

PATIENT LEAFLET IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) – 1986

This medicine is dispensed without a doctor's prescription

Acamol® Tsinun & Shapa'at Night Caplets

Composition

Each caplet contains:

Paracetamol 500 mg
Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 30 mg
Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 15 mg
Chlorpheniramine maleate 2 mg
For information regarding inactive ingredients and allergens, see section 2 – "Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine" and section 6 – "Additional information".

Read the entire leaflet carefully before using the medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have additional questions, refer to the doctor or the pharmacist.

Take the preparation according to the instructions in the dosage section of this leaflet. Consult the pharmacist if you need any further information.

You should refer to the doctor if the fever persists for more than 3 days or if the symptoms of the ailment worsen or do not improve after 5 days.

This medicine is intended for adults and children 12 years of age and above.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

The medicine is intended for the relief of cold, cough and nasal congestion accompanied by fever and pain – for night care.

Therapeutic class:

Paracetamol – analgesic and antipyretic.
Pseudoephedrine – relieves nasal congestion.
Dextromethorphan – cough suppressant.
Chlorpheniramine – antihistamine.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE Do not use this medicine:

- Do not use this medicine when you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- If you are sensitive (allergic) to paracetamol, pseudoephedrine, dextromethorphan, chlorpheniramine, other antihistamines or other decongestants, or to any of the other ingredients of the medicine (see section 6).
- If you are being concomitantly treated with medicines from the monoamine oxidase inhibitors group (MAOI) (for depression) or with reversible inhibitors of monoamine oxidase (RIMAs) or within 14 days of discontinuing treatment with them.
- If you are taking selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [SSRIs] (against depression or anxiety) or if you have taken them in the last two weeks.
- If you are taking or have taken in the last two weeks antidepressants, antipsychotics, medicines for emotional conditions or medicines for Parkinson's disease.
- If you are being concomitantly treated with other decongestants, other medicines for cough and cold.
- If you are taking medicines for the treatment of heart problems from the beta blockers group.
- If you suffer from very high blood pressure (severe hypertension) or hypertension that is not controlled by medicines, from heart or blood vessel disease or have a history of stroke.
- If you have diabetes.
- If you are a child under 12 years of age.
- Concomitantly with other preparations containing paracetamol (if you are uncertain whether the medicine you are taking contains paracetamol, consult a doctor or pharmacist).
- If you suffer from an overactive thyroid gland.
- If you suffer from high intraocular pressure (glaucoma).
- If you have an acute (sudden) or chronic (long-term) kidney disease or kidney failure.
- If you suffer from pheochromocytoma (a rare tumor of the adrenal gland that affects blood pressure and heart rate).
- If you are taking medicines that increase or suppress appetite or asthma medicines (sympathomimetic medicines).
- If you have a chest infection, worsening of asthma or severe breathing problems.

Special warnings regarding the use of the medicine

- Cases of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) and reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome (RCVS) have been reported with the use of medicines containing pseudoephedrine. PRES and RCVS are rare conditions that may involve reduced blood supply to the brain. Stop using Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Night immediately and seek immediate medical assistance if you develop symptoms that may be signs of PRES or RCVS (see section 4 "Possible side effects" for the symptoms).
- If you developed skin side effects in the past as a result of taking preparations containing paracetamol, do not take preparations containing paracetamol, so that severe skin side effects will not recur.
- The preparation contains paracetamol, which may cause liver damage when:
 - Given at a higher dosage than recommended or for a prolonged period.
 - Alcoholic beverages are consumed during the course of treatment.
 - Additional medicines which affect liver function are taken.
- Do not use this medicine frequently without consulting the doctor.
- Do not take additional antipyretics and analgesics or cold medicines without consulting a doctor or a pharmacist, to prevent paracetamol overdose or poisoning.
- Inform the doctor if you are about to have laboratory tests, as the treatment with the medicine may affect the results.
- Do not take additional medicines from the "Acamol family" and/or other preparations containing paracetamol.
- Avoid taking a high dosage (within the recommended limit) of this medicine when fasting.
- If you are sensitive to any type of food or medicine, inform your doctor before starting treatment with this medicine.
- Taking this medicine regularly for a long period may cause addiction. Take this medicine as specified in this leaflet. Possible signs of addiction to this medicine:
 - You need to take the medicine for a longer period of time than recommended.
 - You feel a need to use a dosage higher than the recommended dosage.
 - You are using the medicine not in accordance with the indications.
 - When you stop taking the medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better after you take the medicine again.
- If you notice any of these signs, it is important to talk to the treating doctor or to a pharmacist.

