PATIENT LEAFLET IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) – 1986

This medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Evorel Conti
Transdermal Patch

Active ingredients and their quantity per dosage unit:
Each patch contains:
estradiol hemihydrate 3.2 mg
norethisterone acetate 11.2 mg

Each patch of Evorel Conti releases 50 mcg estradiol and 170 mcg norethisterone acetate over 24 hours.

Inactive ingredients and allergens in this medicine – see 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 for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if it seems to you that their medical condition is similar to yours.

1. WHAT IS THIS MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for the relief of menopausal symptoms.

Therapeutic group: a combination of oestrogen and progestogen.

The menopause happens when the level of hormones produced by the ovaries goes down. This is a gradual process. During this time, the levels of oestrogen can go up and down. This can cause:
- Hot flushes, night sweats or mood swings
- Vaginal problems such as dryness or itching
- Uncomfortable or painful sexual intercourse.

You may have these types of symptoms if you have had your ovaries taken out in an operation.

How Evorel Conti works:
Both hormones in the patch are continuously released.
Evorel Conti patches replace the oestrogen that is normally released by the ovaries. However, in women who have a womb, taking an oestrogen hormone regularly may cause thickening of the lining of the womb.
- Therefore, it is necessary to add a progestogen hormone to the oestrogen
- This addition helps shed the thickened lining of the womb and prevent problems from happening

Most women do not have a regular monthly period with Evorel Conti. However, bleeding or spotting does usually occur in the first months until the treatment settles down.

2. BEFORE USING THIS MEDICINE

Do not use the medicine if:

- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredients or to any of the other ingredients in this medicine (see section 6 – 'Additional information')
- You have, have ever had, or are suspected of having **breast cancer**
- You have or are suspected of having a **cancerous tumour which is sensitive to oestrogens** (such as endometrial cancer)
- You have **excessive thickening of the lining of the womb** (endometrial hyperplasia) that is not being treated
- You have **unexplained vaginal bleeding**
- You have or have ever had **blood clots in a vein** (thrombosis), such as in the legs (deep venous thrombosis) or the lungs (pulmonary embolism)
- You have **blood clotting problems** (such as protein C, protein S or antithrombin deficiency)

- You have or have ever had a **liver disease** and your liver function tests have not yet returned to normal
- You have or recently have had a disease caused by blood clots in the arteries, such as **angina pectoris,** a **heart attack** or **stroke**
- You have a rare inherited blood problem called porphyria

Do not use this medicine if any of the above conditions applies to you. If you are not sure, consult your doctor or pharmacist before using Evorel Conti. If any of the above conditions appear for the first time while taking Evorel Conti, stop using the medicine at once and contact your doctor immediately.

Special warnings about using this medicine

Medical history and medical check-ups
The use of HRT carries risks which need to be considered when deciding whether to start or continue treatment.
The experience in treating women with a premature menopause (due to ovarian failure or surgery) is limited. In these cases, the risks of using HRT may be different. Consult your doctor.
Before starting or restarting HRT, your doctor will ask you about your own and your family's medical history. The doctor may decide to perform a physical examination which may include an examination of your breasts and/or an internal examination, if necessary.

Once you have started treatment with Evorel Conti, you should see your doctor for regular medical check-ups (at least once a year).

At these check-ups, discuss with your doctor the benefits and risks of continuing treatment with the medicine.

You should have periodic breast examinations as recommended by your doctor.

Before starting treatment, tell your doctor if you have ever had any of the following conditions, as these may return or become worse during treatment with Evorel Conti. If so, you need to go to your doctor for more frequent check-ups:
- Fibroids inside your womb
- Growth of womb lining outside your womb (endometriosis) or a history of excessive thickening of womb lining (endometrial hyperplasia)
- Increased risk of developing blood clots [see below 'Blood clots in a vein (thrombosis)']
- Increased risk of oestrogen-sensitive cancerous tumours (e.g. a mother, sister or grandmother who had breast cancer)
- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Gallstones
- Migraine or severe headaches
- A disease of the immune system that affects many organs of the body (systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)
- Epilepsy
- Asthma
- A disease affecting the eardrum and hearing (otosclerosis)
- A liver disorder, such as a benign liver tumour
- Fluid retention due to cardiac or kidney problems
- A very high level of triglycerides (fats) in the blood
- Hereditary and acquired angioedema
- Thyroid problems
- History of sudden swelling of the face or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing, rapid swelling of the hands and feet and stomach cramps.

