

FLAT DIMENSION = 130 x 560mm
FOLDED DIMENSION = 130 x 35mm

	30 mm			8 mm
10 mm	PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER ASPIRIN 300MG 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 Aspirin is and what it is used for 2. What you need to know before you take Aspirin 3. How to take Aspirin 4. Possible side effects 5. How to store Aspirin 6. Contents of the pack and other information 1. What Aspirin is and what it is used for • Aspirin belongs to a class of medicines called non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. It has analgesic (inflammation reducing) properties, antipyretic (temperature reducing) and anti-inflammatory properties. • It is used for the relief of mild to moderate pain, including headache, migraine, neuralgia (nerve pain), toothache, sore throat, period pains, aches and pains and for relief of influenza, feverishness and feverish colds. • It is also used for the relief of sprains, strains, rheumatic pain, sciatica (nerve pain of the leg/back), lumbago (lower back pain), fibrositis (muscular rheumatism) muscular aches and pains, joint swelling and stiffness. 2. What you need to know before you take Aspirin Do not take these tablets if you: • are allergic to aspirin, salicylates or any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, such as Ibuprofen. You may have developed difficulty breathing, runny nose, rash, or swollen face or lips, after taking aspirin or a NSAID previously. • are allergic to any of the other ingredients in the tablet (listed in section 6) • have been told you suffer from haemophilia or from any disease which affects the clotting of your blood • are taking medicines to thin your blood such as Warfarin • are under 16 years old, unless your doctor has told you to take aspirin • have had an asthma attack after taking Aspirin • have gout • have a stomach ulcer or a history of stomach ulcers or indigestion • have nasal polyps associated with asthma • have severe liver or severe kidney problems or sever heart failure • are in the last three months of your pregnancy, you must not use higher doses than 100 mg per day (see section “Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility”). • are taking methotrexate (15mg a week) Important warning: 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 aged under 16 years, unless on the advice of a doctor e.g. for Kawasaki’s Disease. Taking a painkiller for headaches too often or for too long can make them worse. Warnings and Precautions Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking these tablets if you: • suffer from asthma or allergies • are dehydrated (you may feel thirsty and have a headache, dry mouth and lips) • have heart, liver or kidney problems or gout • are elderly • have anaemia or suffer from a deficiency of the enzyme glucose-6- phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) this can cause episodes of anaemia after eating certain foods such as fava beans (favism) • have systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) or other connective tissue disease • have had any disorders affecting blood vessels in the brain • have received a varicella (chickenpox) vaccination within the last 6 weeks • are planning to become pregnant • have heavy bleeding during your periods. • have a history of stomach ulcers • have chronic respiratory disease • have hypertension • are taking deferasirox (a medicine to remove excess iron from the body) • are diabetic When taking acetylsalicylic acid, serious allergic reactions which may include chest pain and even heart attack (Kounis syndrome) have been reported (see section 4). Seek medical care immediately when you notice chest pain with allergic reactions (such as skin rashes, shortness of breath). Other medicines and Aspirin Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription. Especially: • Medicines which make your urine more alkaline such as antacids, citrates • Mifepristone (for termination of pregnancy)- do not take this medicine for 8 to 12 days after taking mifepristone • Other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs (such as ibuprofen or naproxen) • warfarin, coumarin, heparin, dipyridamole and clopidogrel (used to prevent blood clotting) • Medicines for epilepsy (e.g. Phenytoin and Sodium Valproate) • Medicines to treat gout (e.g. Probenecid and Sulphinpyrazone) • Methotrexate (to treat some cancers, psoriasis and rheumatic disease) • Corticosteroids (to suppress the immune system) • medicines to treat high blood pressure such as ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril, lisinopril, perindopril), calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine, diltiazem, nifedipine) • Zafirlukast (for asthma), • Metoclopramide or domperidone (to prevent sickness) • Diuretics (“water tablets”) such as spironolactone, furosemide, acetazolamide (to treat high blood pressure) • Sulphonylureas (antidiabetics), Insulin (hypoglycaemics) • Alcohol may increase the risk of side effect • Vancomycin (medicines which can cause hearing problems) • SSRIs such as sertraline or paroxetine (medicines to treat depression) • Varicella (chickenpox) vaccine. Aspirin should be avoided for 6 weeks after vaccination. • Herbal medicines containing ginkgo biloba • Digoxin (to treat heart problems) • Lithium (to treat depression) • Acetazolamide (to treat glaucoma) • Cyclosporine, tacrolimus (used to prevent organ rejection) • 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. 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. 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.			130 mm
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