

**PACKAGE LEAFLET:
INFORMATION FOR THE USER**

**ASPIRIN 75MG GASTRO-
RESISTANT TABLETS
(acetylsalicylic acid)**

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, pharmacist or nurse 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, pharmacist or nurse. 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.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What this medicine is and what it is used for

- Aspirin belongs to a group of medicines called antiplatelet agents that help prevent your blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot.
- Aspirin 75mg Tablets are principally used to prevent blood clots forming following a heart attack or stroke or to help prevent heart attacks and strokes in patients who have previously suffered from these conditions. They may have been prescribed for you if you have recently had by-pass surgery.

2. What you need to know before you take this medicine

Do not take this medicine:

- if you are allergic to aspirin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- are allergic to other salicylates or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs are often used for arthritis or rheumatism and pain
- have had an asthma attack or swelling of some parts of the body e.g. face, lips, throat or tongue (angioedema) after taking salicylates or NSAIDs
- if you have, or ever had, an ulcer in your stomach or intestine
- if you have, or ever had, a bleed in your stomach or intestines (you may have been sick and it contained blood or dark particles that looked like coffee grounds and/or passed blood in your stools or passed black tarry stools)
- if you have had other types of bleeding like a stroke
- if you have a blood clotting disorder (e.g. haemophilia or thrombocytopenia) or are taking medicines to thin your blood
- if you have gout
- if you have severe kidney or liver problems
- if you are in your last 3 months of pregnancy; you must not use higher doses than 100mg per day (see section "Pregnancy and breast-feeding")
- if you are taking a medicine called methotrexate (e.g. for cancer or rheumatoid arthritis) in doses higher than 15mg per week.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine:

- if you are asthmatic, have hay fever, nasal polyps or other chronic respiratory diseases; aspirin may induce asthma attack
- if you have other kidney, liver or heart problems
- if you have high blood pressure (your doctor may want to monitor you closely)
- if you are dehydrated
- if you have a condition called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- if you are elderly (your doctor may want to monitor you closely)
- if you have or have ever had problems with your stomach or small intestine
- if you have heavy menstrual periods
- have ever had gout

You must immediately seek medical advice, if your symptoms get worse or if you experience severe or unexpected side effects e.g. unusual bleeding symptoms, serious skin reactions or any other sign of serious allergy (see section "Possible side effects").

Inform your doctor if you are planning to have an operation (even a minor one, such as tooth extraction) since Aspirin is blood-thinning there may be an increased risk of bleeding.

Aspirin may cause Reye's syndrome when given to children. Reye's syndrome is a very rare disease which affects the brain and liver and can be life threatening. For this reason, Aspirin tablets should not be given to children aged under 16 years, unless on the advice of a doctor.

You should take care not to become dehydrated (you may feel thirsty with a dry mouth) since the use of Aspirin at the same time may result in deterioration of kidney function.

This medicinal product is not suitable as a pain killer or fever reducer.

If any of the above applies to you, or if you are not sure, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

Other medicine and Aspirin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, particularly the following:

The effects of treatment may be influenced if aspirin is taken at the same time as other medicines for:

- Thinning of the blood/prevention of clots (e.g. warfarin, heparin, phenindione and clopidogrel)
- Medicines for depression (selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as sertraline or paroxetine)
- Methotrexate (for cancer, skin problems, rheumatic problems, Crohn's disease)
- Ciclosporin or tacrolimus (given after transplant surgery, or psoriasis or rheumatism)
- Other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, like ibuprofen, or steroids (to relieve pain, reduce swollen joints, muscles and ligaments)
- Use as hormone replacement therapy when the adrenal glands or pituitary gland have been destroyed or removed, or to treat inflammation, including rheumatic diseases and inflammation of the intestines (corticosteroids).
- Phenytoin and sodium valproate (for epilepsy)
- Medicines for diabetes, such as glibenclamide, glipizide (sulphonylureas) or insulin
- Medicines used to treat high blood pressure like ACE inhibitors (e.g. ramipril, captopril)
- Water tablets (diuretics e.g. spironolactone and acetazolamide)
- Probenecid and sulfapyrazone (for gout)
- Lithium (for severe mental problems)
- Iron salts (for treatment of iron deficiency anaemia), carbonates (treatment of peptic ulcer and reflux), Alkali hydroxides (antacids)
- Medicines for heart problems (e.g. digoxin)
- Acetazolamide (for glaucoma)
- Metamizole (substance to decrease pain and fever) may reduce the effect of acetylsalicylic acid on platelet aggregation (blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot), when taken concomitantly. Therefore, this combination should be used with caution in patients taking low dose aspirin for cardioprotection.

