

edema.

Uncommon:

Anorexia, hypercalcemia, hyperlipidemia, hyperuricemia, hyponatremia, coordination abnormal, dizziness, dizziness postural, paraesthesia, somnolence, visual impairment, vertigo, palpitations, tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, cough, pharyngolaryngeal pain, abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain upper, constipation, diarrhea, dry mouth, nausea, erythema, rash, arthralgia, back pain and joint swelling.

Rare:

Hypersensitivity, anxiety, visual disturbance, tinnitus, syncope, hypotension, exanthema, hyperhidrosis, pruritus, muscle spasm, sensation of heaviness, pollakiuria, polyuria and erectile dysfunction.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The combination of amlodipine and valsartan is contraindicated in:

- Patients with known hypersensitivity to the active substances, to dihydropyridine derivatives or to any of the excipient of the product.
- Severe hepatic impairment, biliary cirrhosis or cholestasis.
- Patients with diabetes mellitus or renal impairment (GFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m²) using concomitantly aliskiren-containing products.
- Second and third trimesters of pregnancy.
- Severe hypotension.
- Shock (including cardiogenic shock).
- Obstruction of the outflow tract of the left ventricle (e.g. hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy and high grade aortic stenosis).
- Hemodynamically unstable heart failure after acute myocardial infarction.

Nursing Mothers

The combination of amlodipine and valsartan is not recommended and alternative treatments with better established safety profiles during breast-feeding are preferable, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant.

PRECAUTIONS

Hypertensive crisis:

The safety and efficacy of amlodipine in hypertensive crisis have not been established.

Pregnancy:

Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists (AIIARs) should not be initiated during pregnancy. When pregnancy is diagnosed, treatment with AIIARs should be stopped immediately, and, if appropriate, alternative therapy should be started.

Sodium- and/or volume-depleted patients:

In patients with an activated renin-angiotensin system (such as volume and/or salt depleted patients receiving high doses of diuretics) who are receiving angiotensin receptor blockers, symptomatic hypotension may occur. Correction of this condition prior to administration of combination of amlodipine + valsartan or close medical supervision at the start of treatment is recommended.

Hyperkalemia:

Concomitant use with potassium supplements, potassium-sparing diuretics, salt substitutes containing potassium, or other medicinal products that may increase potassium levels (heparin, etc.) should be undertaken with caution and with frequent monitoring of potassium levels.

Renal artery stenosis:

Combination of amlodipine + valsartan should be used with caution to treat hypertension in patients with unilateral or bilateral renal artery stenosis or stenosis to a solitary kidney since blood urea and serum creatinine may increase in such patients.

Hepatic impairment:

Particular caution should be exercised when administering combination of amlodipine + valsartan to patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment or biliary obstructive disorders. In patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment without cholestasis, the maximum recommended dose is 80mg valsartan.

Primary hyperaldosteronism:

Patients with primary hyperaldosteronism should not be treated with the angiotensin II antagonist valsartan as their renin-angiotensin system is affected by the primary disease.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Other antihypertensive agents:

Commonly used antihypertensive agents and other medicinal products which may cause hypotensive adverse effects may increase the antihypertensive effect of the combination.

Grapefruit or grapefruit juice:

Administration of amlodipine with grapefruit or grapefruit juice is not recommended as bioavailability may be increased in some patients,

resulting in increased blood pressure lowering effects.

CYP3A4 inhibitors:

Concomitant use of amlodipine with strong or moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors (protease inhibitors, azole antifungals, macrolides like erythromycin or clarithromycin, verapamil or diltiazem) may give rise to significant increase in amlodipine exposure. The clinical translation of these pharmacokinetic variations may be more pronounced in the elderly. Clinical monitoring and dose adjustment may thus be required.

CYP3A4 inducers:

The concomitant use of CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. rifampicin, Hypericum perforatum) may give a lower plasma concentration of amlodipine. Amlodipine should be used with caution together with CYP3A4 inducers.

Simvastatin:

Co-administration of multiple doses of 10mg amlodipine with 80mg simvastatin resulted in a 77% increase in exposure to simvastatin compared to simvastatin alone. It is recommended to limit the dose of simvastatin to 20mg daily in patients on amlodipine.

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms:

The major symptom of overdose with valsartan is possibly pronounced hypotension with dizziness. Overdose with amlodipine may result in excessive peripheral vasodilation and, possibly, reflex tachycardia. Marked and potentially prolonged systemic hypotension up to and including shock with fatal outcome may occur.

Treatment:

If ingestion is recent, induction of vomiting or gastric lavage may be considered. Administration of activated charcoal immediately or up to two hours after ingestion of amlodipine can significantly decrease amlodipine absorption. Clinically significant hypotension due to the combination of amlodipine and valsartan overdose calls for active cardiovascular support, including frequent monitoring of cardiac and respiratory function, elevation of extremities and attention to circulating fluid volume and urine output. A vasoconstrictor may be helpful in restoring vascular tone and blood pressure, provided that there is no contraindication to its use. Intravenous calcium gluconate may be beneficial in reversing the effects of calcium channel blockade. Both valsartan and amlodipine are unlikely to be removed by hemodialysis.

STORAGE

Store at 20°C - 25°C. Protect from light and moisture. (excursions permitted to 15°C - 30°C)

HOW SUPPLIED

Velvet-AM 5mg/80mg Tablets: Pack of 14 film coated tablets.

Velvet-AM 5mg/160mg Tablets: Pack of 14 film coated tablets.

Velvet-AM 10mg/160mg Tablets: Pack of 14 film coated tablets.

TO BE SOLD AND USED ON THE PRESCRIPTION OF A REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER ONLY.

KEEP ALL MEDICINES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

Lactose & Gluten Free

ویلوٹ اے ایم
(ایملو ڈیپٹین + والسارٹن)

5 ملی گرام / 80 ملی گرام ، 5 ملی گرام / 160 ملی گرام

اور 10 ملی گرام / 160 ملی گرام

فلم کوڈنگولیاں

خوراک و ہدایات

ڈاکٹر کی ہدایات کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔

صرف مستند ڈاکٹر کے نسخے کے مطابق ہی دوا فرم دیکھ کر کی جائے۔

تمام ادویات بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔

دوا کو 20°C-25°C درجہ حرارت پر رکھیں اور روشنی سے محفوظ رکھیں۔

(درجہ حرارت کی حد 15°C سے 30°C ہے)

NEXT
PHARMACEUTICAL

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