Before the treatment with Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Night, tell the doctor if you suffer or have suffered in the past from:

- A disease or impairment of the heart and/or blood vessels (such as: coronary artery disease – blockage of arteries or veins)
- A disease or impairment of the respiratory system, such as: asthma, bronchitis, persistent cough, cough accompanied by fever, rash or continuous headache or any other lung problem
- Liver disease or impaired liver function
- Impaired kidney function
- Problems passing urine or enlarged prostate (causes frequent urination)
- Impaired function of the thyroid gland
- Impaired function of the prostate gland
- You are addicted or have been addicted to opioids, alcohol, prescription medicines or illegal drugs

- You have recently suffered from symptoms of alcohol or drug withdrawal, such as: emotional turmoil, anxiety, sweating or tremors
- Epilepsy
- Jaundice

While using the medicine, tell your doctor immediately if:

You suffer from a serious disease, including severe kidney impairment or sepsis (a condition in which bacteria and their toxins circulate in the blood stream, leading to organ damage), malnutrition, chronic alcoholism, or if you are also taking flucloxacillin (an antibiotic). A serious condition called metabolic acidosis (an abnormality of the blood and body fluids) has been reported in patients in these situations when they took paracetamol at the accepted dosage for a prolonged period or when they took paracetamol in combination with flucloxacillin. Symptoms of metabolic acidosis may include: severe breathing difficulties with deep and rapid breathing, drowsiness, feeling nausea and vomiting.

Drug interactions

If you are taking, or have recently taken, other medicines including non-prescription medicines, nutritional supplements and vitamins, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In particular, inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking a medicine from the following groups or if you have just finished treatment with these medicines:

- Anti-cholinergic medicines (for the treatment of spasms and cramps, such as atropine)
- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [SSRIs] (against depression or anxiety) or if you have taken them in the last two weeks (see section 2, "Do not use this medicine")
- Anticoagulants, especially warfarin
- Antidepressants (including MAO inhibitors, RIMAs – see section 2, "Do not use this medicine") or if you have taken them in the last two weeks
- Tricyclic antidepressants
- Medicines for depression, for psychiatric diseases, for Parkinson or if you have taken them in the last two weeks (see section 2, "Do not use this medicine")
- Moclobemide – antidepressant
- Other antihistamines including cough and cold medicines (such as: other nasal decongestants, see section 2, "Do not use this medicine") that make you feel drowsy
- Medicines for lowering blood pressure, such as: guanethidine, methyl dopa, adrenergic neuron blocker, debrisoquine, bretylium and bethanidine or other medicines for lowering blood pressure (such as: beta blockers – see section 2, "Do not use this medicine")
- Preparations that stimulate liver enzyme activity (such as: barbiturates)
- Anticonvulsant medicines (for the treatment of epilepsy), such as: phenytoin, carbamazepine
- Metoclopramide or domperidone (for treatment of nausea, vomiting and other digestive problems)
- Chloramphenicol or rifampicin (antibiotics)
- Probenecid (for treatment of gout)
- Cholestyramine (for reduction of excess blood lipids)
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- Medicines for anxiety and sleep
- Contraceptive pills
- Medicines for the treatment of migraines (ergot alkaloids)
- Cardiac glycoside (a medicine given for the treatment of heart rhythm disorders or heart failure, such as digoxin)
- Medicines for heart problems, such as: quinidine and amiodarone
- Oxytocin (a medicine given during labor for uterus contraction)
- Terbinafine for the treatment of fungal infections
- Cinacalcet for the treatment of secondary parathyroid gland overactivity
- Methadone for the treatment of severe pain
- Flucloxacillin (an antibiotic), due to a serious risk of blood and fluid abnormality (metabolic acidosis) which requires urgent treatment (see section 2)

