

## PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

**Zoton FasTab\* 15 mg oro-dispersible tablets**

**Zoton FasTab\* 30 mg oro-dispersible tablets**

lansoprazole

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.**

- 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. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor.

**In this leaflet:**

1. What Zoton is and what it is used for
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### **1. What Zoton is and what it is used for**

The active ingredient in Zoton is lansoprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor. Proton pump inhibitors reduce the amount of acid that your stomach makes.

Your doctor may prescribe Zoton for the following indications:

- Treatment of duodenal and stomach ulcer
- Treatment of inflammation in your oesophagus (reflux oesophagitis)
- Prevention of reflux oesophagitis
- Treatment of heartburn and acid regurgitation
- Treatment of infections caused by the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori* when given in combination with antibiotic therapy
- Treatment or prevention of duodenal or stomach ulcer in patients requiring continued NSAID treatment (NSAID treatment is used against pain or inflammation)
- Treatment of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

Your doctor may have prescribed Zoton for another indication or with a dose different from that which is written in this information leaflet. Please follow your doctor's instructions for taking your medicine.

## 2. What you need to know before you take Zoton

### Do not take Zoton:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to lansoprazole or any of the other ingredients of Zoton
- if you are taking a medicine containing the active substance atazanavir (used in the treatment of HIV).

### Warnings and precautions

Please tell your doctor if you have serious liver disease. The doctor may have to adjust your dosage.

Your doctor may perform or have performed an additional investigation called an endoscopy in order to diagnose your condition and/or exclude malignant disease.

If diarrhoea occurs during the treatment with Zoton contact your doctor immediately, as Zoton has been associated with a small increase in infectious diarrhoea.

If your doctor has given you Zoton in addition to other medicines intended for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection (antibiotics) or together with anti-inflammatory medicines to treat your pain or rheumatic disease: please also read the package leaflets of these medicines carefully.

Taking a proton pump inhibitor like Zoton, especially over a period of more than one year, may slightly increase your risk of fracture in the hip, wrist or spine. Tell your doctor if you have osteoporosis or if you are taking corticosteroids (which can increase the risk of osteoporosis).

If you take Zoton on a long-term basis (longer than 1 year) your doctor will probably keep you under regular surveillance. You should report any new and exceptional symptoms and circumstances whenever you see your doctor.

Talk to your doctor before taking Zoton:

- if you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).
- if you have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Zoton that reduces stomach acid.

If you get a rash on your skin, especially in areas exposed to the sun tell your doctor as soon as you can, as you may need to stop your treatment with Zoton. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.

### Taking other medicines

Please tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

In particular tell your doctor if you are taking medicines containing any of the following active substances as Zoton may affect the way these drugs work:

- ketoconazole, itraconazole, rifampicin (used to treat infections)
- digoxin (used to treat heart problems)
- theophylline (used to treat asthma)
- tacrolimus (used to prevent transplant rejection)
- fluvoxamine (used to treat depression and other psychiatric diseases)
- antacids (used to treat heartburn or acid regurgitation)
- sucralfate (used for healing ulcers)
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat mild depression)

### **Taking Zoton with food and drink**

For the best results from your medicines you should take Zoton at least 30 minutes before food.

### **Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

If you are pregnant, breast-feeding or if there is a chance you might be pregnant ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

### **Driving and using machines**

Side effects such as dizziness, vertigo, tiredness and visual disturbances sometimes occur in patients taking Zoton. If you experience side effects like these you should take caution as your ability to react may be decreased.

You alone are responsible to decide if you are in a fit condition to drive a motor vehicle or perform other tasks that demand increased concentration. Because of their effects or undesirable effects, one of the factors that can reduce your ability to do these things safely is your use of medicines.

Descriptions of these effects can be found in other sections.

Read all the information in this leaflet for guidance.

Discuss with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are unsure about anything.

### **Important information about some of the ingredients of Zoton**

Zoton contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

Zoton contains aspartame. Aspartame is a source of phenylalanine, which may be harmful for people with phenylketonuria.

