

## **PACKAGE LEAFLET: Information for the patient**

### **LISIDIGAL HCT**

Tablets – 10 mg/12.5 mg, 20 mg/12.5 mg  
(Lisinopril dihydrate / Hydrochlorothiazide)

**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 signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### **What is in this leaflet**

1. What Lisidigal HCT is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Lisidigal HCT
3. How to take Lisidigal HCT
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Lisidigal HCT
6. Further information

#### **1. WHAT LISIDIGAL HCT IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR**

Lisidigal HCT is a combination of lisinopril with hydrochlorothiazide. Lisinopril is an ACE inhibitor, which lowers blood pressure and relaxes the smooth muscle of the heart.

Hydrochlorothiazide is a thiazide diuretic which stimulates urination.

Lisidigal HCT is used:

- for the treatment of high blood pressure without any known causes (essential hypertension)

- in patients whose blood pressure cannot be adequately reduced with lisinopril alone (or hydrochlorothiazide alone).

## **2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE LISIDIGAL HCT**

### **Do not take Lisidigal HCT:**

- if you are allergic (sensitive) to lisinopril, any other ACE-inhibitor (active ingredients class), or any other ingredients of Lisidigal HCT;
- if you are allergic (sensitive) to hydrochlorothiazide or other sulphonamides;
- if you have ever had angioedema (tissue swelling), as a result of a previous treatment with ACE inhibitors;
- if you were born prone to having swelling of body tissues (hereditary angioedema), or if your body tissues are prone to swelling without any known cause (idiopathic angioedema);
- if your kidney function is severely impaired (clearance of creatinine < 30 ml/min);
- if your liver function is severely impaired;
- if you are more than 3 months pregnant (this serves as advice to avoid Lisidigal HCT in early pregnancy – see “Pregnancy and breast-feeding” section);
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.

### **Warnings and precautions**

#### **Talk to your doctor or pharmacist:**

- if you are at risk of a marked drop in blood pressure (symptomatic hypotension); this caution is required in cases when you have electrolyte or fluid imbalance, e.g. in case of a diuretic therapy, low salt diet or dialysis, or as a result of vomiting or diarrhoea; in patients with high risk of hypotension, electrolytes in blood should be regularly monitored, with strict medical monitoring at the start of treatment and after every Lisidigal HCT dose;
- if you have ever had coronary heart disease (a heart disorder that stops blood circulation) or cerebrovascular disease (problems with blood flow in the brain); you need to be carefully monitored because a marked drop of blood pressure could cause heart attack (myocardial infarction) or stroke; if a marked drop in blood pressure occurs to you, keep your feet up and immediately inform your doctor who will then start further procedures;

- if you have weak heart function (heart failure) and a marked drop in blood pressure which occurs after the treatment has started; in this case, renal function may worsen; in these cases, renal failure mostly reversible, has been reported;
- if the valves of your left ventricle are narrowed (aortic or mitral stenosis), or if you have other issues that have caused limitation of blood flow from your left ventricle (e.g. hypertrophic cardiomyopathy);
- if your kidney function is severely impaired; Lisidigal HCT should only be used to a certain level of kidney function (creatinine clearance 30-80 ml/min) and if your blood pressure is not adequately reduced from each of the active ingredients used alone; kidney function tests should be closely monitored during the first weeks of treatment;
- if your renal artery is narrowed (both sides, or one side if you only have one kidney);
- if analysis tests show that you have high levels of urea and creatinine in your blood during treatment with Lisidigal HCT;
- if you get azotemia (high levels of nitrogen in your blood) during treatment with Lisidigal HCT, especially when you have any kidney disorders;
- if you have gotten a kidney transplant; since there is no experience with Lisidigal HCT, its use is not recommended in these cases;
- if you have ever had hypersensitivity reactions or tissue swelling (angioedema) during treatment with Lisidigal HCT;
- if you have ever had tissue swelling in the past;
- if you are at high risk of having tissue swelling because of your ethnicity (especially Afro-Caribbean patients);  
swelling of face, hands and feet, lips, tongue, larynx or throat swelling rarely occur; this may occur at any time during treatment; there is a risk of asphyxia if the larynx is infected; in this case, you should stop treatment with Lisidigal HCT and immediately inform your doctor, who will take the right measures; in this case, hospitalisation is necessary; tissue swelling that affects tongue, larynx or throat may be fatal;
- 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 Lisidigal HCT”;

- if your blood pressure is not adequately falling because of your ethnicity (especially Afro-Caribbean);
- severe hypersensitivity reactions, including life-threatening shock, may be caused by concomitant use of Lisidigal HCT during dialysis with certain membranes (high flux membranes) or treatment with high levels of fat in the blood (LDL apheresis with dextran sulphate adsorption); thus, if urgent dialysis or blood filtration is necessary, or if you need LDL apheresis, you should first pass to another appropriate treatment for your condition – not an ACE-inhibitor, or another dialysis membrane may be used; inform your doctor that you are being treated with Lisidigal HCT or if you are doing dialysis, in order for him/her to take that into consideration during treatment;
- if you urgently need to undergo desensitisation treatment (a treatment that makes you less sensitive or immune to allergic reactions) against insect venom, such as bee or bumblebee sting; Lisidigal HCT should be temporarily substituted with another appropriate treatment from another group of medicines, otherwise life-threatening hypersensitivity reactions may occur (e.g. drop in blood pressure, difficulty breathing, vomiting, skin allergic reactions); such reactions may also occur after insect sting (e.g. bee or bumblebee);
- if you have substantial increase in your liver enzyme levels or if you get jaundice, immediately inform your doctor who will stop your Lisidigal HCT treatment and will start the right therapy for you;
- if your liver function is impaired or if you have any severe liver disease; drugs that contain thiazides (such as Lisidigal HCT) should be carefully used, small fluctuations of fluid and electrolyte balance may also cause hepatic coma;
- if you get leukopenia (a fall in the number of your white blood cells) or agranulocytosis (marked drop in the number of certain white blood cells prone to infection and severe general symptoms) or other changes in blood formula, such as thrombocytopenia (fall of blood thrombocytes) and anemia (decrease of the ability of blood to transport oxygen);

- if you have had skin cancer or if you develop an unexpected skin lesion during the treatment. Treatment with hydrochlorothiazide, particularly long term use with high doses, may increase the risk of some types of skin and lip cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer). Protect your skin from sun exposure and UV rays while taking Lisidigal HCT.

Immediately inform your doctor for any infection signs:

- if you suffer from collagen vascular disease (a type of connective tissue disorder) including blood vessels;
- if you are being treated with drugs that suppress your immune system;
- if you are concomitantly taking allopurinol (a drug that is used to treat gout) or procainamide (used to treat heart rhythm disorders);
- if you are going to undergo surgery or anesthesia (even at the dentist), inform your doctor that you are taking Lisidigal HCT, because a sudden fall in your blood pressure may occur during anesthesia.

Inform your doctor or your dentist that you are taking Lisidigal HCT:

- if you are at risk of high levels of potassium in your blood; for example, this may happen if your kidney function is impaired, if you have diabetes mellitus or if you are concomitantly being treated with potassium-sparing diuretics, potassium medicines, electrolyte substitutes that contain potassium or any other medicine that causes high levels of potassium in your blood (e.g. heparin);
- if you have an electrolyte imbalance.