If you are taking antidepressants or antipsychotics together with Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at, you may experience mental changes (such as: agitation, hallucinations, coma), and other symptoms such as: fever above 38 degrees Celsius, increased heart rate, unstable blood pressure, exaggerated reflexes, muscle stiffness, lack of coordination and/or symptoms related to the stomach and intestine (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

Use of the medicine and food

The medicine should be taken after a meal. **Use of this medicine and alcohol consumption**
During treatment with this medicine, do not consume alcohol due to increased risk of liver damage.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Do not use this medicine if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Driving and operating machinery

Do not drive or operate dangerous machinery while using the medicine, as this medicine may affect alertness, you may feel drowsy, dizzy or have blurry vision. Children should be cautioned against riding a bicycle or playing near a road etc.

Use in children

This medicine is intended for children above 12 years of age, see section 3. Parents must report to the treating doctor all side effects and any additional medicine given to the child.

Additional information

The active ingredient pseudoephedrine has a potential for abuse. An increased dosage may be toxic. Prolonged use may lead to taking a dose higher than recommended in order to achieve the desired effect, resulting in increased risk of an overdose. Do not exceed the recommended dosage and duration of treatment (see section 3).

Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine

Each caplet contains 0.588-0.882 mg sodium. This medicine contains less than 23 mg of sodium per caplet, and is therefore considered sodium-free.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain about the dosage and how to use the preparation.

The generally accepted dosage is:

Adults and children over the age of 12 years: 1-2 caplets before bedtime.

Upon concomitant use of Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Day do not exceed a daily dosage of 8 caplets in total. (Upon concomitant use of Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Day, exchange a dose of Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Day with a dose of Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Night, and do not take it as a supplement to the maximum dosage recommended above for Acamol Tsinun & Shapa'at Night).

Patients above the age of 60 years: consult the doctor before using this medicine, as they may be sensitive to preparations of this kind.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Refer to the doctor if the fever persists for more than 3 days or if the signs of ailment worsen or do not improve after 5 days despite the use of the medicine or in any case in which new symptoms appear.

Method of use

Do not chew! The caplet can be halved at the score line.

Swallow the caplet with a glass of water.

If you have taken an overdose or if a child has accidentally swallowed this medicine, refer to a doctor or a hospital emergency room immediately and bring the package of the medicine with you.

Even if you feel well, immediate treatment is essential, **due to the risk of developing severe liver damage.** Side effects can be: nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, bloating, increased sweating, pain or tenderness in the upper abdomen. They may not reflect the severity of liver damage. Muscle cramps, agitation, confusion, sleepiness, impaired level of alertness (consciousness), quick and involuntary eye movements, heart problems (rapid heart rhythm), coordination problems, severe mental disorder accompanied by hallucinations, tendency to become overexcited.

If you forget to take the medicine take the following dose as needed, as long as

the last dose was taken at least 4 hours before taking the current dose. Do not take a double dose.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose every time you take the medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have any other questions regarding the use of the medicine, consult the doctor or the pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of this medicine may cause side effects. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Severe side effects

Stop the treatment immediately and seek urgent medical treatment:

If you develop symptoms that may be signs of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) and reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome (RCVS). Signs include:

- Sudden appearance of severe headache
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Confusion
- Convulsions
- Changes in vision

Stop the treatment and contact the doctor immediately:

