

FLAT DIMENSION = 140 x 430mm
FOLDED DIMENSION = 140 x 27mm

30 mm

10 mm

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Atenolol 25 mg Film coated Tablets (atenolol)

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 Atenolol Tablets are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Atenolol Tablets
3. How to take Atenolol Tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Atenolol Tablets
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Atenolol Tablets is and what it is used for

Atenolol belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers. Atenolol is used to:

- Treat high blood pressure (hypertension).
- Treat uneven heart beats (arrhythmias).
- Help prevent chest pain (angina).
- Protect the heart in the early treatment after a heart attack (myocardial infarction).

It works by making your heart beat more slowly and with less force.

2. What you need to know before you take Atenolol tablets

Do not take Atenolol Tablets:

if you are allergic to the active substance or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

- If you have ever had any of the following heart problems:
 - heart failure which is not under control (this usually makes you breathless and causes your ankles to swell)
 - second- or third-degree heart block (a condition which may be treated by a pacemaker)
 - very slow or very uneven heart beats, very low blood pressure or very poor circulation.
- If you have a tumour called phaeochromocytoma that is not being treated. This is usually near your kidney and can cause high blood pressure. If
 - you are being treated for phaeochromocytoma, your doctor will give
 - you another medicine, called an alphablocker, to take as well as Atenolol.
- If you have been told that you have higher than normal levels of acid in your blood (metabolic acidosis).

Do not take this medicine if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine if:

- You have asthma, wheezing or any other similar breathing problems, or you get allergic reactions, for example to insect stings. If you have ever had asthma or wheezing, do not take this medicine without first checking with your doctor.
- You have a type of chest pain (angina) called Prinzmetal's angina.
- You have poor blood circulation or controlled heart failure.
- You have first-degree heart block.
- You have diabetes. Your medicine may change how you respond to having low blood sugar. You may feel your heart beating faster. Atenolol could also increase the risk of severe hypoglycaemia when used with certain type of antidiabetic drugs called sulfonylureas (e.g. gliquidone, gliclazide, glibenclamide, glipizide, glimepiride or tolbutamide).

- You have thyrotoxicosis (a condition caused by an overactive thyroid gland). Your medicine may hide the symptoms of thyrotoxicosis.
- You have problems with your kidneys. You may need to have some check-ups during your treatment.

If you are not sure if any of the above apply to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

Other medicines and Atenolol Tablets

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

In particular, tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Clonidine (for high blood pressure or migraine). If you are taking clonidine and Atenolol together, do not stop taking clonidine unless your doctor tells you to do so. If you have to stop taking clonidine, your doctor will give you careful instructions about how to do it.
- Verapamil, diltiazem and nifedipine (for high blood pressure or chest pain).
- Disopyramide, quinidine or amiodarone (for an uneven heart beat).
- Digoxin (for heart problems).
- Adrenaline, also known as epinephrine (a medicine that stimulates the heart).
- Ibuprofen or indometacin (for pain and inflammation).
- Insulin or medicines that you take by mouth for diabetes, such as drugs called sulfonylurease (e.g. gliquidone, gliclazide, glibenclamide, glipizide, glimepiride or tolbutamide).
- Medicines to treat nose or sinus congestion or other cold remedies (including those you can buy in the pharmacy).

Operations

If you go into hospital to have an operation, tell the anaesthetist or medical staff that you are taking Atenolol. This is because you can get low blood pressure (hypotension) if you are given certain anaesthetics while you are taking Atenolol.

Pregnancy and 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

- Your medicine is not likely to affect you being able to drive or use any tools or machines. However, it is best to wait to see how your medicine affects you before trying these activities.
- If you feel dizzy or tired when taking this medicine, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

Important information regarding the ingredients in this medicine

Atenolol contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Information on sodium content

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

3. How to take Atenolol Tablets

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- Your doctor will tell you how many tablets to take each day and when to take them. Read the label on the carton to remind you what the doctor said.
- Swallow your tablet whole with a drink of water.
- Try to take your tablet at the same time each day.

The recommended dose is:

Adults

- **High blood pressure (hypertension):** 50 mg to 100 mg a day.
- **Chest pain (angina):** 100 mg a day or 50 mg twice a day.
- **Uneven heart beats (arrhythmias):** 50 mg to 100 mg a day.
- **The early treatment of a heart attack (myocardial infarction):** 50 mg to 100 mg a day.

Elderly

If you are an elder person, your doctor may decide to give you a lower dose,

140 mm

particularly if you have problems with your kidneys.

People with severe kidney problems

If you have severe kidney problems your doctor may decide to give you a lower dose.

Use in Children

This medicine must not be given to children.

If you take more of this medicine than you should

If you take more of this medicine than prescribed by your doctor, talk to a doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack with you so that the tablets can be identified.

If you forget to take this medicine

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

If you stop taking this medicine

Do not stop taking this medicine without talking to your doctor. In some cases, you may need to stop taking it gradually.

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.

Allergic reactions: If you have an allergic reaction, see a doctor straight away. The signs may include raised lumps on your skin (weals), or swelling of your face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat.

Other possible side effects:

Common (may affect up to 1 to 10 people)

- You may notice that your pulse rate becomes slower while you are taking the tablets. This is normal, but if you are concerned please tell your doctor about it.
- Cold hands and feet.
- Diarrhoea.

- Feeling sick (nausea).
- Feeling tired.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Disturbed sleep.

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

- Heart block (which can cause dizziness, abnormal heart beat, tiredness or fainting)
- Numbness and spasm in your fingers which is followed by warmth and pain (Raynaud's disease)
- Mood changes.
- Nightmares.
- Feeling confused.
- Changes in personality (psychoses) or hallucinations.
- Headache.
- Dizziness (particularly when standing up).
- Tingling of your hands.
- Being unable to get an erection (impotence).
- Dry mouth.
- Dry eyes.
- Disturbances of vision.
- Thinning of your hair
- Skin rash.
- Reduced numbers of platelets in your blood (this may make you bruise more easily).
- Purplish marks on your skin
- Jaundice (causing yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes).

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

- Changes to some of the cells or other parts of your blood. Your doctor may take blood samples every so often to check whether Atenolol has had any effect on your blood.

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

- Lupus-like syndrome (a disease where the immune system produces antibodies that attacks mainly skin and joints).
- Depression

Conditions that may get worse

If you have any of the following conditions, they may get worse when you start to take your medicine. This happens rarely affecting less than 1 in 1,000 people.

- Psoriasis (a skin condition).
- Being short of breath or having swollen ankles (if you have heart failure).
- Asthma or breathing problems.
- Poor circulation.

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 Atenolol Tablets

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- 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

- The active substance is atenolol. Each tablet contains 25 mg of atenolol
- The other ingredients are Lactose Monohydrate, Sodium starch glycolate, Magnesium stearate, Microcrystalline cellulose, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Colloidal anhydrous silica, Hypromellose, Titanium dioxide (E171), Macrogol.

What this medicine looks like and contents of the pack

- Atenolol 25mg Film coated Tablets are white to off-white, circular, filmcoated tablet with convex sides, plain on one side and marked A over 25 on the other side.
- They are available in blister pack of 28 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

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

Manufacturer

Bristol Laboratories Ltd.
Laporte Way, Luton, LU4 8WL, United Kingdom.

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