

# Formoterol / Fluticasone Inhaler

Medication Information Leaflet

## What is this medication for?

Flutiform inhaler is used to help control symptoms in asthma.

Flutiform contains two ingredients, Formoterol and Fluticasone. Formoterol helps to keep the airways open, making it easier for air to move in and out of the lungs. Fluticasone is a steroid and helps to reduce and prevent swelling and inflammation in the airways.

Flutiform is normally referred to as a 'preventer' or 'controller' inhaler as it helps to prevent symptoms such as breathlessness in asthma. It can also help to reduce the chances of having an asthma attack.

## How should I take/use this medication?

- Use your Flutiform inhaler every day to control your condition.
- Do not stop using your inhaler even when you feel well or do not have any symptoms.
- Please refer to the Flutiform inhaler's patient information leaflet to learn how to use the inhaler.

## What should I do if I forget to take/use this medication?

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. Then take your next dose at the usual time. Do not take two doses to make up for the missed dose.

## What precautions should I take?

Inform your healthcare professional if:

- You are allergic to this medication or any of the other ingredients of this medication
- You are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding
- You are taking any other medications, including supplements, traditional medications and herbal remedies
- You are taking oral medications to treat fungal infections such as itraconazole or ketoconazole.
- You have high blood pressure

- You have heart, liver or thyroid problems
- You have diabetes
- You have low blood potassium levels

Flutiform will not stop an asthma attack that has already started as it takes a longer time for the medication to work. Thus, you should always carry a fast-acting inhaler, such as Salbutamol inhaler, that would open up your airways quickly to relieve your breathlessness during an asthma attack. Fast-acting inhalers are normally referred to as 'reliever' inhalers.

Please see your healthcare professional if your asthma symptoms get worse. Signs include:

- Having to use your 'reliever' inhaler more often than before
- Your wheezing (a high-pitched whistling sound made while breathing) or chest tightness gets worse
- Your 'reliever' inhaler doesn't help you as well as before

These symptoms may mean that your condition could be getting worse and you may need extra treatment.

## **What are some common side-effects of this medication?**

- Increase chance of experiencing throat irritation, oral fungal infection (seen as white patches in mouth), hoarseness of voice and coughing. You can prevent these side effects by:
  - Rinsing your mouth with water and spitting the water out after rinsing.
  - Brushing your teeth each time after you use your Flutiform inhaler
- Dizziness
- Headache

The dizziness and headache may happen but should get better over time. Check with your doctor if any of these symptoms are serious or do not go away.

## **What are some rare but serious side-effects that I need to seek medical advice immediately?**

The symptoms of a drug allergy include one or more of the following:

- Swollen face/eyes/lips/tongue
- Difficulty in breathing
- Itchy skin rashes over your whole body

If you experience any of these symptoms, you should stop your medication and see your healthcare professional immediately.

## How should I store this medication?

Store in a cool and dry place, away from direct sunlight. Keep this medication away from children. Keep the cap on when not in use.

## When should I throw away the medication?

Check the dose counter and change the inhaler once the dose counter indicates zero doses or if the medication has expired.

## How should I throw away this medication safely?

Pack this medication into a black trash bag and seal it tightly before throwing into the rubbish chute or bin.

### Disclaimers

If you take more than the recommended dose, please seek medical advice immediately. The information provided on this page does not replace information from your healthcare professional. Please consult your healthcare professional for more information.

*This article is jointly developed by members of the National Medication Information workgroup. The workgroup consists of cluster partners (National Healthcare Group, National University Health System and SingHealth), community pharmacies (Guardian, Unity and Watsons) and Pharmaceutical Society of Singapore.*

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