

Patient leaflet in accordance with the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension

Active ingredient

rivaroxaban

One glass bottle contains:

- 51.7 mg rivaroxaban (for the bottle to which 50 mL of water should be added) or
- 103.4 mg rivaroxaban (for the bottle to which 100 mL of water should be added).

After preparation, each mL of the suspension contains 1 mg of rivaroxaban.

Inactive ingredients and allergens in the medicine: See section 2 'Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients', and section 6 'Additional information'.

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

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

Patient safety information card

In addition to the patient information leaflet, Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension has a patient safety information card. This card contains important safety information that you need to know and that you should follow before starting and during treatment with Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension.

Carefully read the patient safety information card and the patient information leaflet before you start using this medicine.

Keep the card and the leaflet in case you need to read them again.

1) What is this medicine intended for?

Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension is intended for full-term newborn babies, infants and toddlers, children and adolescents below 18 years to treat blood clots and prevent re-occurrence of blood clots in the veins or in the blood vessels of the lungs, following an initial treatment of at least 5 days with injectable medicines used to treat blood clots.

Therapeutic group: Anticoagulant.

Xarelto works by blocking a blood clotting factor (factor Xa), thus reducing the tendency of the blood to form clots.

See the Instructions for Use (How to prepare and take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension) at the end of this leaflet.

2) Before using this medicine

Do not use this medicine if you or your child:

- are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient (rivaroxaban) or to any of the other ingredients in this medicine (see section 6).
- are bleeding excessively.
- have a disease or any condition in an organ of the body that increases the risk of serious bleeding (e.g. stomach ulcer, injury or bleeding in the brain or spine, recent

surgery of the brain, spine or eyes, presence of a malignant neoplasm at high risk of bleeding, known or suspected oesophageal varices)

- are taking medicines to prevent blood clotting (e.g. warfarin, dabigatran, apixaban or heparin), except when changing medicines to prevent blood clotting, or while receiving heparin through a venous or arterial line to keep it open.
- have a liver disease associated with an increased risk of bleeding.
- are pregnant or breastfeeding – see section 'Pregnancy and breastfeeding'.

Special warnings about using this medicine

Before treatment with Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension, tell your doctor if:

- you or the child have an increased risk of bleeding. This could be the case in situations such as:
 - moderate or severe kidney disease, as the kidney function may affect the amount of medicine that works in the body
 - you or the child are taking other medicines to prevent blood clotting (e.g. warfarin, dabigatran, apixaban or heparin), if these are absolutely necessary (see section 'Do not use this medicine if you or your child')
 - bleeding disorders
 - very high blood pressure not controlled by medical treatment
 - diseases of stomach or bowels that might result in bleeding, e.g. inflammation of the bowels or stomach, or inflammation of the food pipe due to a disease where stomach acid goes upwards into the food pipe, or tumours located in the stomach or bowels, genital tract or urinary tract
 - a problem with the blood vessels in the back of the eyes (retinopathy)
 - a lung disease where the bronchi are widened and filled with pus (bronchiectasis), or previous bleeding from the lung
- you or the child have a prosthetic heart valve
- you or the child have a disease called antiphospholipid syndrome (a disorder of the immune system that causes an increased risk of blood clots)
- your or the child's blood pressure is unstable
- another treatment or surgical procedure is planned to remove the blood clot from the lungs.

If any of the above apply to you or to the child, **tell your doctor** before you take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension. The doctor will decide if you or the child should be treated with this medicine and should be kept under closer observation.

Do not give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension to children under 6 months of age who

- were born before 37 weeks of pregnancy, or
- weigh less than 2.6 kg, or
- had less than 10 days of breastfeeding or infant formula feeding

In these cases, the dose of Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension cannot be reliably determined and has not been studied in these children.

If you or the child need to have an operation

- It is very important to take or give Xarelto before and after the operation exactly at the times determined by your doctor.
- If the operation involves insertion of a catheter or injection into the spinal column (e.g. for epidural or spinal anaesthesia or pain reduction):
 - it is very important to take or give Xarelto before and after the injection or removal of the catheter exactly at the times determined by your doctor
 - tell your doctor immediately if you or the child experience numbness or weakness of the legs or problems with the bowels or bladder after the end of anaesthesia. In this case, urgent care is necessary.

Children and adolescents

Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension is to be used in patients below 18 years of age to treat blood clots and prevent reoccurrence of blood clots in the veins or in the blood vessels of the lungs. There is no sufficient information on its use in children and adolescents in other indications.

Drug interactions

If you or your child are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including nonprescription medications and dietary supplements, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

Particularly if you or your child are taking:

- some medicines for fungal infections (e.g. fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole), unless they are only applied to the skin
- ketoconazole tablets (used to treat Cushing's syndrome - when the body produces an excess of cortisol, among other conditions)
- some medicines for bacterial infections (e.g. clarithromycin, erythromycin)
- some medicines for HIV/AIDS (e.g. ritonavir)
- other medicines to reduce blood clotting (e.g. enoxaparin, clopidogrel or vitamin K antagonists such as warfarin and acenocoumarol)
- medicines to relieve inflammation and pain (e.g. naproxen or acetylsalicylic acid)
- dronedarone, a medicine to treat abnormal heartbeat
- some medicines to treat depression (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)).

