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## Front

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<b>PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER.</b>																									
<p><b>Combipack of Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with Ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg)</b></p> <p>Important things to know about combined hormonal contraceptives (CHCs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They are one of the most reliable reversible methods of contraception if used correctly.</li> <li>They slightly increase the risk of having a blood clot in the veins and arteries, especially in the first year or when restarting a combined hormonal contraceptive following a break of 4 or more weeks.</li> <li>Please be alert and see your doctor if you think you may have symptoms of a blood clot (see section 2 'Blood clots').</li> <li>The Pill may reduce your risk of cancer of the ovary and womb if used in the long term.</li> <li>The Pill will not protect you against sexually transmitted diseases.</li> <li>This medicine can increase your risk of problems such as blood clots and breast cancer.</li> <li>Some women should not take the Pill because of current medical problems or illnesses. Please read this leaflet to make sure Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is right for you.</li> <li>To prevent pregnancy it is important to take Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg as instructed and start each pack on time. Please make sure that you understand what to do if you miss a pill or if you think you are pregnant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.</li> <li>If you have any further questions or need more advice, ask your doctor pharmacist or nurse.</li> <li>This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them.</li> <li>If any of the side effects get severe, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.</li> </ul> <p><b>In this leaflet:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is and what it is used for</li> <li>What you need to know before you take Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</li> <li>How to take Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</li> <li>Possible side effects</li> <li>How to store Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</li> <li>Contents of the pack and other information</li> </ol> <p><b>1. What Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is and what it is used for</b></p> <p>Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is a combined oral contraceptive pill (‘the Pill’). <b>You take it to stop you getting pregnant.</b></p> <p>This contraceptive contains two types of female sex hormones, oestrogen and progestogen. These hormones stop you getting pregnant by working in three ways: by preventing an egg being released from your ovaries; by making the fluid (mucus) in your cervix thicker, which makes it more difficult for sperm to enter the womb; and by preventing the lining of your womb thickening enough for an egg to grow in it.</p> <p>Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is taken every day without a break. You take an ‘active pill’ (white) each day for 21 days, followed by an ‘inactive pill’ (brown) each day for 7 days.</p> <p><b>The benefits of taking the Pill include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is one of the most reliable reversible methods of contraception if used correctly</li> <li>it doesn't interrupt sex</li> <li>it usually makes your periods regular, lighter and less painful</li> <li>it may help with pre-menstrual symptoms.</li> </ul> <p>Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg will not protect you against sexually transmitted infections, such as Chlamydia or HIV. Only condoms can help to do this.</p> <p><b>Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg needs to be taken as directed to prevent pregnancy.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>What you need to know before you take Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</b></li> </ol> <p><b>General notes</b></p> <p>Before you start using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg you should read the information on blood clots in section 2. It is particularly important to read the symptoms of a blood clot – see Section 2 ‘Blood clots’.</p> <p>It's important that you understand the benefits and risks of taking the Pill before you start taking it, or when deciding whether to carry on taking it. Although the Pill is suitable for most healthy women it isn't suitable for everyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tell your doctor if you have any of the illnesses or risk factors mentioned in this booklet.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Before you start taking the Pill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your doctor will ask about you and your family's medical problems, check your blood pressure and exclude the likelihood of you being pregnant. You may also need other checks, such as a breast examination, but only if these examinations are necessary for you, or if you have any special concerns.