

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Pantup Relief 20 mg Gastro-resistant tablets

pantoprazole

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

Always take this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor or pharmacist has told you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- 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.
- You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse after 14 days.

What is in this leaflet

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

1 What Pantup Relief is and what it is used for

Pantup Relief contains the active substance pantoprazole, which blocks the ‘pump’ that produces stomach acid. Hence it reduces the amount of acid in your stomach.

Pantup Relief is used for the short-term treatment of reflux symptoms (for example heartburn, acid regurgitation) in adults.

Reflux is the backflow of acid from the stomach into the gullet (“foodpipe”), which may become inflamed and painful. This may cause you symptoms such as a painful burning sensation in the chest rising up to the throat (heartburn) and a sour taste in the mouth (acid regurgitation).

You may experience relief from your acid reflux and heartburn symptoms after just one day of treatment with Pantup Relief, but this medicine is not meant to bring immediate relief. It may be necessary to take the tablets for 2-3 consecutive days to relieve the symptoms.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse after 2 weeks.

2 What you need to know before you take Pantup Relief

Do not take Pantup Relief

- if you are allergic to pantoprazole or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you are taking HIV protease inhibitors such as atazanavir, nelfinavir (for the treatment of HIV-infection). See “Other medicines and Pantup Relief”.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking Pantup Relief if:

- you have been treated for heartburn or indigestion continuously for 4 or more weeks
- you are over 55 years old and taking non-prescription indigestion treatment on a daily basis
- you are over 55 years old with any new or recently changed reflux symptoms
- you have previously had a gastric ulcer or stomach surgery
- you have liver problems or jaundice (yellowing of skin or eyes)

- you regularly see your doctor for serious complaints or conditions
- you are due to have an endoscopy or a breath test called a C-urea test
- you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A)
- you have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Pantup Relief that reduces stomach acid
- you are taking HIV protease inhibitors such as atazanavir, nelfinavir (for the treatment of HIV-infection) at the same time as pantoprazole, ask your doctor for specific advice.

Do not take this medicine for longer than 4 weeks without consulting your doctor. If your reflux symptoms (heartburn or acid regurgitation) persist for longer than 2 weeks, consult your doctor who will decide about the need for long-term intake of this medicine.

If you take Pantup Relief for longer periods, this may cause additional risks, such as:

- reduced absorption of Vitamin B₁₂, and Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency if you already have low body stores of Vitamin B₁₂
- fracture of your hip, wrist or spine, especially if you already suffer from osteoporosis or if you are taking corticosteroids (which can increase the risk of osteoporosis)
- falling magnesium levels in your blood (potential symptoms: fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate). Low levels of magnesium can also lead to a reduction in potassium or calcium levels in the blood. You should talk to your doctor if you have been using this product for more than 4 weeks. Your doctor may decide to perform regular blood tests to monitor your levels of magnesium.

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 (not related to a diet or an exercise programme)
- 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
- 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 Pantup Relief. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.

Your doctor may decide that you need some tests.

If you are due to have a blood test, tell your doctor that you are taking this medicine.

You may experience relief from your acid reflux and heartburn symptoms after just one day of treatment with Pantup Relief, but this medicine is not meant to bring immediate relief.

You should not take it as a preventive measure.

If you have been suffering from repetitive heartburn or indigestion symptoms for some time, remember to see your doctor regularly.

Children and adolescents

Pantup Relief should not be used by children and adolescents under 18 years of age due to a lack of safety information in this younger age group.

Other medicines and Pantup Relief

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are using, have recently used or might use any other medicines. Pantup Relief may stop certain other medicines from working properly, especially medicines containing one of the following active substances:

- HIV protease inhibitors such as atazanavir, nelfinavir (for the treatment of HIV-infection). You must not use Pantup Relief if you are taking HIV protease inhibitors. See “Do not take Pantup Relief”.
- ketoconazole (used for fungal infections)
- warfarin and phenprocoumon (used to thin blood and prevent clots). You may need further blood tests.
- methotrexate (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, and cancer) – if you are taking methotrexate your doctor may temporarily stop your Pantup Relief treatment because pantoprazole can increase levels of methotrexate in the blood.

Do not take Pantup Relief with other medicines which limit the amount of acid produced in your stomach, such as another proton pump inhibitor (omeprazole, lansoprazole or rabeprazole) or an H₂ antagonist (e.g. ranitidine, famotidine).

However, you may take Pantup Relief with antacids (e.g. magaldrate, alginic acid, sodium bicarbonate, aluminium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, or combinations thereof), if needed.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

You should not take this medicine if you are pregnant or while 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.

Driving and using machines

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

Pantup Relief contains azo colouring agent and sodium

This medicine contains the azo colouring agent Ponceau 4R aluminium lake (E124), which may cause allergic reactions.

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

3 How to take Pantup Relief

Always take Pantup Relief exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose is one tablet a day. Do not exceed this recommended dose of 20 mg pantoprazole daily.

You should take this medicine for at least 2-3 consecutive days. Stop taking Pantup Relief when you are completely symptom-free. You may experience relief from your acid reflux and heartburn symptoms after just one day of treatment with Pantup Relief, but this medicine is not meant to bring immediate relief.

If you have no symptom-relief after taking this medicine for 2 weeks continuously, consult your doctor.

Do not take Pantup Relief tablets for more than 4 weeks without consulting your doctor.

