

Summary of Product Characteristics

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Ramic 10 mg Hard Capsules

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each capsule contains 10mg of ramipril.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Capsule, hard

Size 4, light grey capsule body and dark green capsule cap, marked R on cap and 10 on body, containing a white or almost white powder.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic Indications

Ramic is indicated in the treatment of all grades of hypertension.

Congestive heart failure; as adjunctive therapy to diuretics with or without cardiac glycosides.

Ramic has been shown to reduce mortality when administered to patients surviving acute myocardial infarction with clinical evidence of heart failure.

Prevention of myocardial infarction, stroke or cardiovascular death in patients with an increased cardiovascular risk who are already taking standard therapy.

Prevention of myocardial infarction, stroke or cardiovascular death in type 2 diabetic patients with an increased cardiovascular risk.

Prevention of progression of microalbuminuria to overt nephropathy.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Oral administration. Ramic capsules should be taken with plenty of liquid. The absorption of Ramic is not affected by food.

Hypertension:

The recommended initial dose in patients not on diuretics and without congestive heart failure is 2.5mg Ramic once a day. Dosage should be increased incrementally at intervals of 1-2 weeks, based on patient response, up to a maximum of 10mg once a day. A 1.25mg dose will only achieve a therapeutic response in a minority of patients. The usual effective dose range is 2.5-10mg Ramic as a single dose. If the patient response is still unsatisfactory at the maximum dose of 10mg Ramic, combination treatment is recommended (see sections 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 5.1).

Diuretic treated patients:

The diuretic should be discontinued 2-3 days before beginning therapy with Ramic to reduce the likelihood of symptomatic hypotension. If the diuretic cannot be discontinued, the initial dose of Ramic should be 1.25mg.

Dosage adjustment in renal impairment:

The usual dose of Ramic is recommended for patients with a creatinine clearance >30 ml/min (serum creatinine <165 micromol/l) for patients with creatinine clearance <30 ml/min (serum creatinine >165 micromol/l), the initial dosage is 1.25mg Ramic once daily and the maximum dose 5mg Ramic once daily. In patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <10 ml/min and serum creatinine of 400-650 μ mol/l), the recommended initial dose is also 1.25mg Ramic once a day, but the maintenance dosage should not exceed 2.5mg Ramic once a day.

Dosage in hepatic impairment:

In patients with impaired liver function, the metabolism of the parent compound ramipril, and therefore the formation of the bioactive metabolite ramiprilat, is reduced to a diminished activity of esterases in the liver, resulting in elevated plasma Ramipril levels. Treatment with Ramic should therefore be initiated with a reduced dose under close medical supervision in patients with impaired hepatic function.

Elderly:

There are no special dosage recommendations for elderly patients, apart from the general warning about patients with renal or hepatic insufficiency or congestive heart failure which may be more common in older patients, and concomitant use of diuretic drugs. The dose should be titrated according to need for the control of blood pressure.

Paediatric Population

The safety and efficacy of ramipril in children has not yet been established.

Currently available data for ramipril are described in sections 4.8, 5.1, 5.2 & 5.3 but no specific recommendation on posology can be made.

Congestive heart failure:

Recommended initial dose: In patients stabilised on diuretic therapy the initial dose is 1.25mg once daily. Depending on the patient's response, the dose may be increased. It is recommended that the dose, if increased, be doubled at intervals of 1 to 2 weeks. If a daily dose of 2.5mg or more is required, this may be taken as a single dose or as two divided doses. Maximum permitted daily dose: 10mg.

In order to minimise the possibility of symptomatic hypotension, patients on previous high dose diuretics should halve the diuretic dose before starting Ramic.

Post myocardial infarction:**Initiation of therapy**

Treatment must be started in hospital between day 3 and day 10 following AMI. The starting dose is 2.5mg twice a day which is increased to 5mg twice a day after 2 days. If the initial 2.5mg dose is not tolerated, a dose of 1.25mg twice a day should be given for two days before increasing to 2.5mg and 5.0mg twice a day. If the dose cannot be increased to 2.5mg twice a day, treatment should be withdrawn. Maintenance dose: 2.5 to 5.0mg twice a day.

