

**Core CMI for Beta-Blockers** (*text in italics is instructional*)

This core CMI is for oral and parenteral dosage forms - information under 'While you are using Medicine Name' may only be appropriate for the oral preparations.

**[Medicine name]**<sup>®</sup> (*if phonetic spelling is required, the Second Edition of the Usability Guidelines suggests using the system outlined in the Webster's International Dictionary*).

Generic name

**Consumer Medicine Information**

*Consumer Name*  
*Consumer Address*  
*Consumer Address*

*Date of Dispensing*

*Pharmacist Name*  
*Pharmacist Address*  
*Pharmacist Address*

**What is in this leaflet**<sup>1</sup>

*Standard information as suggested in Usability Guidelines*

This leaflet answers some common questions about Medicine Name. 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<sup>2</sup>. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking Medicine Name against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

*Alternative:*

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking Medicine Name against the benefits this medicine is expected to have for you.

*Injection only:*

This medicine is likely to be used in emergency situations where you may be unconscious. If possible, please read this leaflet carefully before this medicine is given to you. In some cases this leaflet may be given to you after the medicine has been used.

<sup>1</sup> Depending on the length of your CMI, consider using a table of contents (see Usability Guidelines)

<sup>2</sup> Consider reversing "risks" and "benefits"

**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 Medicine Name is used for**

Medicine Name lowers high blood pressure, also called/which doctors call hypertension. It is also used to prevent angina, to treat irregular heart beat, or to reduce your risk of heart complications following a heart attack.

Medicine Name is used for ... (*as per PI*)

*Alternative:*

Medicine Name is used to:<sup>3</sup> (*as per PI*)

- lower high blood pressure, also called/which doctors call hypertension
- prevent angina
- treat irregular heart rhythm or beat such as arrhythmia, dysrhythmia or tachycardia<sup>4</sup>
- treat or prevent heart attacks, or reduce your risk of heart

<sup>3</sup> Consider numbering each point, followed by an explanation of the condition

<sup>4</sup> Only include the specific terms of arrhythmia, dysrhythmia or tachycardia if providing explanations of these conditions.

complications following a heart attack

- widen vessels in the heart which have narrowed
- treat other/certain heart conditions
- treat certain tremor conditions
- treat a rare tumour of the adrenal gland, also called / which doctors call phaeochromocytoma. For this condition, Medicine Name is usually used in combination with other treatments/another treatment.
- prevent migraine headaches
- treat an overactive thyroid gland, which occurs in thyrotoxicosis or Grave's Disease.

Medicine Name may be either used alone or in combination with other medicines to treat your condition.

*Injection only:*

Medicine Name is used to treat a fast heart beat before, during, or after surgery. It is also used in emergency situations.

*Optional explanation of conditions (oral & parenteral):*

**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. You may feel fine and have no symptoms, but if high blood pressure is not treated, it can lead to serious health problems. Medicine Name helps to lower your blood pressure.

#### **Angina:**

Angina is a pain or uncomfortable feeling in the chest, often spreading to the arms or neck and sometimes to the shoulders and back. This may be caused by too little blood and oxygen getting to the heart. The pain of angina is usually brought on by exercise or stress, but can also occur at rest. Medicine Name helps prevent angina. It is not used to relieve a sudden attack of angina.

#### **Irregular heart beat (arrhythmia):**

Irregular heart beat, also known as arrhythmia, means that there is a disturbance of the heart's normal rhythm or beat. Arrhythmias may be caused by a number of factors, including some heart diseases, an overactive thyroid gland, or chemical imbalances. Medicine Name helps restore the heart's normal rhythm.

#### **Reducing heart complications after heart attack:**

After a heart attack there is a chance of developing arrhythmias or of further heart attacks occurring. Medicine Name helps prevent these conditions from occurring.

#### *Medicine class:*

Medicine Name belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers.

#### *Mechanism of action:*

Medicine Name belongs to a group of medicines called beta-blockers. It works by affecting the body's response to some nerve impulses, especially in the heart. As a result, it decreases the heart's need for blood and oxygen and therefore reduces the amount of work the

heart has to do. It also widens the blood vessels in the body, causing blood pressure to fall. It also helps the heart to beat more regularly.

