

W=100 mm

Amloten[®]

Tablet

Amlodipine + Atenolol

Description

Amloten[®] is a fixed-dose combination of amlodipine and atenolol. Amlodipine is a calcium channel blocker that inhibits the transmembrane influx of calcium ions into vascular smooth muscle and cardiac muscle; it has a greater effect on vascular smooth muscle cells than on cardiac muscle cells. It is a peripheral vasodilator, acts directly on vascular smooth muscle to cause a reduction in peripheral vascular resistance and reduction in blood pressure. Atenolol is a selective β_1 blocker. Atenolol causes a reduction in blood pressure by lowering cardiac output, decreasing the plasma renin activity and sympathetic outflow from CNS. Atenolol also causes a reduction in myocardial oxygen demand by virtue of its negative inotropic and negative chronotropic effects.

Composition

Amloten[®] 25 : Each tablet contains Amlodipine Besilate BP equivalent to Amlodipine 5 mg and Atenolol BP 25 mg.
Amloten[®] 50 : Each tablet contains Amlodipine Besilate BP equivalent to Amlodipine 5 mg and Atenolol BP 50 mg.

Indications

Amloten[®] is indicated for the treatment of hypertension and chronic stable angina.

Dosage and Administration

The recommended dosage is one tablet of Amloten[®] 25 or Amloten[®] 50 daily. If necessary, the dosage may be increased to two tablets daily. The dosage, however, should be individualized.

OR AS DIRECTED BY THE PHYSICIAN.

Side effects

The combination of amlodipine and atenolol is well tolerated. Side effects include headache, palpitations, flushing, edema, depression, dizziness, dyspepsia, dyspnoea, muscle cramps, fatigue, cold extremities and bradycardia.

Contraindications

It is contraindicated in hypersensitivity to any component of the product, sinus bradycardia, second and higher degrees of heart block, cardiogenic shock, hypotension, congestive heart failure, poor left ventricular function.

Precautions

Bronchospasm: The combination should be used with caution in patients with airway obstruction.

Renal Impairment: The combination can be used in patients with renal impairment. However, caution may be necessary if the creatinine clearance is less than 30 mL/min.

Hepatic Impairment: Caution may be necessary in the use of the combination in patients with severe liver damage because of prolongation of the elimination half-life of amlodipine.

Drug Withdrawal: Since coronary heart disease may exist without being recognized, patients should be warned against stopping the drug suddenly. Any discontinuation should be gradual and under observation.

Hypotension : Excessive fall of blood pressure can occur in some patients especially the elderly.

Use in Pregnancy & Lactation

In Pregnancy: The combination should be used during pregnancy only if the expected benefit outweighs the potential fetal risk.

In Lactation: The combination should not be used by nursing mothers. If its use is considered necessary, breast feeding should be stopped.

Drug Interactions

Disopyramide: Atenolol reduces the clearance of disopyramide by 20%. Additive negative inotropic effects on the heart may be produced. Ampicillin: Ampicillin at doses of 1 g and above may reduce atenolol levels. Oral antidiabetic and insulin: Beta-blockers may decrease tissue sensitivity to insulin and inhibit insulin secretion e.g. in response to oral antidiabetics. Atenolol has less potential for these actions.

Overdosage

Though not documented, hypotension and less frequently congestive cardiac failure may occur in cases of overdosage. Unabsorbed drugs may be removed by gastric lavage or administration of activated charcoal. Symptomatic treatment is suggested.

Supply

Amloten[®] 25: Each box contains 3X10 tablets in Alu-Alu blister.

Amloten[®] 50: Each box contains 5X10 tablets in Alu-Alu blister.

Store in a cool and dry place protected from light.
Keep all medicines out of reach of children.

*Further information is available on request.

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Manufactured by:

The ACME Laboratories Ltd.

Dhamrai, Dhaka, Bangladesh

For Health, Vigour and Happiness