If any of the above apply to you or the child, **tell your doctor** before taking or giving Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension, because the effect of Xarelto may be increased. Your doctor will decide if you or the child should be treated with this medicine and should be kept under closer observation.

If the doctor thinks that you or the child are at increased risk of developing stomach or bowel ulcers, treatment for ulcer prevention might be necessary.

- If you or the child are taking:
 - some medicines to treat epilepsy (phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital)
 - St John's Wort (*hypericum perforatum*), a herbal product used for depression
 - rifampicin, an antibiotic

If any of the above apply to you or the child, **tell your doctor** before taking or giving Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension, because the effect of Xarelto may be reduced. Your doctor will decide if you or the child should be treated with this medicine and should be kept under closer observation.

Using this medicine and food

Take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension with feeding (breastfeeding or infant formula feeding) or with a meal.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

- The safety and efficacy of Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension have not been established in pregnant women.
- Therefore, adolescent girls who may become pregnant should avoid pregnancy during the treatment.
- If the patient is pregnant or breastfeeding, **Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension should not be taken or given.**
- If there is a **chance** that the patient could **become pregnant**, a reliable **contraceptive** should be used while taking Xarelto.
- If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this medicine, she should tell the doctor immediately, who will decide how the treatment should be continued.

Driving and using machines

Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension may cause side effects such as dizziness or fainting. You or the child should not drive, ride a bicycle or use any tools or machines if you/the child experience these symptoms.

Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients

Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension contains sodium benzoate and sodium.

This medicine contains 1.8 mg sodium benzoate (E211) in each mL oral suspension. Sodium benzoate (E211) may increase jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) in newborn babies (up to 4 weeks old).

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

3) How to use this medicine?

Always use this medicine according to your doctor's instructions. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about your dose or about how to take this medicine. Only your doctor will determine your dose and how you should take this medicine.

Make sure that the correct information on how much and how often to take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension is written on the designated area of the carton. If not, ask your pharmacist or doctor to provide the relevant information.

Instructions for use

For how to prepare and take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension:

- See the Instructions for Use section at the end of this leaflet.
- Watch the educational video which you can access via the QR code which is displayed on the patient safety information card that is provided with this medicine.

How to take or give

Take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension with feeding (breastfeeding or infant formula feeding) or with a meal. Each Xarelto dose has to be swallowed along with one typical serving of liquid (for example, 20 mL for children aged 6 months up to 240 mL for adolescents). This typical serving may include the usual amount of drink used for feeding (e.g. breast milk, infant formula, nutrition drink).

Your doctor may also give the oral suspension via a stomach tube.

How much to take or give

The dose of Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension depends on the patient's body weight. It will be calculated by the doctor as an amount (volume) in millilitres (mL) of the oral suspension. This volume should be measured using the blue syringe (either 1 mL, 5 mL or 10 mL syringe, see table 1) supplied with this medicine. Your doctor will prescribe the volume required, indicating the particular syringe you should use.

Your doctor will tell you how much of the oral suspension you or the child must take.

Below is the table that your doctor will use. **Do not adjust the dose yourself.**

All materials required to prepare and administer the oral suspension are provided with the medicine (except for drinking water.) Only use non-carbonated water to avoid bubbles. **Only use the syringe provided** to administer Xarelto to ensure accurate dosing. Do not use any other method to administer the solution, e.g. alternative syringe, spoon etc.

As the Xarelto dose is based on body weight, it is important to keep regular doctor's visits; the dose may need to be adjusted as the weight changes, especially for children weighing below 12 kg. This ensures that the child receives the correct dose of Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension.

Table 1: Recommended dose of Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension for children

Body weight [kg]	Single dose*	Daily frequency of intake	Total daily dose*	Suitable blue syringe
2.6 to under 3	0.8 mL	3 times	2.4 mL	1 mL
3 to under 4	0.9 mL		2.7 mL	
4 to under 5	1.4 mL		4.2 mL	5 mL
5 to under 7	1.6 mL		4.8 mL	
7 to under 8	1.8 mL		5.4 mL	
8 to under 9	2.4 mL		7.2 mL	
9 to under 10	2.8 mL		8.4 mL	
10 to under 12	3.0 mL		9.0 mL	
12 to under 30	5.0 mL	2 times	10.0 mL	5 mL or 10 mL
30 to under 50	15.0 mL	once	15.0 mL	10 mL
50 or more	20.0 mL		20.0 mL	

* 1 mL of the oral suspension corresponds to 1 mg rivaroxaban.

Your doctor may also prescribe tablets if you or the child are able to swallow the tablet and are weighing at least 30 kg.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

When to take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension

Take or give the oral suspension as directed every day until the doctor tells you to stop. Take or give the oral suspension at the same time every day; this will help you remember that you should take or give the medicine. Consider setting an alarm to remind you. Please observe the child to ensure that the full dose is taken.

If the doctor has told you to take or give Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension:

- once a day, do this approximately 24 hours apart
- twice a day, do this approximately 12 hours apart
- three times a day, do this approximately 8 hours apart

Your doctor will decide how long you or the child must continue treatment.

If you or the child spit up the dose or vomit

- less than 30 minutes after the intake of Xarelto, take or give a new dose.
- more than 30 minutes after the intake of Xarelto, **do not** take or give a new dose. Continue to take or give the next Xarelto dose at the next scheduled time.