During treatment with diuretics, such as hydrochlorothiazide, an electrolyte and fluid imbalance may occur, e.g. potassium deficiency (hypokalemia), sodium deficiency (hyponatremia), magnesium deficiency (hypomagnesemia) or blood pH levels may increase (hypochloremic alkalosis):

- if you suffer from edema (fluid accumulation); you may have low levels of sodium in your blood (hyponatremia) during hot weather; chloride deficiency is usually harmless and does not require treatment;

- if your calcium blood levels have changed; diuretics, such as hydrochlorothiazide, may cause a slight and temporary increase of calcium levels in your blood (hypercalcemia); noted increases in your calcium levels may be caused by increased and disguised activity of parathyroid glands; thus, diuretics should be stopped until test results of parathyroid function are available;
- if you have diabetes mellitus; in patients with diabetes, who use drugs that lower blood sugar levels (oral antidiabetics, insulin), blood sugar levels should be closely monitored during first treatment with Lisidigal HCT; hidden (latent) diabetes mellitus may manifest during treatment with Lisidigal HCT;
- if you get high levels of cholesterol and triglycerides during treatment with Lisidigal HCT;
- if uric acid levels in your blood increase during treatment with Lisidigal HCT;
- if you are taking lithium; concomitant use of lithium with Lisidigal HCT is not recommended;
- if you suffer from allergic asthma or bronchial asthma;
- if you suffer from a certain autoimmune disease (lupus erythematosus).

The use of this medicine requires regular medical monitoring. Thus, you should go to all appointments that your doctor arranges you for laboratory tests and analyses.

You should tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Lisidigal HCT is not recommended during the first months of pregnancy and must not be used if you are more than 3 months pregnant because it may cause serious damage to your child if it is used during that period (see “Pregnancy and Breast-feeding” section).

### Children

This drug is not recommended in children given that its safety and efficacy are not studied in children.

### Elderly patients

There is no data of lisinopril / hydrochlorothiazide combination that suggests that age is related to efficacy and tolerance.

### Effects from doping-intended misuse

Lisidigal HCT use may provide positive results in doping tests.

### **Other medicines and Lisidigal HCT**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including those taken without a prescription.

### **Noted interactions with lisinopril / hydrochlorothiazide combination**

#### Potassium preparations, potassium-sparing diuretics or potassium-containing salt substitutes

Increase of blood potassium levels is possible, especially in patients with impaired liver function.

### Lithium

Combination may lead to increased levels of lithium in blood, which may increase the intensity of lithium side effects. Thus, Lisidigal HCT should not be used concomitantly with lithium. If the use of this combination is necessary, blood lithium levels should be closely monitored.

### Trimethoprim (used to treat infection)

Concomitant use with Lisidigal HCT may lead to increased levels of potassium (hyperkalemia).

### **Noted interactions with lisinopril**

#### Diuretics

Lisinopril lowers blood pressure and this effect is generally enhanced if diuretics are concomitantly used. Intermittent hypotension (low blood pressure) may occur after initiation of lisinopril treatment, especially in patients recently treated with diuretics.

#### Medicines used in the treatment of rheumatic disorders and pain (NSAIDS = nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, including acetylsalicylic acid 3 g/day)

Prolonged use of some medicines may make lisinopril less effective in lowering blood pressure. A generally reversible increase in potassium levels may occur. In rare cases, renal failure may occur, especially in patients with renal dysfunction (e.g. in elderly patients).

Other medicines that lower blood pressure (antihypertensive agents)

Use of this combination may increase the antihypertensive effect (lowering of blood pressure) of lisinopril. Blood pressure further decreases if glyceryl trinitrate and other nitrates, or vasodilators (drugs that widen blood vessels) are used concomitantly.

Angiotensin II receptor blockers and aliskiren

Concomitant use of these drugs with lisinopril should be avoided.

Tricyclic antidepressants (used for depression) / antipsychotic agents (used in mental disorders) / anesthetics

The antihypertensive effect (lowering of blood pressure) of lisinopril may increase if it is concomitantly used with certain anesthetics and drugs used for the treatment of depression and mental disorders (tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotics).

Sympathomimetic agents (drugs that cause same effects as noradrenaline or adrenaline, e.g. increase in blood pressure)

Drugs such as sympathomimetic agents, which increase blood pressure, may make lisinopril less effective in lowering blood pressure. Careful monitoring is necessary if these drugs are used concomitantly.

