Product Information for Imodium Original 2mg Capsules (loperamide hydrochloride), Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules (loperamide hydrochloride), Imodium Instant Melts (loperamide hydrochloride), Imodium Instants (loperamide hydrochloride), Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets (P; formerly Imodium Plus Caplets) (loperamide hydrochloride and simeticone), Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets (GSL; formerly Imodium Plus Comfort Tablets) (loperamide hydrochloride and simeticone) and Imodium SoftGels 2mg Capsules, soft (formerly Imodium IBS Relief 2mg Capsules, soft) (loperamide hydrochloride)

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/

Adverse events should also be reported to McNeil Products Limited on 0808 238 9999

Imodium Original 2mg Capsules (loperamide hydrochloride) Product Information

Presentation:
Opaque green cap and grey body, hard gelatin capsule imprinted with 'Imodium' on cap and 'Janssen' on body containing loperamide hydrochloride 2mg.
Uses:
Symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 years and over. For the symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults following initial diagnosis by a doctor.
Dosage
Capsules should be taken with liquid. *Acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 and over*: 2 capsules initially followed by 1 capsule after every loose stool. The maximum daily dose should not exceed 6 capsules. *Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 and over*: Two capsules to be taken initially, followed by 1 capsule after every loose stool, or as previously advised by your doctor. The maximum daily dose should not exceed 6 capsules.
Contraindications:
Hypersensitivity to loperamide or any excipient. Children under 12 years of age. Acute dysentery, characterized by blood in stools and high fever. Acute ulcerative colitis. Bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms. Pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics. Conditions when inhibition of peristalsis is to be avoided due to the possible risk of ileus, megacolon or toxic megacolon. Discontinue promptly when ileus, constipation or abdominal distension develop.
Precautions:

Treatment with Imodium Original 2mg Capsules is symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. The priority in acute diarrhoea is the prevention or reversal of fluid and electrolyte depletion, particularly in young children and in frail and elderly patients. Use of Imodium Original 2mg Capsules does not preclude the administration of appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy. Since persistent diarrhoea can be an indicator of potentially more serious conditions, Imodium Original 2mg Capsules should not be used for prolonged periods until the underlying cause of the diarrhoea has been investigated. If symptoms persist for more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. Patients with AIDS should stop therapy with Imodium Original 2mg Capsules if abdominal distension develops. Use with caution in hepatic impairment. Patients with galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine as it contains lactose. If Imodium Original 2mg Capsules are being used to control episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome, consult a doctor if clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours, for any changes in the pattern of symptoms or if there is a need for continuous treatment of more than 2 weeks. Consult a doctor if patients have recently travelled abroad, are vomiting, having difficulty or pain passing urine, or have a loss of appetite. Cardiac events have been reported in association with overdose. Some cases with extremely high doses had a fatal outcome. Loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, tiredness, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur when diarrhoea is treated with this medicine. Therefore, it is advisable to use caution when driving a car or operating machinery. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association with overdose. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. Patients should not exceed the recommended dose and/or the recommended duration of treatment. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Abuse and misuse of loperamide, has been described. Upon cessation, cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been observed in individuals abusing, misusing, or intentionally overdosing with excessively large doses of loperamide. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is observed with opioids as a class.

Pregnancy and Lactation:

This product is not recommended for use in pregnant and lactating women.

Side effects:

Common: headache, constipation, nausea and flatulence.

Uncommon: dizziness, somnolence, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, dry mouth, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, dyspepsia and rash.

Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, stupor, depressed level of consciousness, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (including paralytic ileus), megacolon (including toxic megacolon), abdominal distension, bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention, fatigue.

Not known: acute pancreatitis.

Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.

