VERELAN

AS EFFECTIVE AS PROCARDIA XL
IN REDUCING BP AT THE 24TH HOUR

Reduction in mean DBP measured 24 + 2 hours after dosing.

Results of a 12-week, randomized, double-blind, parallel, comparative study of patients with mild to moderate hypertension in study sites nationwide. Patients not controlled on VERELAN 20 mg/day were titrated to 40 mg/day and doubled-dosed. Participants randomized to Procainamide 300 mg/day were titrated upwardly and doubled-dosed. Statistically:

- No significant difference between groups in the number of titrations to goal DBP (≤ 90 mm Hg).

*Procainamide XL is a registered trademark of Procain.

Constipation, which can easily be managed in most patients, is the most frequently reported side effect of verapamil.

Please see brief summary of Prescribing Information, including CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS, and PRECAUTIONS on last page.
VERELAN

EXCELLENT TOLERABILITY SIMILAR TO PLACEBO IN A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY

Incidence of side effects commonly associated with calcium channel blockers:

- No patients discontinued VERELAN therapy due to constipation, headache, dizziness, or edema.

ONCE-A-DAY

VERELAN
Verapamil HCl
PELLET-FILLED CAPSULES
VERELAN
Verapamil HCl
PELLET-FILLED CAPSULES

- BP control equal to Procardia XL at the 24th hour
- Excellent side-effect profile — negligible dropout rate
- The only verapamil with once-daily dosing up to 480 mg/day

VERELAN® Verapamil HCl


Breed Summary
VERELAN® Verapamil HCl
Dissolution-Related Patent-Potted Capsules

For complete Prescribing Information, consult package insert.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Food does not affect the extent or rate of the absorption of verapamil from the controlled release VERELAN capsule. 

Acute Administration: Verapamil is well absorbed following oral administration. It accumulates to some extent in plasma and serum when given orally.

Clinical Trials: Verapamil is well absorbed following oral administration. Accumulation to some extent in plasma and serum when given orally.

Indications: Verapamil is indicated for the treatment of hypertension in patients with or without concomitant coronary artery disease. Verapamil is also indicated for the treatment of angina pectoris in patients with or without concomitant coronary artery disease. Verapamil is also indicated for the treatment of supraventricular tachycardia in patients with or without concomitant coronary artery disease.

Contraindications: Verapamil is contraindicated in patients with a history of asthma, bronchial asthma, or anaphylactic reactions to verapamil or other calcium channel blockers. Verapamil is also contraindicated in patients with a history of bradycardia, second- or third-degree atrioventricular block, sick sinus syndrome, or any history of hypotension.

Cautions: Verapamil should be used with caution in patients with severe liver dysfunction, in patients with severe renal dysfunction, in patients with hypotension, and in patients with a history of gastrointestinal disorders.

Adverse Reactions: The most common adverse reactions associated with verapamil therapy include: headache, flushing, dizziness, and palpitations. Other adverse reactions include: constipation, dry mouth, and gastrointestinal disturbances.

Precautions: Verapamil should be used with caution in patients with impaired hepatic function or in patients with severe renal impairment. Verapamil should be used with caution in patients with a history of gastrointestinal disorders.

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