You may still be able to use Evorel Conti, but you should consult your doctor first. Tell your doctor if these conditions recur or get worse during treatment with Evorel Conti.
The risk of use of HRT in cases of premature menopause may be different. Consult the doctor about the risks.

Please make sure that you:
- Go for regular breast screening and cervical smear tests
- Regularly check your breasts to identify changes such as dimpling of the skin, changes in the nipple or lumps you can see or feel.

Stop treatment with Evorel Conti and go to the doctor immediately in the following situations:
- Any of the conditions mentioned above in section 2 – 'Do not use the medicine if'
- Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice). These may be signs of a liver disease
- Swelling of the face, tongue and/or throat and/or difficulty swallowing or hives (rash), together with difficulty breathing, which are suggestive of angioedema
- A marked rise in blood pressure (symptoms may be headache, tiredness, dizziness)
- Migraine-like headaches which happen for the first time
- If you become pregnant
- If you notice signs of a blood clot, such as:
  - painful swelling and redness of the legs
  - sudden chest pain
  - difficulty in breathing

  For more information, see 'Blood clots in a vein (thrombosis)'.

Evorel Conti is not a contraceptive. If it is less than 12 months since your last menstrual period or you are under 50 years old, you will still need to use additional contraception to prevent pregnancy. Consult your doctor for advice.

In addition to the benefits, use of HRT also has risks. Consider the following information before starting or continuing treatment with these medicines.

The effect of HRT on the heart and circulation
Heart disease (heart attack)
There is no evidence that HRT will prevent a heart attack.
Women over the age of 60 years who take oestrogen-progestogen HRT are slightly more likely to develop heart diseases than those not taking any HRT.
HRT **is not recommended** for women who have had heart disease recently. If you have ever had heart disease, talk to your doctor to see whether you should use these medicines.

Stroke
Studies suggest that HRT slightly increases the risk of stroke.
Other things that can increase the risk of stroke:
- Getting older
- High blood pressure
- Smoking
- Drinking too much alcohol
- An irregular heartbeat

If you are worried about any of these things, or if you have had a stroke in the past, please talk to your doctor regarding use of these medicines.

For women who take HRT, the risk of having a stroke is 1.5 times higher than for women who do not take these types of medicines. The number of extra cases of stroke due to use of HRT increases with age.

Compare
Looking at women in their 50s, over 5 years, on average:
- **8 in 1,000 women not taking an HRT** are expected to have a stroke

- **11 in 1,000 women taking HRT** are expected to have a stroke **(an extra 3 cases)**

If you have unexplained **migraine-type headaches**

- **See a doctor as soon as possible**
- **Do not use any more HRT** until your doctor says you can.

These headaches may be an early warning sign of a stroke.

Blood clots in a vein (thrombosis)

The risk of **formation of blood clots in the veins** is 1.3-3 times higher in women taking HRT than in women who are not treated with these medicines, especially during the first year of using them.

Blood clots can be a serious condition, and if a blood clot reaches the lungs, it may cause chest pain, breathlessness, fainting or even death may occur.

You are more likely to get a blood clot in your veins as you get older and if any of the following applies to you. Inform your doctor if any of these situations applies to you:

- You are seriously overweight (BMI above 30 kg/m^2)
- You have cancer
- You are taking medicine containing an oestrogen
- You have a blood clotting problem that needs long-term treatment with a medicine used to prevent blood clots
- You are immobile for a long period of time because of major surgery, injury or illness (see below *'Operations and check-ups')*
- You have a rare illness called systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

For signs of a blood clot, see above 'Stop treatment with Evorel Conti and go to the doctor immediately in the following conditions'.

If any of the conditions described above applies to you, talk to your doctor about whether to take HRT.

Compare

Looking at women in their 50s, on average, over 5 years:

- 4-7 in 1,000 women not taking HRT are expected to have a blood clot
- 9-12 in 1,000 women taking oestrogen-progestogen HRT are expected to have a blood clot (an extra 5 cases)

If you have painful swelling in your leg, sudden chest pain or have difficulty breathing

- **Refer to a doctor as soon as possible**
- **Do not use any more HRT** until your doctor says you can.

These may be signs of a formation of a blood clot.

HRT and cancer

Breast cancer

Evidence shows that taking combined oestrogen-progestogen or oestrogen-only hormone replacement therapy (HRT) increases the risk of breast cancer.