</li> </ul> <p><b>While you're on the Pill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You will need <b>regular check-ups</b> with your doctor or family planning nurse, usually when you need another prescription of the Pill.</li> <li>You should go for <b>regular cervical smear tests</b>.</li> <li><b>Check your breasts</b> and nipples every month for changes – tell your doctor if you can see or feel anything odd, such as lumps or dimpling of the skin.</li> <li><b>If you need a blood test</b> tell your doctor that you are taking the Pill, because the Pill can affect the results of some tests.</li> <li><b>If you're going to have an operation</b>, make sure your doctor knows about it. You may need to stop taking the Pill at least 4 weeks before the operation. This is to reduce the risk of a blood clot (see section 2). Your doctor will tell you when you can start taking the Pill again.</li> </ul> <p>This leaflet describes various cases in which you should stop Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg or the reliability of Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg may be reduced. In these cases, you should either not have sexual intercourse or use other, non-hormonal methods of contraception, e.g. a condom or another barrier method. However, do not use the calendar or temperature method. These methods may fail because Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg alters the monthly fluctuations in body temperature and cervical mucus.</p> <p><b>When you should not use Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</b></p> <p>You should not use Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg if you have any of the conditions listed below. If you do have any of the conditions listed below, you must tell your doctor. Your doctor will discuss with you what other forms of contraception would be more appropriate for you.</p> <p><b>Do not use Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if you have (or have ever had) a blood clot in a blood vessel of your legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT), your lungs (pulmonary embolus, PE) or other organs</li> <li>if you know you have a disorder affecting your blood clotting – for instance, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin-III deficiency, Factor V Leiden or antiphospholipid antibodies</li> <li>if you need surgery or have been bedridden for a prolonged period of time (see section ‘Blood clots’)</li> <li>if you have ever had a heart attack or stroke</li> <li>if you have (or have ever had) angina pectoris (a condition that causes severe chest pain and may be a first sign of a heart attack) or transient ischaemic attack (TIA – temporary stroke symptoms)</li> <li>if you have any of the following diseases that may increase your risk of a clot in the arteries:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>severe diabetes with blood vessel damage</li> <li>very high blood pressure</li> <li>a very high level of fat in the blood (cholesterol or triglycerides)</li> <li>a condition known as hyperhomocysteinaemia</li> </ul> </li> <li>if you have (or have ever had) a type of migraine called ‘migraine with aura’</li> <li>if you have a past or present history of <b>breast cancer</b> or <b>genital cancer</b>, or suspicion thereof</li> <li>if you have ever had a severe liver disease, and you have been told by your doctor that your liver function test results are not yet back to normal</li> <li>if you have a past or present history of liver tumours</li> <li>if you have any <b>unexplained vaginal bleeding</b></li> <li>if you are missing your monthly period, possibly due to diet or physical activity</li> <li>if you are allergic (<i>hypersensitive</i>) to any of the ingredients in Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg (listed in section 6).</li> </ul> <p>Do not use Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg if you have hepatitis C and are taking medicinal products containing ombitasvir/ paritaprevir/ritonavir, dasabuvir, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir and sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir (see also in section ‘Taking other medicines’).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse</b> if you have any medical problems or illnesses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Warnings and precautions</b></p> <p>Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg.</p> <p><b>When to take special care with Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg.</b></p> <p>When should you contact your doctor?  <b>Seek urgent medical attention.</b></p> <p>If you notice possible signs of a blood clot that may mean you are suffering from a blood clot in the leg (i.e. deep vein thrombosis), a blood clot in the lung (i.e. pulmonary embolism), a heart attack or a stroke (see ‘Blood clots’ section below). For a description of the symptoms of these serious side effects please go to ‘How to recognise a blood clot’.</p>																									