RRP (ex-VAT): 6's £3.48

Legal Category: GSL

PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG

PL Number(s): PL 15513/0310

Date of prep: 03 DEC 2024

Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules (loperamide hydrochloride) Product Information

Presentation:
Opaque green cap and grey body, hard gelatin capsule imprinted with 'Imodium' on cap and 'Janssen' on body containing loperamide hydrochloride 2mg.
Uses:
Symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 years and over. Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 years and over following initial diagnosis by a doctor.
Dosage:
Acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 and over: 2 capsules initially followed by 1 capsule after every loose stool. Total daily dose should not exceed 6 capsules.
Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 and over: 2 capsules to be taken initially, followed by 1 capsule after every loose stool, or as previously advised by your doctor. Total daily dose should not exceed 6 capsules.
Contraindications:
Hypersensitivity to loperamide or any excipient. Children under 12 years of age. Acute dysentery characterised by blood in stools and high fever. Acute ulcerative colitis. Bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms. Pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics. Conditions when inhibition of peristalsis is to be avoided due to the possible risk of ileus, megacolon or toxic megacolon. Discontinue promptly when ileus, constipation or abdominal distension develop.
Precautions:
Treatment with Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules is symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. The priority in acute diarrhoea is the prevention or reversal of fluid and electrolyte depletion, particularly in young children and in frail and elderly patients. Use of Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules does not preclude the administration of appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy. Since persistent diarrhoea can be an indicator of potentially more serious conditions, Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules should not be used for prolonged periods until the underlying cause of the diarrhoea has been investigated. If symptoms persist for more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. Patients with AIDS should stop therapy with Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules if abdominal distension develops. Use with caution in hepatic impairment. If Imodium Classic 2mg Capsules are being used to control episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome, consult a doctor if clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours. If the pattern of symptoms changes or if repeated episodes of diarrhoea continue for more than 2 weeks consult doctor. Cardiac events have been reported in association with overdose. Some cases with extremely high doses had a fatal outcome. Loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, tiredness, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur when diarrhoea is treated with this medicine. Therefore, it is advisable to use caution when driving a car or operating machinery. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex

prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association with overdose. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. Patients should not exceed the recommended dose and/or the recommended duration of treatment. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Abuse and misuse of loperamide, has been described. Upon cessation, cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been observed in individuals abusing, misusing, or intentionally overdosing with excessively large doses of loperamide. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is observed with opioids as a class.

Pregnancy and Lactation:

This product is not recommended for use in pregnant and lactating women.

Side effects:

Common: headache, constipation, nausea, and flatulence.

Uncommon: dizziness, somnolence, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, dry mouth, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, dyspepsia, and rash.

Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, stupor, depressed level of consciousness, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (including paralytic ileus), megacolon (including toxic megacolon), abdominal distension, bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention, fatigue.

Not known: acute pancreatitis.

Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.

RRP (ex VAT): 12's £6.08

Legal Category: P

PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG

PL Number(s): PL 15513/0309

Date of prep: 03 DEC 2024

Imodium Instant Melts (loperamide hydrochloride) Product Information

Presentation:

White to off-white, circular, orodispersible tablet containing loperamide hydrochloride 2mg. Excipients with known effect: each tablet contains 0.750 mg of aspartame (E951) which is equivalent to 0.055 mg/mg and mint flavour, which contains less than 0.00066mg of benzyl alcohol. It also contains less than 0.24 mg of maltodextrin (which contains glucose) and traces of sulphites.

Uses:

For the symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea and acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) diagnosed by a doctor.

Dosage:

Acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 and over: two tablets to be taken initially followed by one tablet after every loose stool. The total daily dose should not exceed 6 tablets. *Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 and over:* two tablets to be taken initially followed by one tablet after every loose stool, or as previously medically

advised. The total daily dose should not exceed 6 tablets. *Method of administration:* allow the tablet to disintegrate on the tongue and swallow; no liquid is needed.

Contraindications:

Imodium Instant Melts is contraindicated in children under 12 years of age, in individuals with hypersensitivity to loperamide hydrochloride or any of the excipients. This product should not be used in the following conditions: acute dysentery, which is characterised by blood in stools and high fever, acute ulcerative colitis, bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms such as *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *Campylobacter*, and pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics. Do not use this product in conditions wherein the inhibition of peristalsis must be avoided, due to the possible risk of ileus, megacolon, or toxic megacolon. Discontinue this product immediately when ileus, constipation, or abdominal distension develop.

