



Patient package insert according to Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) – 1986

This medicine can be sold with a physician's prescription only

RIVAROXABAN DEXCEL® 15, 20 mg Film-coated tablets

Each tablet contains Rivaroxaban 15, 20 mg respectively.

Inactive ingredients and allergens in the medicine- see section 6 "Additional information" and in section 2 "Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine"

Read this entire leaflet carefully before using the medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have any further questions, refer to the doctor or pharmacist.

This medicine has been prescribed to treat your illness. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if you think that their illness is similar to yours.

In addition to the leaflet, the medicine **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** has a patient safety information card. This card contains important safety information that you must know and follow before starting treatment and during treatment with **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**. Carefully read the patient safety information card and the patient leaflet before starting to use the medicine. Keep the card for further review if needed.

1. What is the medicine intended for?

Rivaroxaban Dexcel is intended for adults in the following conditions:

- To prevent blood clots in the brain (stroke) and in other blood vessels in the body in patients who are suffering from an irregular heart rhythm called non-valvular atrial fibrillation, and from one or more of the following risk factors: congestive heart failure, hypertension, age (75 years or more), diabetes mellitus, prior stroke or transient ischaemic attack.
- To treat blood clots in the veins of the legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) and in the blood vessels of the lungs (pulmonary embolism, PE) and to prevent the recurrence of blood clots in the blood vessels of the legs and/or lungs.

Rivaroxaban Dexcel is intended for children and adolescents below 18 years who weigh 30 kg or more:

- To treat blood clots and to prevent the recurrence of blood clots in the veins or in the blood vessels of the lungs, following initial treatment of at least 5 days with injectable medicines used to treat blood clots.

Therapeutic group: **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** belongs to a group of medicines called anticoagulants, and acts by reducing the tendency to form blood clots by blocking a factor involved in the clotting process (Factor 10a).

2. Before using the medicine

Do not use the medicine if:

- You are hypersensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient (Rivaroxaban), or to any of the other ingredients this medicine contains (see section 6).
- You are suffering from excessive bleeding.
- You have a disease or a condition in an organ of the body that increases the risk of serious bleeding (e.g., stomach ulcer, injury or bleeding in the brain, recent surgery of the brain or eyes).
- You are taking medicines to prevent blood clots (e.g., warfarin, dabigatran, apixaban or heparin), except in cases of switching from one anticoagulant to another, or when you are receiving heparin through a venous or arterial catheter to keep it open.
- You are suffering from a liver disease which leads to an increased risk of bleeding.
- You are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Do not take Rivaroxaban Dexcel and tell your doctor if any of the conditions described above apply to you.

Special warnings regarding the use of the medicine

Talk to the doctor or pharmacist before taking **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**.

Special caution is required when using Rivaroxaban Dexcel. Before the treatment with Rivaroxaban Dexcel, tell the doctor if:

- you are at high risk of bleeding, as could be the case in any of the following situations:
 - severe kidney disease for adults, and moderate to severe kidney disease for children and adolescents, since the kidney function may affect the amount of medicine acting in your body (see section 3 “How to use the medicine?” regarding the recommended dosage in case of a kidney disease).
 - you are taking other medicines to prevent blood clots (e.g., warfarin, dabigatran, apixaban or heparin), when you are switching from one anticoagulant to another or when you are receiving heparin through a venous or arterial catheter to keep it open (see “Drug interactions” in section 2).
 - bleeding disorders.
 - very high blood pressure, which is not controlled by medicinal treatment.
 - disease of the stomach or bowel that may cause bleeding, e.g., inflammation of the bowels or stomach, or inflammation of the esophagus e.g., due to gastroesophageal reflux disease (a disease where stomach acid goes upwards into the esophagus) or tumors located in the stomach or bowels or genital tract or urinary tract.
 - problems with the blood vessels of the retina (retinopathy).
 - a lung disease in which the bronchi are widened and filled with pus (bronchiectasis), or previous bleeding from the lung.
- you have a prosthetic heart valve.
- you know that you are suffering from a disease called antiphospholipid syndrome (a disorder of the immune system that causes an increased risk of blood clots), tell your doctor who will decide if the treatment may need to be changed.
- the doctor has determined that your blood pressure is unstable or a surgical or another treatment to remove a blood clot from your lungs is planned.

If any of the above mentioned conditions apply to you, tell the doctor before taking the medicine. The doctor will decide if you should be treated with **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** and if you need close monitoring.