<p>Some of the conditions listed below can be made worse by taking the Pill. Or they may mean it is less suitable for you. You may still be able to take Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, but you need to take special care and have check-ups more often.</p> <p><b>Tell your doctor if any of the following conditions apply to you.</b></p> <p>If the condition develops, or gets worse while you are using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, you should also tell your doctor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you suffer from hereditary angioedema (sudden swelling of the skin, mucous membranes, internal organs or brain). You should consult your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of angioedema such as swollen face, tongue and/or difficulty swallowing or hives potentially with difficulty breathing contact a doctor immediately. Products containing oestrogens may cause or worsen the symptoms of hereditary and acquired angioedema.</li> <li>If you have Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis (chronic inflammatory bowel disease)</li> <li>If you have systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE – a disease affecting your natural defence system)</li> <li>If you have haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS – a disorder of blood clotting causing failure of the kidneys)</li> <li>If you have sickle cell anaemia (an inherited disease of the red blood cells)</li> <li>If you have inflammation of the pancreas (<i>pancreatitis</i>)</li> <li>If you have elevated levels of fat in the blood (hypertriglyceridaemia) or a positive family history for this condition. Hypertriglyceridaemia has been associated with an increased risk of developing pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)</li> <li>if you need surgery or have been bedridden for a prolonged period of time (see section 2 ‘Blood clots’)</li> <li>If you have just given birth you are at an increased risk of blood clots. You should ask your doctor how soon after delivery you can start taking Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</li> <li>If you have an inflammation in the veins under the skin (superficial thrombophlebitis)</li> <li>If you have varicose veins (varices)</li> <li>If you have diabetes</li> <li>If you suffer from epilepsy (see ‘Other medicines and Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg’)</li> <li>If you or your close family have ever had problems with your heart, or circulation such as high blood pressure</li> <li>if you have ever experienced a disorder that occurred for the first time during pregnancy or previous use of sex hormones, e.g. hardness of hearing, a blood disease called porphyria, a blister-type rash during pregnancy (herpes gestationis), a nerve disorder where sudden, involuntary body movements occur (Sydenham's chorea).</li> <li>if you or your close family have ever had problems with blood clotting</li> <li>if a close relative has, or has ever had, breast cancer</li> <li>if you are known to have a liver or gallbladder disease</li> <li>if you suffer from depression</li> <li>if you are overweight (obese)</li> <li>if you have a past or present history of yellowish-brown pigment patches (chloasma), also known as the ‘mask of pregnancy’, mainly on the face. In this case, it is advisable to avoid exposure to direct sunlight or ultraviolet light</li> <li>if you have any illness that worsened during pregnancy or previous use of the Pill (see section 4)</li> </ul> <p><b>BLOOD CLOTS</b></p> <p>Using a combined hormonal contraceptive such as Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg increases your risk of developing a blood clot compared with not using one. In rare cases a blood clot can block vessels and cause serious problems.</p> <p>Blood clots can develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in veins (referred to as a ‘venous thrombosis’, ‘venous thromboembolism’ or VTE);</li> <li>in the arteries (referred to as an ‘arterial thrombosis’, ‘arterial thromboembolism’ or ATE).</li> <li>Recovery from blood clots is not always complete. Rarely, there may be serious lasting effects or, very rarely, they may be fatal.</li> </ul> <p><b>It is important to remember that the overall risk of having a harmful blood clot due to Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is small.</b></p> <p><b>HOW TO RECOGNISE A BLOOD CLOT</b></p> <p>Seek urgent medical attention if you notice any of the following signs or symptoms.</p>																									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Are you experiencing any of these signs?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">What are you possibly suffering from?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>swelling of one leg or along a vein in the leg or foot especially when accompanied by:</li> <li>pain or tenderness in the leg which may be felt only when standing or walking</li> <li>increased warmth in the affected leg</li> <li>change in colour of the skin on the leg e.g. turning pale, red or blue</li> </ul> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Deep vein thrombosis</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sudden unexplained breathlessness or rapid breathing</li> <li>sudden cough without an obvious cause, which may bring up blood</li> <li>sharp chest pain which may increase with deep breathing</li> <li>severe light headedness or dizziness</li> <li>sharp chest pain which may increase with deep breathing</li> </ul> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Pulmonary embolism</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Are you experiencing any of these signs?