#### *Non-approved use:*

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

#### *Use in children statement<sup>5</sup>:*

Medicine Name is not recommended for use in children (under the age of x), as there have been no studies of its effects in children.

This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

#### *Statement about addictive properties:*

Medicine Name is not addictive.

or

There is no evidence that Medicine Name is addictive.

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## **Before you take Medicine Name**

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## **Before you are given Medicine Name**

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### ***When you must not take it When you must not be given it***

### **Do not take/use Medicine Name if:<sup>6</sup> (as per PI)**

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

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<sup>5</sup> Consider this position if use in children is not a contraindication. Will need to test to determine the most appropriate location.

<sup>6</sup> Check Usability Guidelines for alternate way of structuring this section.

Considering numbering the points if the PI has several contraindications.

Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include... (as per PI)

- **you have an allergy to any other beta-blocker medicine.**
- **you have asthma, wheezing, difficulty breathing or other lung problems, or have had them in the past.**
- **you have a history of allergic problems, including hay fever.**
- **you have low blood pressure.**
- **you have a very slow heart beat (less than 45-50 beats/minute)<sup>7</sup>.**
- **you have certain other heart conditions.**
- **you are taking certain heart medicines, called calcium channel blockers or calcium antagonists, such as verapamil.**
- **you are receiving certain anaesthetics for medical or dental procedures.**
- **you have phaeochromocytoma (a rare tumour of the adrenal gland) which is not being treated already with other medicines.**
- **you have a severe blood vessel disorder causing poor circulation in the arms and legs.**
- **you are fasting (not eating food for a medical, religious or other reason).**
- **you have too much acid in your blood, also called metabolic acidosis.**
- **you are receiving/having emergency treatment for shock or severely low blood pressure.**

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<sup>7</sup> The inclusion of "x beats/min" will depend on presence in PI.

**If you are not sure whether any of these apply to you, check with your doctor.**

**Do not take/use Medicine Name if:**

*Pregnancy<sup>8</sup>:*

**1. you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.**

Like most beta-blocker medicines, Medicine Name is not recommended for use during pregnancy.

*Alternatives:*

Medicine Name may affect your baby if you take it early in pregnancy or in the last weeks before your baby is due.

Medicine Name may affect your developing baby if you take it during pregnancy.

*Breast-feeding:*

**2. you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed.**

Like most beta-blocker medicines, Medicine Name is not recommended while you are breast-feeding.

*Alternatives:*

Medicine Name passes into breast milk and therefore there is a possibility that the breast-fed baby may be affected.

It is not known whether Medicine Name passes into breast milk.

*Tampering and expiry date warnings:*

**Do not take/use Medicine Name if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.**

**Do not take/use Medicine Name if the expiry date (EXP) printed on the pack has passed.**

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<sup>8</sup> Consider including pregnancy and breast-feeding statements here or under 'Before you start to take it/Before you are given it'.

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

**If you are not sure whether you should start taking/using Medicine Name, contact your doctor.**

*If use in children a contraindication:*

**Do not give Medicine Name to a child under x years.**

The safety and effectiveness of Medicine Name in children have not been established.

*Alternatives:*

There is no/not enough experience with the use of Medicine Name in children.

Medicine Name is not recommended for use in children.

**Before you start to take it Before you are given it**

**Tell your doctor if:**

**1. you have any allergies to:**

- any other medicine or other beta-blocker medicines
- any other substances, such as foods, preservatives or dyes

**1. you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.**

Like most beta-blocker medicines, Medicine Name is not recommended for use during pregnancy.

**you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed.**

Like most beta-blocker medicines, Medicine Name is not recommended while you are breast-feeding.

**2. you have or have had any medical conditions, especially the following:**

*The following is an all inclusive list for various beta-blockers. Choose those applicable to your Product Information, which you have not already listed under "When you must not take/be given it".*

- asthma, wheezing, difficulty breathing or other lung problems
- diabetes
- an overactive thyroid gland
- kidney problems
- liver problems
- any blood vessel disorders causing poor circulation in the arms and legs
- phaeochromocytoma, which is a rare tumour of the adrenal gland
- certain types of angina, such as Prinzmetal angina or variant angina
- low blood pressure
- any form of muscle weakness
- any other heart problem

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

**Taking other medicines**

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

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

*The following is an all inclusive list for various beta-blockers. Choose those applicable to your Product Information.*

- other beta-blocker medicines, including beta-blocker eye drops
- calcium channel blockers or calcium antagonists, medicines used to treat high blood pressure and angina

or

- verapamil, a calcium channel blocker or calcium antagonist which is used to treat high blood pressure and angina<sup>9</sup>
- clonidine, hydralazine, medicines used to treat high blood pressure

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<sup>9</sup> Consider this wording, particularly if verapamil is the only calcium channel blocker mentioned in the PI.