Precautions:

Treatment with Imodium Instant Melts is symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. The priority in acute diarrhoea is the prevention or reversal of fluid and electrolyte depletion, particularly in young children and in frail and elderly patients. Use of Imodium Instant Melts does not preclude the administration of appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy. Since persistent diarrhoea can be an indicator of potentially more serious conditions, Imodium Instant Melts should not be used for prolonged periods until the underlying cause of the diarrhoea has been investigated. If symptoms persist for more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. Use with caution in hepatic or renal impairment, or in patients who are pregnant or breast feeding, because of the risk of accumulation and toxicity (metabolic acidosis). Patients with AIDS should stop therapy with Imodium Instant Melts if abdominal distension develops. This product contains maltodextrin which contains glucose; therefore, patients with rare glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine. It also contains benzyl alcohol, which may cause allergic reactions. If Imodium Instant Melts are being used to control episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome, consult a doctor if clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours, for any changes in the pattern of symptoms or if there is a need for continuous treatment of more than 2 weeks. Patients should consult a doctor if aged 40 or over where it is some time since their last IBS attack or if symptoms differ to previous episodes, in cases of severe constipation, weight loss or loss of appetite, pain passing urine, presence of blood in stools and if the episode occurs after recent travel abroad. Cardiac events have been reported in association with overdose. Some cases with extremely high doses had a fatal outcome. Loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, tiredness, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur when diarrhoea is treated with loperamide. Therefore, it is advisable to use caution when driving a car or operating machinery. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association with overdose. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. Patients should not exceed the recommended dose and/or the recommended duration of treatment. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Abuse and misuse of loperamide, has been described. Upon cessation, cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been observed in individuals abusing, misusing, or intentionally overdosing with excessively large doses of loperamide. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is observed with opioids as a class.

Pregnancy and Lactation:

This product is not recommended for use in pregnant and lactating women.

Side effects:
Common: constipation, flatulence, headache, nausea.
Uncommon: dizziness, somnolence, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, dry mouth, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, dyspepsia, rash.
Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, stupor, depressed level of consciousness, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (and paralytic ileus), megacolon (and toxic megacolon), glossodynia, abdominal distension, bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention, fatigue.
Not known: acute pancreatitis.
Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.
RRP (ex-VAT): 12's £7.33
Legal Category: P
PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG
PL Number(s): PL 15513/0346
Date of prep: 03 DEC 2024

Imodium Instants (loperamide hydrochloride) Product Information

Presentation:
White to off-white, circular, orodispersible tablet containing loperamide hydrochloride 2mg. Excipients with known effect: Each tablet contains 0.750 mg of aspartame (E951), which is equivalent to 0.055 mg/mg, and mint flavour, which contains less than 0.00066mg of benzyl alcohol, less than 0.24 mg of maltodextrin (which contains glucose), and traces of sulphites.
Uses:
Symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 years and over. Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) in adults aged 18 years and over following initial diagnosis by a doctor.
Dosage:
Acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 and over: two tablets to be taken initially, followed by one tablet after every loose stool. The total daily dose should not exceed 6 tablets. *Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 and over:* two tablets to be taken initially, followed by one tablet after every loose stool, or as previously advised by your doctor. The total daily dose should not exceed 6 tablets. *Method of administration:* allow the tablet to disintegrate on the tongue and swallow; no liquid is needed.
Contraindications:
Imodium Instants is contraindicated in children under 12 years of age, in individuals with hypersensitivity to loperamide hydrochloride or any of the excipients. This product should not be used in the following conditions: acute dysentery, which is characterised by blood in stools and high fever, acute ulcerative colitis, bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms such as *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *Campylobacter*, and pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics. Do not use this product in conditions wherein the inhibition of peristalsis

must be avoided, due to the possible risk of ileus, megacolon, or toxic megacolon. Discontinue this product immediately when ileus, constipation, or abdominal distension develop.