Before taking aspirin you should inform a healthcare professional about the medicines you are taking. If you are using aspirin regularly you should seek advice before taking any other medicine (including medicine you may have bought).

Aspirin Tablets with food, drink and alcohol

Do NOT drink alcohol whilst taking this medicine. Drinking alcohol may possibly increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding and prolong bleeding time.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

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.

Pregnancy

If you continue or start treatment with acetylsalicylic acid during pregnancy per instruction of the physician, then use acetylsalicylic acid as advised by your doctor and do not use a higher dose than is recommended.

Pregnancy - last trimester

Do not take acetylsalicylic acid higher than 100 mg per day if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy as it could harm your unborn child or cause problems at delivery. It can cause kidney and heart problems in your unborn baby. It may affect your and your baby's tendency to bleed and cause labour to be later or longer than expected.

If you take acetylsalicylic acid at low doses (up to and including 100 mg per day), you need strict obstetric monitoring as advised by your doctor.

Pregnancy - first and second trimester

You should not take acetylsalicylic acid during the first 6 months of pregnancy unless absolutely necessary and advised by your doctor. If you need treatment during this period or while you are trying to get pregnant, the lowest dose for the shortest time possible should be used. If taken for more than a few days from 20 weeks of pregnancy onward, acetylsalicylic acid can cause kidney problems in your unborn baby that may lead to low levels of amniotic fluid that surrounds the baby (oligohydramnios) or narrowing of a blood vessel (ductus arteriosus) in the heart of the baby. If you need treatment for longer than a few days, your doctor may recommend additional monitoring.

Breast-feeding
Breast-feeding women should not take Aspirin unless advised by their doctor.

Driving and using machines
These tablets do not usually affect the ability to drive or operate machinery.

3. How to take this medicine

- Always take this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor, pharmacist or nurse has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure.
- Swallow the tablet(s) with a small glass of water and do not cut, chew or crush it.
- Do not take any medications for indigestion either immediately before or after taking this medicine.

Dosage:
Adults, elderly and children of 16 years and over: Take one or two tablets once daily.

The usual dose for the long-term management of cardiovascular disease (disease affecting the blood supply to the heart) or cerebrovascular disease (disease affecting the blood supply to the brain) or following by-pass surgery is 1 to 2 tablets, once a day. In some circumstances a higher dose may be appropriate, especially in the short term, and up to 4 tablets daily may be used on the advice of a doctor. Caution is required in elderly patients who are more prone to adverse events. Treatment should be reviewed at regular intervals.

Do not give to children aged under 16 years unless on the advice of doctor. There is a possible association between aspirin and Reye's syndrome when given to children. Reye's syndrome is a very rare disease, which can be fatal.

DO NOT EXCEED THE STATED DOSE

If you take more Aspirin than you should

If you (or someone else) accidentally take too many tablets, you should tell your doctor at once or contact immediately the nearest casualty department. Show any left-over medicines or the empty packet to the doctor. Symptoms of overdose may include ringing in ears, hearing problems, headache, dizziness, confusion, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. A large overdose can lead to more rapid breathing than normal (hyperventilation), fever, excess sweating, restlessness, seizures, hallucinations, low blood sugar, coma and shock.

