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

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Dabigatran Teva 110 mg

Capsules

The active ingredient:
Each capsule of **Dabigatran Teva 110 mg** contains:
110 mg dabigatran etexilate (as mesylate)
For information about inactive ingredients see section 6 – "Additional information".

Read the entire leaflet carefully before using the medicine.
This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have additional questions, refer to the doctor or the pharmacist.
This medicine has been prescribed for treatment of your illness. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them even if it seems to you that their illness is similar.

Patient information card:
This card contains important safety information, which you need to know before starting treatment with Dabigatran Teva and during the treatment with Dabigatran Teva. The card contains information intended for both the patient and the healthcare staff. It provides guidance for patients on how to minimize the risk of bleeding, which results from treatment with any of the anticoagulant preparations.
In addition, the card contains personal details of the patient and information regarding the medicine Dabigatran Teva for the healthcare staff. Present this card to any healthcare professional involved in your treatment.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Dabigatran Teva contains the active ingredient dabigatran etexilate, which belongs to a group of medicines called "anticoagulants". Dabigatran Teva is intended for adults:
1. For primary prevention of thrombosis of the veins following elective orthopedic surgeries of total knee replacement or total hip replacement.
2. For the prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in adult patients suffering from irregular heartbeat (atrial fibrillation) that is unrelated to valve disease.
3. For the treatment of blood clots in the leg veins (deep vein thrombosis (DVT)) and in the pulmonary blood vessels (pulmonary embolism (PE)) and to prevent the recurrence of blood clots in these blood vessels.

Therapeutic class: anticoagulants.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE

Do not use this medicine if:

- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient or any of the other ingredients of the medicine (for a list of inactive ingredients, see section 6).
- You suffer from a severe impairment in kidney function.
- You suffer from active bleeding.
- You suffer from any disease in any of the body organs, which may increase the risk of severe bleeding (such as stomach ulcer, brain injury or bleeding or if you have recently had brain or eye surgery).
- You are at a higher risk of bleeding due to a congenital cause, the use of other medicines or an unknown reason.
- You are taking other anticoagulants, such as: warfarin (known as Coumadin), rivaroxaban, apixaban or heparin, unless there is a change in the anticoagulant treatment, during insertion of a venous or arterial catheter through which you receive heparin in order to keep it open, or while your heart rate is being regulated through a medical procedure, called catheter ablation, following atrial fibrillation.
- You suffer from significant liver function impairment or from a liver disease, that may be life threatening.
- You are taking ketoconazole or itraconazole orally, medicines that are intended for the treatment of fungal infections.
- You are taking oral ciclosporin, a medicine used for the prevention of transplant rejection.
- You are taking dronedarone, a medicine used for the treatment of heart rhythm disturbances.
- You are taking a combined preparation containing glecaprevir and pibrentasvir, an antiviral medicine used for the treatment of viral hepatitis type C.
- An artificial valve has been implanted in your heart, requiring permanent blood thinning.

Special warnings regarding the use of the medicine
- Consult a doctor before taking Dabigatran Teva. You may also need to consult your doctor during the treatment with Dabigatran Teva if you experience symptoms or if you need to undergo surgery.
- The presence of lesions, medical conditions or pharmacological treatments (such as: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, such as Nurofen or Advil, antiplatelet drugs, such as aspirin, antidepressants and anti-anxiety medicines of the SSRI or SNRI groups) may significantly increase the risk of bleeding, requiring risk-benefit assessment by the doctor. This is especially relevant for patients over the age of 75, patients with impaired renal function, or patients concomitantly using medicines such as verapamil (hypertension), amiodarone (heart rhythm disturbances) or ticagrelor (for decreasing the risk of cardiovascular events), or a combination of the above. The doctor will recommend treatment with Dabigatran Teva only if the benefit outweighs the risk of bleeding.

Before treatment with Dabigatran Teva, tell the doctor:
If you suffer or have previously suffered from any disease or medical condition, in particular those listed below:
- If you are at an increased risk of bleeding, such as:
  - If you have recently bled.
  - If you have undergone a biopsy in the past month.
  - If you have recently suffered from a severe injury (such as a bone fracture, head injury or any injury requiring surgical treatment).
  - If you suffer from inflammation of the esophagus or stomach.
  - If you suffer from reflux or a problem characterized by the penetration of gastric juice to the esophagus.
  - If you are taking medicines that increase the risk of bleeding (see section "Drug interactions" below).
  - If you are taking anti-inflammatory medicines, such as: diclofenac, ibuprofen, piroxicam.
  - If you suffer from infection of the heart (bacterial endocarditis).
  - If you know that you have reduced renal function, or if you suffer from dehydration (symptoms include thirst and passing reduced amounts of urine, which may be dark-colored (concentrated)).
  - If you are above 75 years of age.
  - If you weigh 50 kilograms or less.
- If you have had a heart attack or have been diagnosed as having increased risk of developing a heart attack.
- If you suffer from a liver disease causing changes in your blood tests, the use of Dabigatran Teva is not recommended.

