

## Package leaflet: Information for the user

### Pantium 40 mg gastro-resistant tablets

Pantoprazole

**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, pharmacist or nurse.
- 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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### What is in this leaflet

1. What Pantium is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Pantium
3. How to take Pantium
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Pantium
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### 1. What Pantium is and what it is used for

Pantium is a medicine that reduces the production of stomach acid (selective proton pump inhibitor).

Pantium is used

- in combination with antibiotics for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and gastric ulcers. This treatment involves eradicating *Helicobacter pylori*, a disease-causing microorganism (pathogen) responsible for causing ulcers of the stomach and intestines.
- for the treatment of duodenal ulcers
- for the treatment of gastric ulcers
- for the treatment of moderate and severe forms of reflux oesophagitis (inflammation of the gullet)
- for the long-term treatment of conditions whereby too much stomach acid is produced (e.g. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)

#### 2. What you need to know before you take Pantium

##### DO NOT take Pantium

- If you are allergic to pantoprazole, peanut or soya or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6.).
- If you are allergic to medicines containing other proton pump inhibitors.

#### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Pantium. Especially:

- If you have severe liver problems. Please tell your doctor if you ever have had problems with your liver in the past. Your doctor will check your liver enzymes more frequently, especially when you are taking Pantium as a long-term treatment. In the case of a rise of liver enzymes the treatment should be stopped.
- If you have reduced body stores or risk factors for reduced vitamin B12 and receive long-term treatment with pantoprazole. As with all acid reducing agents, pantoprazole may lead to a reduced absorption of vitamin B12.
- If you are taking HIV protease inhibitors such as atazanavir (for the treatment of HIV-infection) at the same time as pantoprazole, ask your doctor for specific advice.
- Taking a proton pump inhibitor like pantoprazole, especially over a period of more than one year, may slightly increase your risk of fracture in the hip, wrist or spine. Tell your doctor if you have osteoporosis (reduced bone density) or if you have been told that you are at risk of getting osteoporosis (for example, if you are taking steroids).

- If you are on Pantium for more than three months it is possible that the levels of magnesium in your blood may fall. Low levels of magnesium can be seen as fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate. If you get any of these symptoms, please tell your doctor promptly. Low levels of magnesium can also lead to a reduction in potassium or calcium levels in the blood. Your doctor may decide to perform regular blood tests to monitor your levels of magnesium.
- If you have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Pantium that reduces stomach acid.
- If you get a rash on your skin, especially in areas exposed to the sun tell your doctor as soon as you can, as you may need to stop your treatment with Pantium. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.
- If you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).

**Tell your doctor immediately**, before or after taking this medicine, if you notice any of the following symptoms, which could be a sign of another, more serious, disease:

- an unintentional loss of weight
- vomiting, particularly if repeated
- vomiting blood; this may appear as dark coffee grounds in your vomit
- you notice blood in your stools; which may be black or tarry in appearance
- difficulty in swallowing or pain when swallowing
- you look pale and feel weak (anaemia)
- chest pain
- stomach pain
- severe and/or persistent diarrhoea, because this medicine has been associated with a small increase in infectious diarrhoea

Your doctor may decide that you need some tests to rule out malignant disease because pantoprazole also alleviates the symptoms of cancer and could cause delay in diagnosing it. If your symptoms continue in spite of your treatment, further investigations will be considered.

If you take Pantium on a long-term basis (longer than 1 year) your doctor will probably keep you under regular surveillance. You should report any new and exceptional symptoms and circumstances whenever you see your doctor.

### **Children and adolescents**

Pantium is not recommended for use in children as it has not been proven to work in children below 12 years of age.

### **Other medicines and Pantium**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This is because Pantium may influence the effectiveness of other medicines, so tell your doctor if you are taking:

- Medicines such as ketoconazole, itraconazole and posaconazole (used to treat fungal infections) or erlotinib (used for certain types of cancer) because Pantium may stop these and other medicines from working properly.
- Warfarin and phenprocoumon, which affect the thickening, or thinning of the blood. You may need further checks.
- Medicines used to treat HIV-infection, such as atazanavir.
- Methotrexate (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, and cancer) – if you are taking methotrexate your doctor may temporarily stop your Pantium treatment because pantoprazole can increase levels of methotrexate in the blood.
- Fluvoxamine (used to treat depression and other psychiatric diseases) – if you are taking fluvoxamine your doctor may reduce the dose.
- Rifampicin (used to treat infections).
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat mild depression).