Prevention of myocardial infarction, stroke or cardiovascular death in patients with an increased cardiovascular risk who are already taking standard therapy

The recommended initial dose is 2.5mg Ramic once daily. Depending on the tolerability, the dose is gradually increased. It is recommended to double the dose after one week of treatment and after another three weeks to increase it to 10mg. The usual maintenance dose is 10mg Ramic daily.

Prevention of myocardial infarction, stroke or cardiovascular death in type 2 diabetic patients with an increased cardiovascular risk

The recommended initial dose is 2.5mg Ramic once daily. Depending on the tolerability, the dose is gradually increased. It is recommended to double the dose after one week of treatment and after another three weeks to increase it to 10mg. The usual maintenance dose is 10mg Ramic daily.

Prevention of progression of microalbuminuria to overt nephropathy

The recommended initial dose is 2.5mg Ramic once daily. Depending on the tolerability, the dose is gradually increased. It is recommended to double the dose after one week of treatment and after another three weeks to increase it to 10mg. The usual maintenance dose is 10mg Ramic daily.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to Ramipril.

Use in patients with a history of angioneurotic oedema relating to previous treatment with an ACE inhibitor.

Second and third trimesters of pregnancy (see section 4.4 and 4.6).

Use in children.

The concomitant use of Ramic with aliskiren-containing products is contraindicated in patients with diabetes mellitus or renal impairment (GFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m²) (see sections 4.5 and 5.1).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Warnings:

Ramic should not be used in patients with aortic stenosis or outflow obstruction.

Precautions:

Assessment of renal function: Evaluation of the patient should include assessment of renal function prior to initiation of therapy and during treatment.

Impaired renal function: Patients with renal insufficiency may require reduced or less frequent doses of Ramic; their renal function should be closely monitored. In the majority, renal function will not alter. There is a risk of impairment of renal function, particularly in patients with renal insufficiency, congestive heart failure, bilateral renal artery stenosis and unilateral renal artery stenosis in the single kidney as well as after renal transplantation. This may be related to the functional role of angiotensin II in maintaining glomerular filtration pressure. It may not be possible to achieve a maximal response in blood pressure and maintain adequate renal perfusion. If recognised early, such impairment of renal function is reversible upon discontinuation of therapy.

Patients haemodialysed using high-flux polyacrylonitrile ('AN69') membranes are highly likely to experience anaphylactoid reactions if they are treated with ACE inhibitors. This combination should therefore be avoided, either by use of alternative antihypertensive drugs or alternative membranes for haemodialysis.

Similar reactions have been observed during low-density lipoprotein apheresis with dextran sulphate. This method should therefore not be used in patients treated with ACE inhibitors.

Some hypertensive patients with no apparent pre-existing renal disease may develop minor and usually transient increases in blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine when Ramic is given, in particular concomitantly with a diuretic. Dosage reduction of Ramic and/or discontinuation of the diuretic may be required. Additionally, in patients with renal insufficiency, there is a risk of hyperkalaemia.

Impaired liver function: As Ramipril is a prodrug metabolised to its active moiety in the liver, particular caution and close monitoring should be applied to patients with impaired liver function. The metabolism of the parent compound, and therefore the formation of the bioactive metabolite ramiprilat, may be diminished resulting in markedly elevated plasma levels of the parent compound (due to the reduced activity of esterases in the liver).

Symptomatic hypotension: In patients with uncomplicated hypertension, symptomatic hypotension has been observed rarely after the initial dose of Ramic as well as after increasing the dose of Ramic. It is more likely to occur in patients who have been volume- and salt-depleted by prolonged diuretic therapy, dietary salt restriction, dialysis, diarrhoea or vomiting, or in patients with severe heart failure. Therefore, in these patients, diuretic therapy should be discontinued and volume and/or salt depletion should be corrected before initiating therapy with Ramic.