- certain medicines used to treat abnormal or irregular heartbeat, for example disopyramide, quinidine
- insulin and tablets used to treat diabetes
- fluid tablets, also called diuretics
- cimetidine, a medicine used to treat stomach ulcers
- certain medicines used to treat arthritis, pain, or inflammation, for example indomethacin, ibuprofen, .....
- warfarin, a medicine used to prevent blood clots
- digoxin, a medicine used to treat heart failure
- ergot derivatives, medicines commonly used to treat migraine
- guanethidine, a medicine used to treat certain heart conditions
- chlorpromazine, a medicine used to treat certain psychiatric disorders/conditions
- monoamine-oxidase inhibitors, medicines used to treat depression
- morphine, a medicine used for pain
- medicines commonly used during surgery or in emergency situations such as dopamine, adrenaline, noradrenaline and certain anaesthetics.

These medicines may be affected by Medicine Name, 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 will advise you.

Your doctor and pharmacist may have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking Medicine Name.

*Alternative explanation which does not list interacting products:*

Some medicines may affect the way others work. Your doctor or pharmacist will be able to tell you what to do when taking/using Medicine Name with other medicines.

*Injection Only:*

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## How Medicine Name is given

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*This information will be product specific, consistent with the approved PI.*

*Include dosage ranges, usual doses for each indication or patient group, or a general statement that the dose will depend on the patient and will be determined by the doctor.*

Medicine Name is given as a slow injection into a vein. Medicine Name must only be given by a doctor or nurse.

*Example:*

Your doctor will decide what dose and how long you will receive Medicine Name. This depends on your condition and other factors, such as your weight.

*Subheadings that may be appropriate for this section include:*

*Oral only:*

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## How to take Medicine Name

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*This information will be product specific, consistent with the approved PI. The following order of information is suggested, but will depend upon the particular product and the amount of information. These subheadings and information are suggested but may not be necessary in all cases.*

### **How much to take**

*Include dosage ranges, usual doses for each indication or patient group, or a general statement that the dose will depend on the patient and will be determined by the doctor.*

### **Follow all directions given to you by your doctor and pharmacist carefully.**

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

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

### **How to take it**

*Including taking with water or any other special precautions, if appropriate.*

### **Swallow Medicine Name with a glass of water.**

*Alternatives:*

### **Swallow Medicine Name whole with a full glass of water. Do not chew them.**

The tablets have a special coating to stop them dissolving until they have passed through the stomach into the intestines where they work. Chewing them destroys the coating.

### **When to take it**

*Include time with respect to food, dosing intervals, etc.*

### **Take Medicine Name 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.

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

### **How long to take it**

Medicine Name helps control your high blood pressure, angina and irregular heart beat, ... (as per PI) but does not cure it. Therefore Medicine Name must be taken every day. Continue taking Medicine Name for as long as your doctor prescribes.<sup>10</sup>

### **Do not stop taking Medicine Name without checking with your doctor.**

Your doctor may want you to gradually reduce the amount of Medicine Name you are taking before stopping completely. This may help reduce the possibility of

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<sup>10</sup> Consider positioning under "Things you must not do".

your angina worsening or other heart complications from occurring.<sup>11</sup>

### **If you forget to take it**

*As per Usability Guidelines*

**If it is almost time for your next dose (within x hours), skip the dose you missed and take/use your next dose when you are meant to. Otherwise, take/use it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking/using your tablets as you would normally.**

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

If you have trouble remembering to take/use your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

### **If you take too much (overdose)**

**Immediately telephone your doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26)<sup>12</sup>, or go to casualty at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken/used too much Medicine Name. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention<sup>13</sup>. Keep these telephone numbers handy.**

If you take/are given too much Medicine Name, you may feel .....  
*(list symptoms in PI)*

*Injection only:*

Your doctor has information on how to recognise and treat an overdose. Ask your doctor if you have any concerns.