- If the doctor will think that you are at increased risk of developing a stomach or intestinal ulcer, he may also give you a treatment to prevent it.

If you need to undergo surgery or an invasive procedure

- it is very important to take **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** before and after the surgery or the invasive procedure at the exact times that the doctor determined for you.
- if your operation involves a catheter or injection into the spinal column (e.g., for epidural or spinal anesthesia or for pain relief):
 - it is very important to take **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** before and after the injection or removal of the catheter exactly at the times determined for you by the doctor.
 - refer to the attending doctor immediately if you suffer from numbness or weakness of the legs or from problems with the bowel or bladder after the anesthesia has worn off, because urgent medical intervention is necessary.

Children and adolescents

Rivaroxaban Dexcel tablets are **not recommended for children who weigh below 30 kg**. There is not enough information on the use in children and adolescents in the adult indications.

Drug interactions

If you are taking or have recently taken, other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist. Especially if you are taking:

- certain medicines for fungal infections (e.g., fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole), with the exception of those intended only for application to the skin.
- tablets containing ketoconazole to treat Cushing's syndrome – a condition in which the body produces an excess of cortisol.
- certain medicines to treat bacterial infections (e.g., clarithromycin, erythromycin).
- certain antiviral medicines to treat AIDS (HIV) virus infection (e.g., ritonavir).
- other anticoagulants (e.g., enoxaparin, clopidogrel or vitamin K antagonists such as warfarin and acenocoumarol).
- anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving medicines (e.g., naproxen or acetylsalicylic acid [aspirin]).
- dronedarone, a medicine to treat irregular heartbeat.
- certain medicines to treat depression (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [SSRIs] or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors [SNRIs]).

If any of the above mentioned conditions apply to you, tell the doctor before taking the medicine, because these medicines may cause to increased activity of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**. Your doctor will decide if you should be treated with **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** and if a close medical observation is necessary.

Likewise, inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking:

- certain medicines for treatment of epilepsy (e.g., phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital).
- St. John's Wort (Hypericum)- an herbal preparation for treatment of depression.
- rifampicin (an antibiotic).

If any of the above mentioned conditions apply to you, tell the doctor before taking the medicine, because these medicines may cause to decreased activity of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**. Your doctor will decide if you should be treated with **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** and if a close medical observation is necessary.

Use of the medicine and food

The medicine must be taken with food and preferably to swallow with water.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

Do not take **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

If there is a chance that you will become pregnant, use a reliable contraceptive while taking **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**.

If you become pregnant while taking the medicine, refer immediately to the doctor, who will decide upon the continuation of the treatment.

Driving and using machines

Rivaroxaban Dexcel may cause dizziness (a common side effect) or fainting (an uncommon side effect) (see section 4 "Side Effects"). Do not drive, ride a bicycle, use any tools or operate machines while using **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** if you are affected by these symptoms.

Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine

Rivaroxaban Dexcel contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially "sodium-free".

3. How to use the medicine?

Always use the medicine according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about the dosage and the manner of treatment with the medicine.

The dosage and manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only.

• Adults:

- To prevent blood clots in brain (stroke) and other blood vessels in the body, the usual recommended dosage is one tablet of 20 mg once a day.

If you suffer from impaired kidney function, the dosage may be reduced to one tablet of 15 mg once a day.

If you need to undergo a procedure to treat blocked blood vessels in the heart (a procedure called: percutaneous coronary intervention- PCI with an insertion of a stent), there is limited information available on reducing the dosage to one tablet of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 15 mg** once a day in addition to an antiplatelet medicine, such as clopidogrel.

- To treat blood clots in the veins of the legs and in the blood vessels of the lungs and to prevent recurrence of blood clots, the usual recommended dosage is one tablet of 15 mg twice a day for the first 3 weeks and then one tablet of 20 mg once a day. After completing at least 6 months of treatment, the doctor may decide to continue treatment with **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 10 mg**, one tablet a day.

If you suffer from impaired kidney function and take **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 20 mg** once a day, the doctor may decide to reduce the dosage after 3 weeks to one tablet of 15 mg once a day, if the risk for bleeding is greater than the risk of developing another blood clot.

• Children and adolescents:

The dosage of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** depends on the body weight, and will be calculated by the doctor.

- The recommended dosage for children and adolescents **weighing between 30 kg and less than 50 kg** is one tablet of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 15 mg** once a day.
- The recommended dosage for children and adolescents **weighing 50 kg or more** is one tablet of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 20 mg** once a day.

