



Package leaflet: Information for the user

Alendronic Acid 70 mg tablets

Alendronic Acid

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 Alendronic Acid is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Alendronic Acid
3. How to take Alendronic Acid
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Alendronic Acid
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Alendronic Acid is and what it is used for

What is Alendronic Acid?

Alendronic Acid belongs to a group of non-hormonal medicines called bisphosphonates. Alendronic Acid prevents the loss of bone that occurs in women after they have been through the menopause, and helps to rebuild bone. It reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

What is Alendronic Acid used for?

Your doctor has prescribed Alendronic Acid to treat your osteoporosis. Alendronic Acid reduces the risk of spine and hip fractures.

Alendronic Acid is a once weekly treatment.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is a thinning and weakening of the bones. It is common in women after the menopause. At the menopause, the ovaries stop producing the female hormone, oestrogen, which helps to keep a woman's skeleton healthy. As a result, bone loss occurs and bones become weaker. The earlier a woman reaches the menopause, the greater the risk of osteoporosis.

Early on, osteoporosis usually has no symptoms. If left untreated, however, it can result in broken bones. Although these usually hurt, breaks in the bones of the spine may go unnoticed until they cause height loss. Broken bones can happen during normal, everyday activity, such as lifting, or from minor injury that would not generally break normal bone. Broken bones usually occur at the hip, spine, or wrist and can lead not only to pain but also to considerable problems like stooped posture ('dowager's hump') and loss of mobility.

How can osteoporosis be treated?

Osteoporosis can be treated and it is never too late to begin treatment. Alendronic Acid not only prevents the loss of bone but actually helps to rebuild bone you may have lost and reduces the risk of bones breaking in the spine and hip.

As well as your treatment with Alendronic Acid, your doctor may suggest you make changes to your lifestyle to help your condition, such as:

- **Stopping smoking:** Smoking appears to increase the rate at which you lose bone and, therefore, may increase your risk of broken bones.
- **Exercise:** Like muscles, bones need exercise to stay strong and healthy. Consult your doctor before you begin any exercise programme.
- **Eating a balanced diet:** Your doctor can advise you about your diet or whether you should take any dietary supplements (especially calcium and Vitamin D).

2. What you need to know before you take Alendronic Acid

Do not take Alendronic Acid

- if you are allergic to alendronate sodium trihydrate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have certain problems with your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) such as narrowing or difficulty swallowing
- if you cannot stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes
- if your doctor has told you that you have low blood calcium

If you think any of these apply to you, do not take the tablets. Talk to your doctor first and follow the advice given.

Warnings and precautions

It is important to tell your doctor before taking Alendronic Acid if:

- you suffer from kidney problems
- you have any swallowing or digestive problems

- your doctor has told you that you have Barrett's oesophagus (a condition associated with changes in the cells that line the lower oesophagus)
- you have been told you have low blood calcium
- you have poor dental health, gum disease, a planned dental extraction or you don't receive routine dental care
- you have cancer
- you are undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy
- you are taking corticosteroids (such as prednisone or dexamethasone)
- you are or have been a smoker (as this may increase the risk of dental problems).

You may be advised to have a dental check-up before starting treatment with Alendronic Acid.

It is important to maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with Alendronic Acid. You should have routine dental check-ups throughout your treatment and you should contact your doctor or dentist if you experience any problems with your mouth or teeth such as loose teeth, pain or swelling.

Irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) often with symptoms of chest pain, heartburn, or difficulty or pain upon swallowing may occur, especially if patients do not drink a full glass of water and/or if they lie down less than 30 minutes after taking Alendronic Acid. These side effects may worsen if patients continue to take Alendronic Acid after developing these symptoms.

Other medicines and Alendronic Acid

It is likely that calcium supplements, antacids, and some oral medicines will interfere with the absorption of Alendronic Acid if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Alendronic acid

Certain medicines for rheumatism or long-term pain called NSAIDs (e.g. aspirin or ibuprofen) might cause digestive problems. Therefore, caution should be used when these medicines are taken at the same time as Alendronic Acid

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

Taking Alendronic Acid with food, drink and alcohol

It is likely that food and beverages (including mineral water) will make Alendronic Acid less effective if taken at the same time. Therefore, it is important that you follow the advice given in section 3. How to take Alendronic acid.

Children and adolescents

Alendronic Acid should not be given to children and adolescents.

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 any medicine

Alendronic Acid is only intended for use in postmenopausal women. You should not take Alendronic Acid if you are or think you may be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

There have been side effects (including blurred vision, dizziness and severe bone, muscle or joint pain) reported with Alendronic Acid that may affect your ability to drive or operate machinery. Individual responses to Alendronic Acid may vary (See section 4. Possible side effects).

3. How to take Alendronic Acid

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

Take one Alendronic Acid tablet once a week.

Follow these instructions carefully to make sure you will benefit from Alendronic Acid

- 1) Choose the day of the week that best fits your schedule. Every week, take one Alendronic Acid tablet on your chosen day.

It is very important to follow instructions 2), 3), 4), 5) and 6) to help the Alendronic Acid tablet reach your stomach quickly and help reduce the chance of irritating your gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach).

- 2) After getting up for the day and before taking any food, drink, or other medicine, swallow your Alendronic Acid tablet whole with a full glass of water only (not mineral water) (not less than 200 ml or 7 fl. oz.).
 - Do not take with mineral water (still or sparkling).
 - Do not take with coffee or tea.
 - Do not take with juice or milk.

Do not crush or chew the tablet or allow it to dissolve in your mouth.