### 3. How to take Zoton

Place the tablet on your tongue and suck gently. The tablet rapidly dissolves in the mouth, releasing microgranules which you should swallow without chewing. You can also swallow the tablet whole with a glass of water.

Your doctor might instruct you to take the tablet with a syringe, in case you have serious difficulties with swallowing.

The following instructions should be followed if administered via syringe:

It is important that the appropriateness of the selected syringe is carefully tested.

- Remove the plunger of the syringe (at least 5 ml syringe for the 15 mg tablet and 10 ml syringe for the 30 mg tablet)
- Put the tablet into the barrel
- Put the plunger back onto the syringe
- For the 15 mg tablet: Draw 4 ml tap water into the syringe
- For the 30 mg tablet: Draw 10 ml tap water into the syringe
- Invert the syringe and draw an additional 1 ml of air into it
- Shake the syringe gently for 10-20 seconds until the tablet is dispersed
- The contents can be emptied directly into the mouth
- Refill the syringe with 2-5 ml of tap water to flush the remnants out of the syringe into the mouth

If you are taking Zoton once a day, try to take it at the same time each day. You may get best results if you take Zoton first thing in the morning.

If you are taking Zoton twice a day, you should have the first dose in the morning and the second dose in the evening.

The packaging has been printed with the days of the week to help you keep track of the medicines you have already taken.

The dose of Zoton depends on your condition. The usual doses of Zoton for adults are given below. Your doctor will sometimes prescribe you a different dose and will tell you how long your treatment will last.

**Treatment of heartburn and acid regurgitation:** one 15 mg or 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day for 4 weeks. If symptoms persist you should report to your doctor. If your symptoms are not relieved within 4 weeks, please contact your doctor.

**Treatment of duodenal ulcer:** one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day for 2 weeks

**Treatment of stomach ulcer:** one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day for 4 weeks

**Treatment of inflammation in your oesophagus (reflux oesophagitis):** one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day for 4 weeks

**Long-term prevention of reflux oesophagitis:** one 15 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day, your doctor may adjust your dose to one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day.

**Treatment of infection of *Helicobacter pylori*:** The usual dose is one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet in combination with two different antibiotics in the morning and one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet in combination with two different antibiotics in the evening. Treatment will usually be every day for 7 days.

The recommended combinations of antibiotics are:

- 30 mg Zoton together with 250-500 mg clarithromycin and 1000 mg amoxicillin
- 30 mg Zoton together with 250 mg clarithromycin and 400-500 mg metronidazole

If you are being treated for infection because you have an ulcer, it is unlikely that your ulcer will return if the infection is successfully treated. To give your medicine the best chance of working, take it at the right time and **do not miss a dose**.

**Treatment of duodenal or stomach ulcer in patients requiring continued NSAID treatment:** one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day for 4 weeks.

**Prevention of duodenal or stomach ulcer in patients requiring continued NSAID treatment:** one 15 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day, your doctor may adjust your dose to one 30 mg oro-dispersible tablet every day.

**Zollinger-Ellison syndrome:** The usual dose is two 30 mg oro-dispersible tablets every day to start with, then depending on how you respond to Zoton the dose that your doctor decides is best for you.

**Use in children:**

Zoton should not be given to children.

Take your medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor if you are not sure how to take your medicine.

**If you take more Zoton than prescribed**

If you take more Zoton than you have been told to, seek medical advice quickly.

**If you forget to take Zoton**

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember unless it is nearly time for your next dose. If this happens skip the missed dose and take the remaining oro-

dispersible tablets as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten orodispersible tablet.

### **If you stop taking Zoton**

Do not stop treatment early because your symptoms have got better. Your condition may not have been fully healed and may reoccur if you do not finish your course of treatment.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor.

### **4. Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, Zoton can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

The following side effects are common (occur in more than 1 in 100 patients):

- headache, dizziness
- diarrhoea, constipation, stomach pains, feeling or being sick, wind, dry or sore mouth or throat
- skin rash, itching
- changes in liver function test values
- tiredness.

