



ACE INHIBITOR THERAPY

PREVENTING HEART ATTACKS AND STROKES

If you are at risk for developing heart disease—or if you have already had a heart attack—taking an ACE inhibitor every day can help keep you healthy. People who take ACE inhibitors daily are much less likely to have a heart attack or die from a heart attack or stroke.

How do ACE inhibitors help with heart disease?

ACE inhibitors lower blood pressure by making the blood vessels relax and widen. This sends more blood and oxygen to the heart and helps it beat more easily. ACE Inhibitors are also used to treat and prevent kidney problems.

While taking an ACE inhibitor by itself is not enough to prevent heart attacks and strokes, it is an important part of your medical treatment. People often take other medications in addition to ACE inhibitors. Ask your health care professional for more information about other medications that may help you.

ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors include:

- lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril)
- captopril (Capoten)

Your doctor may combine lisinopril with a thiazide diuretic ("water pill") called Prinzide to make it even more effective.

What problems could I have taking an ACE inhibitor?

Most people who take this medication have few or no side effects. Some people get a mild cough or tickle in the back of the throat. The cough is usually not very bothersome and does not require stopping the ACE inhibitor.

Very rarely, some people have swelling of the face, eyes, lips, tongue, or throat. Some have difficulty breathing, but this happens in very few people. If you experience unusual swelling, call your health care professional. If you experience difficulty breathing, call 911 or go to the emergency department immediately.

Some people who take ACE inhibitors can develop a high potassium level. Since there are usually no symptoms of high potassium, your health care professional may ask you to have a blood test so it can be monitored.

To reduce the risk of having problems taking an ACE inhibitor:

- **Do not** take an ACE inhibitor if you are pregnant, may become pregnant in the near future, or if you are breastfeeding.

- Tell your doctor or health care professional if you have kidney problems, are taking potassium supplements, or using salt substitutes.

Can taking an ACE inhibitor increase my chances of having kidney problems?

Most people who take ACE inhibitors do not develop kidney problems. In fact, ACE inhibitors help protect the kidneys for many people. However, your doctor may ask you to have a blood test to monitor your kidney function.

How do medications (in general) fit into my treatment plan?

Although medications are an important part of your treatment plan, they do not take the place of healthy eating, regular physical activity, and stress management.

If you are prescribed medications by your doctor, it's important for you to take them as directed. Don't stop taking them without consulting with him or her first. Be sure to tell your health care professional if there are reasons why you cannot take any medication that's prescribed. Also, tell your health care professional if you seem to have trouble remembering to take your medications.

Understanding your medications

It's likely that you may need to take this medication for your whole life, so work with your health care professional to ensure that your medicine and dose are right for you.

If you believe you cannot afford your medication, financial assistance may be available. To learn more, talk to the pharmacist or call the Medical Financial Assistance Program at 1-866-399-7696.

What do I need to know about my medications?

Before you leave the clinic, take the time to ask your doctor or a member of your health care team about your medications. Ask:

- Why am I taking them?
- How often and how long should I take them?
- Are there any special instructions for taking this medication?
- Should I always take medications at mealtime?
- Are there activities that I should avoid while taking any medication?
- What kind of side effects could I have? What symptoms should I look for?
- How can I avoid side effects?

What should I do if I have side effects?

If you are experiencing side effects, your health care professional may be able to change the medication or the dosage to prevent the side effects.

How can I remember to take my medications?

We all have a hard time adjusting to new routines in our lives. These tips work for others; maybe they can help you too.

- Make a simple chart and post it in an obvious place where you will see it every day, like the bathroom mirror.
- Set your alarm clock, watch, or computer as a reminder.
- Take medications at the same time every day: before bed, at mealtime, or at the beginning of an activity you do every day, such as watching the evening news.
- Use a pillbox with seven sections, one for each day of the week.
- Record your medication on a wallet card or calendar.
- Can you think of others?

What else could I do to manage my medication?

- Keep an up-to-date personal medication record card (wallet card) with you. Include any drug or food allergies that you may have and any over-the-counter or non-prescription medications, herbal products, vitamins, or supplements that you are taking.
- Review your medication record card regularly with your health care professionals, including your dentist.

- When you buy any new medications, including over-the-counter drugs or herbal products, ask the pharmacist to check for any interactions with your current medications.
- Refill your medications at least one to two weeks before you run out. Refills may be processed by phone, online through our website, or in person at the pharmacy. Refills may be delivered to your home by mail at no extra cost.
- If a health care professional recommends it, carry some kind of medical identification, like a Medic Alert bracelet. For more information, call 1-888-663-4298 or go to **MedicAlert.org**.

Other resources

- Connect to our Web site at **kp.org**.
- Contact your Kaiser Permanente Health Education Center or Department for books, videos, classes, and additional resources.
- If you are hit, hurt, or threatened by a partner or spouse, this can seriously affect your health. There is help. Call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or connect to **ndvh.org**.

This information is not intended to diagnose health problems or to take the place of medical advice or care you receive from your physician or other health care professional. If you have persistent health problems, or if you have further questions, please consult your doctor. If you have questions or need more information about your medication, please speak to your pharmacist. Kaiser Permanente does not endorse the medications or products mentioned. Any trade names listed are for easy identification only.