Precautions:

Treatment with Imodium Instants is symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. The priority in acute diarrhoea is the prevention or reversal of fluid and electrolyte depletion, particularly in young children and in frail and elderly patients. Use of Imodium Instants does not preclude the administration of appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy. Since persistent diarrhoea can be an indicator of potentially more serious conditions, Imodium Instants should not be used for prolonged periods until the underlying cause of the diarrhoea has been investigated. If symptoms persist for more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. Use with caution in hepatic or renal impairment, or in patients who are pregnant or breast feeding, because of the risk of accumulation and toxicity (metabolic acidosis). Patients with AIDS should stop therapy with Imodium Instants if abdominal distension develops. This product contains maltodextrin which contains glucose; therefore, patients with rare glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine. It also contains benzyl alcohol, which may cause allergic reactions. If Imodium Instants are being used to control episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome, consult a doctor if clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours, for any changes in the pattern of symptoms or if there is a need for continuous treatment of more than 2 weeks. Patients should consult a doctor if aged 40 or over where it is some time since their last IBS attack or if symptoms differ to previous episodes, in cases of severe constipation, weight loss or loss of appetite, pain passing urine, presence of blood in stools, and if the episode occurs after recent travel abroad. Cardiac events have been reported in association with overdose. Some cases with extremely high doses had a fatal outcome. Loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, tiredness, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur when diarrhoea is treated with loperamide. Therefore, it is advisable to use caution when driving a car or operating machinery. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association with overdose. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. Patients should not exceed the recommended dose and/or the recommended duration of treatment. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Abuse and misuse of loperamide, has been described. Upon cessation, cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been observed in individuals abusing, misusing, or intentionally overdosing with excessively large doses of loperamide. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is observed with opioids as a class.

Pregnancy and Lactation:

This product is not recommended for use in pregnant and lactating women.

Side effects:

Common: constipation, flatulence, headache, nausea.

Uncommon: dizziness, somnolence, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, dry mouth, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, dyspepsia, rash.

Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, stupor, depressed level of consciousness, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (including paralytic ileus), megacolon (including toxic megacolon), abdominal distension, bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention, fatigue.

Not known: acute pancreatitis.
Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.
RRP (ex-VAT): 6's £4.79
Legal Category: GSL
PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG
PL Number(s): PL 15513/0345
Date of prep: 03 DEC 2024

Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets (P) (*formerly Imodium Plus Caplets*) (loperamide hydrochloride and simeticone) Product Information

Presentation:
White, capsule-shaped uncoated tablet, debossed with "IMO" on one side and a line between "2" and "125" on the other side, which contains loperamide hydrochloride 2mg and simeticone equivalent to 125mg dimeticone.
Uses:
Symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea in adults and adolescents over 12 years when acute diarrhoea is associated with gas-related abdominal discomfort including bloating, cramping or flatulence.
Dosage:
Swallow the correct number of tablets whole with a drink of water. *Adults aged 18 and over:* Take 2 tablets initially, followed by 1 tablet after every loose stool. *Adolescents aged 12 to 18:* Take 1 tablet initially followed by 1 tablet after each loose stool. Not more than 4 tablets should be taken in 24 hours, limited to no more than 2 days.
Contraindications:
Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets should not be used in children under 12 years of age, or by patients with any of the following conditions: hypersensitivity to loperamide or simeticone or to any of the excipients listed in SPC section 6.1, acute dysentery (characterised by blood in stool and high fever), acute ulcerative colitis, pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics or bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms. This product must not be used when inhibition of peristalsis is to be avoided. Discontinue therapy if constipation, ileus and/or abdominal distension develop. Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets contains benzyl alcohol (less than 0.026 mg per tablet), which may cause allergic reactions. It also contains maltodextrin (less than 4.4 mg per tablet) which contains glucose; therefore, patients with rare glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.
Precautions:
Treatment of diarrhoea with loperamide-simeticone is only symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. In patients with severe diarrhoea, attention should be paid to appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement. If clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours, stop treatment and consult a doctor. Patients with AIDS should stop therapy if abdominal distension develops. Use under medical supervision in patients with hepatic dysfunction. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association

with overdose. Some cases had a fatal outcome. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is still observed in this drug class. Cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been reported upon cessation in individuals who abuse, misuse, and intentionally overdose with excessively large doses of loperamide. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets must be used with caution in patients with renal or hepatic impairment, or in patients who are pregnant or breast-feeding, because of the risk of accumulation and toxicity (metabolic acidosis).

