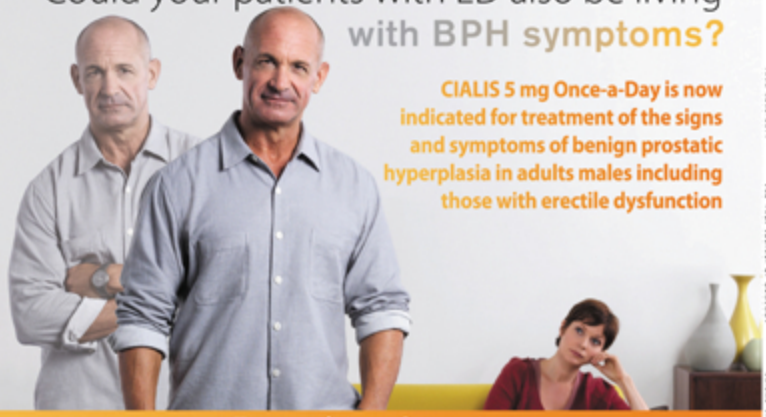
Could your patients with ED also be living with BPH symptoms?



CIALIS 5 mg Once-a-Day is now indicated for treatment of the signs and symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia in adults males including those with erectile dysfunction

Two conditions. One patient.

CIALIS is indicated to treat both ED + BPH symptoms

ED = erectile dysfunction; BPH = benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Convenient dosing options*

Lilly | Men's Health

Cialis® tadalafil ONCE-A-DAY 5 mg

For the treatment of ED, BPH and ED + BPH

- Taken once-a-day at approximately the same time of day
- With or without food
- Sexual stimulation is required (men with ED)

Pharmacokinetics† Steady-state plasma concentrations attained within 5 days of Once-a-Day dosing †Cialis 5mg film-coated tablets

