Ramipil 5 tablet

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Composition:
Each film-coated tablet contains:
• **Ramipril IP** … 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 its active metabolite, ramiprilat. It inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), preventing the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, a potent vasoconstrictor. This reduces peripheral vascular resistance, decreases aldosterone secretion, and lowers blood pressure. Ramipril also improves cardiac output and renal hemodynamics in patients with heart failure or 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:** Usually 2.5–10 mg once daily, either as a single dose or divided doses
• Initiate therapy at the lowest dose in patients with low blood pressure, salt/volume depletion, or renal impairment
• Dose adjustment may be needed in renal impairment
• Administer with or without food, preferably at the same time each day

Contraindications:

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

Warnings & Precautions:

• Monitor blood pressure, renal function, and serum potassium
• Use with caution in patients with heart failure, liver disease, or salt/volume depletion
• May cause dizziness or hypotension, especially after the first dose
• Rare risk of angioedema; seek immediate medical attention 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 necessary, 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

Cafoli Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.
(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Co.)
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