The extra risk depends on how long you are treated with these medicines. The additional risk becomes clear within 3 years of use. After stopping treatment, the extra risk will decrease with time, but the risk may persist for 10 years or more if you have taken HRT for more than 5 years.

Compare

- Women aged 50-54 who are not taking HRT, on average 13-17 in 1,000 will be diagnosed with breast cancer over a 5-year period.
- For women aged 50 who start taking oestrogen-only HRT for 5 years, there will be 16-17 cases in 1,000 users (i.e. an extra 0 to 3 cases).
- For women aged 50 who start taking oestrogen-progestogen HRT for 5 years, there will be 21 cases in 1,000 users (i.e. an extra 4 to 8 cases).
- For women aged 50-59 who are not taking HRT, on average, 27 in 1,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer over a 10-year period.
- For women aged 50 who start taking oestrogen-only HRT for 10 years, there will be 34 cases in 1,000 users (i.e. an extra 7 cases).
- For women aged 50 who start taking oestrogen-progestogen HRT for 10 years, there will be 48 cases in 1,000 users (i.e. an extra 21 cases).

Regularly check your breasts. Refer to your doctor as soon as possible if you notice any changes such as:

- Dimpling of the skin
- Changes in the nipples
- Lumps that can be seen or felt

Additionally, you are advised to have mammographies (an x-ray of the breasts). Inform the healthcare professional who is actually taking the x-ray that you are taking HRT, as these medicines may increase the density of the breast tissue which may change the outcome of the mammogram. Where the density of the breast tissue is increased, mammography may not detect all the lumps in the breasts.

Ovarian cancer

Ovarian cancer is rare, much rarer than breast cancer.
The use of oestrogen-only or combined oestrogen-progestogen HRT has been associated with a slightly increased risk of ovarian cancer. The risk of ovarian cancer varies with age.
For example, in women aged 50-54 who are not taking HRT, about 2 women in 2,000 will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer over a 5-year period.
For women who have been taking HRT for 5 years, about 3 women in 2,000 will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer (one extra case).

Endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial cancer

Taking oestrogen-only HRT will increase the risk of excessive thickening of the lining of the womb and cancer of the womb lining. The progestogen in Evorel Conti protects you from this extra risk.

Unexpected bleeding

You may have irregular bleeding or spotting during the first 3-6 months of taking Evorel Conti.
However, if the irregular bleeding:

- carries on for more than the first 6 months of use
- starts after you have been taking Evorel Conti for more than 6 months
- carries on after you have stopped taking Evorel Conti

Refer to the doctor as soon as possible.

If you have not undergone a hysterectomy, your doctor will prescribe progestogen as well as oestrogen in most cases. These may be prescribed as separate medicines, or as a combined HRT medicine.
If you have undergone a hysterectomy, your doctor will discuss with you whether you can safely use an oestrogen medicine without progestogen.
If you have undergone a hysterectomy because of endometriosis, endometrium left in your body may be at risk of cancer. Your doctor may prescribe an HRT that contains progestogen in addition to oestrogen.
Evorel Conti contains progestogen.

Compare

Looking at women aged 50-65 who have not undergone a hysterectomy, on average:

- **5 in 1,000 women not taking HRT** will get endometrial cancer.
- **In women taking oestrogen-only HRT, 10-60 women in 1,000** will get endometrial cancer **(between 5 and 55 extra cases)**, depending on the dose and duration of treatment.

The addition of progestogen to oestrogen-only HRT substantially reduces the risk of endometrial cancer.

Other conditions

- HRT will not prevent memory loss. There is some evidence of a higher risk of memory loss in women who start using HRT after the age of 65. Refer to your doctor for advice.
- If you have or have had **brown patches on your face or body** (chloasma), you may need to keep out of the sun or away from sunbeds (these patches may not completely disappear again).

Smoking

If you smoke, do not use the medicine without consulting your doctor. It is recommended that you quit smoking while using Evorel Conti. If you are unable to quit smoking and are over the age of 35, consult a doctor. Smoking is a risk factor for venous thromboembolism (VTE).

Children and adolescents
The medicine is not intended for children.

Operations and check-ups
If you are going to have surgery, inform the doctor that you are using Evorel Conti. You may need to stop using Evorel Conti about 4 to 6 weeks before the operation to reduce the risk of a blood clot [see above 'Blood clots in a vein (thrombosis)'].
The doctor will tell you when you can resume taking this kind of medicine.
If you visit a hospital or your family doctor for a blood or urine test, please tell the doctor or the laboratory staff that you are using Evorel Conti. This is because Evorel Conti may affect the results of the tests.