Pregnancy and Lactation:

This product is not recommended for use in pregnant and lactating women.

Side effects:

Common: headache, dysgeusia, nausea.

Uncommon: somnolence, dizziness, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, constipation, abdominal distension, dyspepsia, flatulence, dry mouth, rash, asthenia.

Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, stupor, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (including paralytic ileus), megacolon (including toxic megacolon), bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention, fatigue.

Not known: acute pancreatitis.

Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.

RRP (ex-VAT): 12's £8.33

Legal Category: P

PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG

PL Number(s): PL 15513/0342

Date of prep: 03 DEC 2024.

Imodium Dual Action Relief Tablets (GSL) (*formerly Imodium Plus Comfort Tablets*) (loperamide hydrochloride & simeticone) Product Information

Presentation:

White, capsule-shaped tablet containing loperamide hydrochloride 2mg and simeticone equivalent to 125mg dimeticone.

Uses:

Symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea in adults and adolescents over 12 years when acute diarrhoea is associated with gas-related abdominal discomfort including bloating, cramping or flatulence.

Dosage:

Swallow the correct number of caplets whole with a drink of water. *Adults aged 18 and over:* Take 2 caplets initially, followed by 1 caplet after every loose stool. *Adolescents aged 12 to 18:* Take 1 caplet initially followed by 1 caplet after each

loose stool. Not more than 4 caplets should be taken in 24 hours, limited to no more than 2 days.

Contraindications:

Not to be used in children under 12 years of age, or patients with: hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients listed in SPC section 6.1; acute dysentery (characterised by blood in stool and high fever); acute ulcerative colitis; pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics**;** bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms. Must not be used when inhibition of peristalsis is to be avoided. Therapy must be discontinued if constipation, ileus and/or abdominal distension develop.

Precautions:

Treatment of diarrhoea with loperamide-simeticone is only symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. In patients with severe diarrhoea, attention should be paid to appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement. If clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours, stop treatment and consult a doctor. Patients with AIDS should stop therapy if abdominal distension develops. Use under medical supervision in patients with severe hepatic dysfunction. Use with caution in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Tiredness, dizziness and drowsiness may occur in the setting of diarrheal syndromes treated with loperamide HCl, therefore use caution when driving a car or operating machinery. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association with overdose. Some cases with extremely high doses had a fatal outcome. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. This medicine contains less than 0.026mg of benzyl alcohol, which may cause allergic reactions and this medicine contains maltodextrin which contains glucose. Patients with rare glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Abuse and misuse of loperamide, has been described. Upon cessation, cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been observed in individuals abusing, misusing, or intentionally overdosing with excessively large doses of loperamide. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is observed with opioids as a class.

Pregnancy and Lactation:

Should not be given during pregnancy, especially during the first trimester, unless clinically justified. Not recommended during breast-feeding. The effect on human fertility has not been evaluated.

Side effects:

The most commonly reported adverse drug reactions in clinical trials were: dysgeusia (2.6%) and nausea (1.6%). Additionally, adverse drug reactions reported with the use of loperamide-simeticone from either clinical trial or post-marketing experience and with the use of loperamide hydrochloride are:

Common: headache.

Uncommon: somnolence, dizziness, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, constipation, abdominal distension, dyspepsia, flatulence, dry mouth, rash, and asthenia.

Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, stupor, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (including paralytic ileus), megacolon (including toxic megacolon), bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention and fatigue.

