

**PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET  
ENAP RANGE**

**SCHEDULING STATUS:**

S3

**PROPRIETARY NAME AND DOSAGE FORM:**

**ENAP 5 mg** (tablet)

**ENAP 10 mg** (tablet)

**ENAP 20 mg** (tablet)

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using ENAP.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- **ENAP** has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

**1. WHAT ENAP CONTAINS:**

The active substance is enalapril.

Each **ENAP 5 mg** tablet contains 5 mg enalapril maleate.

Each **ENAP 10 mg** tablet contains 10 mg enalapril maleate.

Each **ENAP 20 mg** tablet contains 20 mg enalapril maleate

**2. WHAT ENAP IS USED FOR:**

**ENAP** is used to treat

- high blood pressure (hypertension)
- heart failure, usually in combination with a water tablet and other heart medicine

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- a condition called left ventricular dysfunction (a heart condition that affects the way your heart pumps blood)

### 3. BEFORE YOU USE ENAP:

#### Do not use ENAP if:

- you are hypersensitive (allergic) to enalapril or any of the other ingredients of **ENAP**
- you suffer from a condition called angioneurotic oedema resulting in swelling under the skin, during previous treatment with similar medicines (called ACE inhibitors)
- you breastfeed your baby (see **Pregnancy and breastfeeding**)

#### Take special care with ENAP:

If you become pregnant while receiving an ACE inhibitor (such as **ENAP**), your doctor will stop the medication and switch you to an alternative type of medication (see **Pregnancy and breastfeeding**)

- if you suffer from allergies and receive treatment called Hymenoptera desensitisation, as you may experience a life threatening, acute allergic reaction. Your doctor may want to withhold your treatment prior the desensitisation procedure
- if you receive dialysis
- if you experience swelling of the face, extremities, lips, tongue or throat as you may suffer from a condition called angioneurotic oedema, or have a previous history of this reaction when taking medicine (see **Do not use ENAP**)
- safety in children has not been established and therefore **ENAP** should not be given to children
- if you have kidney problems

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- if you are planning surgery or anaesthesia
- if you are taking water tablets, are on a salt restricted diet and experience low blood pressure
- if you have diarrhoea or vomit

#### **Pregnancy and breastfeeding:**

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby, please consult your healthcare provider for advice before using **ENAP**.

ACE inhibitors, such as **ENAP**, may adversely affect your baby, especially during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester of pregnancy (see **Take special care**)

#### **Driving and using machinery:**

**ENAP** may cause dizziness. Do not drive or operate any machinery before you know how this medicine affects you.

#### **Taking other medicines with ENAP:**

Always tell your healthcare provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes complementary or traditional medicines)

- The use of **ENAP** with lithium (used for the treatment of depression), may increase the levels of lithium in your blood
- The combination of enalapril, as in **ENAP**, together with other medication used for the treatment of high blood pressure, especially water tablets, may increase the blood pressure lowering effect
- Beta blockers, methyldopa or calcium entry blockers (medicines used to lower blood pressure), when used in combination with **ENAP**, may enhance the blood pressure lowering effect

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- A significant increase of potassium in the blood can occur when **ENAP** is used with potassium supplements, potassium-sparing water tablets or potassium-containing substitutes, particularly if you have impaired kidney function

#### 4. HOW TO USE ENAP:

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

Always use **ENAP** exactly as your doctor has instructed you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure.

**ENAP** may be taken before, during or after meals.

Your doctor will decide on your usual dose depending on your condition and the type of hypertension (high blood pressure) you have. Your doctor may also adjust your dose if you have kidney problems.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with **ENAP** will last.

If you have the impression that the effect of **ENAP** is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

#### **If you use more ENAP than you should:**

In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison control centre. Symptoms of overdose may be severe low blood pressure (hypotension).

Your doctor will manage and treat the overdose.

#### **If you forget to take a dose of ENAP:**

If you forget to use **ENAP**, take your tablet as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue to take the medicine at the usual time. Do not take a double or larger dose to make up the forgotten individual doses.

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### 5. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS:

**ENAP** can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for **ENAP** are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen, or if you experience any untoward effects while taking **ENAP**, please consult your healthcare provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop using **ENAP** and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, mouth or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- Rash or itching

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious allergic reaction to **ENAP**. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- low blood pressure or feeling dizzy when standing up, or temporarily losing consciousness
- chest pain, irregular or rapid heartbeat, heart attack
- jaundice (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes)
- bronchospasm or asthma
- breathing difficulty
- kidney failure, with symptoms such as persistent nausea, swelling of ankles and legs, confusion
- liver problems (including inflammation of the liver and liver failure)
- inflammation of the pancreas with symptoms such as abdominal pain, fever and nausea
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome, a severe skin condition characterised by a painful, red or purplish rash, forming blisters, or toxic epidermal necrolysis (a potential life threatening, skin disorder)

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These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

- dizziness
- headache
- feeling tired, weak
- nausea, diarrhoea
- muscle cramps
- cough
- kidney problems, producing less urine than normal
- inability to have an erection
- flushing
- taste disturbances
- ringing in the ears (tinitis)
- inflammation of the tongue
- depression, confusion, sleepiness, sleeplessness
- nervousness, feeling of “pins and needles”, vertigo
- sore throat or hoarseness
- runny nose
- painful obstruction of the intestines, abdominal pain, vomiting, indigestion, constipation
- anorexia
- inflammation of the soft tissue in the mouth, sweating

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- hair loss
- skin conditions (blisters, red, painful rash, intensely itchy bumps or sensitivity to light)
- blood disorders that may be picked up after a blood test

**6. STORING AND DISPOSING OF ENAP:**

Store in a dry place below 25 °C.

Do not remove tablets from the outer carton until required for use.

Protect from light.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**