Surgery/Anaesthesia: In patients undergoing surgery or during anaesthesia with agents producing hypotension, Ramic may block angiotensin II formation secondary to compensatory rennin release. If hypotension occurs and is considered to be due to this mechanism, it can be corrected by volume expansion.

Agranulocytosis and bone marrow depression: In patients on angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, agranulocytosis and bone marrow depression have been seen rarely, as may a reduction in red cell count, haemoglobin content and platelet count. This is more frequent in patients with renal impairment, especially if they also have collagen vascular disease. No cases of agranulocytosis and neutropenia have been reported to date with Ramipril. However, regular monitoring of white blood cell counts and protein levels in urine should be considered in patients with collagen vascular disease (e.g. lupus erythematosus and scleroderma), especially associated with impaired renal function and concomitant therapy particularly with corticosteroids and antimetabolites.

Hyperkalaemia: Elevated serum potassium has been observed very rarely in hypertensive patients. Risk factors for the development of hyperkalaemia include renal insufficiency, potassium sparing diuretics and the concomitant use of agents to treat hypokalaemia.

Angioneurotic oedema; angioneurotic oedema has been reported rarely with ACE inhibitors including Ramipril.

In some cases, symptoms have been observed up to 2 years after initiation of treatment. Such reactions should be regarded as an indication to discontinue therapy immediately and the patient closely monitored.

Where swelling is confined to the face, lips and mouth, the condition will usually resolve without further treatment, although antihistamine may be useful in relieving symptoms. These patients should be followed carefully until the swelling has resolved. However, where there is involvement of the tongue, glottis and/or larynx, likely to cause airways obstruction, appropriate therapy such as subcutaneous adrenaline (0.5 ml 1:1000) should be administered promptly when indicated.

Patients with a history of angioedema unrelated to ACE inhibitor therapy may be at increased risk of angioedema while receiving an ACE inhibitor (see also 'Contraindications'). Other hypersensitivity reactions have been reported.

Pregnancy: ACE inhibitors should not be initiated during pregnancy. Unless continued ACE inhibitor therapy is considered essential, patients planning pregnancy should be changed to alternative antihypertensive treatments which have an established safety profile for use in pregnancy. When pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment with ACE inhibitors should be stopped immediately, and, if appropriate, alternate therapy should be started (see sections 4.3 and 4.6).

Dual blockade of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS): There is evidence that the concomitant use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren increases the risk of hypotension, hyperkalaemia and decreased renal function (including acute renal failure). Dual blockade of RAAS through the combined use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren is therefore not recommended (see sections 4.5 and 5.1). If dual blockade therapy is considered absolutely necessary, this should only occur under specialist supervision and subject to frequent close monitoring of renal function, electrolytes and blood pressure. ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers should not be used concomitantly in patients with diabetic nephropathy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Concomitant administration of ACE inhibitors and antidiabetic medicines (insulin, oral hypoglycaemic agents) may cause an increased blood glucose lowering effect with the risk of hypoglycaemia. This phenomenon may be more likely to occur during the first weeks of combined treatment and in patients with renal impairment.

When ACE inhibitors are administered simultaneously with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (i.e. acetylsalicylic acid and indomethacin), attenuation of the antihypertensive effect may occur.

Clinical trial data has shown that dual blockade of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone-system (RAAS) through the combined use of ACE-inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers or aliskiren is associated with a higher frequency of adverse events such as hypotension, hyperkalaemia and decreased renal function (including acute renal failure) compared to the use of a single RAAS-acting agent (see sections 4.3, 4.4 and 5.1).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy:

The use of ACE inhibitors is not recommended during the first trimester of pregnancy (see section 4.4). The use of ACE inhibitors is contraindicated during the second and third trimester of pregnancy (see section 4.3 and 4.4).

Epidemiological evidence regarding the risk of teratogenicity following exposure to ACE inhibitors during the first trimester of pregnancy has not been conclusive; however a small increase in risk cannot be excluded. Unless continued ACE inhibitor therapy is considered essential, patients planning pregnancy should be changed to alternative antihypertensive treatments which have an established safety profile for use in pregnancy. When pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment with ACE inhibitors should be stopped immediately, and, if appropriate, alternative therapy should be started.