Interactions with other medicines
If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including nonprescription medicines and dietary supplements, tell your doctor or pharmacist. Some medicines may interfere with the effect of Evorel Conti. This might lead to irregular bleeding. Particularly if you are taking:
- Medicines **for epilepsy** (such as phenobarbital, phenytoin or carbamazepine).
- Medicines for **treatment of tuberculosis** (such as rifampicin, rifabutin).
- Medicines for **HIV infection** (such as nevirapine, efavirenz, ritonavir or nelfinavir).
- Medicine for treatment of hepatitis C – telaprevir.
- Bosentan – a medicine for high blood pressure in the blood vessels of the lungs.
- **St. John's wort** (Hypericum perforatum).

Taking these medicines with Evorel Conti may make Evorel Conti less effective. Because of this, you may therefore suffer from bleeding, like a period, when you are not expecting it.

HRT can affect the way other medicines work:
- A medicine for epilepsy (lamotrigine), as this could lead to an increase in the frequency of seizures.
- Medicines for treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) (such as combination regimens ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir and dasabuvir with or without ribavirin; glecaprevir/pibrentasvir or sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir) may cause an increase in liver function blood test results (increase in ALT liver enzyme) in women using combined hormonal contraceptives containing ethinylestradiol. Evorel Conti contains estradiol instead of ethinylestradiol. It is not known whether an increase in ALT liver enzyme can occur when using Evorel Conti with HCV combination regimen.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Do not use this medicine if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or might be become pregnant. This is because Evorel Conti may affect the baby.
Evorel Conti is intended for postmenopausal women only. If you become pregnant, please contact your doctor immediately and remove the patch.
Do not use this medicine if you are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines
There is no information about whether Evorel Conti affects your ability to drive or use machines. Please check how the medicine affects you before driving or using heavy tools or machinery.

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.
The doctor will aim to prescribe the lowest dose to treat your symptoms for as short as necessary. Speak to your doctor if you think this dose is too strong or not strong enough.

The dosage and treatment regimen will be determined by the doctor only. The recommended dosage is usually:
Change the patches twice a week.
Start a new pack of Evorel Conti as soon as you finish the previous pack, without a break between packs.

Do not exceed the recommended dose. Do not swallow. For external use only.

When to start treatment with Evorel Conti
Treatment can be started at any time if:
- You have not been using another HRT

Put an Evorel Conti patch on at the end of a treatment cycle or one week after you finish using another HRT preparation if:
- You are changing from an HRT preparation that caused you withdrawal bleed

If you are using another HRT:
- The day to start Evorel Conti treatment will depend on the type of HRT you have been using.

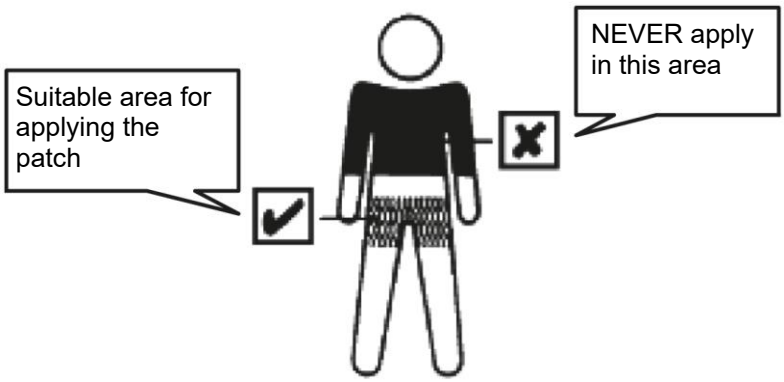
Please contact your doctor if you are not sure which type of HRT you are using.

Changing the Evorel Conti patches
- You must change the patches twice a week to give your body a steady supply of hormones. There is enough hormone in each patch to last for several days.
- Change your patch on the same two days every week. This will mean that one patch is on for three days and the second patch for four days.
- For example, if you apply your first patch on a Monday, put on the second patch on Thursday, and then change again on the following Monday. You can work out your two patch-changing days from the following table:

If you put your first patch on:		Change to the next patch on		Change again on
Monday	→	Thursday	&	Monday
Tuesday	→	Friday	&	Tuesday
Wednesday	→	Saturday	&	Wednesday
Thursday	→	Sunday	&	Thursday
Friday	→	Monday	&	Friday
Saturday	→	Tuesday	&	Saturday
Sunday	→	Wednesday	&	Sunday

