

TICALOR

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I using TICALOR?

TICALOR contains the active ingredient ticagrelor. TICALOR is given if you have had a heart attack or unstable angina (angina or chest pain that is not well controlled).

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I using TICALOR?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I use TICALOR?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to ticagrelor or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.

For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I use TICALOR?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with TICALOR and affect how it works.

A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How do I use TICALOR?

- The starting dose is two tablets at the same time. This dose will usually be given in the hospital. After that, the usual dose is one tablet twice daily.
- Take your doses at around the same time every day. For example, one in the morning and one in the evening. It does not matter whether you take TICALOR with food or on an empty stomach.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How do I use TICALOR?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using TICALOR?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using TICALOR.• Take TICALOR exactly as your doctor has told you to.• Tell your doctor if you become pregnant while you are taking TICALOR.• Tell your doctor if you decide to breast feed your baby.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not stop taking this medicine suddenly without talking to your doctor.• Do not give this medicine to anyone else, even if they have symptoms that seem similar to yours.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be careful while driving or operating machinery.
Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.• Keep it in a cool, dry place where the temperature stays below 25° C.• Do not store it or any medicine in the bathroom or near a sink. Do not leave it on a windowsill or in the car on hot days.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using TICALOR?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

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

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

TICALOR

Active ingredient(s): *ticagrelor*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using TICALOR. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using TICALOR.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I using TICALOR?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I use TICALOR?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How do I use TICALOR?](#)
- [5. What should I know while using TICALOR?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I using TICALOR?

TICALOR contains the active ingredient ticagrelor. This belongs to a group of medicines called anti-platelet medicines.

Platelets are very small cells in your blood that help to stop bleeding. When a blood vessel is damaged, they clump together to help form a blood clot. This stops bleeding. However, clots can also form inside a damaged blood vessel. This can be very dangerous because:

- the clot can cut off the blood supply completely - this can cause a heart attack (myocardial infarction) or stroke.
- the clot can partly block the blood vessels to the heart - this reduces the blood flow to the heart. This can cause chest pain which comes and goes (called 'unstable angina')

TICALOR helps stop the clumping of platelets. This reduces the chance of a blood clot forming that can block a blood vessel. This means that TICALOR reduces the chance of you having another heart attack, chest pain or stroke.

Your doctor will usually also tell you to take acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin). This is another medicine which affects platelets.

You have been given BRILINTA because you have had:

- a heart attack, or
- **unstable angina (angina or chest pain that is not well controlled)**

Your doctor may prescribe this medicine for another use. Ask your doctor if you want more information. BRILINTA is only available on a doctor's prescription. There is no evidence that TICALOR is addictive.

2. What should I know before I use TICALOR?

Warnings

Do not use TICALOR if:

- you are allergic to ticagrelor, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet. Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include, tightness of the chest, wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives.
- you have problems with bleeding, such as bleeding in your stomach or gut from an ulcer.
- you have moderate to severe liver disease.
- you have had a stroke caused by bleeding in the brain or a history of bleeding in the brain.
- You are taking any of the following medicines: ketoconazole (used to treat fungal infections), clarithromycin (used to treat bacterial infections), nefazodone (an antidepressant), ritonavir and atazanavir (used to treat HIV infection and AIDS).

Check with your doctor if you:

- **have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.**
- **have an increased risk of bleeding because of:**
 - a recent serious injury
 - recent surgery (including dental work)
 - recent bleeding from your stomach or gut (such as stomach ulcer or colon polyps)
 - you have a condition that affects blood clotting
- **have asthma or other lung problem or breathing difficulties**
- **you are due to have surgery (including dental work) at any time while taking TICALOR.**
This is because of the increased risk of bleeding. Your doctor may want you to stop taking TICALOR for a short time.
- **have or have had high uric acid**
- **have a low heart rate**
- **have or have had any medical conditions**
- **take any medicines for any other condition**

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Check with your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

It is not recommended you take TICALOR. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking TICALOR during pregnancy.

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.

It is not recommended you take TICALOR. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking TICALOR during breast feeding.

