

RENITEC®

Enalapril maleate

New Zealand Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about RENITEC. It does not contain all the available information.

It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking RENITEC against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with the medicine.

You may need to read it again.

What RENITEC is used for

RENITEC lowers high blood pressure, which doctors call hypertension. It is also used to treat heart failure.

Hypertension

Everyone has blood pressure. This pressure helps get your blood all around your body. Your blood pressure may be different at different times of the day, depending on how busy or worried you are. You have hypertension (high blood pressure) when your blood pressure stays higher than is needed, even when you are calm and relaxed.

There are usually no symptoms of hypertension. The only way of knowing that you have hypertension is to have your blood pressure

checked on a regular basis. If high blood pressure is not treated it can lead to serious health problems. You may feel fine and have no symptoms, but eventually hypertension can cause stroke, heart disease and kidney failure. RENITEC helps to lower your blood pressure.

Heart Failure

Heart failure means that the heart muscle cannot pump blood strongly enough to supply all the blood needed throughout the body. Heart failure is not the same as heart attack and does not mean that the heart stops working. Heart failure may start off with no symptoms, but as the condition progresses, patients may feel short of breath or may get tired easily after light physical activity such as walking. Some patients may wake up short of breath at night. Fluid may collect in different parts of the body, often first noticed as swollen ankles and feet.

RENITEC helps to treat heart failure, whether you have symptoms or not. In many patients with heart failure who have symptoms, RENITEC may slow the progression of heart failure and reduce the need to go to hospital as a result of heart failure. RENITEC may help some of these patients live longer.

In many patients with heart failure who have no symptoms, RENITEC may help to stop the heart muscle from getting weaker. RENITEC may also slow down the development of symptoms, such as shortness of breath, tiredness after light physical activity, or swelling of the ankles and feet. These patients may be less likely to have hospital stays due to heart failure.

By taking RENITEC, heart failure patients may have less chance of

having a heart attack.

When used to treat heart failure, RENITEC is almost always used with other medicines called diuretics or fluid tablets. These medicines help the kidney get rid of excess fluid from the body.

How RENITEC works

One of the ways RENITEC helps lower blood pressure and treat heart failure is that it widens blood vessels. This means that blood is able to pass through them more easily and the heart doesn't have to pump as hard to move blood around the body. This also means that when you place extra demands on your heart, such as during exercise, the heart may cope better so you may not get short of breath as easily.

RENITEC belongs to a group of medicines called Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.

Your doctor may prescribe RENITEC for another reason. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why RENITEC has been prescribed for you.

RENITEC is not addictive.

Before you take RENITEC

When you must not take it

Do not take RENITEC if:

- **you have taken any other 'ACE inhibitor' medicines for high blood pressure or heart failure before, which caused your face,**

lips, tongue, throat, hands or feet to swell up, or made it hard for you to breathe.

If you have had an allergic reaction to an ACE inhibitor before, you may be allergic to RENITEC.

- **you have an allergy to RENITEC or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.**

Symptoms of an allergic reaction to RENITEC may include skin rash, itchiness, shortness of breath, swelling of the face, lips or tongue, muscle pain or tenderness or joint pain.

- **you have a history of swelling of the face, lips, tongue, throat, hands or feet, for no apparent reason or if you have been diagnosed with hereditary or idiopathic angioedema.**
- **you have diabetes and are taking a medicine called aliskiren to reduce blood pressure.**
- **you are taking a medicine containing a neprilysin inhibitor (e.g., sacubitril). Do not take RENITEC for at least 36 hours before or after you take sacubitril/valsartan, a medicine containing a neprilysin inhibitor.**
- **you are pregnant or breast-feeding.**

Your baby may absorb this medicine in the womb or from breast milk and therefore there is a possibility of harm to the baby.

- **the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering**
- **the expiry date on the pack has passed.**

If you take this medicine after the expiry date has passed, it may not work.

If you are not sure whether you should start taking RENITEC, talk to your doctor.

Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if:

- **you intend to become pregnant or intend to breast-feed.**
RENITEC should not be used during pregnancy or while breast-feeding.
- **you have any medical conditions, especially the following:**
 - heart problems
 - if you are undergoing dialysis or are being treated with diuretics (water tablets)
 - diabetes or any kidney problems, as these may lead to increased levels of potassium in the blood which can be serious
- **you are following a very low salt diet**
- **you are taking potassium supplements, potassium-sparing agents, potassium-containing salt substitutes or other medicines that may increase serum potassium (e.g., trimethoprim-containing products)**
- **you have had an allergy to any other medicines or any other substances, such as foods, preservatives or dyes**
- **you have recently suffered from excessive vomiting or diarrhoea**
- **you are taking a medicine containing a neprilysin inhibitor (e.g., sacubitril)**
- **you are taking a medicine containing vildagliptin**

In these cases, your doctor may need to adjust the dosage of RENITEC or monitor your blood level of potassium. If you have diabetes and are taking oral anti-diabetic medicines or insulin, you should closely monitor for low blood glucose levels, especially during the first month of treatment with RENITEC.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you take any RENITEC.

RENITEC has been studied in children. For more information, talk to your doctor.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, including medicines that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines and RENITEC may interfere with each other. These include:

- diuretic tablets - also called fluid or water tablets
- medicines for diabetes (including oral anti-diabetic medicines and insulin)
- lithium, a medicine used to treat mood swings and some types of depression
- potassium tablets
- potassium-containing salt substitutes
- other medicines that may increase serum potassium (e.g., trimethoprim-containing products)
- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (including gold therapy), used to relieve pain, swelling and other symptoms of inflammation and arthritis
- an mTOR inhibitor (e.g., temsirolimus, sirolimus, everolimus) or a medicine containing a neprilysin inhibitor (e.g., sacubitril) or vildagliptin as coadministration could increase the risk for an allergic reaction called angioedema

These medicines may be affected by RENITEC, or may affect how well it works. You may need to take different amounts of your medicine, or you may need to take different medicines.

Your doctor or pharmacist has more information on medicines to avoid while taking RENITEC.

How to take RENITEC

How much to take

Your doctor will tell you how many tablets you need to take each day. This depends on your condition and whether you are taking other medicines. Take RENITEC only when prescribed by your doctor.

For high blood pressure

For most patients, the usual starting dose is 5 mg taken once a day. Some patients may need a lower starting dose. The dose may need to be increased depending on your blood pressure.

For heart failure

The usual starting dose is 2.5 mg taken once a day. Depending on your response, this dose may need to be increased up to 20 mg each day. This dose may be taken once a day or divided into two doses per day.

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor carefully.

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the box, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How to take it

Take your RENITEC at about the same time each day.

Taking your tablet(s) at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you remember when to take the tablets.

Swallow RENITEC with a glass of water.

It does not matter if you take RENITEC before or after food.

How long to take it

RENITEC helps control your high blood pressure and helps improve your heart failure, but does not cure it. Therefore RENITEC must be taken every day. Continue taking RENITEC for as long as your doctor prescribes.

If you forget to take it

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to. Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking your tablet(s) as you would normally.

If you are not sure whether to skip the dose, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

If you have trouble remembering to take your tablets, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor or National Poisons Centre (telephone 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766), or go to accident and emergency at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much RENITEC. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

If you take too many tablets, you will probably feel light-headed or dizzy, or you may faint.

While you are using RENITEC

Things you must do

Have your blood pressure checked when your doctor says, to make sure RENITEC is working.

If you feel any light-headedness or dizziness after you take your first dose of RENITEC or if your dose is increased, tell your doctor

immediately. This is especially important if you are taking RENITEC for heart failure.

If you feel light-headed, dizzy or faint, get up slowly when getting out of bed or standing up.

You may feel light-headed or dizzy, especially if you are also taking a diuretic (fluid tablet). This may be because your blood pressure is falling suddenly. Standing up slowly, especially when you get up from bed or chairs, will help your body get used to the change in position and blood pressure. If this problem gets worse or continues, talk to your doctor.

If you become pregnant while taking RENITEC, tell your doctor immediately.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking RENITEC.

If you plan to have surgery (even at the dentist) that needs a general anaesthetic, tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking RENITEC.

Your blood pressure may drop suddenly.

Make sure you drink enough water during exercise and hot weather when you are taking RENITEC, especially if you sweat a lot.

If you do not drink enough water while taking RENITEC, you may faint or feel light-headed or sick. This is because your blood pressure is dropping suddenly. If you continue to feel unwell, tell your doctor.

If you have excessive vomiting and/or diarrhoea while taking RENITEC, tell your doctor.

This can also mean that you are losing too much water and salt, and may drop your blood pressure too much.