Take the tablet before a meal, at the same time every day. You should swallow the tablet whole with some water. Do not chew or break the tablet.

If you take more Pantup Relief than you should

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you have taken more than the recommended dose. If possible take your medicine and this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Pantup Relief

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

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.

Tell your doctor immediately or contact the casualty department at your nearest hospital, if you get any of the following **serious side effects**. Stop taking this medicine straight away, but take this leaflet and/or the tablets with you.

- **Serious allergic reactions (frequency rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):**
Hypersensitivity reactions, so-called anaphylactic reactions, anaphylactic shock and angioedema. Typical symptoms are: swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue and/or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing, hives (nettle rash), severe dizziness with very fast heartbeat and heavy sweating.
- **Serious skin reactions (frequency not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):** You may notice one or more of the following: rash with swelling, blistering or peeling of the skin, losing skin and bleeding around eyes, nose, mouth or genitals and rapid deterioration of your general health, or rash particularly in areas of skin exposed to 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.
- **Other serious reactions (frequency not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):** yellowing of the skin and eyes (due to severe liver damage), or kidney problems such as painful urination and lower back pain with fever.

Other side effects include:

- **Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):**
benign polyps in the stomach.
- **Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):**
headache; dizziness; diarrhoea; feeling sick, vomiting; bloating and flatulence (wind); constipation; dry mouth; bellyache and discomfort; skin rash or hives; itching; feeling weak, exhausted or generally unwell; sleep disorders; increase in liver enzymes in a blood test; fracture of the hip, wrist or spine.
- **Rare side effects (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; pain in the joints; muscle pains; weight changes; raised body temperature; swelling of the extremities; depression; increased bilirubin and fat levels in blood (seen in blood tests); breast enlargement in males; high fever and a sharp drop in circulating granular white blood cells (seen in blood tests).
- **Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):**
disorientation; reduction in the number of blood platelets, which may cause you to bleed or bruise more than normal; 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 (seen in blood tests).
- **Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):**

hallucination, confusion (especially in patients with a history of these symptoms); decreased level of sodium in blood; decreased level of magnesium, calcium or potassium in blood (see section 2); rash, possibly with pain in the joints, feeling of tingling, prickling, pins and needles, burning sensation or numbness; inflammation in the large bowel, that causes persistent watery diarrhoea.

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 the national reporting system: HPRA Pharmacovigilance; website: www.hpra.ie. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5 How to store Pantup Relief

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

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

For HDPE tablet containers

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date, which is stated on the container and carton after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

For blister packs:

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date, which is stated on the blister and carton after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

only for HDPE tablet containers:

Shelf-life after first opening of the container: 6 months

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 Pantup Relief contains

- The active substance is pantoprazole. Each gastro-resistant tablet contains 20 mg of pantoprazole (as sodium sesquihydrate).
- The other ingredients are:
 - Tablet core:
calcium stearate, cellulose microcrystalline, crospovidone (type A), hydroxypropylcellulose (type EXF), sodium carbonate, anhydrous, silica, colloidal anhydrous.
 - Coating:
hypromellose, iron oxide yellow (E172), macrogol 400, methacrylic acid – ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1), polysorbate 80, ponceau 4R aluminium lake (E124), quinoline yellow aluminium lake (E104), sodium lauryl sulphate, titanium dioxide (E171), triethyl citrate

What Pantup Relief looks like and contents of the pack

Pantup Relief gastro-resistant tablets are yellow, oval tablets (coated with a special layer, approx. 8.9 x 4.6 mm) and available in

- blister packs of 7 and 14 tablets
- containers of 7 and 14 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturers

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Rowex Ltd., Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Manufacturers

Salutas Pharma GmbH, Otto-von-Guericke-Allee 1, 39179 Barleben, Germany.

LEK S.A., ul. Domaniewska 50C, 02-672 Warszawa, Poland.

Lek Pharmaceuticals d.d., Verovškova 57, 1526 Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Lek Pharmaceuticals d.d., Trimlini 2 D, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia.

S.C. Sandoz S.R.L., Str. Livezeni nr. 7A, 540472 Targu-Mures, Romania.

Lek S.A., ul. Podlipie 16, 95-010 Strykow, Poland.

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area and in the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) under the following names:

France: PANTOPRAZOLE SANDOZ CONSEIL 20 mg, comprimé gastro-résistant

Greece: ACIDWELL 20 mg γαστροανθεκτικά δισκία

Hungary: AcidWell 20 mg gyomornedv-ellenálló tableta

Ireland: Pantup Relief 20 mg Gastro-resistant tablets

Italy: DOSANLOC

Netherlands: Pantoprazol Sandoz OTC 20 mg maagsapresistente tabletten

Slovenia: Acipan Control 20 mg gastrorezistentne tablete

This leaflet was last revised in 05/2023.

The following recommendations for lifestyle and dietary changes may also help to relieve heartburn or acid related symptoms.

- Avoid large meals
- Eat slowly
- Stop smoking
- Reduce alcohol and caffeine consumption
- Reduce weight (if overweight)
- Avoid tight-fitting clothing or belts
- Avoid eating less than three hours before bedtime
- Elevate bed head (if you suffer from nocturnal symptoms)
- Reduce intake of food that can cause heartburn. These might include: Chocolate, peppermint, spearmint, fatty and fried food, acidic food, spicy food, citrus fruits and fruit juices, tomatoes.