CIALIS® tadalafil 5 mg film-coated tablets. **Indications:** Treatment of erectile dysfunction in adult men. Treatment of the signs and symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia in adult men. **Dosage and administration:** For erectile dysfunction in adult men: The recommended dose is 10 mg taken as needed prior to sexual activity. Some patients may obtain benefit with 5 mg and may consider a dose of 2.5 mg. The maximum recommended dose frequency is once per day. For benign prostatic hyperplasia in adult men: The recommended dose is 5 mg taken once per day, with or without food. **Renal impairment:** Mild or moderate renal impairment: No dose adjustment is necessary. Severe renal impairment: The maximum recommended dose is 5 mg. **Hepatic impairment:** Mild or moderate hepatic impairment: No dose adjustment is necessary. Severe hepatic impairment: The maximum recommended dose is 10 mg. **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity to tadalafil or to any of the excipients. Concomitant use of nitrates in any form. Concomitant use of guanylate cyclase stimulators, such as riociguat. Concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (such as ketoconazole and itraconazole) which are not taken intermittently or as needed. Men for whom sexual activity is inadvisable. Men with cardiovascular disease for whom sexual activity is inadvisable. Men who have experienced loss of vision in one eye because of non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (NAION), whether or not this episode was associated with previous exposure to a PDE5 inhibitor. Men who have experienced sudden hearing loss, whether or not this was associated with previous exposure to a PDE5 inhibitor. Severe hypotension (blood pressure < 90/50 mmHg). Recent history of stroke or myocardial infarction in the last 6 months. Severe hepatic impairment (Child Pugh C). Severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min) requiring dialysis. Unstable angina or severe angina. Hereditary degenerative retinal disorders, including retinitis pigmentosa. Concomitant use of other medicinal products containing tadalafil or other PDE5 inhibitors. **Warnings and precautions:** Before prescribing CIALIS, a brief cardiovascular history and examination should be undertaken to establish the nature of any cardiac disease from which the patient suffers. Cardiovascular risk factors: Physicians should consider the cardiovascular status of their patients, since there is a degree of cardiac risk associated with sexual activity. CIALIS has vasodilator properties, resulting in mild and transient decreases in blood pressure and a small and transient increase in heart rate which may be clinically beneficial in some patients but may be detrimental to others with pre-existing cardiovascular conditions. Physicians should exercise caution when prescribing CIALIS to patients with pre-existing cardiovascular conditions. Patients who are susceptible to hypotension due to vasodilators, or who are receiving antihypertensive medication, may be at risk of hypotension with CIALIS. Physicians should advise patients what to do if they experience any of these symptoms. Patients who have experienced myocardial infarction, stroke or life-threatening arrhythmia within the last 90 days, patients with unstable angina or angina during sexual intercourse, patients who have had blood pressure problems (hypertension above 170/100 mmHg or hypotension below 90/50 mmHg), patients who have had recent loss of hearing or vision (whether or not related to a known cardiovascular disease) or patients with known hereditary degenerative retinal disorders, including retinitis pigmentosa, should not be treated with CIALIS. Physicians should discuss with patients the appropriate action to take if they experience any of these symptoms. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with anatomical deformation of the penis (such as angulation, cavernosal fibrosis or Peyronie's disease) or in patients who have conditions which may predispose them to priapism (such as sickle cell anaemia, multiple myeloma or leukaemia). Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with peptic ulcer disease and/or those who are receiving medicinal products which are known to cause gastrointestinal irritation. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with impaired renal function. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with impaired hepatic function. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with severe cardiovascular disease, including severe heart failure. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with left ventricular outflow obstruction, such as aortic stenosis and hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with multisystem atrophy. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with pulmonary veno-occlusive disease. Caution should be exercised when CIALIS is used in patients with hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidaemia, peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, smoking, family history of coronary heart disease, obesity, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, heavy alcohol consumption or use of illicit drugs. Use of CIALIS should be discontinued if sudden decrease or loss of hearing or vision occurs. CIALIS should not be used by men who are not sexually active. CIALIS should not be used by women. **Interactions with other medicinal products:** Nitrates: Concomitant use of CIALIS in any form is contraindicated. Guanylate cyclase stimulators: Concomitant use of CIALIS is contraindicated. Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors: Concomitant use of CIALIS with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (such as ketoconazole and itraconazole) which are not taken intermittently or as needed is contraindicated. Other PDE5 inhibitors: Concomitant use of CIALIS with other PDE5 inhibitors is contraindicated. Alpha-blockers: Concomitant use of CIALIS and alpha-blockers may lead to symptomatic hypotension in some susceptible individuals. Antihypertensives: Concomitant use of CIALIS and antihypertensives may lead to symptomatic hypotension in some susceptible individuals. Bosentan: Concomitant use of CIALIS and bosentan may lead to decreased exposure to tadalafil. Antacids: Concomitant use of CIALIS and antacids may lead to decreased exposure to tadalafil. Grapefruit juice: Concomitant use of CIALIS and grapefruit juice may lead to increased exposure to tadalafil. Cimetidine: Concomitant use of CIALIS and cimetidine may lead to increased exposure to tadalafil. Rifampicin: Concomitant use of CIALIS and rifampicin may lead to decreased exposure to tadalafil. Ritonavir: Concomitant use of CIALIS and ritonavir may lead to increased exposure to tadalafil. Digoxin: Concomitant use of CIALIS and digoxin may lead to increased exposure to digoxin. Theophylline: Concomitant use of CIALIS and theophylline may lead to increased exposure to theophylline. Warfarin: Concomitant use of CIALIS and warfarin may lead to increased exposure to warfarin. Oral contraceptives: Concomitant use of CIALIS and oral contraceptives may lead to increased exposure to ethinylestradiol and levonorgestrel. **Pregnancy and lactation:** CIALIS is not indicated for use in women. Animal studies do not indicate harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonal/foetal development, parturition or postnatal development. **Adverse reactions:** Headache, dyspepsia, back pain, myalgia, nasal congestion, flushing, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, hypertension, tinnitus, dyspnoea, abdominal pain, upper abdominal pain, gastro-oesophageal reflux, rash, hypersensitivity, sweating. Data are from 5 mg dose. **Overdose:** Up to 500 mg. Dosage: As for dose above (5 mg).

Reference: Thailand package insert.
Identifying Code: DA-15-01-007

Further information is available on request at
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