

FLAT DIMENSION = 130 x 560mm

FOLDED DIMENSION
with single fold = 130 x 280mm
with 4 folds = 130 x 35mm

30 mm

8 mm

10 mm

Package Leaflet: Information for the user

DISPERSIBLE ASPIRIN 75MG TABLETS
acetylsalicylic acid

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

Always use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor, or pharmacist or nurse has told you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, or pharmacist or nurse.
- 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 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

- Each tablet contains the active ingredient Aspirin 75 mg of medicines called antiplatelet agents that help prevent your blood cells sticking together and forming a blood clot
- Aspirin 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 Aspirin

Do not take this medicine if you:

- are **allergic to acetylsalicylic acid** or any of the ingredients in this medicine (see 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
- currently have or have ever had an **ulcer** in your stomach or small intestine, indigestion problems or any other type of bleeding like a **stroke**
- have a **blood clotting disorder** (e.g. haemophilia or thrombocytopenia) or are taking medicines to thin your blood
- are suffering from **gout**
- have **severe liver or kidney problems**
- are in your last 3 months of **pregnancy**; you must not use doses higher than 100mg per day (see section "Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility")

- 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, pharmacist or nurse before using these tablets if you:

- have trouble with your kidneys, liver or heart
- have or have ever had problems with your stomach or small intestine
- have **higher** blood pressure
- are **asthmatic**, have hay fever, nasal polyps or other chronic respiratory diseases; acetylsalicylic acid may induce an asthma attack
- have ever had gout
- have **heavy menstrual periods** 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 acetylsalicylic acid is blood-thinning there may be an increased risk of bleeding.

Acetylsalicylic acid 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 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 acetylsalicylic acid at the same time may result in deterioration of kidney function.

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)

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 Medicines and Aspirin

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines without a prescription. 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, coumarin, dipyridamole, heparin, phenindione and clopidogrel)
- Organ rejection after transplantation (e.g. ciclosporin, tacrolimus)
- High blood pressure (e.g. diuretics and ACE-inhibitors)
- Regulation of the heart beat (digoxin)
- Manic-depressive illness (lithium)
- Pain and inflammation (e.g. anti-inflammatory medicines such as ibuprofen, or steroids)
- Gout (e.g. probenecid)
- Epilepsy (valproate, phenytoin)
- Glaucoma (acetazolamide)

- Cancer or rheumatoid arthritis (e.g. methotrexate)
- Diabetes (e.g. glibenclamide)
- Depression (selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as sertraline or paroxetine)
- 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)
- Iron salts (for treatment of iron deficiency anaemia), carbonates (treatment of peptic ulcer and reflux), Alkali hydroxides (antacids), adsorbents (e.g. kaolin for diarrhoea)
- Alcohol may increase the risk of side effects. Avoid alcohol whilst taking Aspirin
- 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 protection.

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 with food, drink and alcohol

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.

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 acetylsalicylic acid unless advised by their doctor.

Driving and using machines

Aspirin does not usually affect the ability to drive or operate machinery.

Same Size Artwork
Size: 560 x 130 mm
Front

560 mm

130 mm

