

For the use of Registered Medical Practitioner or Hospital use or Laboratory use only

### **Betaloc H™ Tablets**

**Composition : Each uncoated tablet contains:**

Metoprolol tartrate I.P. 100mg.

Hydrochlorothiazide I.P.12.5mg

**Description:** Betaloc H™ is a fixed dose combination product containing two substances with antihypertensive properties; metoprolol and hydrochlorothiazide. Hydrochlorothiazide reinforces the antihypertensive effect of metoprolol and reduces any increase in plasma volume. The combination counteracts increase of renin release induced by the diuretic. Hydrochlorothiazide increases the excretion of sodium and chloride leading to increased diuresis. The site of action of hydrochlorothiazide is the renal tubules where reabsorption of sodium and chloride is blocked. The pharmacokinetic properties, such as half-life and bioavailability of the active ingredients are not altered by the fixed dose combination. Metoprolol in Betaloc H™ offers cardio protection and the low dose of hydrochlorothiazide avoids dose related side effects of diuretics. The simple dosage regimen enhances patient compliance.

**Indication** Hypertension: Betaloc H™ is intended mainly for patients in whom the effect of treatment with either beta blockers or diuretics alone is inadequate.

**Dosage :** The normal daily dosage is 1-2 tablets. If required the dose may be increased to three tablets. The total daily dose may be given as a single dose or divided into two doses.

**Adverse effects:** The common side effects due to thiazides include orthostatic hypotension or hypersensitivity reactions.

**Precautions:** Concurrent administration of some NSAIDs may reduce the diuretic natriuretic and antihypertensive effect of thiazide diuretics. Hypokalemia may develop during concomitant use of steroids or ACTH. Insulin requirements in diabetic patients may be increased or decreased or remain unchanged. Thiazides cross the placental barrier and appear in cord blood. The use of steroids or in pregnant women requires that the anticipated benefit be weighed against possible hazards to the foetus. Thiazides appear in breast milk. If the use of drug is deemed essential the patient should stop nursing. Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established. In patients with renal disease thiazides may precipitate azotaemia. In patients with impaired hepatic function, thiazides should be used with caution, since minor alteration of fluid and electrolyte balance may precipitate hepatic coma. All patients receiving thiazide therapy should be observed for clinical signs of fluid or electrolyte imbalance.

**Presentation:** Betaloc H™ Strip of 10 tablets

For further information please contact:

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