Contact the doctor if you or the child repeatedly spit up the dose or vomit after taking Xarelto.

If you forget to take or give Xarelto

- **If you are taking or giving Xarelto once a day**, take or give the missed Xarelto dose as soon as you remember on the same day. If this is not possible, skip this dose. Then take or give the next Xarelto dose on the following day. Do not take or give more than one dose per day.
- **If you are taking or giving Xarelto twice a day:**
 - Missed morning dose: Take or give the missed Xarelto dose as soon as you remember. You may take or give it together with the evening dose.
 - Missed evening dose: You may take or give the missed dose only on the same evening. Do not take or give two doses the next morning.
- **If you are taking or giving Xarelto 3 times a day**, do not make up for the missed dose. Continue with the next scheduled dose (given every 8 hours).

On the day following the missed dose, continue as prescribed by the doctor once, twice or three times a day.

If you take or give more Xarelto than you should

Contact your doctor immediately if you have taken or given too much Xarelto oral suspension. Taking or giving too much Xarelto increases the risk of bleeding.

If you stop taking or giving Xarelto

Do not stop treatment with Xarelto without talking to your doctor first, because Xarelto treats and prevents serious conditions.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by your doctor.

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

If you have any further questions about using this medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

4) Side effects

Like with all medicines, using Xarelto 1 mg/mL granules for oral suspension may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects; you may not experience any of them.

Like other medicines used to reduce the formation of blood clots, Xarelto may 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.

Tell your doctor immediately if you or the child experience any of the following side effects:

- **Signs of bleeding**

- bleeding into the brain or inside the skull (symptoms may include headache, one-sided weakness, vomiting, seizures, 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 may decide to keep you or the child under closer observation or change the treatment.

- **Signs of severe skin reactions**

- 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)

These side effects are very rare (frequency of up to 1 in 10,000 users).

- **Signs of severe allergic reactions**

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

Severe allergic reactions are very rare (anaphylactic reactions, including anaphylactic shock; may affect up to 1 in 10,000 users) and uncommon (angioedema and allergic oedema; may affect up to 1 in 100 users).

Additional side effects

Side effects in adults, children and adolescents

Common side effects - may affect up to 1 in 10 users:

- reduction in red blood cells which may cause pallor, weakness or breathlessness
- bleeding in the stomach or bowel, urogenital bleeding (including blood in the urine and heavy menstrual bleeding), nosebleed, bleeding in the gums
- bleeding into the eye (including bleeding from the whites of the eyes)
- bleeding into a tissue or cavity of the body (haematoma, bruising)
- coughing up blood
- bleeding from the skin or under the skin
- bleeding following an operation
- oozing of blood or fluid from surgical wound
- swelling of the limbs
- pain in the limbs
- impaired kidney function (may be seen in tests performed by your doctor)
- fever
- abdominal pain, indigestion, nausea or vomiting, constipation, diarrhoea
- low blood pressure (symptoms may include feeling dizzy or fainting when standing up)
- decreased general strength and energy (weakness, tiredness), headache, dizziness
- rash, itchy skin
- blood tests may show an increase in some liver enzymes

Uncommon side effects - may affect up to 1 in 100 users:

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

Rare side effects - may affect up to 1 in 1,000 users:

- bleeding into a muscle
- cholestasis (decreased bile flow), liver inflammation (hepatitis) including hepatocellular injury
- yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- localised swelling
- collection of blood (haematoma) in the groin as a complication of the cardiac procedure where a catheter is inserted in your leg artery (pseudoaneurysm)

Very rare side effects - may affect up to 1 in 10,000 users:

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

Side effects of unknown frequency (the frequency of these effects has not been established yet):

- kidney failure after severe bleeding
- bleeding in the kidney, sometimes associated 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 bleeding, which leads to pain, swelling, altered sensation, numbness or paralysis (compartment syndrome after bleeding)

Side effects in children and adolescents

In general, the side effects observed in children and adolescents treated with Xarelto were similar in type 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 (may affect more than 1 in 10 users)

- headache
- fever
- nosebleed
- vomiting

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 users)

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

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 users)

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

If you experience any side effect, if any side effect gets worse, or if you experience a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult your doctor.

You can report side effects to the Ministry of Health by following the link 'Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment' on the Ministry of Health home page (www.health.gov.il) which links to an online form for reporting side effects. You can also use this link: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

5) How to store the medicine?

- Prevent poisoning! To prevent poisoning, keep this, and all other medicines, in a closed place, out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) which is stated on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Storage conditions

Do not store above 30°C. Do not freeze.

Store the prepared suspension upright.

After preparation, the shelf life of the suspension is 14 days at a temperature below 30°C.

- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your 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, this medicine also contains:

Mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose and carboxymethylcellulose sodium, sodium benzoate, hypromellose 5 cP, citric acid anhydrous, xanthan gum, flavour sweet and creamy (maltodextrin (maize)), propylene glycol (E1520), acacia gum (E414), flavouring substances), sucralose

What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack:

White-off white granules in a glass bottle with child resistant screw cap.

