tumor of the adrenal medulla);
- if you have severe liver dysfunction;
- if you have metabolic acidosis;
- if you are being concomitantly treated with MAO inhibitors (exception: MAO-B inhibitors);
- if you are being simultaneously treated with intravenous verapamil, diltiazem or other drugs against cardiac arrhythmias (antiarrhythmics);
- if you are breastfeeding.

Take special care with Dilapro

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Dilapro:

- if you have heart failure accompanied by:
  - low blood pressure;
  - compromised blood and oxygen supply to the heart (ischaemic heart disease) and narrowing of the arteries (atherosclerosis);
  - and/or kidney problems (your renal function should be monitored then; it may be necessary to reduce your dose);
- if you have left ventricular dysfunction after an acute myocardial infarction;
- if you have diabetes; treatment with Dilapro may mask the signs of low blood sugar; your

blood sugar should therefore be monitored regularly;

- if you have severe breathing problems for which you are not receiving medication; Dilapro may worsen these breathing difficulties;
- if you use contact lenses; carvedilol may reduce tear production;
- if you have Raynaud's phenomenon (fingers or toes turn first bluish, then whitish and then reddish together with pain), or any other peripheral vascular disease; Dilapro may worsen the symptoms;
- if you have overfunction of thyroid gland, with elevated production of thyroid hormone – Dilapro may mask the symptoms;
- if you are using Dilapro and are to undergo an operation involving an anaesthetic; you should discuss this with the doctor responsible for the anaesthesia well in advance;
- if you have a very low pulse (less than 55 beats per minute);
- if you have had a serious allergic reaction (e.g. to an insect bite or food) or if you are undergoing or are due to undergo allergic desensitisation therapy because Dilapro may weaken the efficacy of medicines used to treat such allergic reactions;
- if you have psoriasis;
- if you are currently being given intravenous drugs used in the treatment of irregular heartbeat;
- if you have an abnormal growth on one of the adrenal glands ("pheochromocytoma");
- if you have a type of angina called "Prinzmetal's angina."
- in children and adolescents (below 18 years of age) due to insufficient data on the efficacy and harm that it may cause; it is not recommended to use carvedilol in these patients;
- in elderly, because they may be sensitive to carvedilol and should be monitored carefully. As with other beta-blockers, carvedilol must not be discontinued suddenly, but gradually, especially in patients with coronary circulatory disorders.

<u>Effects of misuse as a doping agent</u>

Use of Dilapro may cause positive doping results.

Health consequences may not be predicted. Health hazard may not be excluded.

Taking other medicines

Other concomitant drug treatment may affect or be affected by Dilapro.

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Remember to tell your doctor about the treatment with Dilapro if you are prescribed another drug during treatment.

It is especially important that your doctor be aware if you are already being treated with:

- medicines used to treat an irregular heartbeat (e.g. diltiazem, verapamil, amiodarone, quinidine, disopyramide, mexiletin, propafenone or flecainide);
- nitrate medicines for angina (e.g. isosorbide mononitrate or glyceryl trinitrate);
- medicines used to treat heart failure (e.g. digoxin);
- catecholamine-depleting agents e.g. reserpine, guanethidine, methyldopa, guanfacine and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) such as isocarboxide and phenelzine (drugs for the treatment of depression), as these can lead to a further increase in the heart rate;
- medicines used to treat depression or other mental health conditions (e.g. fluoxetine, tricyclic antidepressants, barbiturates, phenothiazines or haloperidol;
- medicines used to prevent your body rejecting organs after transplant operations (e.g. ciclosporin);
- medicines to reduce blood sugar such as oral antidiabetic medicines or insulin;
- medicines used to reduce blood pressure or to treat migraine (e.g. clonidine or ergotamine);
- certain painkilling agents such as non-steroidal antiinflammatory medicines (NSAIDs) (e.g. ibuprofen or diclofenac);
- medicines used for hormone replacement therapy (e.g. estrogens);
- medicines used to treat bacterial infections (e.g. rifampicin or erythromycin);
- medicines used to treat stomach ulcers, heartburn and acid reflux (e.g. cimetidine);
- medicines used to treat fungal infections (e.g. ketoconazole);
- sympathomimetics (drugs which increase the function of the sympathetic nervous system);
- dihydropyridines (medicines to treat high blood pressure and heart diseases);
- anesthetics and neuromuscular blocking agents, drugs that induce sedation, reduce pain sensitivity, and relax the muscles;
- bronchodilators, medicines used to treat respiratory problems.