</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">What are you possibly suffering from?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rapid or irregular heartbeat</li> <li>severe pain in your stomach</li> <li>If you are unsure, talk to a doctor as some of these symptoms such as coughing or being short of breath may be mistaken for a milder condition such as a respiratory tract infection (e.g. a ‘common cold’).</li> </ul> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Symptoms most commonly occur in one eye:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Retinal vein thrombosis (blood clot in the eye)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>painless blurring of vision which can progress to loss of vision</li> <li>chest pain, discomfort, pressure, heaviness</li> <li>sensation of squeezing or fullness in the chest, arm or below the breastbone</li> <li>fullness, indigestion or choking feeling</li> <li>upper body discomfort radiating to the back, jaw, throat, arm and stomach</li> <li>sweating, nausea, vomiting or dizziness</li> <li>extreme weakness, anxiety, or shortness of breath</li> <li>rapid or irregular heartbeats</li> </ul> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Heart attack</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sudden weakness or numbness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body</li> <li>sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding</li> <li>sudden visual disturbances in one or both eyes</li> <li>sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination</li> <li>sudden, severe or prolonged headache with no known cause</li> <li>loss of consciousness or fainting with or without seizure</li> </ul> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Stroke</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>swelling and slight blue discoloration of an extremity</li> <li>severe pain in your stomach (acute abdomen)</li> </ul> </td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Blood clots blocking other blood vessels</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>See a doctor as soon as possible. Do not take any more Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</b> until your doctor says you can. Use another method of contraception, such as condoms, in the meantime.</p> <p><b>BLOOD CLOTS IN A VEIN</b></p> <p><b>What can happen if a blood clot forms in a vein?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of combined hormonal contraceptives has been connected with an increase in the risk of blood clots in the vein (venous thrombosis). However, these side effects are rare. Most frequently, they occur in the first year of use of a combined hormonal contraceptive.</li> <li>If a blood clot forms in a vein in the leg or foot it can cause a deep vein thrombosis (DVT).</li> <li>If a blood clot travels from the leg and lodges in the lung it can cause a pulmonary embolism.</li> <li>Very rarely a clot may form in a vein in another organ such as the eye (retinal vein thrombosis).</li> </ul> <p><b>When is the greatest risk of developing a blood clot in a vein?</b></p> <p>The risk of developing a blood clot in a vein is highest during the first year of taking a combined hormonal contraceptive for the first time. The risk may also be higher if you restart taking a combined hormonal contraceptive (the same product or a different product) after a break of 4 weeks or more.</p> <p>After the first year, the risk gets smaller but is always slightly higher than if you were not using a combined hormonal contraceptive.</p> <p>When you stop Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg your risk of a blood clot returns to normal within a few weeks.</p> <p><b>How great is the risk of blood clot formation?</b></p> <p>The risk depends on your natural risk of VTE and the type of combined hormonal contraceptive you are taking. The overall risk of a blood clot in the leg or lung (DVT or PE) with Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is small.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Out of 10,000 women who are not using any combined hormonal contraceptive and are not pregnant, about 2 will develop a blood clot in a year.</li> <li>Out of 10,000 women who are using a combined hormonal contraceptive that contains levonorgestrel, such as Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, about 5-7 will develop a blood clot in a year.</li> </ul>								Are you experiencing any of these signs?	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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>swelling and slight blue discoloration of an extremity</li> <li>severe pain in your stomach (acute abdomen)</li> </ul>	Blood clots blocking other blood vessels																								