Pack sizes

- **For children weighing less than 4 kg:**
A box with one brown glass bottle containing 2.625 g granules (corresponding to 51.7 mg rivaroxaban), two 1 mL blue syringes, one 50 mL water syringe and one adapter.
- **For children weighing 4 kg or more:**
A box with one brown glass bottle containing 5.25 g granules (corresponding to 103.4 mg rivaroxaban), two 5 mL and two 10 mL blue syringes, one 100 mL water syringe and one adapter.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Registration holder's name and address: Bayer Israel Ltd., 36 HaHarash St., Hod Hasharon 4527702.

Manufacturer's name and address: Bayer AG 51368 Leverkusen, Germany

Revised in January 2025.

Registration number of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health:
174-12-37097-99

Instructions for Use

Xarelto 1 mg/mL

Bottle containing 2.625 g granules for preparation of oral suspension

Active ingredient: rivaroxaban

Preparation and administration of the oral suspension (granules-water-mixture)

Glossary and symbols

- Granules: powder (provided in the bottle) which contains the active ingredient
- Water syringe: 50 mL syringe used to measure and add 50 mL of water to the bottle containing Xarelto granules.
- Suspension: granules-water-mixture (for oral administration)
- Blue syringe: syringe with blue plunger to extract and orally administer Xarelto



Caution: Consult Instructions for Use for relevant information related to warnings and precautions



Consult Instructions for Use



Keep away from sunlight



Protect from moisture



Manufacturer



Manufacturing date



Expiry date



Reference number



Batch number



For oral use only



Blue syringe - Single patient, multiple use



Water syringe – Single use only and do not re-use



Do not use if the package is damaged



Medical device



CE mark

Before you start

- Read all sections of the Instructions for Use carefully before using Xarelto for the first time and before administering each dose.
- Watch the educational video available for access via the QR code which is displayed on the patient safety information card that is provided with this medicine.
- Be sure you understand the instructions before starting use. If not, contact your doctor.
- Further information regarding Xarelto can be found in the previous part of the leaflet.

Package contents

Every Xarelto box contains the following components:



1 bottle with child resistant screw cap containing Xarelto granules.



1 packaged water syringe (for single use only)



1 packaged bottle adapter



2 packaged 1 mL blue syringes



1 Instructions for Use copy (this document part)



1 Patient information leaflet

Provides important information about Xarelto.



1 Patient safety information card

Important information in case of emergency.

The patient must always carry the card and present it to every doctor or dentist prior to treatment.



Cautionary information:

Do not unpack the single components until the instructions tell you to do so.

Do not use Xarelto if any of the parts have been opened or are damaged.

Do not use Xarelto after the expiry date which is stated on the box.

Warnings and precautions

- **Only** use non-carbonated drinking water to prepare the suspension to avoid bubbles. That means you can use
 - fresh tap water
 - or non-carbonated (still) mineral water
- It is very important that the precise amount of water is added to the granules in the bottle to ensure the correct concentration of Xarelto.
 - Use the water syringe for measurement of 50 mL water, see below for more information.
 - Measure the amount water to be added to the bottle very carefully.
- After preparation, the suspension can be used for 14 days if stored at room temperature (below 30°C). Make sure to write the expiry date of the suspension (date of preparation plus 14 days) on the dedicated field on the bottle label.
- **Do not** store the suspension above 30°C. **Do not** freeze. If the suspension has been stored in the refrigerator, allow the suspension to adjust to room temperature before extracting the relevant dose.
- Shake the suspension for initial preparation **for at least 60 seconds**.
- Shake the suspension in the bottle **for at least 10 seconds** before each administration.
- It is very important that the prescribed dose volume of Xarelto is being administered.
 - Make sure that you know the prescribed dose and frequency of administration. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you do not know the prescribed dose and frequency of administration.
 - Carefully adjust the blue syringe according to the prescribed volume.
 - Administer the prescribed dose by using the blue syringe. Follow the doctor's instructions on how often per day you should administer the prescribed dose.
 - Check for air bubbles in the blue syringe before administration of the oral suspension.
- If your child repeatedly does not take all the required dose or spits some of it out, call your child's doctor to find out what to do.
- Between doses, store the oral suspension out of sight and reach of children.
- Keep the Instructions for Use so that you can refer to them later during the use of Xarelto.

Using Xarelto

- Xarelto suspension is for oral use only.
- Volume and frequency of administration of Xarelto depend on your child's weight, therefore they will change over time if your child will receive Xarelto for a prolonged period.

- Your child's doctor will tell you the right dose volume.
 - **Do not change the dose yourself.**
 - **Always** use the volume prescribed by your child's doctor and ensure that the correct dose for administration is written on the designated field on the outside of the box.
If the details are not written on the designated field, ask your child's doctor or pharmacist to provide the relevant information.
- Follow the detailed Instructions for Use given in the chapters below.
 - Take care to comply with the instructions concerning administration (please read the previous part of this leaflet).

1. Preparing the oral suspension

Step 1.1: Preparation – Get ready

The preparation of the suspension is done once with every new package.
Before preparing the suspension:



- a. Thoroughly wash your hands with soap and dry them afterwards

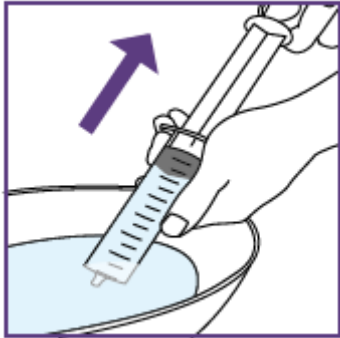


- b. Check the expiry date stated on the box label.
Do not use the medicine if the medicine has expired.