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<sup>11</sup> This information has been repeated under "Things you must not do" - testing will indicate appropriate location.

<sup>12</sup> Consider including the relevant New Zealand telephone numbers here.

<sup>13</sup> The reference to casualty and urgent medical attention could be left out, depending on the type of product.

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## **While you are using Medicine Name**

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### **Things you must do**

**Be sure to keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked.**

**If you become pregnant while taking/using Medicine Name, tell your doctor immediately.<sup>14</sup>**

**If you have a severe allergic reaction to foods, medicines or insect stings, tell your doctor immediately.**

If you have a history of allergies, there is a chance that Medicine Name may cause allergic reactions to be worse and harder to treat.

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

You may feel light-headed or dizzy when you begin to take Medicine Name. This is because your blood pressure is falling suddenly. **If this problem gets worse or continues, talk to your doctor.**

To avoid symptoms of low blood pressure, here are some hints that may help:

- stand up slowly from a sitting or lying position to help your body get used to the change in position and blood pressure
- if you feel dizzy, sit or lie down until you feel better
- if you feel faint, bend forward with your head between your knees
- take extra care when exercising, driving or standing for long periods, especially in hot weather. Drink plenty of fluids, especially if you sweat a lot.

*Alternative:*

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

You may feel light-headed or dizzy when you begin to take/after you

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<sup>14</sup> Inclusion of the word "immediately" depends on whether pregnancy is a contraindication for the product.

are given Medicine Name. This is 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.

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

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

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

Your blood pressure may drop suddenly.

**If you are being treated for diabetes, make sure you check your blood sugar level regularly and report any changes to your doctor.**

Medicine Name may change how well your diabetes is controlled. It may also cover up some of the symptoms of low blood sugar, called hypoglycaemia, such as fast heart beat. Medicine Name may make low blood sugar last longer. Your doses of diabetic medicines, including insulin, may need to change.

**If you have to have any medical tests while you are taking Medicine Name, tell your doctor.**

Medicine Name may affect the results of some tests.

**If you are about to be started on any new medicines, tell/remind your doctor or pharmacist.**

**Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking/using Medicine Name.**

### **Things you must not do**

**Do not stop taking Medicine Name without checking with your doctor.**

Your doctor may want you to gradually reduce the amount of Medicine Name you are taking before stopping completely. This may help reduce the possibility of your angina worsening or other heart complications from occurring.

**Do not give Medicine Name to anyone else even if they have the same condition as you.**

**Do not use Medicine Name to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.**

**Things to be careful of**

**Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how Medicine Name affects you.**

As with other beta-blocker medicines, Medicine Name may cause dizziness, light-headedness, tiredness, drowsiness (*as per PI*) in some people. Make sure you know how you react to Medicine Name before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are dizzy or light-headed. If this occurs do not drive. If you drink alcohol, dizziness or light-headedness may be worse.

**Dress warmly during cold weather, especially if you will be outside for a long time (for example, when playing winter sports).**

Medicine Name, like other beta-blocker medicines, may make you more sensitive to cold temperatures, especially if you have blood circulation problems. Beta-blockers tend to decrease blood circulation in the skin, fingers and toes.

*Optional:*

**Things that would be helpful for your blood pressure and angina**

Some self help measures suggested below may help your blood pressure and angina. 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 low-fat 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 allows you to do more without getting angina. Try regular walking, swimming, cycling or games such as tennis and golf. Before starting any exercise, ask your doctor about the best kind of programme for you.
- **Salt** - if you have high blood pressure, 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.

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## Side effects

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*An all inclusive list of side effects has been developed. The list does not mean all companies are disclosing the same side effects. The side effects for a particular product will depend on the Product Information and the company's disclosure policy. The list enables a consistent approach in the way the side effects are described.*

*The side effects in the CMI can be arranged in order of potential severity or frequency, depending on which is more appropriate for the product.*

*Outlined below is the format as recommended by the Usability Guidelines:*

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking/using Medicine Name.**

**If you get any side effects, do not stop taking Medicine Name without first talking to your doctor.<sup>15</sup>**

Medicine Name helps most people with ... , but it may have unwanted side effects in a few people. If you are over 65 years of age you may have an increased chance of getting side effects.