To help you remember your two patch-changing days, mark them on the back of the pack. They are written on the pack like this:

Where to apply the patches
Stick the patch onto a hairless area of skin below the waist. Most women prefer to wear the patch on the thigh or bottom.
- Do not apply on or near the breasts
- Do not apply on skin with cuts, spots or anywhere the skin is irritated
- Do not use cream, moisturizer or talc before applying the patch
- Do not apply a new patch in the same area where the previous patch was placed
- The patch can be applied under clothing, in areas where the clothing is loose
- Do not apply the patch under elastic or rubber bands
- Apply the patch on clean, dry and cool skin immediately after taking it out of the protective pouch

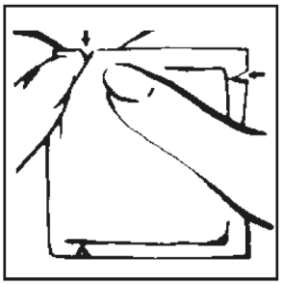


Applying a patch

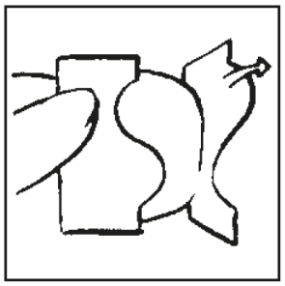
Do not use a patch if its protective pouch is already open.

Step 1: Open and Peel

- Using the notches as a guide, tear along 2 edges of the protective pouch and remove the patch.



- Hold the patch with the protective backing facing you, bend and peel off one part of the backing. Avoid touching the sticky side of the patch. It may impair its adhesive properties.



Step 2: Apply and Press

- Apply the exposed half of the patch to your skin.
- Remove the second half of the protective backing and press the second half of the patch onto the skin.

- Warm and press the patch onto the skin with the palm of your hand for at least 10 seconds. Pressure and heat by the hand are crucial to achieve maximum adhesion of the patch.

Removing a patch

- Peel the edge of the patch away from the skin and remove it by pulling gently.
- Fold the patch in half, so that the stickly side sticks to itself.
- Dispose of the patch safely out of the reach of children and pets.
- Do not flush used patches down the toilet.

After removing the patch, some glue may remain on your skin. The glue will disappear with time, or baby oil can be used to remove the extra glue.

If a patch falls off

Replace the patch that has fallen off with a new patch, but keep to your original patch-changing days. If you have just had a shower or bath, wait until your skin cools before applying a new patch.
Talk to your doctor if you need more patches.

If you forget to change the patch

Change the patch as soon as you remember and then continue with your regular patch-changing days. In this case, you may get some spotting or period-like bleeding during this time.

If you used a higher dosage of Evorel Conti than recommended

It is unlikely that you will reach high levels of the hormones in Evorel Conti. The most common symptoms of high levels of oestrogen or progestogen in your body are:

- Tender breasts
- Nausea or vomiting
- Unexpected vaginal bleeding
- Feeling depressed
- Tiredness
- Acne
- Growth of body or facial hair

These symptoms, which are due to excess oestrogen, are reversible upon removal of the patch. Consult your doctor or pharmacist before using any more patches.

Contraception while using Evorel Conti

The levels of hormone in the medicine are too low to act as a contraceptive.
Use non-hormonal contraceptive methods (such as a condom, diaphragm or ring) until your periods have completely stopped.

Everyday activities

- You can shower or take a bath as normal. Do not scrub the skin around the patch too hard, as this can loosen the edges of the patch.
- You can go swimming. The patch will not be affected by this activity.
- You can exercise, however, do not apply the patch under a tight garment or waist bands.
- You can sunbathe, but be sure to keep the patch covered, out of direct sunlight.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by your doctor.

Even if your health improves, do not stop taking this medicine without consulting your doctor.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and dose <u>every time</u> you take 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

As with any medicine, using Evorel Conti may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

The following diseases are reported more often in women taking HRT compared to women not taking this type of medicine:

- Breast cancer
- Abnormal growth or cancer of the lining of the womb
- Ovarian cancer
- Blood clots in the veins of the legs or lungs
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Probable memory loss if treatment with HRT began over the age of 65

For more information about these side effects, see section 2 in the leaflet.

Take off the patch and refer to your doctor straight away if you notice or suspect any of the following conditions. You may need urgent medical treatment.