Drugs that lower blood sugar levels (antidiabetic drugs)

Concomitant use of lisinopril with drugs that lower blood sugar levels (insulin, oral antidiabetics) may further lower blood sugar levels with a risk of hypoglycemia (abnormal levels of sugar in blood). This may occur especially during the first weeks of treatment and in patients with impaired kidney function.

Allopurinol (used to lower uric acid)

When lisinopril and allopurinol are used together, there is a risk of kidney function impairment and leukopenia (decrease in white blood cells).

Cyclosporin (used to suppress the body's immune response)

Concomitant use of lisinopril with cyclosporin increases the risk of kidney impairment and high levels of potassium in the blood (hyperkalemia).

Lovastatin (used in the treatment of fat metabolism disorders)

Concomitant use of lisinopril and lovastatin increases the risk of high levels of blood potassium (hyperkalemia).

Procainamide, cytostatic agents, immunosuppressants

Concomitant use with lisinopril may lead to a high risk of leukopenia (decrease in white blood cells number).

Hemodialysis

Lisinopril should not be used in patients that are undergoing dialysis, because severe hypersensitivity reactions may occur with high flux membranes during dialysis.

**Interactions with hydrochlorothiazide**

Amphotericin B (parenteral), carbenoxolone, corticosteroids, corticotropin (ACTH) or laxatives;

Hydrochlorothiazide may cause electrolyte imbalance; potassium deficiency in particular.

Calcium salts

If they are concomitantly used with hydrochlorothiazide, blood calcium levels increase as a result of the decrease in calcium excretion.

Cardiac glycosides (used for the treatment of heart function impairment)

There is a risk of side effects intensity enhancement.

Colestyramine resin and colestipol (used to lower high fat levels in blood)

These active substances may reduce or delay absorption of hydrochlorothiazide. Thus, drugs that contain hydrochlorothiazide should be taken at least an hour prior or 4-6 hours after taking these drugs.

#### Myorelaxants (e.g. tubocurarine chloride)

Hydrochlorothiazide may increase this drug's effect.

#### Drugs that cause torsade de pointes (heart rhythm disorders)

Because of the risk of low potassium levels in your blood, care should be taken when hydrochlorothiazide is concomitantly used with drugs that are related to heart rhythm disorders, for example, certain antipsychotics and other known drugs that cause heart rhythm disorders.

#### Sotalol (used in heart rhythm disorders)

Hydrochlorothiazide may increase the risk of heart rhythm disorders when it is concomitantly taken with sotalol.

#### **Taking Lisidigal HCT with food and drinks**

You should not consume alcohol during treatment with Lisidigal HCT.

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

##### Pregnancy

You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking this medicine before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant and will advise you to take another medicine instead of this medicine. This medicine is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken when more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used after the third month of pregnancy.

##### Breast-feeding

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding. This medicine is not recommended for mothers who are breast-feeding, and your doctor may choose another treatment for you if you wish to breast-feed, especially if your baby is newborn, or was born prematurely.

### **Driving and using machines**

Treatment of high blood pressure with this medicine requires regular medical monitoring.

Different reactions that occur to some individuals change their ability to drive, use machines and perform other difficult tasks. This is especially important at the beginning of treatment, whenever there is a dose increase, a change in the treatment and an alcohol interaction.

### **3. HOW TO TAKE LISIDIGAL HCT**

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

Your doctor will determine your individual-based dose, according to your medical condition and the severity of your illness, and the dose will be gradually adjusted according to the response of your blood pressure with Lisidigal HCT.

Use of fixed combination of lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide is generally recommended only after previous dose adjustment with the two separate active substances (lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide).

Your doctor will decide when you should pass on to another treatment with separate active substances of Lisidigal HCT.

Except when prescribed differently by your doctor, the usual dose is:

1 Lisidigal HCT – 10 mg/12.5 mg tablet once daily (equivalent to 10 mg lisinopril and 12.5 mg hydrochlorothiazide).

Lisidigal HCT – 10 mg/12.5 mg may be used by patients whose blood pressure is not adequately falling by only 10 mg lisinopril.