The following side effects are uncommon (occur in less than 1 in 100 patients):

- depression
- joint or muscle pain
- fluid retention or swelling
- changes in blood cell counts.

The following side effects are rare (occur in less than 1 in 1000 patients):

- fever
- restlessness, drowsiness, confusion, hallucinations, insomnia, visual disturbances, vertigo
- a change in the way things taste, loss of appetite, inflammation of your tongue (glossitis)
- skin reactions such as burning or pricking feeling under the skin, bruising, reddening and excessive sweating
- sensitivity to light
- hair loss
- feelings of ants creeping over the skin (paresthesiae), trembling
- anaemia (paleness)
- kidney problems
- pancreatitis
- inflammation of the liver (may be seen as yellow skin or eyes)
- breast swelling in males, impotence
- candidiasis (fungal infection, may affect skin or the mucosa)

- angioedema; You should see your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of angioedema, such as swollen face, tongue or pharynx, difficulty to swallow, hives and difficulties to breath.

The following side effects are very rare (occur in less than 1 in 10000 patients):

- severe hypersensitivity reactions including shock. Symptoms of a hypersensitivity reaction may include fever, rash, swelling and sometimes a fall in blood pressure
- inflammation of your mouth (stomatitis)
- colitis (bowel inflammation)
- changes in test values such as sodium, cholesterol and triglyceride levels
- very severe skin reactions with reddening, blistering, severe inflammation and skin loss
- very rarely Zoton FasTab may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells and your resistance to infection may be decreased. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis).

Frequency not known

if you are on Zoton for more than three months it is possible that the levels of magnesium in your blood may fall. Low levels of magnesium can be seen as fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate. If you get any of these symptoms, please tell your doctor promptly. Low levels of magnesium can also lead to a reduction in potassium or calcium levels in the blood. Your doctor may decide to perform regular blood tests to monitor your levels of magnesium.

- skin-related forms of lupus or a lupus rash
- rash, possibly with pain in the joints

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor.

### **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 Yellow Card Scheme at [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://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 Zoton**

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Do not use Zoton after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C. Keep your medicine in the packaging that it came in to help protect it from moisture.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

## **6. Further information**

### **What Zoton contains**

- The active substance is lansoprazole
- The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium carbonate, low-substituted hypromellose, hypromellose, hypromellose, titanium dioxide, talc, mannitol, methacrylic acid – ethyl acrylate copolymer, polyacrylate dispersion, macrogol 8000, glycerol monostearate, polysorbate 80, triethyl citrate, citric acid anhydrous, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, aspartame (E951), strawberry flavour and iron oxide red and yellow (E172).

### **What Zoton looks like and contents of the pack**

Zoton FasTab 15 mg and 30 mg are white to yellowish white oro-dispersible tablets speckled with orange to dark brown gastro-resistant microgranules. Zoton FasTab 15 mg have “15” imprinted on one side of the tablets and Zoton FasTab 30 mg have “30” imprinted on one side of the tablets. Each Zoton FasTab oro-dispersible tablet is strawberry flavoured.

Zoton FasTab 15 mg and 30 mg are available in packs of 28 tablets.

### **Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

The marketing authorisation holder is:

Pfizer Limited  
Ramsgate Road  
Sandwich  
Kent  
CT13 9NJ



United Kingdom

The manufacturer is:  
Pfizer Ireland Pharmaceuticals  
Little Connell  
Newbridge  
County Kildare  
Ireland

Or

Pfizer Manufacturing Deutschland GmbH,  
Betriebsstätte, Freiburg  
Mooswaldallee 1  
79090 Freiburg  
Germany

**This leaflet was last revised in 04/2016.**

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<p>This leaflet can be made available in large print, audio or Braille on request. Contact 0800 198 5000 to request this, quoting the following numbers: 00057/1296 or 00057/1297.</p>
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