Exposure to ACE inhibitor therapy during the second and third trimesters is known to induce human foetotoxicity (decreased renal function, oligohydramnios, skull ossification retardation) and neonatal toxicity (renal failure, hypotension, hyperkalaemia). (See section 5.3.) Should exposure to ACE inhibitors have occurred from the second trimester of pregnancy, ultrasound check of renal function and skull is recommended. Infants whose mothers have taken ACE inhibitors should be closely observed for hypotension (see sections 4.3 and 4.4).

Lactation:

Because insufficient information is available regarding the use of ramipril during breastfeeding (see section 5.2), Ramic is not recommended and alternative treatments with better established safety profiles during breast-feeding are preferable, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

In individual cases, treatment with Ramic may affect the ability to drive and operate machinery. This occurs especially at the start of treatment, when changing over from other preparations and during concomitant use of alcohol. After the first dose or subsequent increases in dose, it is not advisable to drive or operate machinery for several hours.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Generally, adverse reactions are mild and transient, and do not require discontinuation of therapy. The most frequently reported adverse reactions are nausea, dizziness and headache.

Cardiovascular:

Symptomatic hypotension accompanied by dizziness, weakness and nausea may occur after the initial dose of Ramic and after an increase in the dose of Ramic. It has been rarely observed, but may occur in severely salt/volume-depleted patients such as those treated with diuretics, patients on dialysis and in patients with severe congestive heart failure. Syncopy has been observed rarely.

Myocardial infarction or cerebrovascular accident possibly secondary to severe hypotension in high risk patients, chest pain, palpitations, rhythm disturbances, angina pectoris may occur.

Renal:

Treatment with Ramic may impair renal function.

Gastrointestinal:

Treatment with Ramic may be associated with symptoms in the digestive tract, e.g. dryness of the mouth, irritation or inflammation of the oral mucosa, digestive disturbances, constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting (gastritis like) stomach pain, upper abdominal discomfort (sometimes with increased levels of pancreatic enzymes), increases in hepatic enzymes and/or serum bilirubin, jaundice due to impaired excretion of bile pigment (cholestatic jaundice), other forms of impaired liver function, and hepatitis.

Pancreatitis has been reported rarely in patients treated with ACE inhibitors; in some cases this has proved fatal.

Allergic:

Hypersensitivity reactions accompanied by pruritus, rash, shortness of breath and sometimes fever may occur, but may resolve spontaneously after withdrawal of Ramic.

In addition, the following cutaneous and mucosal reactions may occur: reddening of skin areas with accompanying heat sensation, conjunctivitis, itching, urticaria, other skin or mucosal eruptions (maculopapular and lichenoid exanthema and enanthema), sometimes pronounced hair loss, and precipitation or intensification of Raynaud's syndrome.

Other skin and mucosal reactions (erythema multiforme, psoriasiform and pemphigoid exanthema and enanthema), hypersensitivity of the skin to light, and loosening of the nails (onycholysis) have been observed with ACE inhibitors.

Vasculitis, muscle and joint pains, fever or eosinophilia may occur. Raised titres of antinuclear antibodies have been seen with other ACE inhibitors.

Angioneurotic oedema:

Angioneurotic oedema of the face, extremities, lips, tongue, glottis and/or larynx has been reported rarely. If laryngeal stridor or angioedema of the face, tongue or glottis occurs, treatment with Ramic must be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted immediately.

Respiratory tract:

A dry tickling cough occurs frequently. This is possibly due to the desired ACE inhibition, as are the following adverse effects: rhinitis, sinusitis, bronchitis and, especially in patients with tickling cough, bronchospasm.

Other adverse reactions:

Disturbances of balance, headache, nervousness, restlessness, terror, sleep disorders, confusion, loss of appetite, depressed mood, feeling of anxiety, paraesthesiae, taste change, taste reduction and sometimes loss of taste, muscle cramps, erectile impotence and reduced sexual desire may occur.