Take each **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** dose with a drink (e.g., water or juice) during a meal. Take the tablets every day at the same time. Consider setting an alarm to remind you.
For parents or caregivers: please observe the child during administration to ensure the full dose is taken.

As the **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** dosage is based on body weight, it is important to keep scheduled doctor's visits, because the dosage may need to be adjusted as the body weight changes. **Never adjust the dosage of Rivaroxaban Dexcel by yourself.** The doctor will adjust the dosage if necessary.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Duration of treatment

Take **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** every day until the doctor tells you to stop.
The doctor will decide on the duration of treatment with the medicine.

Method of administration

The medicine must be taken with food and it is recommended to swallow the tablet with water. If it is hard for you to swallow the tablet whole, talk to your doctor about other ways of taking **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**.

The tablet can be crushed and mixed with water or apple puree, immediately before administration.

Eat immediately after taking the crushed medicine.

If necessary, your doctor will give you crushed **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** through a stomach feeding tube.

Do not halve the tablet as there is no score line. There is no information regarding chewing the tablet.

Taking the medicine at the same time every day, will help you remember to take it.

If you spit up the dose or vomit

- if less than 30 minutes passed after you have taken **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**, take a new dose.
- if more than 30 minutes passed after you have taken **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**, do not take a new dose. In this case, take the next **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** dose at the usual time.

Contact the doctor if you repeatedly spit up the dose or vomit after taking **Rivaroxaban Dexcel**.

If you have accidentally taken a higher dosage

You should refer to the attending doctor immediately. Taking too much **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** increases the risk of bleeding.

If you have taken an overdose or if a child has accidentally swallowed the medicine, proceed immediately to a doctor or a hospital emergency room and bring the package of the medicine with you.

If you forgot to take the medicine

If you forgot to take this medicine at the designated time:

- Adults, children and adolescents:
At a dosage of one tablet of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 15 mg** or **Rivaroxaban Dexcel 20 mg** **once** a day, take a dose as soon as you remember, but never take a double dose or two doses on the same day! Take the next dose on the following day and then once a day, as usual, and consult the doctor.
- Adults:

At a dosage of one 15 mg tablet **twice** a day, take a dose as soon as you remember. Do not take more than two 15 mg tablets in a single day. Two 15 mg tablets can be taken together to obtain a dosage of 30 mg on one day. On the following day, carry on taking one tablet of 15 mg twice a day.

Continue with the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

If you stop taking the medicine

Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop taking this medicine without consulting the doctor, since **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** treats and prevents the development of dangerous conditions.

If you stop taking the medicine, you are impairing its therapeutic and preventive capacities.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take a medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have further questions on the use of this medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects

Like any medicine, the use of **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them.

Like other similar medicines to reduce the formation of blood clots, **Rivaroxaban Dexcel** can cause bleeding, which may be life threatening. Excessive bleeding may lead to a sudden drop in blood pressure (shock). In some cases, the bleeding may not be obvious.

Refer to the doctor immediately if you or the child suffer from any of the following side effects:

Signs of bleeding:

- bleeding into the brain or inside the skull (symptoms can include: headache, one-sided weakness, vomiting, seizure, decreased level of consciousness, and neck stiffness. This is a serious medical emergency; seek medical attention immediately!).
- prolonged or excessive bleeding.
- exceptional weakness, tiredness, paleness, dizziness, headache, unexplained swelling, breathlessness, chest pain or angina pectoris.

Your doctor will decide whether close monitoring or a change in the treatment is necessary.

Signs of a severe skin reaction:

- spreading intense skin rash, blisters or mucosal lesions, e.g., in the mouth or eyes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome/Toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- a drug reaction that causes rash, fever, inflammation of internal organs, blood abnormalities and systemic illness (DRESS syndrome).

The frequency of these side effects is very rare (effects that occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users).

Signs of a severe allergic reaction:

- swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat; difficulty swallowing; hives and breathing difficulties; sudden drop in blood pressure.

The frequencies of severe allergic reactions are very rare (anaphylactic reactions, including anaphylactic shock; effects that occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users) and uncommon (angioedema and allergic edema; effects that occur in 1-10 out of 1,000 users).

