

Information For the User

Ramipril (2.5mg) tablet

# Ramipil 2.5 tablet

## Ramipil 2.5 Tablet

### Composition:

Each film-coated tablet contains:

- **Ramipril IP** ... 2.5 mg
- **Excipients** ... q.s.

### Dosage Form:

Tablet

### Therapeutic Category:

ACE (Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme) Inhibitor – Antihypertensive

### Pharmacology & Mechanism of Action:

Ramipril is a prodrug converted in the liver to ramiprilat, its active form. It inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), reducing the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II. This decreases vasoconstriction, lowers aldosterone secretion, and reduces blood pressure. Ramipril also improves cardiac output and protects renal function in diabetic nephropathy.

### Indications:

- Hypertension
- Congestive heart failure (post-myocardial infarction)
- Prevention of cardiovascular events in high-risk patients
- Diabetic nephropathy and chronic kidney disease

### Dosage & Administration:

- **Adults:** Typically 1.25–5 mg once daily, with gradual titration based on clinical response
- Start with lower doses in patients with low blood pressure, renal impairment, or salt/volume depletion
- Can be taken with or without food, preferably at the same time each day
- Adjust dose in renal impairment as per physician guidance

### Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity to ramipril or other ACE inhibitors
- History of angioedema related to previous ACE inhibitor use
- Pregnancy and lactation
- Severe renal impairment or bilateral renal artery stenosis

### Warnings & Precautions:

- Monitor blood pressure, renal function, and serum potassium
- Caution in patients with heart failure, liver disease, or salt/volume depletion
- May cause dizziness or hypotension, particularly after the first dose
- Rare risk of angioedema; seek immediate medical care if swelling occurs

### **Adverse Effects:**

- Common: Cough, headache, dizziness, fatigue
- Less common: Hypotension, hyperkalemia, nausea, rash
- Rare: Angioedema, renal impairment, neutropenia

### **Drug Interactions:**

- Potassium-sparing diuretics or potassium supplements may increase risk of hyperkalemia
- NSAIDs may reduce antihypertensive effect
- Lithium toxicity risk may increase with concomitant use

### **Overdose:**

- Symptoms: Severe hypotension, dizziness, syncope
- Treatment: Supportive care, intravenous fluids, vasopressors if needed, monitor renal function

### **Storage:**

Store below 25°C in a dry place  
Protect from light and moisture  
Keep out of reach of children

Manufactured in India for:



**Cafoli Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.**

**(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Co.)**

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Panchkula-134113

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