Children

TICALOR is not recommended for children under 18 years of age, as its safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

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

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Rosuvastatin or more than 40 mg daily of simvastatin (medicine used to treat high cholesterol)
- rifampin (an antibiotic)
- phenytoin, carbamazepine and phenobarbital (phenobarbitone) (used to control seizures), dexamethasone (used to treat inflammatory and autoimmune conditions)
- digoxin (used to treat heart failure)
- ciclosporin (used to lessen your body's defences)
- quinidine and diltiazem (used to treat abnormal heart rhythms)
- adenosine (used to treat irregular heart rate)
- ergotamine (used to treat migraine)
- beta blockers and verapamil (used to treat high blood pressure)
- morphine (used to relieve pain)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding. These medicines include:

- "Oral anticoagulants", often referred to as "blood thinners", which include aspirin, warfarin, clopidogrel and prasugrel.
- "Fibrinolytics" and "thrombolytics", often referred to as "clot-dissolvers", which include streptokinase and tenecteplase.
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) often taken as pain killers such as ibuprofen and naproxen.
- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) taken as antidepressants such as paroxetine, sertraline and citalopram.

You may need different amounts of your medicines, or may need to take different medicines.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect TICALOR.

They will have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking TICALOR.

4. How do I use TICALOR?

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor carefully. They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions in this leaflet, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help

How much to take

- The starting dose is two tablets at the same time. This dose will usually be given to you in the hospital. After that, the usual dose is one tablet twice a day.

When to take TICALOR

- **Take your doses at around the same time every day. For example, one in the morning and one in the evening.**

Taking your tablets at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you to remember when to take it.

How to take TICALOR

- Swallow each tablet whole with a drink of water.
- If you have trouble swallowing TICALOR film-coated tablets you can crush them and mix with water as follows:
 - Crush the tablet(s) to a fine powder using a mortar and pestle or other crushing device.
 - Add half a glass of water (approximately 100 mL) to the mortar and pestle/crushing device and stir before pouring the liquid into a glass and drinking immediately.
 - For the remaining medicine, add another 100 mL to mortar and pestle/crushing device and stir. Pour the liquid into a glass and drink it immediately. Make sure you also stir the liquid in the glass before you drink it
- If you are using a nasogastric tube because you cannot swallow at all:
 - Crush tablets in mortar and pestle/crushing device to a fine powder.
 - Add 50 mL of water to the mortar and pestle/crushing device and stir before withdrawing the mixture into a syringe and administering the liquid through a nasogastric tube
 - For the remaining medicine, add another 50 mL to mortar and pestle/crushing device and stir before withdrawing the mixture into the syringe and administering through a nasogastric tube
 - Once all the medicine is used, flush the nasogastric tube with approximately 25 mL of water to deliver any remaining contents of the in the tube into the stomach.

It does not matter whether you take TICALOR with food or on an empty stomach.

Take your doses at around the same time every day. For example, one in the morning and one in the evening.

Taking your tablets at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you to remember when to take it. You can check the day when you last took a TICALOR filmcoated tablet by looking at days on the blister. There is a sun (for the morning) and a moon (for the evening). This will tell you whether you have taken the dose.

How long to take it

You should take TICALOR for as long as your doctor tells you to.

If you forget to use TICALOR

TICALOR should be used regularly at the same time each day. If you miss your dose at the usual time, take your next dose as soon as possible. Then go back to taking it as you would normally.

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you missed.

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

If you use too much TICALOR

If you think that you have used too much TICALOR, you may need urgent medical attention.

You should immediately:

- phone the Poisons Information Centre (by calling 13 11 26), or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

You should do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

If you take too many TICALOR tablets you may be at increased risk of bleeding.

5. What should I know while using TICALOR?

Things you should do

- Take TICALOR exactly as your doctor has told you to.
- If you are about to start taking any new medicines, tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking TICALOR.
- Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using TICALOR.
- Tell your doctor if you decide to breast feed your baby.