- c. Prepare the following additional items:
- Container with at least 150 mL of water:
 - Fresh tap water or non-carbonated (still) mineral water
 - Water should be at room temperature
 - Tissue for soaking up any excess water

Step 1.2: Filling the required volume of water

Every time you start a new package, use only the new materials contained in the new package.



a. Unpack the water syringe.

b. Dip the opening of the water syringe into the water container.

c. Extract a volume of more than 50 mL.

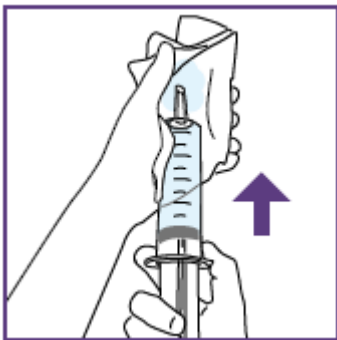
To do this, pull the plunger rod towards you, and make sure that the opening of the water syringe stays below the water surface all the time. This will avoid air bubbles in the syringe.

d. Take the syringe out of the water.

e. Turn the water syringe in a way that the opening is facing upwards.

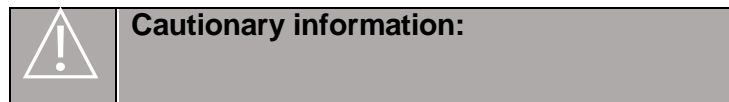
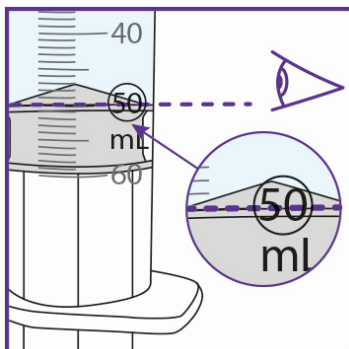
→ Any air bubbles will move to the top when holding the syringe with the tip facing upwards.

Tap it with your fingers to further move any air bubbles to the top.

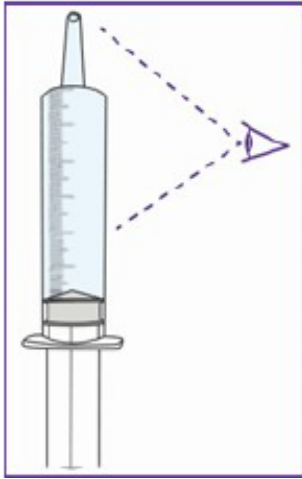


f. Push the plunger rod until the upper ring of the plunger reaches the 50 mL mark.

→ When pressing the plunger, water may come out of the water syringe tip. This waste water can be soaked up with a tissue.



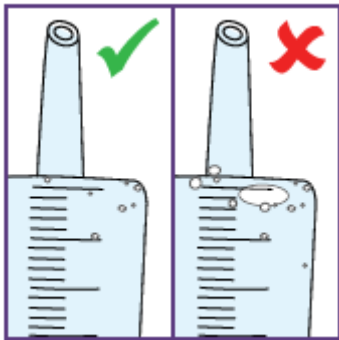
The upper ring of the black plunger **must be precisely in line with the 50 mL** mark to be able to achieve the correct concentration of the suspension.



g. Continue to hold the water syringe with the opening facing upwards and check the water in the syringe carefully:

- for correct volume,
- for air bubbles.

Small air bubbles are not critical, but big air bubbles are critical. See below for more explanation on what to do.



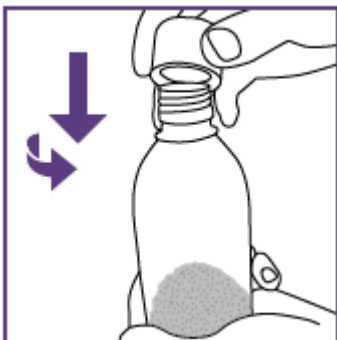
h. **If the syringe is not filled correctly or contains too much air:**

- Empty the water syringe
- Repeat steps b. to h.

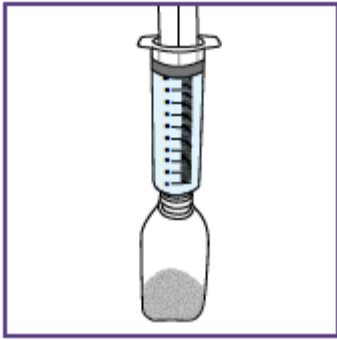
Step 1.3: Adding water to the granules

a. **If the granules in the bottle appear to be clumpy:**

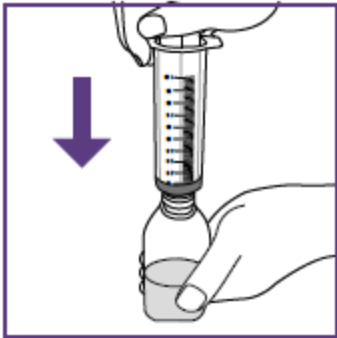
- Gently tap the bottle on your hand.
- **Be careful** since the bottle is made of glass.



b. Unscrew the child resistant cap of the bottle (push down and turn counterclockwise).



c. Place the filled water syringe on the upper edge of the bottle opening



d. Hold the bottle firmly

e. Press the plunger rod down slowly.