- Sudden swelling of the face or throat which causes difficulty in swallowing or breathing, rapid swelling of the hands and feet and stomach cramps
- Blood clots (thrombosis) (affects less than 1 in 1,000 users) or stroke (frequency not known)
- Yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes (jaundice), or other liver problems
- Migraine-type headaches that occur for the first time or more frequently (affects less than 1 in 100 users)
- An increase in blood pressure (affects less than 1 in 10 users)
- Breast or ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer or hyperplasia (long, irregular periods with heavy bleeding)
- Widespread rash with peeling skin and blistering in the mouth, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome) (frequency not known)
- Seizures (affects less than 1 in 1,000 users)

Inform your doctor if you notice any of the following effects while using Evorel Conti

Very common side effects – occur in more than one in ten users

- Irritated, itchy, red skin and rash where the patch is applied

Common side effects – occur in 1-10 in 100 users

- Allergic reaction (hypersensitivity)
- Inability to sleep
- Depression, nervousness or anxiety
- Headache
- Being aware of your heartbeat (palpitations)
- Varicose veins
- Flushing, skin reddening
- Breast pain
- Numb or tingling hands or feet
- Nausea
- Diarrhoea
- Stomachache
- Pain, including pain in the back or joints
- Painful periods
- Vaginal discharge
- Irregular, heavy or prolonged vaginal bleeding, including after sex
- Water retention or build-up of fluid under the skin (oedema)
- Tiredness
- Weight gain

Uncommon side effects – occur in 1-10 in 1,000 users
- Vaginal thrush
- Lower libido than usual
- Wind (gas)
- Itchy skin
- Rash
- Swelling of the hands and feet (peripheral oedema)
- Muscle pain

Side effects of unknown frequency (the frequency of these effects has not been established yet):
- Mood swings
- Dizziness
- Bloated feeling
- Gallstones
- Fuller breasts

The following side effects have been reported with other combined HRTs:
Very common side effects – occur in more than one in ten users
- Tender breasts

Common side effects – occur in 1-10 in 100 users
- Mood changes
- Indigestion
- Acne
- Dry skin
- Pain in extremities (e.g., pain in the back, arms, legs, wrists, ankles)
- Severe contractions of the womb
- Vaginal infection (white or yellowish discharge from the vagina)

Uncommon side effects – occur in 1-10 in 1,000 users
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Skin discolouration
- Abnormal liver function blood tests

Rare side effects – occur in 1-10 in 10,000 users
- Gallstones
- Muscle weakness
- Benign growths in the womb smooth muscle
- Cysts close to the fallopian tubes

Very rare side effects – occur in less than one in 10,000 users
- Yellowing of the skin, itching, dark-coloured urine

Side effects of unknown frequency (the frequency of these effects has not been established yet)
- Hair loss

The following effects have been reported in association with other HRTs:
- Gall bladder disease
- Various skin problems:
    - Discolouration of the skin especially of the face or neck known as “pregnancy patches” (chloasma)
    - Erythema nodosum – appearance of painful reddish skin nodules
    - Erythema multiforme – rash or sores on the skin and mucous membranes
    - Purpura – skin rash with red or purple-coloured spots
- Loss of memory; see section 2 ‘Other conditions’

- Dry eyes
- Change in composition of tears

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 'Report Side Effects of Drug Treatment' link on the Ministry of Health homepage (www.health.gov.il), which opens an online form for reporting side effects, or you can also use this link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il

5. HOW TO STORE THE MEDICINE?

- Prevent poisoning! To prevent poisoning, keep this medicine 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 your 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.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- Store in the original package.
- Do not use the patches if the protective pouch containing the patch is open.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- In addition to the active ingredients, this medicine also contains
  Duro-Tak 387-2287, guar gum, hostaphan MN 19

- **What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack:**
  Evorel Conti comes in a memory pack containing 8 patches. CEN1 is marked on the patch itself.
  The patches are square with rounded edges. The patches are clear, with an adhesive side that is applied to the skin. Each patch comes in a sealed protective pouch and the size of the patch is 16 sq cm.

- **Registration holder's name and address:**
  Truemed Ltd.,10 Beni Gaon St., Poleg Industrial Park, PO Box 8105, Netanya 4250499.

- **Manufacturer's name and address:**
  Theramex Ireland Limited, Dublin, Ireland

- This leaflet was revised in June 2025.

- **Registration number of the medicine in the Ministry of Health's National Drug Registry:**
  121-50-29726

PL-1049 05-06.25