If you forget to take Aspirin

If you miss a dose, wait until it is time for your next dose, then go on as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible Side Effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

STOP TAKING this medicine and tell your doctor immediately if you suffer from any of the following:

- Sudden wheezing, swelling of your lips, face or body, rash, fainting or difficulties swallowing (severe allergic reaction), shock
- Reddening of the skin with blisters or peeling and may be associated with a high fever and joint pains. This could be erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome or Lyell's syndrome
- Unusual bleeding, such as coughing up blood, blood in your vomit or urine, or a stroke due to bleeding in brain or black stools

Other side effects

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- Indigestion
- Increased tendency for bleeding

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- Hives
- Runny nose
- Breathing difficulty

Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people

- Severe bleeding in the stomach or intestines, brain haemorrhage; altered number of blood cells
- Inflammation of the stomach lining
- Nausea and vomiting
- Cramps in the lower respiratory tract, asthma attack
- Inflammation in the blood vessels
- Abnormal heavy or prolonged menstrual periods
- Bruising with purple spots (cutaneous bleeding)
- Severe skin reactions such as rash known as 'erythema multiforme' and its life threatening forms: Stevens-Johnson syndrome and Lyell's syndrome
- Hypersensitivity reactions, such as swelling of e.g. lips, face or body, or shock

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

- Ringing in your ears (tinnitus) or reduced hearing ability
- Headache
- Vertigo
- Ulcers in stomach or small intestine and perforation
- Diarrhoea
- Increased bleeding time, e.g. when you have a nose bleed, bleeding gums (if bleeding is severe or lasts for a long time, talk to your doctor straight away)
- Impaired kidney function
- Salt and water retention
- Impaired liver function
- High level of uric acid in the blood
- Anaemia (a reduction in the number of red blood cells which can make you look pale and feel tired) may occur due to bleeding
- Kidney stones (sharp stabbing pains in the stomach or back, with blood in the urine)

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store this medicine

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not take your tablets after the expiry date marked on the pack after (EXP). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package.
- 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 this medicine contains

- Each gastro-resistant tablet contains aspirin 75mg, as the active ingredient.
- The other ingredients are: potato starch, calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate E341, microcrystalline cellulose E460, talc E553b, methacrylic acid - ethylacrylate copolymer (containing sodium lauryl sulfate and polysorbate 80), macrogol, simeticone.

What this medicine looks like and contents of the pack

- These tablets are white, circular, plain on both faces.
- This medicine is available in blister packs of 28, 32, 56 or 84 tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Name and address:
Bristol Laboratories Ltd,
Unit 3, Canalside, Northbridge Road,
Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire,
United Kingdom, HP4 1EG
Telephone: 0044 (0)1442 200922
E-mail: info@bristol-labs.co.uk

Manufacturer

Bristol Laboratories Limited
Laporte Way, Luton, LU4 8WL,
United Kingdom

Bristol Laboratories Limited

Unit 5, Traynor Way,
Whitehouse Business Park,
Peterlee, SR8 2RU,
United Kingdom

Aspirin 75mg Gastro-resistant Tablets; PL 17907/0157, PL 17907/0158

This leaflet was last revised in September 2025

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Information for the user

PLDXXX

Aspirin 75 mg Gastro-resistant tablets

Read all of this leaflet carefully because it contains important information for you.

This medicine is available without prescription to treat minor conditions. However, you still need to take it carefully to get the best results from it.

- 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, pharmacist or nurse. 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.

What this medicine is for

This medicine belongs to a group of medicines called antiplatelet agents that help prevent blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot. It can be used to help prevent further heart attacks and strokes in patients who have had a history of these conditions. It can also be used after bypass surgery. It should not be used for pain relief or to reduce fever.

Before you take this medicine

This medicine can be taken by adults aged 16 years and over. However, some people should not take this medicine or should seek the advice of their pharmacist or doctor first. If you are taking this medicine for the first time, talk to your doctor to make sure it is suitable for you.

