

TICALOR

Active ingredient(s): ticagrelor

Consumer Medicine Information

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.