Go to your doctor regularly for a check-up.

Your doctor may occasionally do a blood test to check your potassium level in the blood and to see how your kidneys are working.

Things you must not do

Do not give RENITEC to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Things to be careful of

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how RENITEC affects you.

RENITEC may cause dizziness or light-headedness in some people, especially after the first dose or if the dose is increased. Make sure you know how you react to RENITEC before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are dizzy or light-headed. If you drink alcohol, dizziness or light-headedness may be worse.

Things that would be helpful for your blood pressure or heart failure

Some self-help measures suggested below may help your condition. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about these measures and for more information.

- **Alcohol**

your doctor may advise you to limit your alcohol intake.

- **Diet**

eat a healthy diet which includes plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit, bread, cereals and fish. Also eat less fat and sugar.

- **Exercise**

regular exercise helps to reduce blood pressure and helps the heart get fitter, but it is important not to overdo it. Walking is good exercise, but try to find a route that is fairly flat. Before starting any exercise, ask your doctor about the best kind of programme for you.

- **Salt**

your doctor may advise you to watch the amount of salt in your diet. To reduce your salt intake

you should avoid using salt in cooking or at the table.

- **Smoking**

your doctor may advise you to stop smoking or at least cut down.

- **Weight**

your doctor may suggest losing some weight to help lower your blood pressure and help lessen the amount of work your heart has to do. Some people may need a dietician's help to lose weight.

- fainting
- yellowing of the skin and eyes, also called jaundice
- itchy skin rash or other skin problems
- signs of worrying or frequent infections such as fever, severe chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers
- passing less urine than is normal for you

These may be serious adverse effects. You may need urgent medical attention. Serious adverse effects are rare.

If any of the following happen, stop taking RENITEC and tell your doctor immediately or go to accident and emergency at your nearest hospital

- swelling of the face, lips, mouth or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- swelling of the hands, feet, or ankles
- pinkish, itchy swellings on the skin, also called hives or nettle rash
- swelling of the intestine
- chest pain, angina
- wheeziness due to tightness in the chest
- collapse, numbness or weakness of arms or legs

These are serious adverse effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

All of these adverse effects are rare.

Other adverse effects not listed above may also occur in some patients. Tell your doctor if you notice any other effects.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible adverse effects. You may not experience any of them.

Side Effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking RENITEC.

RENITEC helps most people with high blood pressure and heart failure, but it may have unwanted adverse effects in a few people. All medicines can have adverse effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the adverse effects.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following and they worry you

- light-headedness or dizziness because blood pressure is too low
- headache
- fatigue
- dry cough
- mild stomach upsets such as feeling sick, diarrhoea, or stomach pains
- muscle cramps

These are usually mild adverse effects of RENITEC, but may be serious.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following

- changes in the way your heart beats, for example, if you notice it beating faster

After using RENITEC

Storage

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.

If you take the tablets out of the blister pack and store them in another container they will not keep well and they may become soft and crumbly.

Keep it in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Do not store it or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink.

Do not leave it in the car or on window sills.

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep it where children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking RENITEC or the tablets have passed their expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any that are left over.

Product description

What it looks like

RENITEC comes in three types of tablets:

- RENITEC M 5 mg - white, barrel-shaped tablet with RENITEC marked on one side, and scored on the other.
- RENITEC 10 mg - rust-red, barrel-shaped tablet with RENITEC marked on one side.
- RENITEC 20 mg - peach coloured, barrel-shaped tablet with MSD714 marked on one side.

A box of RENITEC contains 30 tablets.

Ingredients

Active ingredient:

- RENITEC M 5 - 5 mg enalapril maleate per tablet
- RENITEC 10 - 10 mg enalapril maleate per tablet
- RENITEC 20 - 20 mg enalapril maleate per tablet

Inactive ingredients:

- Lactose monohydrate
- sodium bicarbonate
- maize starch
- pregelatinised maize starch
- magnesium stearate
- iron oxide red (RENITEC 10 and RENITEC 20)
- iron oxide yellow (RENITEC 20)

RENITEC does not contain gluten, sucrose, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

Supplier

RENITEC is supplied in New Zealand by:

Organon (New Zealand) Limited
Level 7, 36 Brandon Street
Wellington 6011
Tel: 0800 111 700

This leaflet was prepared in December 2025.