Do not take:

- If you are allergic to aspirin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section "What is in this medicine").
- If you are allergic to other salicylates or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs are often used for arthritis or rheumatism and pain.
- If you have had an asthma attack or swelling of some parts of the body (e.g. face, lips, throat or tongue) (angioedema) after taking salicylates or NSAIDs.
- If you have, or ever had, a ulcer in your stomach or intestine.
- If you have, or ever had, a bleed in your stomach or intestines (you may have been sick and it contained blood or dark particles that looked like coffee grounds and/or passed black tarry stools).
- If you have had other types of bleeding like a stroke.
- If you have a blood clotting disorder (e.g. haemophilia or thrombocytopenia) or are taking medicines to thin your blood.
- If you are taking more than 15 mg per week of methotrexate (e.g. for cancer or rheumatoid arthritis).
- If you have gout.
- If you have severe kidney or liver problems.
- If you are in your last 3 months of pregnancy; you must not use higher doses than 100mg per day (see section "Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility").

Warnings and precautions

- Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Aspirin Tablets:
- If you have asthma or other allergic disease (have hay fever, nasal polyps or other chronic respiratory diseases) aspirin may induce asthma attack.
 - If you have other kidney, liver or heart problems (see "Do not take").
 - If you have high blood pressure (your doctor may want to monitor you more closely).
 - If you are dehydrated.
 - If you have a condition called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.
 - If you are elderly (your doctor may want to monitor you more closely).
 - If you are pregnant and in the first 6 months of pregnancy.
 - If you have or ever had problems with your stomach or small intestine.
 - If you have heavy menstrual periods, have ever had gout.

Other important information

If you have surgery (even minor surgery such as tooth extraction) or any blood tests, tell your doctor or hospital staff that you are taking this medicine. If you get any unusual bleeding symptoms, talk to your doctor.

There is a possible association between aspirin and Reye's syndrome when given to children. Reye's syndrome is a very rare disease, which can be fatal.

For this reason aspirin should not be given to children under the age of 16 years unless on the advice of a doctor. You must immediately seek medical advice, if your symptoms get worse or if you experience severe or unexpected side effects (e.g. unusual bleeding symptoms, serious skin reactions or any other sign of serious allergy (see section "Possible side effects"). You should take care not to become dehydrated (you may feel thirsty with a dry mouth) since the use of Aspirin at the same time may result in deterioration of kidney function.

Other medicines and Aspirin Tablets

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

The effects of treatment may be influenced if aspirin is taken at the same time as other medicines for:

- Thinning of the blood/prevention of clots (e.g. warfarin, heparin, phenindione and dabigatran).
- Medicines for depression (selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as sertraline or paroxetine).
- Methotrexate for cancer, skin problems, rheumatic problems, Crohn's disease).
- Clopidogrel or ticagrelor (given after transient surgery, or psoriasis or rheumatism).
- Other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, like ibuprofen, or steroids to relieve pain, reduce swollen joints, muscles and ligaments.
- Use as hormone replacement therapy when the adrenal glands or pituitary gland have been destroyed or removed, or to treat inflammation, including rheumatic diseases and inflammation of the intestines (corticosteroids).
- Phenytoin and sodium valproate (for epilepsy).
- Medicines for diabetes, such as glibenclamide, gliclazide (sulphonylureas) or insulin.
- Medicines used to treat high blood pressure like ACE inhibitors (e.g. ramipril, captopril).
- Water tablets (diuretics) e.g. spironolactone and acetazolamide).
- Probenecid and sulfamoyazole (for gout).
- Lithium (for severe mental problems).
- Medicines for heart problems (e.g. digoxin).
- Iron salts (for treatment of iron deficiency anaemia), carbonates (treatment of peptic ulcer and reflux), alkali hydroxides (antacids).
- Acetazolamide (for glaucoma).
- Metamizole (substance to decrease pain and fever) may reduce the effect of acetylsalicylic acid on platelet aggregation (blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot), when taken concomitantly.

