

## Front

## Back

**Atenolol Tablets BP 100mg****COMPOSITION:**

Each uncoated Tablet contains : Atenolol BP 100mg.  
Excipients q.s.

**PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION:**

Atenolol is a beta 1 selective beta blocker without intrinsic sympathomimetic and membrane stabilizing activity. Absorption of atenolol following oral dosing is consistent but incomplete (approx 40-50%) with peak plasma concentration occurring 2-4 hours after dosing. There is no significant hepatic metabolism of atenolol and more than 90% of that absorbed reaches the systemic circulation unaltered. The plasma half-life is about 6 hours but this may rise in severe renal impairment since the kidney is the major route of elimination. Atenolol penetrates tissues poorly due to lipid solubility and its concentration in brain tissue is low. Plasma protein binding is low (approximately 3%).

**INDICATIONS:** Management of angina pectoris and hypertension.

**CONTRA-INDICATIONS:**

Atenolol Tablets should not be used:

1. In the presence of second or third degree heart block.
2. In patients with cardiogenic shock.
3. After prolonged fasting.
4. In patients with metabolic acidosis (e.g. in diabetes).
5. In cardiac failure, unless or until signs of failure are controlled with digitalis and/or diuretics.
6. Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients.
7. Patients with bronchospasm or asthma or patients with history of obstructive airways diseases.
8. Special care should be taken with patients whose cardiac reserve is poor.
9. Uncontrolled cardiac failure, excluding that due to hyper trophic obstructive cardiomyopathy.

**Pregnancy:** The administration of atenolol to pregnant mothers shortly before birth has resulted in new-born infants being born hypotonic, collapsed and hypoglycemic.

**Lactation:** Atenolol is excreted into breast milk. Consult your physician.

**DOSAGE / MODE OF ADMINISTRATION:** Oral

Consult a physician before use.

**Angina Pectoris:**

The usual dose is 100 mg daily given as single or divided dose. This is most conveniently administered as a single 100 mg tablet once daily, which may if desired be given in the form of one 50 mg tablet twice daily. It is unlikely that any additional benefit will be gained by increasing the dose.

**Hypertension:**

50-100mg daily given orally as a single dose. This is most conveniently administered as a single 100 mg tablet once daily. It is unlikely that any additional benefit will be gained by increasing the dosage. In refractory cases a further reduction of blood pressure may be achieved by combining atenolol with other anti-hypertensive agents. Atenolol may be combined with a diuretic. Patients can be transferred to atenolol tablets from other anti-hypertensive treatments. Caution should be exercised when transferring a patient from clonidine. The withdrawal of clonidine may result in the release of large amounts of catecholamines which may give rise to a hypertensive crisis. If Atenolol tablets are administered in these circumstances, the unopposed alpha-receptor stimulation may potentiate this effect.

**SIDE-EFFECTS AND SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:**

The most common side-effects are nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue and dizziness. Cardiovascular effects include bradycardia, congestive heart failure, heart block, hypotension, cold extremities, Raynaud's phenomenon and paraesthesia. Central nervous system effects include depression, hallucinations and disturbances of sleep and vision. Bronchospasms may occur particularly in patients suffering from asthma, bronchitis and other chronic pulmonary diseases. Blood disorders, dry eyes and skin rashes may also occur. Discontinuation of the drug should be considered if any such reaction is not otherwise explicable.

**Anaesthesia:**

The anaesthetist should be made aware of atenolol therapy in patients due to undergo general anaesthesia. Anaesthetic agents such as ether, chloroform, cyclopropane and trichloroethylene should be avoided. It can be dangerous to administer atenolol concomitantly with the following medicines; hypoglycaemic agents, phenothiazines and various anti-arrhythmic agents.

**Please Note:** Such drug reactions can have life-threatening consequences. Atenolol should never be given to patients with pheochromocytoma without concomitant alpha-adrenoceptor blocking therapy.

**Special Note:**

Digitalisation of certain patients receiving long-term Atenolol therapy can be valuable, particularly those patients in whom congestive cardiac failure is likely to develop. This combination can be considered despite the potentiation of the negative chronotropic effect of the two medicines. Careful control of dosages and of the individual patients response and notably the pulse rate is essential in this situation. Abrupt discontinuation of therapy may cause exacerbation of angina pectoris in patients suffering from ischaemic heart disease. Discontinuation of therapy with Atenolol should be gradual rather than abrupt, and patients should be advised to limit the extent of their physical activity during the period that the medicine is being discontinued. Treatment with Atenolol may be associated with exacerbation of peripheral vascular disease, the development of Raynaud's phenomenon (due to unopposed arteriolar alpha-sympathetic activity), sexual impotence, hypoglycaemia, skeletal muscle weakness and gastro-intestinal disturbances. Severe peripheral vascular disease and even peripheral gangrene may be precipitated. Safety during long-term administration has not yet been demonstrated.

**Note:** Adverse reactions to Atenolol are more common in patients with renal decompensation; and in patients who receive the drug intravenously.

If Atenolol and clonidine are given concurrently, the clonidine should not be discontinued until several days after the withdrawal of the Atenolol, as severe rebound hypertension may occur.

**Interactions:**

The effects of other myocardial depressant agents such as quinidine, procainamide or lignocaine may also be enhanced by Atenolol. The effects of Atenolol are diminished by beta-adrenergic stimulating agents, the hypotensive effects of Atenolol may be dangerously reversed and the peripheral vasoconstrictor effects enhanced by alpha-adrenergic stimulating agents such as nor-adrenaline or those with mixed alpha- and beta-adrenergic stimulating properties such as adrenaline. Bradycardia may also occur.

The effects of Atenolol may be enhanced by adrenergic neurone blocking agents such as guanethidine, betanidine, or reserpine, and the hypotensive effects by diuretics. Atenolol may enhance some of the cardiac effects of digitalis and diminish others.

**STORAGE:**

Store in cool dry place. Keep below 25°C. Protect from direct sunlight and humidity. Keep out of the reach of children.

**PRESENTATION:**

1x10, 2x10, 3x10, 10x10 blisters of 10 tablets in 1 carton and 100x10-100 blisters of 10 tablets in 1 carton. For HDPE containers 100/500/1000 tablets in 1 jar.



PHARMA MOZAMBIQUE S.A.

Parcela 726, Avenida das Industrias, Machava Maputo-Mozambique

STR/M/PI/004

130 x 230mm

**ARTWORK DETAIL LABEL**

Product	Atenolol Tablets BP 100 mg		
Buyer / Country	Mozambique	Component	Leaflet
Dimension	130 x 230mm	Pack	NA
New Item Code	STR/M/PI/004	Old Item code	NA
Colour Shades	BLACK	No. of Colours	1

Change Control No.			Artwork Version	R0
Design/Style	Front & Back Printing			
Substrate	60 gsm maplitho paper			
Special Instruction	Colours to be matched as per pantone shades only. Printing clarity to be clear and sharp			
Autocartonater Requirement	NA	Reviewed By:	Reviewed By:	Approved By:
PDC-AW	Mkt/BD	RAD	PD	QA

**FOR ARTWORK REVISION PURPOSE**

To be filled by SCM (Planning)	Effective Date :		Sign/ Date:	
<b>Caution to the printer:</b> Before processing please ensure that the ARTWORK received for printing is exactly in line with APPROVED ARTWORK provided to you. In case of any FONTS/DESIGN are Mis-matching with the APPROVED ARTWORK, please inform to PDC for further action. <b>DO NOT MAKE ANY CHANGE TO THE ARTWORK WITHOUT WRITTEN INSTRUCTION FROM PDC.</b>				

QA/068/F-01/R0