Taking Dilapro with food, drink and alcohol

Carvedilol may enhance the effects of alcohol. Therefore you should not drink alcohol during treatment with Dilapro.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or if you suspect you may be pregnant or intend to become pregnant, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.
There is a risk of harm to the unborn child. It may only be used during pregnancy if your doctor deems it necessary (in cases where the need for treatment outweighs the potential hazards to the foetus / newborn baby). Always, therefore, consult your doctor before using Dilapro during pregnancy.

Carvedilol passes into human breast milk. Therefore, mothers should not breastfeed during treatment with Dilapro.

Driving and using machines

Treatment with this drug requires regular medical examinations.
Dizziness and tiredness may occur at the beginning of treatment, when the dose is increased, or when the treatment is changed, as well as in relation to alcohol. If you feel dizzy or weak when taking the tablets, you should avoid driving or work involving high attention.

3. HOW TO TAKE DILAPRO

Always take Dilapro exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. If you feel that the effects of Dilapro are too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

You should swallow the tablets with at least half a glass of water.
It is recommended to take Dilapro with food, to allow the absorption of the active substance to be slower and the risk of orthostatic hypotension to be reduced.
Treatment duration is determined by the doctor. Usually, carvedilol treatment lasts and must not be discontinued suddenly. Carvedilol must be withdrawn gradually (over 1 - 2 weeks).

Chronic stable heart failure	**Daily dose**
Initial dose	The first 14 days: 3.125 mg carvedilol in the morning and 3.125 mg carvedilol in the evening.
Maintenance dose	If this dose is tolerated, it should be increased at intervals of at least 2 weeks in: 6.25 mg carvedilol in the morning and 6.25 mg carvedilol in the evening, then to 12.5 mg carvedilol in the morning and 12.5 mg carvedilol in the evening, then to 25 mg carvedilol in the morning and 25 mg carvedilol in the evening. The highest dose tolerated by the patient should be targeted.
Maximum dose	25 mg carvedilol in the morning and 25 mg carvedilol in the evening.

Tablets of suitable strength are available for the higher dosages.

Only in patients with mild to moderate stable chronic heart failure with a body weight over 85 kg can be carefully attempted under close monitoring of the patient to increase the dosage to a maximum of 50 mg carvedilol twice daily per day.

The required maintenance dose must be determined individually for each patient under strict medical supervision. Long-term therapy should then be carried out with the highest tolerated dosage.

If you have stopped taking Dilapro for more than two weeks, the therapy should be resumed at the initial dose and then gradually increased according to medical recommendations.

Patients with liver problems
Depending on your condition, your doctor may reduce your dose compared to those recommended above.

If you have taken more Dilapro than you should

If you have taken more Dilapro than you should, or if the children have been taking the medicine by accident, please contact your doctor, the hospital or call the emergency to get an opinion of the risk and advice on the actions to be taken.

Symptoms of overdose can include: feelings of faintness due to excessively low blood pressure, slow heart rate and in serious instances occasional missed heartbeats. Also breathing difficulties, constricted airways, malaise, vomiting, lowered level of consciousness and seizures may occur.

If you forget to take Dilapro

If you forget a dose (or more doses), take the next dose when it is the usual time to take it. Do not take a double (or higher) dose to make up for a forgotten dose(s).

If you stop the treatment with Dilapro

The dose of this drug should not be changed without medical advice. Also, the treatment should not be stopped without medical advice. The treatment with Dilapro should not be discontinued suddenly, but should be reduced gradually.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

The frequency of possible side effects is shown in the table below:

Very common:	Occur in more than 1 in 10 users
Common:	Occur in 1 to 10 users from 100
Uncommon:	Occur in 1 to 10 users from 1.000
Rare:	Occur in 1 to 10 users from 10.000
Very rare:	Occur in less than 1 in 10.000 users
Unknown	Frequency cannot be determined from the available data.