The full volume of water must be transferred to the bottle.

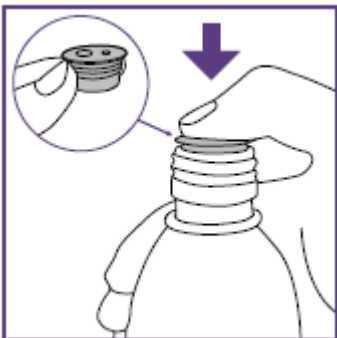
f. Dispose of the water syringe in household waste.

Step 1.4: Fitting the adapter and mixing the oral suspension

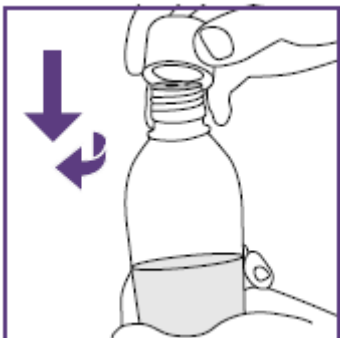
The adapter is used to fill the blue syringe with suspension.

a. Unpack the bottle adapter.

b. Push the adapter completely into the neck of the bottle.



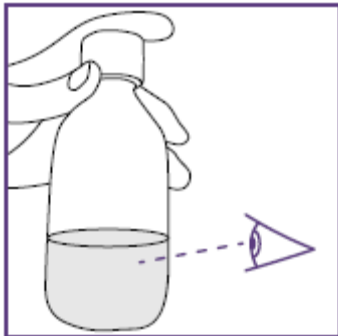
c. Close the bottle tightly with the screw cap.





d. Shake the bottle **gently for at least 60 seconds**.

→ This is intended to provide a well-mixed suspension.



e. Ensure that the suspension is thoroughly mixed:

- no clumps
- no deposit.

	Cautionary information:
To guarantee the correct dose, the suspension must not contain any clumps or deposit.	

f. **If there are clumps or deposit**, repeat steps d. to f.

→ When no clumps or deposits are left, the suspension is ready for use.

Do not add more water to the bottle.

The suspension has a shelf life of 14 days at room temperature (below 30°C).



g. Write the date of expiry of the just prepared suspension on the bottle label.

Date of preparation + 14 days

The shown pictogram is only an example.

2. Setting the prescribed dose with every new blue syringe

To prevent overdosing or underdosing, an exact dose of suspension is required.

Before you extract the first dose out of the bottle, the enclosed blue syringe must be set up in accordance with the dose prescribed by your child's doctor. This information can be found on

the dedicated area on the box. If no information has been entered here, check again with your child's doctor or pharmacist.

After setting the dose, the same blue syringe can be used for administration of all the doses from the bottle of suspension prepared in step 1.

Once the dose has been fixed on the blue syringe, it cannot be changed.

The blue syringe is marked with a scale (mL).
The scale of the 1 mL blue syringe starts with 0.2 mL.
The graduation marks are in increments of 0.1 mL.

Note:

Do not remove the peelable label until you are instructed to do so by the Instructions for Use.

The blue syringe has a **red** button to adjust the volume. This button is initially covered by a peelable label.

By pressing the red button, the volume of the syringe is set, which can only be done once. **Do not** press the **red** button until the Instructions for Use tell you to do so.

Once the **red** button has been pressed, the volume can no longer be adjusted.

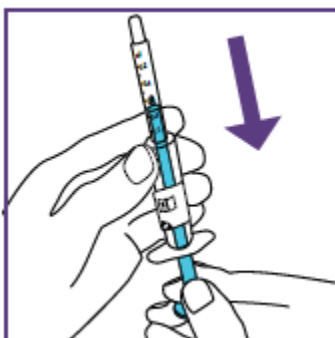


- a. Review the dose provided in the respective field on the outside of the box.

- b. If the information is not available:

Ask your pharmacist or doctor to provide it.

- c. Hold the blue syringe with the opening pointing upwards.

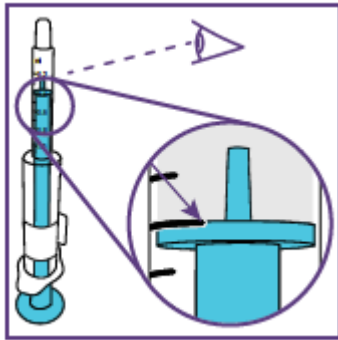


- d. Pull the plunger rod **slowly** until the upper margin reaches the mark of the volume to be administered.

→ When moving the plunger rod, you can hear a 'click' for each adjustable volume step.



Cautionary information:

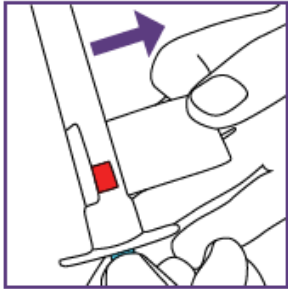


The upper edge of the plunger **must be exactly in line** with the correct mark of the volume to be administered.

The shown pictogram is only an example. Your volume might be different.

Be careful, do not pull the plunger past the volume to be administered.

Be careful, do not press on the label when pulling the plunger.