Therefore, this combination should be used with caution in patients taking low dose aspirin for cardio-protective.

Before taking aspirin you should inform a healthcare professional about the medicines you are taking. If you are using aspirin regularly you should seek advice before taking any other medicine (including medicine you may have bought).

Aspirin Tablets with food, drink and alcohol:

Drinking alcohol may possibly increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding and prolong bleeding time.

If you drink alcohol (wine, beer, spirits) when you are taking these tablets, it may make your stomach more sensitive to aspirin.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

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 using this medicine.

Pregnancy
If you continue or start treatment with Aspirin during pregnancy (per instruction of the physician, then use Aspirin as advised by your doctor and do not use a higher dose than is recommended.

Pregnancy - last trimester
Do not take Aspirin Higher than 100 mg per day if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy as it could harm your unborn child or cause problems at delivery. It can cause kidney and heart problems in your unborn baby.

It may affect your and your baby's tendency to bleed and cause labour to be later or longer than expected. If you take Aspirin at low doses (up to and including 100 mg per day), you need strict obstetric monitoring as advised by your doctor.

Pregnancy - first and second trimester:

You should not take Aspirin during the first 6 months of pregnancy unless absolutely necessary and advised by your doctor. If you need treatment during this period or while you are trying to get pregnant, the lowest dose for the shortest time possible should be used. If taken for more than a few days from 20 weeks of pregnancy onward, Aspirin can cause kidney problems in your unborn baby that may lead to low levels of amniotic fluid that surrounds the baby (oligohydramnios) or narrowing of a blood vessel (ductus arteriosus) in the heart of the baby. If you need treatment for longer than a few days, your doctor may recommend additional monitoring.

Breast-feeding

Breast-feeding women should not take Aspirin unless advised by their doctor.

How to take this medicine

Always take this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor, pharmacist or nurse has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure. Check the foil is not broken before use. If it is, do not take that tablet.

Age	How many to take	How often to take
Adults of 16 years and over	One or two	Once a day

Your doctor will have decided the right dose of Aspirin for you so follow his or her instructions.

The usual dose for the long-term management of cardiovascular disease (disease affecting the blood supply to the heart) or cerebrovascular disease (disease affecting the blood supply to the brain) or following bypass surgery is 1 to 2 tablets, once a day.

In some cases your doctor may advise you to take more tablets. In this case follow your doctor's instructions.

In general, acetylsalicylic acids (such as aspirin) should be avoided in children in elderly patients who are more prone to adverse events, especially in those who are on regular intervals.

Swallow the tablet whole with water, do not cut, chew or crush the tablet. Aspirin is not intended for children under 16 years of age. There is a risk of Reye's syndrome when aspirin is taken by children. Reye's syndrome is a very rare disease that can be fatal.

If you take more Aspirin Tablets than you should

If you (or someone else) accidentally take too many tablets, you should tell your doctor at once or contact immediately the nearest casualty department. Show any left-over medicines or the empty packet to the doctor.

Symptoms of overdose may include ringing in ears, hearing problems, headache, dizziness, confusion, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. A large overdose can lead to more rapid breathing than normal (hyperventilation), liver, excess sweating, restlessness, seizures, hallucinations, low blood sugar, coma and shock.

If you forget to take Aspirin Tablets

If you miss a dose, wait until it is time for your next dose, then go on as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you get any of these serious side effects, stop taking the tablets. See a doctor at once:

- You are sick and it contains blood or dark particles that look like coffee (black tarry stools).
- Pass blood in your stools or pass
- Difficulty in breathing, asthma, sudden wheezing, fainting or difficulty swallowing, swelling of the face, neck, lips, tongue or throat.

runny nose (severe allergic reactions), shock.

- Allergic skin reactions such as itchy, red, raised rash (which can sometimes be severe and include peeling, blistering and lesions of the skin) and may be associated with a high fever and joint pains. This could be erythema multiforme.
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome or Lyell's syndrome.
- Unusual bleeding which may cause blood in your vomit or urine, coughing up blood or a stroke due to bleeding in the brain.

