

## Package leaflet: Information for the user

**Co-Diovan® 80 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets**  
**Co-Diovan® 160 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets**  
**Co-Diovan® 160 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets**  
**Co-Diovan® 320 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets**  
**Co-Diovan® 320 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets**  
Valsartan/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 Co-Diovan is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Co-Diovan
3. How to take Co-Diovan
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Co-Diovan
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### 1. What Co-Diovan is and what it is used for

Co-Diovan film-coated tablets contain two active substances called valsartan and hydrochlorothiazide. Both of these substances help to control high blood pressure (hypertension).

- **Valsartan** belongs to a class of medicines known as “angiotensin II receptor antagonists”, which help to control high blood pressure. Angiotensin II is a substance in the body that causes vessels to tighten, thus causing your blood pressure to increase. Valsartan works by blocking the effect of angiotensin II. As a result, blood vessels relax and blood pressure is lowered.
- **Hydrochlorothiazide** belongs to a group of medicines called thiazide diuretics (also known as “water tablets”). Hydrochlorothiazide increases urine output, which also lowers blood pressure.

Co-Diovan is used to treat high blood pressure which is not adequately controlled by a single substance alone. High blood pressure increases the workload of the heart and arteries. If not treated, it can damage the blood vessels of the brain, heart, and kidneys, and may result in a stroke, heart failure or kidney failure. High blood pressure increases the risk of heart attacks. Lowering your blood pressure to normal reduces the risk of developing these disorders.

#### 2. What you need to know before you take Co-Diovan

##### Do not take Co-Diovan:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to valsartan, hydrochlorothiazide, sulphonamide derivatives (substances chemically related to hydrochlorothiazide) or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are **more than 3 months pregnant** (it is also better to avoid Co-Diovan in early pregnancy – see pregnancy section).
- if you have **severe** liver disease, destruction of the small bile ducts within the liver (biliary cirrhosis) leading to the build up of bile in the liver (cholestasis).
- if you have **severe** kidney disease.

- if you are unable to produce urine (anuria).
- if you are treated with an artificial kidney.
- if the level of potassium or sodium in your blood is lower than normal, or if the level of calcium in your blood is higher than normal despite treatment.
- if you have gout.
- if you have diabetes or impaired kidney function and you are treated with a blood pressure lowering medicine containing aliskiren.

**If any of the above apply to you, tell your doctor and do not take Co-Diovan.**

## **Warnings and precautions**

### **Talk to your doctor**

- if you are taking potassium-sparing medicines, potassium supplements, salt substitutes containing potassium or other medicines that increase the amount of potassium in your blood such as heparin. Your doctor may need to check the amount of potassium in your blood regularly.
- if you have low levels of potassium in your blood.
- if you have diarrhoea or severe vomiting.
- if you are taking high doses of water tablets (diuretics).
- if you have severe heart disease.
- if you are suffering from heart failure or have experienced a heart attack. Follow your doctor's instruction for the starting dose carefully. Your doctor may also check your kidney function.
- if you suffer from a narrowing of the kidney artery.
- if you have recently received a new kidney.
- if you suffer from hyperaldosteronism. This is a disease in which your adrenal glands make too much of the hormone aldosterone. If this applies to you, the use of Co-Diovan is not recommended.
- if you have liver or kidney disease.
- if you have ever experienced swelling of the tongue and face caused by an allergic reaction called angioedema when taking another drug (including ACE inhibitors), tell your doctor. If these symptoms occur when you are taking Co-Diovan, stop taking Co-Diovan immediately and never take it again. See also section 4, "Possible side effects".
- if you have fever, rash and joint pain, which may be signs of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE, a so-called autoimmune disease).
- if you have diabetes, gout, high levels of cholesterol or triglycerides in your blood.
- if you have had allergic reactions with the use of other blood pressure-lowering agents of this class (angiotensin II receptor antagonists) or if you have allergy or asthma.
- if you experience a decrease in vision or eye pain. These could be symptoms of an increase of pressure in your eye and can happen within hours to a week of taking Co-Diovan. This can lead to permanent vision loss, if not treated. If you earlier have had a penicillin or sulphonamide allergy you can be at higher risk of developing this.
- if you are taking any of the following medicines used to treat high blood pressure:
  - o an ACE inhibitors (for example enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril), in particular if you have diabetes-related kidney problems.
  - o aliskiren.
- 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 Co-Diovan.