Not known: acute pancreatitis.
Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.
RRP (ex-VAT): 6's £4.74
Legal Category: GSL
PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG
PL Number(s): PL 15513/0343
Date of prep: 12 JAN 2023

Imodium SoftGels 2mg Capsules, soft (formerly *Imodium IBS Relief 2mg Capsules, soft*) (loperamide hydrochloride) Product Information

Presentation:
Clear blue, oval, soft gelatine capsule containing loperamide hydrochloride 2mg. Excipient with known effect: each capsule contains 115.31mg propylene glycol which is equivalent to 0.65mg/mg, also contains 0.06 micrograms of soya lecithin.
Uses:
Symptomatic treatment of acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 years and over. Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 years and over following initial diagnosis by a doctor.
Dosage:
Acute diarrhoea in adults and children aged 12 and over: two capsules initially followed by one capsule after every loose stool. The total daily dose should not exceed 6 capsules. *Symptomatic treatment of acute episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome in adults aged 18 and over*: two capsules to be taken initially, followed by one capsule after every loose stool, or as previously advised by your doctor. The total daily dose should not exceed 6 capsules.
Contraindications:
Imodium SoftGels 2mg Capsules, soft is contraindicated in children under 12 years of age, in individuals with hypersensitivity to loperamide hydrochloride, any of the excipients, soya, or peanuts. This product should not be used in the following conditions: acute dysentery, which is characterised by blood in stools and high fever, acute ulcerative colitis, bacterial enterocolitis caused by invasive organisms such as *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *Campylobacter*, and pseudomembranous colitis associated with broad spectrum antibiotics. Do not use this product in conditions wherein the inhibition of peristalsis must be avoided, due to the possible risk of ileus, megacolon, or toxic megacolon. Discontinue this product immediately when ileus, constipation, or abdominal distension develop.
Precautions:
Treatment with Imodium SoftGels 2mg Capsules, soft is symptomatic; give specific treatment when appropriate. The priority in acute diarrhoea is the prevention or reversal of fluid and electrolyte depletion, particularly in young children and in frail and elderly patients. Use of this product does not preclude the administration of appropriate fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy. Since persistent diarrhoea can be an indicator of potentially more serious conditions, Imodium SoftGels 2mg Capsules, soft should not be used for prolonged periods until the underlying cause of

the diarrhoea has been investigated. If symptoms persist for more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. Use with caution in patients with hepatic impairment. Patients with AIDS should stop therapy with Imodium SoftGels 2mg Capsules, soft if abdominal distension develops. If this product is being used to control episodes of diarrhoea associated with irritable bowel syndrome, consult a doctor if clinical improvement is not seen within 48 hours, for any changes in the pattern of symptoms, or if there is a need for continuous treatment of more than 2 weeks. Cardiac events have been reported in association with overdose. Some cases with extremely high doses had a fatal outcome. Loss of consciousness, depressed level of consciousness, tiredness, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur when diarrhoea is treated with this medicine. Therefore, it is advisable to use caution when driving a car or operating machinery. Cardiac events including QT interval and QRS complex prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported in association with overdose. Overdose can unmask existing Brugada syndrome. Patients should not exceed the recommended dose and/or the recommended duration of treatment. Caution is needed in patients with a history of drug abuse. Abuse and misuse of loperamide, has been described. Upon cessation, cases of drug withdrawal syndrome have been observed in individuals abusing, misusing, or intentionally overdosing with excessively large doses of loperamide. Loperamide is an opioid with low bioavailability and limited potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier at therapeutic doses. However, addiction is observed with opioids as a class.

Pregnancy and Lactation:

This product is not recommended for use in pregnant and lactating women.

Side effects:

Common: constipation, flatulence, headache, nausea.

Uncommon: dizziness, somnolence, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, dry mouth, abdominal pain upper, vomiting, dyspepsia, and rash.

Rare: hypersensitivity reaction, anaphylactic reaction (including anaphylactic shock), anaphylactoid reaction, loss of consciousness, stupor, depressed level of consciousness, hypertonia, coordination abnormality, miosis, ileus (including paralytic ileus), megacolon (including toxic megacolon), abdominal distension, bullous eruption (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and erythema multiforme), angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, urinary retention, fatigue.

Not known: acute pancreatitis.

Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for detailed information.

RRP (ex-VAT): 6's £4.79

Legal Category: GSL

PL Holder: McNeil Products Ltd., 50 – 100 Holmers Farm Way, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4EG

PL Number(s): PL 15513/0367

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