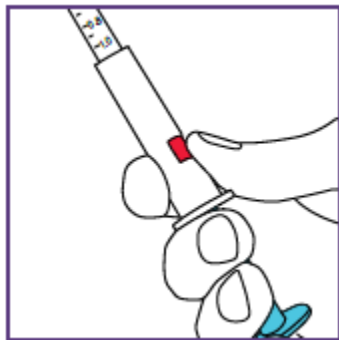
e. Remove the label of the blue syringe **completely**.

→ You can now see the **red** button for setting the volume.

f. Check the position of the plunger again. Ensure that the upper edge of the plunger is exactly in line with the correct mark of the volume to be administered.

g. If the position of the blue plunger does not match the required volume:

Adjust it accordingly.



h. If the position of the blue plunger matches the required volume, push the **red** button to fix the adjustment.

→ The required dose is now set.

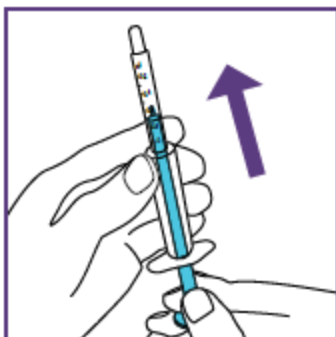
→ Pressing the red button will produce another clicking sound.

The clicking sound will not be audible afterwards.



Cautionary information:

If you notice that the wrong dose has been selected (the red button has been pushed when the plunger was in the wrong position), use the appropriate spare blue syringe. Repeat steps a. to h. with a new blue syringe.



i. Push the blue syringe plunger upwards as far as it goes.

The blue syringe can now be used.

3. Administering the oral suspension

Follow the steps described below for each required administration.

Step 3.1: Mixing the oral suspension



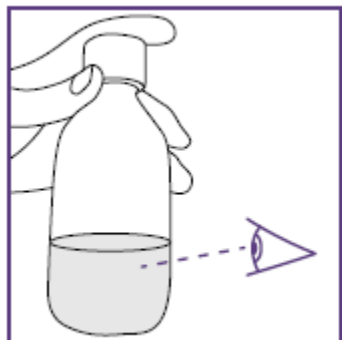
Cautionary information:

Allow the suspension to adjust to room temperature if it has been stored in the refrigerator.



a. **Gently** shake the bottle for **at least 10 seconds** before administration of each dose.

→ This is intended to provide a well-mixed suspension.



b. Ensure that the suspension is mixed thoroughly, i.e.:

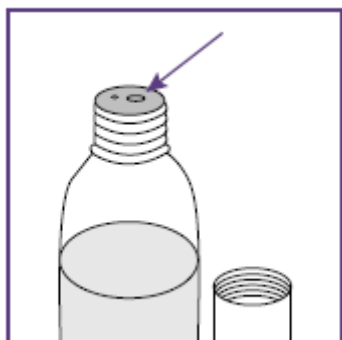
- no clumps
- no deposit.

c. **If there are clumps or deposit:**

Repeat steps a. and b.

d. Shaking may lead to formation of foam.

Let the bottle stand until the foam disappears.



e. Unscrew the bottle cap, but keep the adapter on the top of the bottle.

Note:

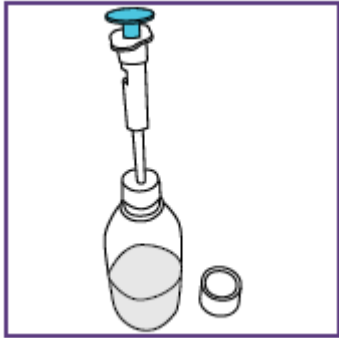
The larger opening visible on the adapter is used to connect the blue syringe.

The surface of the bottle adapter should be free of liquid.

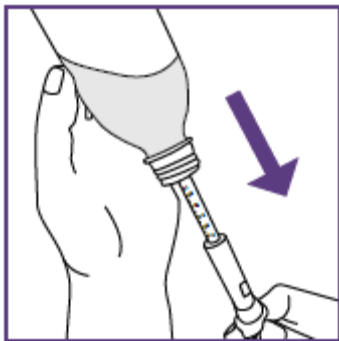
f. **If there is any liquid on the adapter:**

Remove the liquid with a clean tissue

Step 3.2: Extracting the required dose

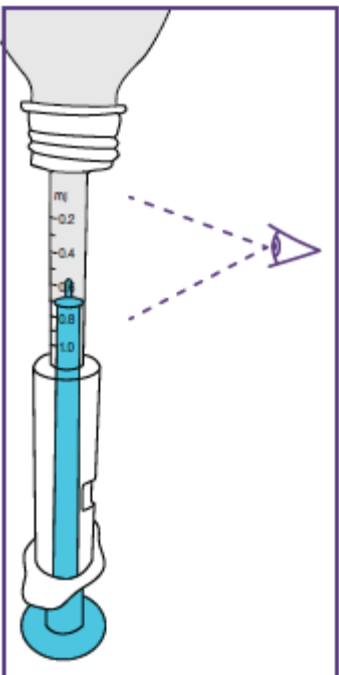


a. Keep the bottle in the upright position. Insert the tip of the blue syringe **fully** into the large opening of the adapter.