Additional side effects reported in adults, children and adolescents

Common side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 100 users):

- reduction in red blood cells which can cause pallor, weakness or breathlessness
- bleeding in the stomach or bowel, urogenital bleeding (including blood in the urine and heavy menstrual bleeding), nose bleed, bleeding in the gums
- bleeding into the eye (including bleeding from the white of the eye)
- bleeding into tissue or a cavity of the body (localized hematoma, bruising)
- coughing up blood
- bleeding from the skin or under the skin
- bleeding following an operation
- oozing of blood or fluid from a surgical wound
- swelling of the limbs
- pain in the limbs
- impaired function of the kidneys (can be detected in tests performed by the doctor)
- fever
- abdominal pain, indigestion, nausea or vomiting, constipation, diarrhea
- low blood pressure (symptoms of this may be dizziness or fainting when standing up)
- decreased general strength and energy (weakness, tiredness), headache, dizziness
- rash, itchy skin
- blood tests can indicate an increase in some liver enzymes

Uncommon side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 1,000 users):

- bleeding into the brain or inside the skull (see above, signs of bleeding)
- bleeding into a joint causing pain and swelling
- thrombocytopenia (a low number of platelets, which are cells that help blood to clot)
- allergic reactions, including allergic skin reactions
- impaired function of the liver (can be detected in tests performed by the doctor)
- blood tests may indicate an increase in bilirubin, some pancreatic or liver enzymes or in the number of platelets
- fainting
- general unwell feeling
- faster heartbeat
- dry mouth
- hives (urticaria)

Rare side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 10,000 users):

- bleeding into a muscle
- cholestasis (decreased bile flow), hepatitis including hepatocellular injury (inflamed liver including liver injury)
- yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- localized swelling
- localized collection of blood (hematoma) in the groin resulting from a complication of a cardiac procedure where a catheter is inserted into the leg artery

Very rare side effects (effects that occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):

- accumulation of eosinophils, a type of white granulocytic blood cells that cause inflammation in the lungs (eosinophilic pneumonia)

Side effects with unknown frequency (effects for which a frequency has not yet been determined):

- kidney failure after a severe bleeding

- bleeding in the kidney, sometimes with presence of blood in urine leading to inability of the kidneys to work properly (anticoagulant-related nephropathy)
- increased pressure within muscles of the legs or arms after a bleeding, which leads to pain, swelling, altered sensation, numbness or paralysis (compartment syndrome after a bleeding)

Side effects in children and adolescents

In general, the side effects observed in children and adolescents treated with Rivaroxaban Dexcel were similar to those observed in adults and were primarily mild to moderate in severity.

Side effects that were observed more often in children and adolescents:

Very common side effects (effects that occur in more than 1 in 10 users):

- headache
- fever
- nose bleeding
- vomiting

Common side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 100 users):

- raised heartbeat
- blood tests may indicate an increase in bilirubin (bile pigment)
- thrombocytopenia (low number of platelets which are cells that help blood to clot)
- heavy menstrual bleeding

Uncommon side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 1,000 users):

- blood tests may indicate an increase in a subcategory of bilirubin (direct bilirubin, bile pigment)

If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens or if you suffer from a side effect which is not mentioned in this leaflet, consult the doctor.

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking the link

"דיווח על תופעות לוואי עקב טיפול תרופתי" found on the homepage of the Ministry of Health website (www.health.gov.il) directing to the online form for reporting side effects or via the link:

<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

5. How to store the medicine?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be stored in a closed place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (EXP) stated on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- **Storage conditions:**
 - No special storage conditions. It is recommended to store at room temperature.
 - Crushed tablets: crushed tablets are stable in water or apple puree for up to 4 hours.
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask the pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Additional information

In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains:

Microcrystalline cellulose, lactose monohydrate, hypromellose, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, macrogol 3350, iron oxide red (E172).

Rivaroxaban Dexcel 15 mg tablets also contain: Titanium dioxide (E171).

What the medicine looks like and what the package contains:

Rivaroxaban Dexcel 15 mg: Red, round biconvex, film-coated tablets marked with "II" on one side.

Rivaroxaban Dexcel 20 mg: Brown-red, round biconvex, film-coated tablets.

Approved package size: 28 tablets.

Manufacturer name and address: Medichem S.A., Barcelona, Spain

Revised in September 2023 according to MOH guidelines.

Drug registration number at the national drug registry of the Ministry of Health:

Rivaroxaban Dexcel 15 mg: 172-94-36480-99

Rivaroxaban Dexcel 20 mg: 172-95-36482-99

Registration holder:

Dexcel Ltd., 1 Dexcel Street, Or Akiva 3060000, Israel