If you get any of the following side effects see your pharmacist or doctor:

- Common side effects** (may affect 1 to 10 people in 100)
- Heartburn
 - Increased tendency for bleeding
- Uncommon side effects** (may affect 1 to 100 people in 1000)
- Runny nose, breathlessness
 - Itives

- Rare side effects** (may affect 1 to 1000 people in 10,000)
- Severe bleeding in the stomach or intestines, brain haemorrhage; altered numbers of blood cells
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Cramps in the lower respiratory tract, asthma attack
 - Inflammation in the blood vessels
 - Bruising with purple spots (cutaneous bleeding)
 - Severe skin reactions such as rash known as 'erythema multiforme' and its life threatening forms: Stevens-Johnson syndrome and Lyell's syndrome
 - Hypersensitivity reactions, such as swelling of e.g. lips, face or body, or shock
 - Abnormal heavy or prolonged menstrual periods.

Side effects with unknown frequency cannot be estimated from available data:

- Increased bleeding time, e.g. when you have a nose bleed, bleeding gums (if bleeding is severe or lasts for a long time, talk to your doctor straight away)
- Blood problems such as anaemia
- Headache, feeling dizzy (vertigo)
- Reduced hearing, ringing in the ears
- Diarrhoea, ulcers and perforation in the stomach or gut
- High levels of uric acid in the blood
- Impaired kidney function
- Salt and water retention
- Impaired liver function

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme. Website www.yellowcard.gov.uk or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

How to store this medicine

Do not store above 25°C. Store in the original package. Keep this medicine in a safe place out of the sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cupboard.

Use by the date on the end flap of the carton.

What is in this medicine

Each gastro-resistant tablet contains Aspirin 75 mg, which is the active ingredient.

As well as the active ingredient, the tablets also contain potato starch, calcium hydroxyapatite phosphate dihydrate (E-341), microcrystalline cellulose (E-460), talc (E-530), methacrylic acid-methylacrylate copolymer (containing sodium laurylsulfate, poly sorbate 80), magnesium stearate.

The pack contains 28 or 56 white, circular tablets, plain on both sides.

Who makes this medicine

Manufactured by The Boots Company PLC Nottingham NG2 3AA by the Marketing Authorisation holder Bristol Laboratories Ltd Unit 3 Canalside, Northbridge Road, Berkhamsted HP4 1EG, Boots Aspirin 75mg Gastro-resistant Tablets, PL 17937/0157, PL 17937/0158.

Leaflet prepared September 2025.

If you would like any further information about this medicine, please contact The Boots Company PLC Unit 3 Canalside, Northbridge Road, Berkhamsted NG2 3AA.

PLDXXX

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

ASPIRIN ENTERIC COATED TABLETS 75 MG

LloydsPharmacy

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 three days.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What this medicine is and what it is used for

- Aspirin belongs to a group of medicines called antiplatelet agents that help prevent your blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot.
- Aspirin 75mg Tablets are principally used to prevent blood clots forming following a heart attack or stroke or to help prevent heart attacks and strokes in patients who have previously suffered from these conditions. They may have been prescribed for you if you have recently had bypass surgery.

2. What you need to know before you take this medicine**Do not take this medicine:**

- if you are allergic to any of the ingredients of this medicine (listed section 6)
- are allergic to other salicylates or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) NSAIDs are often used for arthritis or rheumatism and pain
- have had an asthma attack or swelling of some parts of the body e.g. face, lips, throat or tongue (angioedema) after taking salicylates or NSAIDs
- if you have, or ever had, an ulcer in your stomach or intestine
- if you have, or ever had, a bleed in your stomach or intestines (you may have been sick and it contained blood

or dark particles that looked like coffee grounds and/or passed blood in your stools or passed black tarry stools)

