



Symplmed is pleased to announce that it is now providing patients complimentary atorvastatin with their Rx for PRESTALIA®

Prestalia combines two key hypertensive agents, perindopril arginine and amlodipine besylate, and is indicated for first-line treatment of hypertension.

Intervention studies including ASCOT-LLA confirm the benefits of statins in the prevention and reduction of acute coronary syndromes in hypertensive patients with average to lower-than-average cholesterol concentrations.¹

WARNING: FETAL TOXICITY

- **When pregnancy is detected, discontinue PRESTALIA as soon as possible**
- **Drugs that act directly on the renin-angiotensin system can cause injury and death to the developing fetus**

brought to you by



For more information about PRESTALIA:
Call: 888-552-9769 Email: info@symplmed.com
Visit: www.prestalia-us.com

1. The Lancet Publishing Group; Prevention of coronary and stroke events with atorvastatin in hypertensive patients who have average or lower-than-average cholesterol concentrations, in the Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial—Lipid Lowering Arm (ASCOT-LLA): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. In: www.thelancet.com, Vol. 361, No. 9364, p1149-1158 [Internet]. 2003 Apr 5 - [cited 2016 Jun 15]. Available from [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(03\)12948-0/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(03)12948-0/abstract).

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

PRESTALIA® (perindopril arginine and amlodipine) is a combination of perindopril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, and amlodipine, a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, indicated for the treatment of hypertension to lower blood pressure:

- In patients not adequately controlled with monotherapy.
- As initial therapy in patients likely to need multiple drugs to achieve their blood pressure goals.

Lowering blood pressure reduces the risk of fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular events, primarily strokes and myocardial infarctions.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

PRESTALIA is contraindicated in patients with hereditary or idiopathic angioedema, with or without previous angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor treatment, and in patients who are hypersensitive to perindopril, to ACE inhibitors, or to amlodipine. Rare cases of angioedema, including intestinal angioedema, have been reported in patients treated with ACE inhibitors. Do not co-administer aliskiren with ACE inhibitors, including PRESTALIA, in patients with diabetes.

Worsening angina and acute myocardial infarction can develop after starting or increasing the dose of PRESTALIA, particularly in patients with severe obstructive coronary artery disease. In patients at risk of excessive hypotension, start PRESTALIA therapy under close medical supervision. Follow patients closely for the first 2 weeks of treatment and whenever the dose of PRESTALIA is increased or a diuretic is added or its dose increased. Monitor renal function periodically in patients treated with PRESTALIA. Consider withholding or discontinuing therapy in patients who develop a clinically significant decrease in renal function.

The most common adverse events associated with PRESTALIA include peripheral edema, cough, headache, and dizziness.

PLEASE SEE ACCOMPANYING FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION.