



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

EMA/562195/2015
EMA/H/C/000210

EPAR summary for the public

Pritor

telmisartan

This is a summary of the European public assessment report (EPAR) for Pritor. It explains how the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) assessed the medicine to reach its opinion in favour of granting a marketing authorisation and its recommendations on the conditions of use for Pritor.

What is Pritor?

Pritor is a medicine that contains the active substance telmisartan. It is available as tablets (20, 40 and 80 mg).

What is Pritor used for?

Pritor is used to treat essential hypertension (high blood pressure) in adults. 'Essential' means that the hypertension has no obvious cause.

Pritor is also used to prevent cardiovascular problems (problems with the heart and blood vessels) such as heart attacks or strokes. It is used in patients who have had problems due to blood clots in the past (such as heart disease, a stroke or artery disease) or who have type 2 diabetes that has damaged an organ (such as the eyes, heart or kidneys).

The medicine can only be obtained with a prescription.

How is Pritor used?

For the treatment of essential hypertension, the usual recommended dose of Pritor is 40 mg once a day, but some patients may benefit from using 20 mg once a day. If the target blood pressure is not reached, the dose can be increased to 80 mg, or another medicine for hypertension can be added, such as hydrochlorothiazide.



For the prevention of cardiovascular problems, the recommended dose is 80 mg once a day. The doctor should monitor the patient's blood pressure closely when starting Pritor, and may decide to adjust the patient's blood pressure-lowering medication. Patients with severely reduced kidney function should receive a lower starting dose of 20 mg once a day. Patients with mild or moderately reduced liver function should not receive doses higher than 40 mg a day.

How does Pritor work?

The active substance in Pritor, telmisartan, is an 'angiotensin II receptor antagonist', which means that it blocks the action of a hormone in the body called angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is a powerful vasoconstrictor (a substance that narrows blood vessels). By blocking the receptors to which angiotensin II normally attaches, telmisartan stops the hormone having an effect, allowing the blood pressure to drop, reducing the risks associated with high blood pressure, such as having a heart attack or stroke. It also allows the heart to pump blood more easily, which can help to reduce the risk of future cardiovascular problems.

How has Pritor been studied?

For the treatment of essential hypertension, Pritor has been studied in 2,647 patients who took Pritor either alone or in combination with hydrochlorothiazide. Various doses of Pritor were compared with placebo (a dummy treatment) and with other medicines for hypertension (atenolol, lisinopril, enalapril and amlodipine). The main measure of effectiveness was the reduction in diastolic blood pressure (the blood pressure measured between two heartbeats).

For the prevention of cardiovascular problems, 80 mg Pritor once a day has been studied in one main study involving almost 26,000 patients aged 55 years or over who had heart or artery disease, had had a stroke, or had diabetes and were at high risk of cardiovascular problems. Pritor was compared with ramipril (another medicine to prevent cardiovascular problems), and with the combination of both medicines. The main measure of effectiveness was the reduction in the number of patients who died or were admitted to hospital, or who had a heart attack or stroke. The patients were followed up for an average of four and a half years.

What benefit has Pritor shown during the studies?

In the treatment of essential hypertension, Pritor was more effective than placebo at reducing diastolic blood pressure and had similar effects to the other medicines for hypertension.

In the prevention of cardiovascular problems, Pritor had a similar effect to ramipril, with around 17% of patients dying, being admitted to hospital because of cardiovascular problems, or having a heart attack or stroke. The combination of the two medicines was no more effective than either medicine taken alone and was linked to an increased risk of side effects.

What is the risk associated with Pritor?

Side effects with Pritor are not common. However, the following side effects are seen in between 1 and 10 patients in 1,000: upper respiratory tract infection (colds) including inflammation of the throat and sinuses, urinary tract infection (infection of the structures that carry urine) including bladder infection, anaemia (low red blood cell counts), hyperkalaemia (high blood potassium levels), depression, insomnia (difficulty sleeping), syncope (fainting), vertigo (a spinning sensation), bradycardia (slow heart rate), hypotension (low blood pressure), dyspnoea (difficulty breathing), cough, abdominal pain (stomach ache), diarrhoea, dyspepsia (heartburn), flatulence (gas), vomiting, hyperhidrosis (excessive sweating), pruritus (itching), rash, myalgia (muscle pain), back pain, muscle spasms, renal impairment

(reduced kidney function) including sudden kidney failure, chest pain, asthenia (weakness) and increased blood levels of creatinine (a marker of muscle breakdown). Hypotension may be more common in patients receiving Pritor to prevent cardiovascular problems. For the full list of all side effects reported with Pritor, see the package leaflet.

Pritor must not be used in women who are more than three months pregnant. Its use during the first three months of pregnancy is not recommended. Pritor must not be used in people who have severe liver problems or bile problems. In patients with type 2 diabetes or in patients with moderate or severe kidney impairment, Pritor must also not be used in combination with aliskiren-containing medicines (also used to treat essential hypertension). For the full list of restrictions, see the package leaflet.

Why has Pritor been approved?

The CHMP decided that Pritor's benefits are greater than its risks and recommended that it be given marketing authorisation.

What measures are being taken to ensure the safe and effective use of Pritor?

A risk management plan has been developed to ensure that Pritor is used as safely as possible. Based on this plan, safety information has been included in the summary of product characteristics and the package leaflet for Pritor, including the appropriate precautions to be followed by healthcare professionals and patients.

Other information about Pritor

The European Commission granted a marketing authorisation valid throughout the European Union for Pritor on 11 December 1998.

The full EPAR for Pritor can be found on the Agency's website: ema.europa.eu/Find_medicine/Human_medicines/European_Public_Assessment_Reports. For more information about treatment with Pritor, read the package leaflet (also part of the EPAR) or contact your doctor or pharmacist.

This summary was last updated in 08-2015.