Laboratory test findings: Increases in blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine may occur, in particular with renal insufficiency or in patients pretreated with a diuretic. Pre-existing proteinuria may deteriorate.

Paediatric Population

The safety of ramipril was monitored in 325 children and adolescents, aged 2-16 years old during 2 clinical trials. Whilst the nature and severity of the adverse events are similar to that of the adults, the frequency of the following is higher in the children:

- Tachycardia, nasal congestion and rhinitis, "common" (ie, $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$) in paediatric, and "uncommon" (i.e. $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$) in adult population.
- Conjunctivitis "common" (ie, $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$) in paediatric while "rare" (i.e. $\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$) in adult population.
- Tremor and urticaria "uncommon" (i.e. $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$) in paediatric population while "rare" (i.e. $\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$) in adult population.

The overall safety profile for ramipril in paediatric patients does not differ significantly from the safety profile in adults.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: www.hpra.ie; e-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie

4.9 Overdose

In case of overdosage, prolonged hypotension is to be expected. Treatment with an intravenous infusion of physiological saline and/or angiotensin II may be required.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Ramipril is a prodrug which, after absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, is hydrolysed in the liver to form the active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, ramiprilat which is a potent and long acting ACE inhibitor.

Administration of Ramipril causes an increase in plasma rennin activity and a decrease in plasma concentrations of angiotensin II and aldosterone. The beneficial haemodynamic effects resulting from ACE inhibition are a consequence of reduction in angiotensin II causing dilatation of peripheral vessels and reduction in vascular resistance. There is evidence suggesting that tissue ACE, is the primary factor determining the haemodynamic effects.

Angiotensin converting enzyme is identical with kininase II, one of the enzymes responsible for the degradation of bradykinin. There is evidence that ACE inhibition by ramiprilat appears to have some effects on the kallikrein-kinin-prostaglandin systems. It is assumed that effects on these systems contribute to the hypotensive and metabolic activity of Ramipril. Administration of Ramipril to hypertensive patients results in reduction of both supine and standing blood pressure. The antihypertensive effect is evident within one to two hours after the drug intake, peak effect occurs 3-6 hours after drug intake and has been shown to be maintained for at least 24 hours after usual therapeutic doses.

Revascularisation procedures were performed in patients with an increased cardiovascular risk such as manifest coronary heart disease (with or without a history of myocardial infarction), a history of stroke, or a history of peripheral vascular disease. Revascularisation parameters showed a reduction in events versus placebo however the number of patients, particularly in non-cardiovascular interventions was small.

In patients with diabetes in association with at least one additional risk factor (microalbuminuria, hypertension, high cholesterol, low HDL cholesterol or current smoking), ramipril reduces the rate of diabetic complications (overt nephropathy, or the need for dialysis).

Paediatric Population

In a randomized, double-blind clinical study involving 244 paediatric patients with hypertension (73% primary hypertension), aged 6-16 years, patients received either low dose, medium dose or high dose of ramipril to achieve plasma concentrations of ramiprilat corresponding to the adult dose range of 1.25 mg, 5 mg and 20 mg on the basis of body weight. At the end of 4 weeks, ramipril was ineffective in the endpoint of lowering systolic blood pressure but lowered diastolic blood pressure at the highest dose. Both medium and high doses of ramipril showed significant reduction of both systolic and diastolic BP in children with confirmed hypertension.

This effect was not seen in a 4 weeks dose-escalation, randomized, double-blind withdrawal study in 218 paediatric patients aged 6-16 years (75% primary hypertension), where both diastolic and systolic blood pressures demonstrated a modest rebound but not a statistically significant return to the baseline, in all three dose levels tested low dose (0.625 mg – 2.5 mg), medium dose (2.5 mg – 10 mg) or high dose (5mg – 20 mg) ramipril based on weight.. Ramipril did not have a linear dose response in the paediatric population studied.

Two large randomised, controlled trials (ONTARGET (ONgoing Telmisartan Alone and in combination with Ramipril Global Endpoint Trial) and VA NEPHRON-D (The Veterans Affairs Nephropathy in Diabetes)) have examined the use of the combination of an ACE-inhibitor with an angiotensin II receptor blocker.