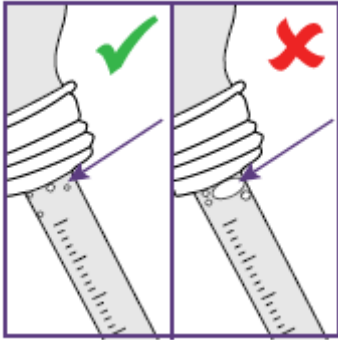


b. Turn the bottle upside down.

c. Pull the blue plunger rod **slowly** until it stops (i.e. until the set dose is reached).



d. Carefully check for air in the blue syringe. Smaller air bubbles are not critical.

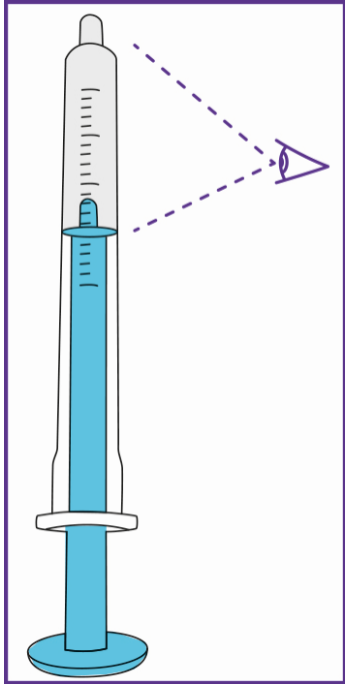


e. **If there are bigger air bubbles:**

- Return the suspension to the bottle by pushing back the plunger rod into the blue syringe as far as possible.
- Repeat steps b. to e.

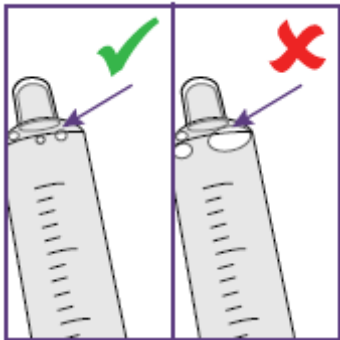
f. Return the bottle to the upright position.

g. Remove the blue syringe **carefully** from the adapter.



h. Hold the blue syringe upright and ensure that:

- the tip of the blue syringe is filled
- the blue syringe has been filled with the right dose
- no big air bubbles are present in the syringe.



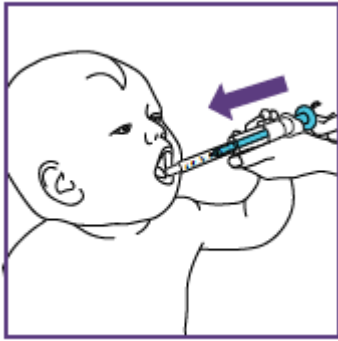
i. **If there are bigger air bubbles or air in the tip:**

- Insert the tip of the blue syringe again fully into the large opening of the adapter.
- Return the suspension to the bottle by pushing back the plunger rod into the blue syringe as far as it goes.
- Repeat steps b. to h. until no bigger air bubbles are visible.

j. Close the bottle with the screw cap.

Administer the suspension immediately after filling the blue syringe (step 3.3).

Step 3.3: Administration of prescribed dose



- a. Place the blue syringe into the mouth of the patient.
- b. Direct its tip into the cheek to allow for natural swallowing.
- c. Push the plunger rod down **slowly** until the plunger stops (the blue syringe is completely empty).
- d. Ensure that the patient swallows the entire dose.



Cautionary information:

The patient must swallow the full dose of medicine.
If the dose repeatedly is not completely swallowed or if the patient is vomiting, consult your doctor for further instructions.



- e. Encourage the patient to drink one typical serving of liquid.
 - For an infant of 6 months, for example, this serving may be 20 mL.
 - This serving can also be given by breastfeeding.

4. Cleaning and storage

The blue syringe must be cleaned following every application.

Follow the steps listed below to clean the syringe. Altogether, **three** cycles of cleaning are necessary to ensure proper cleaning.

Before you start, you will need the following equipment for step 4.1:

- Prepare two containers (such as a cup or bowl)
 - one container filled with drinking water,
 - the other container is empty

Step 4.1: Cleaning



- a. Dip the tip of the blue syringe into the container of water.
- b. Withdraw water until the plunger rod stops.



- c. Empty the blue syringe into the prepared empty container

- d. Repeat steps a. to c. **two additional times.**
- e. After cleaning, push the plunger rod back in until it stops.
- f. Dry the outer surface of the syringe with a clean tissue



Cautionary information:

- Do not clean the blue syringe in the dishwasher.
- Never boil the blue syringe.

Step 4.2: Storage

Store the blue syringe in a clean and dry place until next use, e.g. keep it in the box Xarelto was given to you.
Keep away from sunlight.



Cautionary information:

The blue syringe can be used for up to 14 days.

Store the suspension at a temperature below 30°C.



Cautionary information:

Do not freeze the suspension.

The prepared suspension is stable at room temperature (below 30°C) for up to 14 days (preparation date plus 14 days).

Keep Xarelto out of the sight and reach of children.

Store the prepared suspension upright.

5. Disposal

Any unused medicine or waste material, syringes and adapter should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

6. Damage/Malfunction

Any serious damage/malfunction related to the product should be reported to the manufacturer and the Ministry of Health.