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 Co-Diovan"

Co-Diovan may cause increased sensitivity of the skin to sun.

The use of Co-Diovan in children and adolescents (below the age of 18 years) is not recommended.

You must tell your doctor if you think you are (or might become) pregnant. Co-Diovan is not recommended in early pregnancy, and must not be taken if you are more than 3 months pregnant, as it may cause serious harm to your baby if used at that stage (see pregnancy section).

### **Other medicines and Co-Diovan**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken, or might take any other medicines.

The effect of the treatment can be influenced if Co-Diovan is taken together with certain other medicines. It may be necessary to change the dose, to take other precautions, or in some cases to stop taking one of the medicines. This especially applies to the following medicines:

- lithium, a medicine used to treat some types of psychiatric diseases
- medicines or substances that may increase the amount of potassium in your blood. These include potassium supplements or salt substitutes containing potassium, potassium-sparing medicines and heparin.
- medicines that may reduce the amount of potassium in your blood, such as diuretics (water tablets), corticosteroids, laxatives, carbenoxolone, amphotericin or penicillin G.
- some antibiotics (rifamycin group), a drug used to protect against transplant rejection (cyclosporin) or an antiretroviral drug used to treat HIV/AIDS infection (ritonavir). These drugs may increase the effect of Co-Diovan.
- medicines that may induce “torsades de pointes” (irregular heart beat), such as antiarrhythmics (medicines used to treat heart problems) and some antipsychotics.
- medicines that may reduce the amount of sodium in your blood, such as antidepressants, antipsychotics, antiepileptics
- medicines for the treatment of gout, such as allopurinol, probenecid, sulfinpyrazone
- therapeutic vitamin D and calcium supplements
- medicines for the treatment of diabetes (oral agents such as metformin or insulins)
- other medicines to lower your blood pressure including methyl dopa, ACE inhibitors (such as enalapril, lisinopril, etc.) or aliskiren (see also information under the headings “Do not take Co-Diovan” and “Warnings and precautions”).
- medicines to increase blood pressure, such as noradrenaline or adrenaline
- digoxin or other digitalis glycosides (medicines used to treat heart problems).
- medicines that may increase blood sugar levels, such as diazoxide or beta blockers
- cytotoxic medicines (used to treat cancer), such as methotrexate or cyclophosphamide
- pain killers such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), including selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors (Cox-2 inhibitors) and acetylsalicylic acid > 3 g
- muscle relaxing medicines, such as tubocurarine
- anti-cholinergic medicines (medicines used to treat a variety of disorders such as gastrointestinal cramps, urinary bladder spasm, asthma, motion sickness, muscular spasms, Parkinson’s disease and as an aid to anaesthesia)
- amantadine (medicine used to treat Parkinson’s disease and also used to treat or prevent certain illnesses caused by viruses)
- cholestyramine and colestipol (medicines used mainly to treat high levels of lipids in the blood)
- ciclosporin, a medicine used for organ transplant to avoid organ rejection
- alcohol, sleeping pills and anaesthetics (medicines with sleeping or painkilling effect used for example during surgery)
- iodine contrast media (agents used for imaging examinations)

### **Co-Diovan with food, drink and alcohol**

Avoid taking alcohol until you have talked to your doctor. Alcohol may make your blood pressure fall more and/or increase the risk of you becoming dizzy or feeling faint.

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

- **You must tell your doctor if you think that you are (or might become) pregnant**

Your doctor will normally advise you to stop taking Co-Diovan before you become pregnant or as soon as you know you are pregnant, and will advise you to take another medicine instead of Co-

Diovan. Co-Diovan 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 it is used after the third month of pregnancy.

- **Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or about to start breast-feeding**

Co-Diovan 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**

Before you drive a vehicle, use tools or operate machines or carry out other activities that require concentration, make sure you know how Co-Diovan affects you. Like many other medicines used to treat high blood pressure, Co-Diovan may occasionally cause dizziness and affect the ability to concentrate.

## **3. How to take Co-Diovan**

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. This will help you to get the best results and lower the risk of side effects. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

People with high blood pressure often do not notice any signs of this problem. Many may feel quite normal. This makes it all the more important for you to keep your appointments with your doctor even if you are feeling well.