1 Lisidigal HCT – 20 mg/12.5 mg tablet once daily (equivalent to 20 mg lisinopril and 12.5 mg hydrochlorothiazide).

Lisidigal HCT – 20 mg/12.5 mg may be used in patients whose blood pressure is not adequately falling by only 20 mg lisinopril.

The maximum daily dose of 40 mg lisinopril and 25 mg hydrochlorothiazide should not be exceeded.

#### Diuretic-treated patients

After initiation of treatment with Lisidigal HCT a marked drop of blood pressure may occur. If you are concomitantly being treated with diuretics, you are at risk of hypotension (a fall in blood pressure). Thus, you should inform your doctor if you are taking diuretics. If it is possible, he/she will stop your treatment with diuretics 2-3 days prior to your treatment with Lisidigal HCT. If it is not possible to stop treatment with diuretics, your doctor will give you a treatment with only lisinopril in a dose of 2.5 mg. He/she will regularly monitor your kidney function and the potassium levels in your blood and will determine further dosage with Lisidigal HCT, according to the response of your blood pressure.

#### Patients with impaired kidney function

Lisidigal HCT should not be taken by patients with severely impaired kidney function (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min).

In patients with moderate dysfunction of kidneys (creatinine clearance between 30 and 80 ml/min), combination may be used only after the dose of each active substance is adjusted.

In these patients, the initial recommended dose of lisinopril as a monotherapy (alone) is 5-10 mg.

#### Elderly patients

Dosage level may be adjusted as described above [instructions in “Patients with impaired kidney function” section are applied for elderly patients with impaired kidney function].

#### **Method of administration**

Tablets for oral use.

Take your tablets always at the same time of the day with a glass of water. Do not chew the tablets. You may take the tablets before or after your meal.

#### **Treatment duration**

Your doctor will determine your treatment duration.

Treatment with Lisidigal HCT is usually a long time therapy.

If you think that the effects of Lisidigal HCT are too strong or too weak, consult with your doctor.

### **If you take more Lisidigal HCT than you should**

If you take more Lisidigal HCT than you should, consult with your doctor/emergency doctor immediately. He/she will determine the degree of your overdose and will take the necessary measures.

Depending on the overdose degree, the following symptoms are possible: marked drop in your blood pressure, blood circulation shock, electrolyte imbalance, renal failure, hyperventilation (deep/rapid respiration), increase in heart beat, palpitations, decrease in heart beat, dizziness, anxiety and cough.

### **If you forget to take Lisidigal HCT**

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

### **If you stop taking Lisidigal HCT**

Do not stop taking Lisidigal HCT without first consulting with your doctor.

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

## **4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS**

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

The following categories are used to claim the frequency of side effects:

Very common	More than 1 patient in 10
Common	1 to 10 patients in 100
Uncommon	1 to 10 patients in 1,000
Rare	1 to 10 patients in 10,000
Very rare	Less than 1 patient in 10,000
Unknown	Frequency cannot be determined by the available data

## **Reported side effects with lisinopril / hydrochlorothiazide combination**

### Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Uncommon:               gout

### Psychiatric disorders

Common:                tiredness

### Nervous system disorders

Common:                dizziness, which normally calms when the dose is reduced and requires treatment discontinuation only in rare cases; headache

Uncommon:             a stinging and pinching feeling in the skin (paresthesia), weakness (asthenia).

### Cardiac disorders

Uncommon:             palpitations, chest pain, muscular cramps, muscle weakness.

### Vascular disorders

Common:               fall of blood pressure (hypotension), including orthostatic hypotension (experienced when standing up from a sitting or lying position).

### Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Common:               dry and persistent cough, which disappears when treatment is discontinued.

### Gastrointestinal disorders

Uncommon:             diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, inflammation of the pancreas, dry mouth.

### Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Uncommon:             rash.

Rare:                    tissue swelling (angioedema) in the face, extremities, lips, tongue, larynx

and/or throat.

#### Reproductive system and breast disorders

Uncommon: impotence.

#### General disorders

Rare: fever, vasculitis (blood vessel inflammation), muscle pain, joint pain or inflammation, positive test of antinuclear antibodies (ANA), increase of blood sedimentation rate, increase in white blood cells (eosinophilia, leukocytosis) in special populations, rash, sensitivity to light (photosensitivity) or other skin reactions.

#### Laboratory tests

Uncommon: high levels of: sugar (hyperglycemia), uric acid (hyperuricemia), potassium (hyperkalemia) in the blood; blood potassium deficiency (hypokalemia).

Rare: increased number of liver enzymes and/or bilirubin levels in blood, (hemolytic) anemia.

Very rare: changes in blood formula (e.g. agranulocytosis, a slight decrease in hemoglobin levels and hematocrit).

An increase in blood fat levels may occur (increase of cholesterol and triglyceride levels in blood). A slight increase of urea in blood and creatinine levels in blood is typically found in patients who have a kidney dysfunction history; in most cases this increase is reversible when treatment is stopped. Suppression of bone marrow is reported (with anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia).

#### **Reported side effects with hydrochlorothiazide alone**

##### Infections and infestations

Inflammation of salivary glands.

#### Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Decrease of thrombocytes in blood (thrombocytopenia), suppression of bone marrow, leukopenia, change in white blood cells (neutropenia / agranulocytosis), anemia (aplastic anemia, hemolytic anemia).

#### Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Electrolyte imbalance (including hyponatremia and hypokalemia), increase in blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia), increased levels of sugar in urine (glucosuria), increase of uric acid levels in blood (hyperuricemia), increase in levels of fat in blood (cholesterol and triglycerides), loss of appetite.

#### Psychiatric disorders

Depression, sleep disorders, nervousness.

#### Nervous system disorders

Loss of appetite, stinging and pinching feeling in the skin (paresthesia), sleepiness.

#### Eye disorders

Yellow vision (xanthopsia), temporary unclear vision.

#### Ear and middle ear disorders

Spinning feeling

#### Cardiac disorders

Orthostatic hypotension (drop in blood pressure experienced when standing up from a sitting or lying position), heart rhythm disorders.

#### Vascular disorders

Blood vessel inflammation (necrotizing angiitis, vasculitis, skin vasculitis).

### Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Difficulty breathing (including pneumonia and lung fluids).

### Gastrointestinal disorders

Stomach irritation, diarrhoea, constipation, inflammation of the pancreas.

### Hepatobiliary disorders

Jaundice (cholestatic intrahepatic jaundice).

### Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Increased light sensitivity (photosensitivity), rash, hives, severe hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylactic reactions, *Lyell* syndrome), lupus erythematosus as a skin reaction, lupus erythematosus reactivation, skin and lip cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer) (unknown frequency).

### Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Muscular cramps.

### Renal and urinary disorders

Kidney dysfunction, kidney inflammation (interstitial nephritis).

### General disorders

Weakness, fever.

## **Reported side effects of lisinopril and other ACE inhibitors**

### Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Rare: low levels of hemoglobin and hematocrit.

Very rare: suppression of bone marrow, anemia, blood formula changes (thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, neutropenia, agranulocytosis), hemolytic anemia, lymphatic nodes disorders, autoimmune disease.

### Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Very rare: low blood sugar levels (hypoglycemia).

### Psychiatric disorders

Uncommon: mood changes, sleep disorders.

Rare: mental confusion.

### Nervous system disorders

Common: dizziness, headache.

Uncommon: stinging and pinching feeling in the skin (paresthesia), spinning feeling, changes in taste.

### Cardiac disorders

Uncommon: heart attack or stroke, palpitations, rapid pulse (tachycardia).

### Vascular disorders

Common: symptoms of a marked drop in blood pressure when standing up from a sitting or lying position (orthostasis).

