

## CORVADIL-A

**For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory Only**

Abbreviated Prescribing information for CORVADIL-A[Amlodipine & Atenolol Tablets]

[Please refer the complete prescribing information available at [www.torrentpharma.com](http://www.torrentpharma.com)]

### PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

**MECHANISM OF ACTION:** *Amlodipine Besylate*- Calcium channel blockers, selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effects. *Atenolol*- Beta-blocking agents, plain, selective.

**INDICATION:** For the treatment of Mild to moderate hypertension.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:** Dose: As directed by the Physician. For administration by the oral route.

**CONTRAINDICATION:** Hypersensitivity to dihydropyridine derivatives amlodipine, atenolol or to any of the excipients of this product. Severe hypotension, Shock, Obstruction of the outflow tract of the left ventricle, Haemodynamically unstable heart failure after acute myocardial infarction, Uncontrolled heart failure, Sick sinus syndrome, Second-or third-degree heart block, Untreated phaeochromocytoma, Metabolic acidosis, Bradycardia (<45 bpm), Severe peripheral arterial circulatory disturbances.

**WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS:** Amlodipine should be used cautiously in patients with heart failure, hepatic impairment, and the elderly, as it may increase pulmonary oedema risk, has prolonged half-life in liver disease, and requires careful dose titration; it is safe in renal impairment and not dialysable, but its safety in hypertensive crisis is unestablished. Atenolol must not be stopped abruptly and requires gradual withdrawal; it should be used cautiously in patients with controlled heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, conduction abnormalities, renal impairment, the elderly, asthma/COPD, diabetes, thyroid disease, and those with allergy history, as it may worsen angina (Prinzmetal's), mask hypoglycaemia or thyrotoxicosis, cause bradycardia or hypersensitivity, and increase airway resistance; dose reduction is needed in renal impairment, and an alpha-blocker is required in phaeochromocytoma.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:** Amlodipine has significant drug interactions, particularly with CYP3A4 inhibitors (which increase amlodipine levels and hypotension risk), CYP3A4 inducers (which may reduce efficacy), grapefruit juice (to be avoided), dantrolene (avoid due to hyperkalemia risk), and drugs such as tacrolimus, mTOR inhibitors, cyclosporine, and simvastatin (dose limits and monitoring required); it adds to the effects of other antihypertensives but does not significantly affect atorvastatin, digoxin, or warfarin. Atenolol interactions include enhanced cardiac depression with calcium channel blockers (especially verapamil/diltiazem), increased risk of hypotension or heart failure with dihydropyridines, conduction delays with digitalis and antiarrhythmics, masking of hypoglycaemia with antidiabetics, reduced effect with NSAIDs, altered responses with clonidine, sympathomimetics, and anaesthetics, requiring careful monitoring and management.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:** Somnolence, dizziness, headache, palpitation, flushing, abdominal pain, nausea, ankle swelling, oedema, fatigue, thrombocytopenia, purpura, leukocytopenia, allergic reactions, hyperglycaemia, depression, mood swings, insomnia, sleep disturbances, nightmares, confusion, psychoses, hallucination, tremor, dysgeusia, syncope, hypoesthesia, paraesthesia, hypertonia, peripheral neuropathy, visual disturbance, dry eyes, tinnitus, bradycardia, arrhythmia, heart failure deterioration,

precipitation of heart block, myocardial infraction, cold extremities, vasculitis, dyspnoea, cough, rhinitis, Bronchospasm, Vomiting, dry mouth, Pancreatitis, gastritis, gingival hyperplasia, hepatic enzyme increased, Hepatitis, jaundice, Alopecia, purpura, skin discolouration, hyperhidrosis, pruritus, rash, exanthema, urticaria, Psoriasiform skin reactions, exacerbation of psoriasis, Angioedema, erythema multiforme, exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Quincke oedema, photosensitivity, Toxic epidermal necrolysis, Ankle swelling, muscle cramps, Lupus-like syndrome, Micturition disorder, nocturia, increased urinary frequency, Impotence, gynaecomastia, Weight increased, weight decreased, An increase in ANA Arthralgia, myalgia, back pain

**MARKETED BY:**



TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

**IN/CORVADIL-A 5, 50mg/NOV-19/01/ABPI**

(Additional information is available on request)