<p>The risk of having a blood clot will vary according to your personal medical history (see ‘Factors that increase your risk of a blood clot in a vein’ below).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"><b>Risk of developing a blood clot in a year</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women who are <b>not using</b> a combined hormonal pill and are <b>not pregnant</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">About 2 out of 10,000 women</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women using a combined hormonal contraceptive pill containing <b>levonorgestrel</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">About 5-7 out of 10,000 women</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg</td> <td style="text-align: center;">About 5-7 out of 10,000 women</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Factors that increase your risk of a blood clot in a vein</b></p> <p>The risk of a blood clot with Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is small but some conditions will increase the risk. The risk is increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if you are very overweight (body mass index or BMI over 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>) if one of your immediate family has had a blood clot in the leg, lung or other organ at a young age (e.g. before the age of about 50). In this case you could have a hereditary blood clotting disorder</li> <li>if you need surgery or have been bedridden for a prolonged period of time due to injury or illness or your leg is in plaster. The use of Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg may need to be stopped at least 4 weeks before surgery or while you are less mobile. If you need to stop Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg ask your doctor when you can start using it again.</li> <li>as you get older (particularly above about 35 years)</li> <li>if you gave birth less than a few weeks ago.</li> </ul> <p>The risk of developing a blood clot increases the more conditions you have. Air travel (&gt;4 hours) may temporarily increase your risk of a blood clot, particularly if you have some of the other factors listed.</p> <p>It is important to tell your doctor if any of these conditions apply to you, even if you are unsure. Your doctor may decide that Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg needs to be stopped.</p> <p>If any of the above conditions change while you are using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, for example a close family member experiences a thrombosis for no known reason, or you gain a lot of weight, tell your doctor.</p> <p><b>BLOOD CLOTS IN AN ARTERY</b></p> <p><b>What can happen if a blood clot forms in an artery?</b></p> <p>Like a blood clot in a vein, a clot in an artery can cause serious problems. For example, it can cause a heart attack or a stroke.</p> <p><b>Factors that increase your risk of a blood clot in an artery</b></p> <p>It is important to note that the risk of a heart attack or stroke from using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg is very small but can increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with increasing age (beyond about 35 years)</li> <li><b>if you smoke.</b> When using a combined hormonal contraceptive like Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, you are advised to stop smoking. If you are unable to stop smoking and are older than 35 your doctor may advise you to use a different type of contraceptive</li> <li>if you are overweight</li> <li>if you have high blood pressure</li> <li>if a member of your immediate family has had a heart attack or stroke at a young age (less than about 50). In this case you could also have a higher risk of having a heart attack or stroke</li> <li>if you, or someone in your immediate family, have a high level of fat in the blood (cholesterol or triglycerides)</li> <li>if you get migraines, especially migraines with aura</li> <li>if you have a problem with your heart (valve disorder, disturbance of the rhythm called atrial fibrillation)</li> <li>if you have diabetes.</li> </ul> <p>If you have more than one of these conditions or if any of them are particularly severe the risk of developing a blood clot may be increased even more.</p> <p>If any of the above conditions change while you are using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, for example you start smoking, a close family member experiences a thrombosis for no known reason, or you gain a lot of weight, tell your doctor.</p> <p><b>THE PILL AND CANCER</b></p> <p>While high dose Pills reduce your risk of cancer of the ovary and womb if used in the long term, it is not clear whether lower dose Pills like Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg also provide the same protective effects. However, it also seems that taking the Pill slightly increases your risk of <b>cancer of the cervix</b> – although this may be due to having sex without a condom, rather than the Pill or other factors such as the human papillomavirus (HPV)</p> <p>All women should have regular <b>smear tests</b>.</p> <p>If you have <b>breast cancer</b>, or have had it in the past, you should not take the Pill. The Pill slightly increases your risk of breast cancer. This risk goes back to when you were first on the Pill, but returns to normal within about 10 years of stopping it. Because breast cancer is rare in women under the age of 40, the extra cases of breast cancer in current and recent Pill users is small. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of 10,000 women who have <b>never taken the Pill</b>, about <b>16</b> will have breast cancer by the time they are 35 years old.