Uncommon: a marked drop of blood pressure (severe and secondary hypotension) is possible in patients at high risk and those with *Raynaud* syndrome.

### Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Common: cough.

Uncommon: viral infection of nasal mucosa.

Very rare: bronchospasm (sudden narrowing of breathing pathways), inflammation of paranasal sinusitis (sinusitis), inflammation of lungs (allergic alveolitis / eosinophylic pneumonia).

### Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: diarrhoea, vomiting.

Uncommon: nausea, stomach pain and dyspepsia.

Rare: dry mouth.

Very rare: inflammation of the pancreas, swelling of the intestine blood vessels (intestinal angioedema), inflammation of the liver (hepatocellular or cholestatic hepatitis), jaundice and liver function impairment.

#### Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Uncommon: rash, itchiness.

Rare: hypersensitivity, tissue swelling (angioedema) of the face, extremities, lips, tongue, larynx and/or throat, hives, hair loss, psoriasis.

Very rare: sweating, serious skin reactions (pemphigus, Lyell syndrome, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme).

A complex of symptoms is described, which may be associated with one or some of the following symptoms: fever, vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels), muscular inflammation, joint pain/inflammation and some changes in laboratory numbers (positive ANA titre, increase of blood sedimentation rate, eosinophilia and leukocytosis), skin rash, sensitivity to light or other skin reactions.

#### Renal and urinary disorders

Common: kidney dysfunction.

Rare: uremia (high levels of uric acid in blood), acute renal failure.

Very rare: decreased urine production (oliguria/anuria).

#### Reproductive system and breast disorders

Uncommon: impotence.

Rare: breast enlargement in men (gynecomastia).

#### General disorders

Uncommon: tiredness, weakness.

### Laboratory tests

Uncommon: high levels of creatinine and urea in blood, increased liver enzymes and increased potassium levels (hyperkalemia).

Rare: increase in levels of biliar pigment (bilirubin in blood), sodium deficiency (hyponatremia).

In particular, read the following:

Sudden tissue swelling, caused by ACE inhibitors (such as lisinopril) that include larynx, throat and/or tongue (angioedema), need immediate medical treatment. You should first go to the hospital and you should be monitored for at least 12-24 hours.

Lisidigal HCT treatment should be immediately discontinued.

If you get fever, lymphatic nodes swelling and/or throat pain, immediately inform your doctor, in order for him/her to control your number of white blood cells.

If you get jaundice or your liver enzyme levels are considerably increased, you should stop your treatment and you will be monitored by your doctor.

If you suspect a serious skin reaction, you should immediately consult with your doctor and if necessary, you should stop your treatment with Lisidigal HCT.

Inform your doctor if you notice any of the side effects listed above. He/she will determine the severity of your condition and for every further measure that will be necessary.

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

## **5. HOW TO STORE LISIDIGAL HCT**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children!

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and on the carton box.

## **6. FURTHER INFORMATION**

### **What Lisidigal HCT contains**

The **active substances** are:

Lisinopril (as lisinopril dihydrate) and hydrochlorothiazide.

1 Lisidigal HCT – 10 mg/12.5 mg tablet contains 10 mg lisinopril (as lisinopril dihydrate) and 12.5 mg hydrochlorothiazide.

1 Lisidigal HCT – 20 mg/12.5 mg tablet contains 20 mg lisinopril (as lisinopril dihydrate) and 12.5 mg hydrochlorothiazide.

The **other ingredients** are:

calcium hydrogenphosphate dihydrate, mannitol, starch, magnesium stearate, colloidal anhydrous silica, croscarmellose sodium.

### **Content of the pack**

Lisidigal HCT 10 mg/12.5 mg: carton box of 30 tablets.

Lisidigal HCT 20 mg/12.5 mg: carton box of 30 tablets.

### **Marketing Authorisation Holder (MAH) and Manufacturer:**

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**This leaflet was last revised in August 2023.**