ONTARGET was a study conducted in patients with a history of cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease, or type 2 diabetes mellitus accompanied by evidence of end-organ damage. VA NEPHRON-D was a study in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy.

These studies have shown no significant beneficial effect on renal and/or cardiovascular outcomes and mortality, while an increased risk of hyperkalaemia, acute kidney injury and/or hypotension as compared to monotherapy was observed. Given their similar pharmacodynamic properties, these results are also relevant for other ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers.

ACE-inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers should therefore not be used concomitantly in patients with diabetic nephropathy.

ALTITUDE (Aliskiren Trial in Type 2 Diabetes Using Cardiovascular and Renal Disease Endpoints) was a study designed to test the benefit of adding aliskiren to a standard therapy of an ACE-inhibitor or an angiotensin II receptor blocker in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease, or both. The study was terminated early because of an increased risk of adverse outcomes.

Cardiovascular death and stroke were both numerically more frequent in the aliskiren group than in the placebo group and adverse events and serious adverse events of interest (hyperkalaemia, hypotension and renal dysfunction) were more frequently reported in the aliskiren group than in the placebo group.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Following oral administration, ramipril is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, peak plasma concentrations of ramipril are reached within one hour. Peak plasma concentrations of ramiprilat are reached 2-4 hours.

Plasma concentrations of ramiprilat decline in a polyphasic manner. The effective half-life of ramiprilat after multiple once daily administration of ramipril is 13-17 hours for 5-10mg ramipril and markedly longer for lower doses, 1.25-2.5mg ramipril. This difference is related to the long terminal phase of the ramiprilat concentration time curve observed at very low plasma concentrations. This terminal phase is independent of the dose, indicating a saturable capacity of the enzyme to bind ramiprilat. Steady-state plasma concentrations of ramiprilat after once daily dosing with the usual doses of ramipril are reached by about the fourth day of treatment.

Ramipril is almost completely metabolised and the metabolites are excreted mainly via the kidneys. In addition to the bioactive metabolite, ramiprilat, other inactive metabolites have been identified, including diketopiperazine ester, diketopiperazine acid and conjugates.

The protein binding of ramipril is about 73% and of ramiprilat about 50%.

Lactation:

One single 10 mg oral dose of ramipril produced an undetectable level in breast milk. However the effect of multiple doses is not known.

Paediatric Population

The pharmacokinetic profile of ramipril was studied in 30 paediatric hypertensive patients, aged 2-16 years, weighing ≥ 10 kg. After doses of 0.05 to 0.2 mg/kg, ramipril was rapidly and extensively metabolized to ramiprilat. Peak plasma concentrations of ramiprilat occurred within 2-3 hours. Ramiprilat clearance highly correlated with the log of body weight ($p < 0.01$) as well as dose ($p < 0.001$). Clearance and volume of distribution increased with increasing children age for each dose group.

The dose of 0.05 mg /kg in children achieved exposure levels comparable to those in adults treated with ramipril 5mg. The dose of 0.2 mg/kg in children resulted in exposure levels higher than the maximum recommended dose of 10 mg per day in adults.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Reproductive toxicology studies in the rat, rabbit and monkey did not disclose any teratogenic properties. Fertility was not impaired either in male or female rats during the foetal period and lactation produced irreversible renal damage (dilatation of the renal pelvis) in the offspring at daily doses of 50mg/kg body weight and higher. Irreversible kidney damage has been observed in very young rats given a single dose of ramipril.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Pregelatinised Starch
Gelatin
Black iron oxide (E172)
Yellow iron oxide (E172)
Indigo carmine Blue 2 (E132)
Titanium dioxide (E171)

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

2 years.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Al/Al Strip.

Pack sizes: 7, 21, 28, 30, 50 and 100 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal of a used medicinal product or waste materials derived from such medicinal product and other handling of the product

No special requirements.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Pinewood Laboratories Limited
Ballymacarbry
Clonmel
Co. Tipperary

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER

PA0281/119/004

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

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10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

March 2015