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the side effects.

*Alternative:*

**Check with your doctor as soon as possible if you have any problems while taking Medicine Name, even if you do not think the problems are connected with the medicine or are not listed in this leaflet.**

Like other medicines, Medicine Name can cause some side effects. If they occur, most are likely to be minor and temporary. However, some may be serious and need medical attention.

**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:**

- tiredness, drowsiness, decreased alertness
- weakness, lack of energy

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<sup>15</sup> Consider using this statement for products that have withdrawal symptoms on abrupt cessation.

- shakiness, trembling
- headache, aches and pains
- difficulty sleeping, nightmares
- changes in mood such as anxiety, agitation, depression
- confusion, short-term memory loss
- stomach upset, diarrhoea or constipation
- loss of appetite, feeling sick, vomiting
- dry mouth, change in taste sensation
- flushed or pale skin
- increased sweating
- hair loss
- runny or blocked nose
- problems with sexual function
- weight gain

These side effects are usually mild.

or

These are the more common side effects of Medicine Name. For the most part these have been mild.

**Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:**

- abnormal thinking, hallucinations (seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there)
- dizziness or lightheadedness (sometimes with fainting), especially on standing up, which may be due to low blood pressure
- severe dizziness, spinning sensation (vertigo)<sup>16</sup>
- skin reactions (eg. rash, itching, hives, flaking of skin, worsening of psoriasis)
- symptoms of sunburn (such as redness, itching, swelling, blistering) which may occur more quickly than normal
- tingling or pins and needles in the hands and/or feet
- coldness, burning, numbness or pain in the arms and/or legs
- irritated eyes (red, runny, itchy or dry), visual disturbances (eg. blurred vision)
- buzzing or ringing in the ears, difficulty hearing

<sup>16</sup> Consider placing this away from postural hypotension symptoms to avoid possible confusion.

- difficulty in speaking
- fever and chills (*for drug fever if in PI*)

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

**If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately or go to casualty at your nearest hospital:**

- shortness of breath, sometimes with tiredness, weakness and reduced ability to exercise, swelling of the feet or legs due to fluid buildup
- chest pain, changes in heart rate (fast, slow or irregular), palpitations
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing, which may be signs of a serious allergic reaction
- chest tightness, wheezing, rattly breathing
- seizures, fits or convulsions
- fever accompanied by muscle and joint pains and skin rash
- a change in the amount or frequency of urine passed
- yellowing of the skin and/or eyes (jaundice) often accompanied by generally feeling unwell (for example, tiredness, lack of energy, pain in the abdomen)
- constant "flu-like" symptoms such as chills, fever, sore throat, aching joints, swollen glands, tiredness or lack of energy
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

These are very serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. These side effects are rare.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.<sup>17</sup>

*Injections only:*

<sup>17</sup> Consider placing this statement at the beginning of this section.

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

- swelling, burning sensation, red skin, changes in skin colour, or hardness where you had the injection
- swelling or clotting of a vein

These side effects are usually mild.

or

These are the more common side effects of Medicine Name.

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## After using Medicine Name

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*This information will be product specific. See general statements in Usability Guidelines, including:*

*Oral:*

### Storage

**Keep your tablets in the pack/bottle until it is time to take them.**

If you take the tablets out of the pack/bottle they will not keep well.

**Keep the tablets in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C.**

**Do not store Medicine Name 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.

*Injections only:*

### **Storage**

Medicine Name will be stored in the pharmacy or on the ward. The injection is kept in a cool dry place, protected from light, where the temperature stays below 30°C.

### **Disposal**

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

***product. In order to achieve consistency, however, CMI writers are encouraged to use these statements and follow the Usability Guidelines wherever possible.***

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## **Product description**

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*This information will be product specific. The Usability Guidelines suggest the following order:*

### ***What it looks like***

### ***Ingredients***

Medicine Name does not contain lactose, sucrose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

*Where Australian Food Standard codes exist, these could follow each Australian Approved name.*

### ***Manufacturer/Distributor/Supplier***

*Include:*

- *Name and address of sponsor*
- *ARTG number*
- *Date of preparation*

***The statements in this core document are optional. Some may not be appropriate for a given***

Medicine Name