### **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.

There are no adequate data from the use of pantoprazole in pregnant women. Excretion into human milk has been reported.

You should use this medicine, only if your doctor considers the benefit for you greater than the potential risk for your unborn child or baby.

### **Driving and using machines**

Pantium has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

If you experience side effects like dizziness or disturbed vision, you should not drive or operate machines.

### **Pantium contains maltitol**

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

### **Pantium contains soya lecithin**

If you are allergic to peanut or soya, do not use this medicine.

### **Pantium contains sodium**

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

## **3. How to take Pantium**

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

### Method of administration

Take the tablets 1 hour before a meal without chewing or breaking them and swallow them whole with some water.

The recommended dose is:

### **Adults and adolescents 12 years of age and above**

#### *To treat reflux oesophagitis*

The usual dose is one tablet a day. Your doctor may tell you to increase to 2 tablets daily. The treatment period for reflux oesophagitis is usually between 4 and 8 weeks. Your doctor will tell you how long to take your medicine.

### **Adults**

*For the treatment of an infection with a bacterium called Helicobacter pylori in patients with duodenal ulcers and stomach ulcers in combination with two antibiotics (Eradication therapy)*

The following combinations are recommended:

<b>Morning</b>	<b>Evening</b>
1 Pantium 40 mg tablet	1 Pantium 40 mg tablet
1 000 mg amoxicillin	1 000 mg amoxicillin
500 mg clarithromycin	500 mg clarithromycin

or

<b>Morning</b>	<b>Evening</b>
1 Pantium 40 mg tablet	1 Pantium 40 mg tablet
400 - 500 mg metronidazole	400 - 500 mg metronidazole

250 - 500 mg clarithromycin	250 - 500 mg clarithromycin
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or

<b>Morning</b>	<b>Evening</b>
1 Pantium 40 mg tablet	1 Pantium 40 mg tablet
1 000 mg amoxicillin	1 000 mg amoxicillin
400 - 500 mg metronidazole	400 - 500 mg metronidazole

Take the first pantoprazole tablet 1 hour before breakfast and the second pantoprazole tablet 1 hour before your evening meal. Follow your doctor's instructions and make sure you read the package leaflets for these antibiotics. The usual treatment period is one to two weeks.

*For the treatment of stomach and duodenal ulcers*

The usual dose is one tablet a day. After consultation with your doctor, the dose may be doubled. Your doctor will tell you how long to take your medicine. The treatment period for stomach ulcers is usually between 4 and 8 weeks. The treatment period for duodenal ulcers is usually between 2 and 4 weeks.

*For the long-term treatment of Zollinger-Ellison-Syndrome and of other conditions in which too much stomach acid is produced*

The recommended starting dose is usually two tablets a day. Take the two tablets 1 hour before a meal. Your doctor may later adjust the dose, depending on the amount of stomach acid you produce. If prescribed more than two tablets a day, the tablets should be taken twice daily.

If your doctor prescribes a daily dose of more than four tablets a day, you will be told exactly when to stop taking the medicine.

**Patients with kidney problems**

If you have kidney problems, you should not take Pantium for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*.

**Patients with liver problems**

If you suffer from severe liver problems, you should not take more than one tablet 20 mg pantoprazole a day (for this purpose tablets containing 20 mg pantoprazole are available).

If you suffer from moderate or severe liver problems, you should not take Pantium for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*.

**Use in children and adolescents**

These tablets are not recommended for use in children below 12 years.

**If you take more Pantium than you should**

Consult your doctor or pharmacist. There are no known symptoms of overdose.

**If you forget to take Pantium**

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Take your next, normal dose at the usual time.