Your doctor will tell you exactly how many tablets of Co-Diovan to take. Depending on how you respond to the treatment, your doctor may suggest a higher or lower dose.

- The recommended dose of Co-Diovan is one tablet per day.
- Do not change the dose or stop taking the tablets without consulting your doctor.
- The medicine should be taken at the same time each day, usually in the morning.
- You can take Co-Diovan with or without food.
- Swallow the tablet with a glass of water.

### **If you take more Co-Diovan than you should**

If you experience severe dizziness and/or fainting, lay down and contact your doctor immediately. If you have accidentally taken too many tablets, contact your doctor, pharmacist or hospital.

### **If you forget to take Co-Diovan**

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

### **If you stop taking Co-Diovan**

Stopping your treatment with Co-Diovan may cause your high blood pressure to get worse. Do not stop taking your medicine unless your doctor tells you to.

**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.

### **Some side effects can be serious and need immediate medical attention:**

- You should see your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of angioedema, such as:
  - swollen face, tongue or pharynx
  - difficulty in swallowing
  - hives and difficulties in breathing

- Severe skin disease that causes rash, red skin, blistering of the lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, fever (toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- Decrease in vision or pain in your eyes due to high pressure (possible signs of acute angle-closure glaucoma)
- Fever, sore throat, more frequent infections (agranulocytosis)

These side effects are very rare or of frequency not known.

**If you get any of these symptoms, stop taking Co-Diovan and contact your doctor straight away (see also section 2 “Warnings and precautions”).**

**Other side effects include:**

*Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):*

- cough
- low blood pressure
- light-headedness
- dehydration (with symptoms of thirst, dry mouth and tongue, infrequent urination, dark colored urine, dry skin)
- muscle pain
- tiredness
- tingling or numbness
- blurred vision
- noises (e.g. hissing, buzzing) in ears

*Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):*

- dizziness
- diarrhoea
- joint pain

*Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):*

- breathing difficulty
- severely decreased urine output
- low level of sodium in the blood (which can trigger tiredness, confusion, muscle twitching and/or convulsions in severe cases)
- low level of potassium in the blood (sometimes with muscle weakness, muscle spasms, abnormal heart rhythm)
- low level of white cells in the blood (with symptoms such as fever, skin infections, sore throat or mouth ulcers due to infections, weakness)
- the level of bilirubin increased in blood (which can, in severe cases, trigger yellow skin and eyes)
- the level of blood urea nitrogen and creatinine increased in blood (which can indicate abnormal kidney function)
- the level of uric acid in blood increased (which can, in severe cases, trigger gout)
- syncope (fainting)

**The following side effects have been reported with products containing valsartan or hydrochlorothiazide alone:**

Valsartan

*Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):*

- spinning sensation
- abdominal pain

*Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):*

- blistering skin (sign of dermatitis bullous)
- skin rash with or without itching together with some of the following signs or symptoms: fever, joint pain, muscle pain, swollen lymph nodes and/or flu-like symptoms
- rash, purplish-red spots, fever, itching (symptoms of inflammation of blood vessels)
- low level of blood platelets (sometimes with unusual bleeding or bruising)
- high level of potassium in the blood (sometimes with muscle spasms, abnormal heart rhythm)
- allergic reactions (with symptoms such as rash, itching, hives, difficulty breathing or swallowing, dizziness)
- swelling mainly of the face and throat; rash; itching
- elevation of liver function values
- the level of haemoglobin decreased and the percentage of red cells decreased in the blood (which both can, in severe cases, trigger an anaemia).
- kidney failure
- low level of sodium in the blood (which can trigger tiredness, confusion, muscle twitching and/or convulsions in severe cases)

### Hydrochlorothiazide

*Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):*

- low level of potassium in the blood
- increase of lipids in the blood

*Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):*

- low level of sodium in the blood • low level of magnesium in the blood
- high level of uric acid in the blood
- itchy rash and other types of rash
- reduced appetite
- mild nausea and vomiting
- dizziness, fainting on standing up
- inability to achieve or maintain erection

*Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):*

- swelling and blistering of the skin (due to increased sensitivity to sun)
- high level of calcium in the blood
- high level of sugar in the blood
- sugar in the urine
- worsening of diabetic metabolic state
- constipation, diarrhoea, discomfort of the stomach or bowels, liver disorders which can occur together with yellow skin and eyes
- irregular heart beat
- headache
- sleep disturbances
- sad mood (depression)
- low level of blood platelets (sometimes with bleeding or bruising underneath the skin)
- dizziness
- tingling or numbness
- vision disorder

*Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):*

- inflammation of blood vessels with symptoms such as rash, purplish-red spots, fever (vasculitis)
- rash, itching, hives, difficulty breathing or swallowing, dizziness (hypersensitivity reactions)
- facial rash, joint pain, muscle disorder, fever (lupus erythematosus)
- severe upper stomach pain (pancreatitis)
- difficulty breathing with fever, coughing, wheezing, breathlessness (respiratory distress including pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema)

- pale skin, tiredness, breathlessness, dark urine (haemolytic anaemia)
- fever, sore throat or mouth ulcers due to infections (leucopenia)
- confusion, tiredness, muscle twitching and spasm, rapid breathing (hypochloraemic alkalosis)

*Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):*

- weakness, bruising and frequent infections (aplastic anemia)
- severely decreased urine output (possible signs of renal disorder or renal failure)
- rash, red skin, blistering of the lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, fever (possible signs of erythema multiforme)
- muscle spasm
- fever (pyrexia)
- weakness (asthenia)
- skin and lip cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer)

### **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 Co-Diovan**

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 carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

Do not use this medicine if you notice that the pack is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

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 Co-Diovan contains**

- The active substance is valsartan and hydrochlorothiazide. Each tablet contains 80 mg, 160 mg or 320 mg valsartan, respectively and 12.5 mg or 25 mg hydrochlorothiazide, respectively.
- The tablet core contains microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, silica, colloidal anhydrous, magnesium stearate.
- The tablet coating contains hypromellose, macrogol 8000 (only 80 mg/12.5 mg and 160 mg/12.5 mg), macrogol 4000 (only 160 mg/25 mg, 320 mg/12.5 mg and 320 mg/25 mg), talc, red iron oxide (E 172, not 320 mg/25 mg), yellow iron oxide (E 172, only 80 mg/12.5 mg, 160 mg/25 mg and 320 mg/25 mg), black iron oxide (E 172, only 160 mg/25 mg and 320 mg/12.5 mg), titanium dioxide (E 171).

### What Co-Diovan looks like and contents of the pack

- Co-Diovan 80 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets are light orange, ovaloid tablets imprinted with HGH on one side and CG on the other side.
- Co-Diovan 160 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets are dark red, ovaloid tablets imprinted with HHH on one side and CG on the other side.
- Co-Diovan 160 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets are brown, ovaloid tablets imprinted with HXH on one side and NVR on the other side.
- Co-Diovan 320 mg/12.5 mg film-coated tablets are pink, ovaloid shaped, beveled edge tablets, imprinted with NVR on one side and HIL on the other side.
- Co-Diovan 320 mg/25 mg film-coated tablets are yellow, ovaloid shaped, beveled edge tablet, imprinted with NVR on one side and CTI on the other side.
- The tablets are supplied in blister packs of 7 tablets (only for Co-Diovan 320 mg/12.5 mg and 320 mg/25 mg), 14 tablets, 28 tablets as calendar pack, 30 tablets (only for Co-Diovan 80 mg/12.5 mg), 56 tablets, 98 tablets as calendar pack or 280 tablets. Perforated unit dose blister packs of 56x1, 98x1 or 280x1 tablets are also available.
- Not all pack sizes may be marketed

### Marketing Authorisation Holder

Novartis Ireland Limited  
Vista Building,  
Elm Park, Merrion Road,  
Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland.

### Manufacturer

Novartis Farma S.p.A.  
Via Provinciale Schito 131  
IT-80058 Torre Annunziata / NA  
Italy

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

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	Diovan Comp
Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom	Co-Diovan
Austria, Germany, Portugal, Spain	Co-Diovan forte
Austria	Co-Diovan fortissimum
Belgium, Luxembourg	Co-Diovine
France, Italy	Co-Tareg
Hungary	Diovan HCT

**This leaflet was last revised in 12/2019.**