- 3) Do not lie down stay fully upright (sitting, standing or walking) for at least 30 minutes after swallowing the tablet. Do not lie down until after your first food of the day.

- 4) Do not take Alendronic Acid at bedtime or before getting up for the day.
- 5) If you develop difficulty or pain upon swallowing, chest pain, or new or worsening heartburn, stop taking Alendronic Acid and contact your doctor.
- 6) After swallowing your Alendronic Acid tablet, wait at least 30 minutes before taking your first food, drink, or other medicine of the day, including antacids, calcium supplements and vitamins. Alendronic Acid is effective only if taken when your stomach is empty.

If you take more Alendronic Acid than you should

If you take too many tablets by mistake, drink a full glass of milk and contact your doctor immediately. Do not make yourself vomit, and do not lie down.

If you forget to take Alendronic Acid

If you miss a dose, just take one tablet on the morning after you remember. *Do not take two tablets on the same day.* Return to taking one tablet once a week, as originally scheduled on your chosen day.

If you stop taking Alendronic Acid

It is important that you continue taking Alendronic Acid for as long as your doctor prescribes the medicine. Alendronic Acid can treat your osteoporosis only if you continue to take the tablets.

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.

The following terms are used to describe how often side effects have been reported.

Very common (occurring in at least 1 of 10 patients treated)

Common (occurring in at least 1 of 100 and less than 1 of 10 patients treated)

Uncommon (occurring in at least 1 of 1000 and less than 1 of 100 patients treated)

Rare (occurring in at least 1 of 10,000 and less than 1 of 1000 patients treated)

Very rare (occurring in less than 1 of 10,000 patients treated)

Very common:

- bone, muscle and/or joint pain which is sometimes severe.

Common:

- heartburn; difficulty swallowing; pain upon swallowing; ulceration of the gullet (oesophagus - the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) which can cause chest pain, heartburn or difficulty or pain upon swallowing,
- joint swelling,
- abdominal pain; uncomfortable feeling in the stomach or belching after eating; constipation; full or bloated feeling in the stomach; diarrhoea; flatulence,
- hair loss; itching,
- headache; dizziness,
- tiredness; swelling in the hands or legs.

Uncommon:

- nausea; vomiting,
- irritation or inflammation of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach) or stomach,
- black or tar-like stools,
- blurred vision; pain or redness in the eye,
- rash; redness of the skin,
- transient flu-like symptoms, such as aching muscles, generally feeling unwell and sometimes with fever usually at the start of treatment,
- taste disturbance.

Rare:

- allergic reactions such as hives; swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, possibly causing difficulty breathing or swallowing.
- symptoms of low blood calcium levels including muscle cramps or spasms and/or tingling sensation in the fingers or around the mouth,
- stomach or peptic ulcers (sometimes severe or with bleeding),
- narrowing of the gullet (oesophagus – the tube that connects your mouth with your stomach),
- rash made worse by sunlight; severe skin reactions,
- pain in the mouth, and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis) generally associated with delayed healing and infection, often following tooth extraction. Contact your doctor and dentist if you experience such symptoms,
- Unusual fracture of the thigh bone particularly in patients on long-term treatment for osteoporosis may occur rarely. Contact your doctor if you experience pain, weakness or discomfort in your thigh, hip or groin as this

- may be an early indication of a possible fracture of the thigh bone.
- mouth ulcers when the tablets have been chewed or sucked;

Very rare:

- Talk to your doctor if you have ear pain, discharge from the ear, and/or an ear infection. These could be signs of bone damage in the ear.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly about these or any other unusual symptoms.

It will help if you make a note of what you experienced, when it started and how long it lasted.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Yellow Card Scheme. Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Alendronic acid

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

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 Alendronic Acid contains

- The active substance is alendronic acid.

Each tablet contains 70 mg alendronic acid (equivalent to 91.363 mg sodium alendronate trihydrate).

- The other ingredients are: Microcrystalline cellulose, maize starch, sodium starch glycolate (Type A), povidone (Kollidon 30), and magnesium stearate

What Alendronic Acid looks like and contents of the pack

Tablet.

White to off-white, oval, biconvex, uncoated tablets debossed with 'F' on one side and '21' on the other side. The size is 12.8 mm X 7.0 mm.

The tablets are supplied in blister packs comprising of PVC/PE/PVdC - Aluminium.

Pack size: 2, 4, 8, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60 tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Milpharm Limited
Ares, Odyssey Business Park
West End Road
South Ruislip HA4 6QD
United Kingdom

Manufacturer

APL Swift Services (Malta) Limited
HF26, Hal Far Industrial Estate, Hal Far
Birzebbugia, BBG 3000
Malta

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Bulgaria	Алендронова киселина Ауробиндо 70 мг таблетки
Czech Republic	Alendronic acid Aurobindo 70 mg tablety
Cyprus	Alendronic Acid Aurobindo 70 mg δισκία
Denmark	Alendronat "Aurobindo"
Finland	Alendronat Aurobindo 70 mg tabletit
Italy:	Acido Alendronico Aurobindo
Malta	Alendronic Acid 70 mg tablets
Netherlands:	Alendroninezuur Aurobindo 70 mg, tabletten
Poland:	Alendronat Aurobindo
Romania:	Acid Alendronic Aurobindo 70 mg comprimate
Spain:	ACIDO ALENDRÓNICO SEMANAL AUROBINDO 70 mg comprimidos EFG
United Kingdom:	Alendronic Acid 70 mg tablets
Sweden	Alendronat Aurobindo 70 mg tabletter

This leaflet was last revised in 11/2015.