Things you should not do

- **Do not stop taking TICALOR without talking to your doctor. Take it for as long as your doctor keeps**

prescribing it. If you want to stop taking TICALOR, talk to your doctor first.

This is because the benefits of TICALOR are based on you taking it all the time. If you stop taking TICALOR without talking to your doctor it may increase the chance of a heart attack or stroke or a blood clot forming.

- Do not take BRILINTA to treat any other complaint unless your doctor advises you to.
- Do not give this medicine to anyone else, even if they have symptoms that seem similar to yours.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how TICALOR affects you.

TICALOR is not likely to affect your ability to drive or use machines. You are being treated because you had a heart attack or unstable angina and you may experience dizziness and confusion. If you have these symptoms, you should be cautious while driving or using machines.

Looking after your medicine

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.

If you take TICALOR out of the blister pack it will not keep well.

Store it in a cool dry place away from moisture, heat or sunlight; where the temperature stays below 25°C; for example, do not store it:

- in the bathroom or near a sink, or
- in the car or on window sills.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to use this medicine, the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feeling short of breath This is very common (affects more than 1 in 10 people). It might be due to your heart disease or other cause, or it might be a side effect of TICALOR. If your feeling of	Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side

<p>shortness of breath gets worse or lasts a long time, tell your doctor. Your doctor will decide if it needs treatment or further investigations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruising • Nosebleed • Headache • Stomach pain • Constipation, diarrhoea or indigestion • Feeling of being sick • Rash • Inflamed stomach (gastritis) • A tingling feeling • Fainting • Slow and/or irregular heart rate • Signs of irregular breathing (central sleep apnoea and Cheyne-Stokes respiration). This has been reported in a small number of patients taking TICALOR (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data). Central sleep apnoea is associated with irregular breathing and may occur in patients with heart disease, stroke or other causes. Tell your doctor if you develop irregular breathing patterns such as speeding up, slowing down or short pauses in breathing. Your doctor will decide if you need further evaluation. 	<p>effects and they worry you.</p>
---	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleeding after surgery or from cuts and wounds that is more than normal <p>Some bleeding is common (affects less than 1 in 10 people). However, severe bleeding is uncommon (affects less than 1 in 100 people), but can be life threatening.</p> <p>Signs of Blood clotting, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever and purplish spots on the skin or in the mouth, with or without yellowing of the skin or eyes, unexplained extreme tiredness or confusion <p>Signs of Allergic reaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tightness of the chest, wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing. • swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body. • severe skin reaction which may include rash, itching, redness, blistering or peeling of the skin. <p>These are very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious allergic reaction to TICALOR.</p>	
---	--

The level of uric acid in your blood may increase while taking TICALOR.

Your doctor may order blood tests to monitor the level of uric acid in your blood.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
<p>Signs of a stroke, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sudden numbness or weakness of your arm, leg or face, especially if only on one side of the body. • sudden confusion, difficulty speaking or understanding others. • sudden difficulty in walking or loss of balance or co-ordination • suddenly feeling dizzy or sudden severe headache with no known cause. <p>These are signs of a kind of stroke caused by bleeding into the brain. This is uncommon (affects less than 1 in 100 people).</p> <p>Signs of bleeding, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood in your urine • Black stools or blood in your stools 	<p>Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects.</p>

7. Product details

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

What TICALOR contains

<p>Active ingredient (main ingredient)</p>	<p>ticagrelor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • each tablet contains 90 mg ticagrelor
---	---

Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mannitol • Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate • Magnesium stearate • Hyprolose • Hypromellose • Titanium dioxide • Purified talc • Macrogol 400 • Iron oxide yellow
Potential allergens	N/A

TICALOR does not contain gluten.

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

What TICALOR looks like

TICALOR film-coated tablets

Yellow colored, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "90 & M" on one side and plain on other side, free from physical defects.

(Aust R 377470).

Available in blister packs of 56 tablets.

Who distributes TICALOR

Accelagen Pty Ltd

Suite 2.02

785 Toorak Road

Hawthorn East

Victoria 3123

Australia

<https://accelagen.com.au/>

This leaflet was prepared in July 2024.