- if you have had other types of bleeding like a stroke
- if you have a blood clotting disorder (e.g. haemophilia or thrombocytopenia) or are taking medicines to thin your blood
- if you have gout
- if you have severe kidney or liver problems
- if you are in your last 3 months of pregnancy; you must not use higher doses than 100mg per day (see section "Pregnancy and breast-feeding")
- if you are taking a medicine called methotrexate (e.g. for cancer or rheumatoid arthritis) in doses higher than 15mg per week.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine:

- if you are asthmatic, have hay fever, nasal polyps or other chronic respiratory diseases; aspirin may induce asthma attack.
- if you have other kidney, liver or heart problems
- if you have high blood pressure (your doctor may want to monitor you closely)
- if you are dehydrated
- if you have a condition called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- if you are elderly (your doctor may want to monitor you closely)
- if you have or have ever had problems with your stomach or small intestine
- if you have heavy menstrual periods
- have ever had gout.

You must immediately seek medical advice, if your symptoms get worse or if you experience severe or unexpected side effects e.g. unusual bleeding symptoms, serious skin reactions or any other sign of serious allergy (see section "Possible side effects").

Inform your doctor if you are planning to have an operation (even a minor one, such as tooth extraction) since Aspirin is blood-thinning there may be an increased risk of bleeding.

Aspirin may cause Reye's syndrome when given to children. Reye's syndrome is a very rare disease which affects the brain and liver and can be life threatening. For this reason, Aspirin tablets should not be given to children aged under 16 years, unless on the advice of a doctor.

You should take care not to become dehydrated (you may feel thirsty with a dry mouth) since the use of Aspirin at the same time may result in deterioration of kidney function.

This medicinal product is not suitable as a pain killer or fever reducer.

If any of the above applies to you, or if you are not sure, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

Other medicine and Aspirin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, particularly the following:

- The effects of treatment may be influenced if aspirin is taken at the same time as other medicines for:
 - Thinning of the blood/prevention of clots (e.g. warfarin, heparin, phenindione and dipyridol)
 - Medicines for depression; (selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as sertraline or paroxetine)
 - Methotrexate (for cancer, skin problems, rheumatic problems, Crohn's disease)
 - Ciclosporin or tacrolimus (given after transplant surgery, or psoriasis or rheumatism)
 - Other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, like ibuprofen (to relieve pain, reduce swollen joints, muscles and ligaments)
 - Use as hormone replacement therapy when the adrenal glands or pituitary gland have been destroyed or removed, or to treat inflammation, including rheumatic diseases and inflammation of the intestines (corticosteroids).
- Phenytoin and sodium valproate (for epilepsy)
- Medicines for diabetes, such as glibenclamide, gliclazide (sulphonylureas) or insulin
- Medicines used to treat high blood pressure like ACE inhibitors (e.g. ramipril, captopril)
- Water tablets (diuretics e.g. spironolactone and acetazolamide)
- Probenecid and sulfinpyrazone (for gout)
- Lithium (for severe mental problems)
- Medicines for heart problems (e.g. digoxin)
- Acetazolamide (for glaucoma)
- Meloxicam (substance to decrease pain and fever) may reduce the effect of acetylsalicylic acid on platelet aggregation (blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot), when taken concomitantly. Therefore, this combination should be used with caution in patients taking low dose aspirin for cardioprotection.

Before taking aspirin you should inform a healthcare professional about the medicines you are taking. If you are using aspirin regularly you should seek advice before taking any other medicine (including medicine you may have bought).

Taking this medicine with alcohol

Do **NOT** drink alcohol whilst taking this medicine. Drinking alcohol may possibly increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding and prolong bleeding time.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

- Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.
- Pregnant women should not take aspirin during pregnancy unless advised by their doctor.
- You should not take Aspirin tablets if you are in the last 3 months of pregnancy, unless you are advised to do so by your doctor and then the daily dose should not exceed 100mg (see section "Do not take this medicine").