- If severe allergic reactions appear, such as: rash and itching, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, throat and/or extremities that can cause difficulty breathing or swallowing
- Paracetamol may, in rare cases, cause the appearance of severe skin diseases whose symptoms can be: redness, rash, blisters, widespread skin damage. Severe skin side effects may appear even if you had no problems in the past taking preparations containing the active ingredient paracetamol. If skin side effects appear, discontinue treatment and refer to a doctor immediately
- Abdominal discomfort
- Dizziness, drowsiness, confusion
- Hallucinations (rare) (hearing sounds and seeing visions that do not exist, thoughts and feelings that are not logical)
- Problem passing urine, especially in men with a prostate problem
- If signs of changes in the blood system occur, such as: unexplained tiredness, bleeding, anemia, bruising, developing inflammations more easily
- Irregular heart rate, chest pressure
- Sudden and severe abdominal pain or rectal bleeding (in the anus) due to inflammation of the colon as a result of insufficient blood supply
- A decrease of blood flow to the heart that may cause angina pectoris (discomfort or pain in the chest, neck, back, jaw, shoulders, arms) or a heart attack
- A stroke (weakness in the face, arms or legs or speaking problems)
- A sudden onset of fever, skin redness, or many small pustules (possible symptoms of acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis – AGEP), which may occur during the first two days of treatment with this preparation
- Sudden loss of vision
- Liver problems including jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes)
- Lack of coordination
- Confusion in the elderly

Additional side effects:

Very common side effects – may affect more than 1 in 10 users

- Headache

Common side effects – may affect up to 1 in 10 users

- Sleeping difficulties, nervousness, dizziness
- Dry mouth or nausea

Side effects with unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not yet been determined)

- Serious conditions that affect blood vessels in the brain known as posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) and reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome (RCVS)
- Anxiety, feeling of restlessness, irritability, stress or an extreme feeling of happiness
- Sleep disturbances
- Fast or irregular heartbeat or palpitations
- Drowsiness
- High blood pressure
- Abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting
- Pain during urination
- Tingling in the hands and feet
- Tremor
- A decrease in blood flow to the optic nerve (ischemic optic neuropathy)
- Dependence and addiction – when you stop taking the medicine you may experience symptoms of withdrawal, including: feeling of restlessness, sleeping difficulties, irritability, anxiety, palpitations, rise in blood pressure, vomiting and nausea, diarrhea, tremor, sweating
- Tiredness
- Dry mouth, loss of appetite, heartburn
- Nightmares, depression, drop in blood pressure, rash, sensitivity to light, nausea, increase in mucus viscosity (may cause cough or phlegm)
- ringing in the ears, blurred vision, inability to concentrate, malaise, muscle weakness, muscle cramps, hyperactivity in children, problems in blood indicators such as anemia
- Low blood count, hepatitis (severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and loss of appetite)
- A serious condition that can make the blood more acidic (called metabolic acidosis), in patients with a serious disease using this medicine (see section 2)

If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens, or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult your doctor.

Reporting side effects

Side effects may be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report side effects due to medicinal treatment" found on the Ministry of Health website homepage (www.health.gov.il), which will direct you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by clicking on the following link: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

5. HOW TO STORE THE MEDICINE?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be kept in a closed place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting without an explicit instruction from the doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (Exp. Date) appearing on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store in a dry place, below 25°C.**
- Do not discard medicines via wastewater or the trash. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer in use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredients the medicine also contains:

Microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, hypromellose, silicon dioxide, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, polyvinyl alcohol, macrogol 3350 (polyethylene glycol), talc, titanium dioxide, erythrosine aluminum lake, FD&C blue #1/brilliant blue FCF aluminum lake.

What does the medicine look like and what are the contents of the package?

Purple, biconvex, capsule-shaped film-coated caplet, scored on one side and plain on the other.

The package contains 14 caplets.

Name and address of the manufacturer and license holder:

Teva Israel Ltd., 124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv 6944020.

This leaflet was revised in July 2025.

Registration number of the medicine in the national drug registry of the Ministry of Health:
136.48.31129

Acamol Tsinun&Shapaat Night Tabs PL MW0725

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