**If you stop taking Pantium**

Do not stop taking these tablets without first talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

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

**4. Possible side effects**

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

**If you get any of the following side effects, stop taking these tablets and tell your doctor immediately, or contact the casualty department at your nearest hospital:**

- **Serious allergic reactions (frequency rare:** may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people): swelling of the tongue and/or throat, difficulty in swallowing, hives (nettle rash), difficulties in breathing, allergic facial swelling (Quincke's oedema / angioedema), severe dizziness with very fast heartbeat and heavy sweating.
- **Serious skin conditions (frequency not known:** frequency cannot be estimated from the available data): you may notice one or more of the following - blistering of the skin and rapid deterioration of your general condition, erosion (including slight bleeding) of eyes, nose, mouth/lips or genitals or skin sensitivity/rash, particularly in areas of skin exposed to light/the sun. You may also have joint pain or flu-like symptoms, a fever, swollen glands (e.g. in the armpit) and blood tests may show changes in certain white blood cells or liver enzymes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Lyell syndrome, Erythema multiforme, Subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus, Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), Photosensitivity).
- **Other serious conditions (frequency not known:** frequency cannot be estimated from the available data): yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes (severe damage to liver cells, jaundice) or fever, rash, and enlarged kidneys sometimes with painful urination, and lower back pain (serious inflammation of the kidneys), possibly leading to kidney failure.

**Other side effects are:**

- **Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)  
Benign polyps in the stomach
- **Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)  
Headache; dizziness; diarrhoea; feeling sick, vomiting; bloating and flatulence (wind); constipation; dry mouth; abdominal pain and discomfort; skin rash, exanthema, eruption; itching; feeling weak, exhausted or generally unwell; sleep disorders; fracture in the hip, wrist or spine.
- **Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people)  
Distortion or complete lack of the sense of taste; disturbances in vision such as blurred vision; hives; pain in the joints; muscle pains; weight changes; raised body temperature; high fever; swelling of the extremities (peripheral oedema); allergic reactions; depression; breast enlargement in males.
- **Very rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10 000 people)  
Disorientation
- **Not known** (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)  
Hallucination, confusion (especially in patients with a history of these symptoms); feeling of tingling, prickling, pins and needles, burning sensation or numbness, rash, possibly with pain in the joints, inflammation in the large bowel, that causes persistent watery diarrhoea.

**Side effects identified through blood tests:**

- **Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)  
An increase in liver enzymes.
- **Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people)  
An increase in bilirubin; increased fat levels in blood; sharp drop in circulating granular white blood cells, associated with high fever.
- **Very rare** (may affect up to 1 in 10 000 people)  
A reduction in the number of blood platelets, which may cause you to bleed or bruise more than normal; a reduction in the number of white blood cells, which may lead to more frequent infections; coexisting abnormal reduction in the number of red and white blood cells, as well as platelets.
- **Not known** (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)  
decreased level of sodium, magnesium, calcium or potassium in blood (see section 2)

### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via HPRa Pharmacovigilance, Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

### **5. How to store Pantium**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and outer carton after (EXP:). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

For tablets packed in plastic bottles: Pantium 40 mg can be used for three months after first opening of the container.

Do not store above 25 °C.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

### **6. Contents of the pack and other information**

#### **What Pantium 40 mg contains:**

The active substance is: pantoprazole

Each gastro-resistant tablet contains 40 mg of pantoprazole (as pantoprazole sodium sesquihydrate).

The other ingredients are:

#### *Tablet core*

Maltitol (E 965), crospovidone type B, carmellose sodium, sodium carbonate (E 500), calcium stearate

#### *Tablet coating*

Poly(vinylalcohol), talc (E 553b), titanium dioxide (E 171), macrogol 3350, soya lecithin, iron oxide yellow (E 172), sodium carbonate (E 500), methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1), triethyl citrate (E 1505)

#### **What Pantium 40 mg looks like and contents of the pack:**

Pantium 40 mg are oval, yellow, gastro-resistant tablets. Pantium 40 mg are available in blister packs of 7, 14, 15, 28, 30, 56, 60, 100 tablets and in bottles of 100 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### **Marketing authorisation holder**

Clonmel Healthcare Ltd, Waterford Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary

#### **Manufacturer**

STADA Arzneimittel AG, Stadastrasse 2-18, 61118 Bad Vilbel, Germany

STADA M&D SRL, Str. Trascăului, nr 10, RO-401135, Turda, Romania

#### **This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:**

DE (RMS): Pantoprazol STADA 40 mg magensaftresistente Tabletten

FR: Pantoprazole EG 40 mg comprimé gastro-résistant

IE: Pantium 40 mg gastro-resistant tablet

**This leaflet was last revised in April 2024.**