The table below summarizes the side effects reported during carvedilol studies.

Body system	**Side effect**	**Frequency**
Infections and infestations	Bronchitis	Common
	Pneumonia	Common
	Upper respiratory tract infection	Common
	Urinary tract infection	Common
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Anaemia	Common
	Thrombocytopenia	Rare
	Leukopenia	Very rare
Immune system disorders	Hypersensitivity (allergic reactions)	Very rare
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Weight increase	Common
	Hypercholesterolaemia	Common
	Deterioration of blood glucose regulation mechanisms (hyperglycaemia, hypoglycaemia) in patients with diabetes mellitus.	Common
Psychiatric disorders	Depression, depressive state	Common
	Sleep disorders	Uncommon
	Nightmares	Uncommon
	Hallucinations	Uncommon
	Confusion	Uncommon
	Psychosis	Very rare
Nervous system disorders	Dizziness	Very common
	Headache	Very common
	Presyncope, syncope	Common
	Paresthesia	Uncommon
Eye disorders	Visual disturbances	Common
	Decreased lacrimation (dry eye)	Common
	Eye irritation	Common
Cardiac disorders	Cardiac failure	Very commmon
	Bradycardia	Common
	Hypervolaemia	Common
	Fluid retention	Common

Body system	Side effect	Frequency
	AV-block	Uncommon
	Angina pectoris	Uncommon
Vascular disorders	Hypotension	Very common
	Orthostatic hypotension	Common
	Peripheral circulation disorders (cold extremities, peripheral occlusive disease, worsening of *Claudicatio intermittens* and Raynaud's phenomenon)	Common
	Hypertension	Common
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Dyspnea	Common
	Pulmonary oedema	Common
	Asthma in predisposed patients	Common
	Nasal congestion	Rare
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea	Common
	Diarrhoea	Common
	Vomiting	Common
	Dyspepsia	Common
	Abdominal pain	Common
	Constipation	Uncommon
	Dry mouth	Rare
Hepatobilary disorders	Increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALAT), aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT) and gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT)	Very rare
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Skin reactions (e.g. allergic exanthema, dermatitis, urticaria, pruritus, psoriatic and lichen planus like skin lesions)	Uncommon
	Severe cutaneous reactions (e.g. Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Toxic epidermal necrolysis)	Unknown
	Alopecia	Unknown
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Pain in extremities	Common

Body system	Side effect	Frequency
Renal and urinary disorders	Renal failure, or renal function disorders in patients with diffuse vascular disease and / or renal insufficiency.	Common
	Urination disorders	Common
	Urinary incontinence in women	Very rare
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Erectile dysfunction	Uncommon
General disorders and administration site conditions	Asthenia (fatigue)	Very common
	Pain	Common
	Oedema	Common

Description of some side effects

Dizziness, syncope, headache and asthenia are generally mild and mostly occur at the beginning of the treatment. In patients with congestive heart failure, its deterioration and the deterioration of fluid retention may occur at the stage of adjusting the dose of carvedilol.

In patients with chronic heart failure with low blood pressure, ischemic heart disease, and diffuse vascular disease and / or existing renal insufficiency, a reversible deterioration of renal function has been observed during carvedilol therapy.

The beta-blockers class can cause the onset of latent diabetes, exacerbation of existing diabetes, and worsening of the mechanism of blood sugar regulation.

Carvedilol can cause urinary incontinence in women, which is resolved by discontinuing treatment.

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

5. HOW TO STORE DILAPRO

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use Dilapro after the expiry date which is stated on the label.

Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light and humidity.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Dilapro 6.25 mg tablets contain

The **active substance** is carvedilol.

Each tablet contains 6.25 mg of carvedilol.

The **excipients** are: silicified microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate.

Contents of the pack

Box with 30 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation Holder (MAH) and Manufacturer:

PROFARMA sh.a.,

St. “Skënder Vila”,

Tirana, Albania.

Tel.: +355 4 23 89 602

This leaflet was last revised in November 2023.