</li> <li>Of 10,000 women who <b>take the Pill for 5 years in their early twenties</b>, about <b>17–18</b> will have breast cancer by the time they are 35 years old.</li> <li>Of 10,000 women who have <b>never taken the Pill</b>, about <b>100</b> will have breast cancer by the time they are 45 years old.</li> <li>Of 10,000 women who <b>take the Pill for 5 years in their early thirties</b>, about <b>110</b> will have breast cancer by the time they are 45 years old.</li> </ul> <p><b>Your risk of breast cancer is higher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if you have a close relative (mother, sister or grandmother) who has had breast cancer</li> <li>if you are seriously overweight</li> </ul> <p><b>See a doctor as soon as possible if you notice any changes in your breasts</b>, such as dimpling of the skin, changes in the nipple or any lumps you can see or feel.</p> <p>Taking the Pill has also been linked to liver diseases, such as jaundice and non-cancer liver tumours, but this is rare. Very rarely, the Pill has also been linked with some forms of liver cancer in women who have taken it for a long time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>See a doctor as soon as possible if you get severe pain in your stomach, or yellow skin or eyes (jaundice).</b> You may need to stop taking Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg.</li> </ul> <p><b>Psychiatric disorders</b></p> <p>Some women using hormonal contraceptives including Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg have reported depression or depressed mood. Depression can be serious and may sometimes lead to suicidal thoughts. If you experience mood changes and depressive symptoms contact your doctor for further medical advice as soon as possible.</p> <p><b>Bleeding between periods</b></p> <p>When using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg, unexpected bleeding (bleeding outside the seven inactive tablet days) may occur within the first few months. If this bleeding continues to occur after more than 3 months or if it starts again after the age of 40, your doctor must determine the cause.</p> <p><b>Points to consider if there is no bleeding during the inactive tablet days</b></p> <p>If you have taken all your tablets correctly, have not had vomiting or severe diarrhoea and have not taken any other medicines, pregnancy is very unlikely. However, if bleeding is absent for two cycles in a row, you may be pregnant. You should then contact your doctor immediately, as pregnancy must be excluded before you take any further pills. Do not start a new blister strip until you are sure that you are not pregnant.</p> <p><b>Taking other medicines</b></p> <p>Always tell your doctor about which medicines you are already using or have recently used. If you ever need to take another medicine at the same time as being on the Pill, always tell your doctor, pharmacist or dentist that you're taking Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg. They can tell you whether you need to take extra contraceptive precautions (e.g. condoms) and, if so, for how long.</p> <p>Also check the leaflets that come with all your medicines to see if they can be taken with hormonal contraceptives. Some medicines can have an influence on the blood levels of Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg and can stop it from working properly – for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>some medicines used to treat gastrointestinal motility disorders</b> (e.g. metoclopramide)</li> <li><b>some medicines used to treat epilepsy</b> (e.g. primidone, phenytoin, barbiturates, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, topiramate or felbamate)</li> <li><b>some medicines used to treat HIV and Hepatitis C Virus infections</b> (so-called protease inhibitors and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors such as ritonavir, nevirapine)</li> <li><b>antifungal infections</b> (griseofulvin, azole antifungals such as itraconazole, voriconazole, fluconazole)</li> <li><b>bacterial infections</b> (macrolide antibiotics, e.g. clarithromycin, erythromycin)</li> <li><b>certain sedatives (called barbiturates)</b></li> <li><b>certain heart diseases, high blood pressure</b> (calcium channel blockers, e.g. verapamil, diltiazem)</li> <li><b>arthritis, osteoarthritis</b> (etoricoxib)</li> <li><b>St. John's Wort</b> (a herbal remedy).</li> </ul> <p>Taking the pill at the same time as the antibiotic troleandomycin can increase the risk of bile accumulation. If you do need to take one of these medicines, Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg may not be suitable for you or you may need to use extra contraception for a while. Your doctor, pharmacist or dentist can tell you if this is necessary and for how long.</p>									<b>Risk of developing a blood clot in a year</b>	Women who are <b>not using</b> a combined hormonal pill and are <b>not pregnant</b>	About 2 out of 10,000 women	Women using a combined hormonal contraceptive pill containing <b>levonorgestrel</b>	About 5-7 out of 10,000 women	Women using Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg Tablets with ferrous fumarate tablets 75 mg	About 5-7 out of 10,000 women										
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