Caution must be exercised when taking Dabigatran Teva:
- If you are required to undergo surgery:
  In this case you will have to stop taking Dabigatran Teva temporarily due to the risk of increased bleeding during the surgery and for a short time afterwards. It is very important to take Dabigatran Teva before and after the surgery exactly at the times you have been told by the treating doctor.
- If the surgery involves inserting a catheter or injecting into your spinal column (for example for the purpose of epidural anesthesia or spinal anesthesia or for pain relief):
  - It is very important to take Dabigatran Teva before and after the surgery exactly at the times you have been told by the treating doctor.
  - Tell your doctor immediately if you feel numbness or weakness in your legs, or problems in the bowels or bladder after the end of anesthesia, because you may need immediate treatment.
- If you fall or injure yourself during the treatment, especially if you have a head injury, you should seek urgent medical treatment. You may need to be examined by a doctor, since you may be at increased risk of bleeding.
- If you know that you suffer from a disease called antiphospholipid syndrome (a disorder of the immune system that causes an increased risk of blood clots formation), tell the doctor so that he can decide whether the treatment needs to be changed.

Children and adolescents
The medicine is not recommended for children and adolescents under the age of 18 years.

Drug interactions
If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or the pharmacist. In particular, you should inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines (note that the following list mentions the active ingredients in the medicines. If you are not sure whether you are taking any of these medicines, please consult the doctor or pharmacist):
- Medicines for reducing excessive blood coagulation (such as: warfarin, phenprocoumon, acenocoumarol, heparin, clopidogrel, ticagrelor, prasugrel, rivaroxaban, acetylsalicylic acid)
- Medicines for the treatment of fungal infections (such as: ketoconazole, itraconazole), unless they are given for skin application
- Medicines for the treatment of heart rhythm disorders (such as: amiodarone, dronedarone, quinidine, verapamil)
  If you are taking medicines containing amiodarone, quinidine or verapamil, your doctor will instruct you to take a reduced dose of Dabigatran Teva. See section 3 – "How should you use the medicine?"
- Medicines to prevent the rejection of a transplanted organ (such as: tacrolimus, ciclosporin)
- A combined preparation containing glecaprevir and pibrentasvir, an antiviral medicine given for the treatment of viral hepatitis type C
- Analgesics and anti-inflammatory medicines (such as: acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, diclofenac)
- Medicines containing the herb Hypericum (St. John's Wort), used for the treatment of depression
- Antidepressants from the selective serotonin/noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors group (SSRI or SNRI)
- The antibiotics rifampicin or clarithromycin
- Medicines for the treatment of AIDS/HIV (such as ritonavir)
- Certain medicines for the treatment of epilepsy (such as carbamazepine, phenytoin)

Use of the medicine and food
The medicine may be taken with no regard to meal times. Swallow the capsule whole with a glass of water to ensure its delivery to the stomach. Do not break, chew or empty the content of the capsule, in order to prevent the increased risk of bleeding.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility
The effect of Dabigatran Teva on pregnancy and the fetus is unknown. Do not use the medicine if you are pregnant, unless the doctor has recommended it to you and determined that it is safe. If you are a woman of childbearing age, avoid getting pregnant during treatment with Dabigatran Teva. Do not breastfeed while taking Dabigatran Teva.

Driving and operating machinery
Dabigatran Teva has no known effects on driving or operating machinery.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Always use this medicine according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain about the dosage and how to use the medicine. The dosage and treatment regimen will be determined only by the doctor. **Do not exceed the recommended dose.**

The generally accepted dosage is:
For the prevention of blood clot formation after orthopedic surgery of knee joint replacement or hip joint replacement
The recommended dosage is **220 mg once a day** (2 capsules of 110 mg).
- If your **kidney function is reduced** by more than half of its normal function or if you are **older than 75 years,** the recommended dose of Dabigatran Teva is **150 mg once a day**.
- If you are taking **medicines containing amiodarone, quinidine or verapamil** the recommended dose is **150 mg once a day**.
- If you are taking **medicines containing verapamil and your kidney function is reduced** by more than half of its normal function, the dose of Dabigatran Teva should be lowered to **75 mg**, because your risk of bleeding may increase.

For the following two types of surgery, do not start treatment with Dabigatran Teva if there is an active bleeding from the surgery site. If the treatment cannot be started until the day after the surgery, start the treatment with two capsules once a day.
After knee replacement surgery
You should begin the treatment with Dabigatran Teva within 1-4 hours after the surgery by taking one capsule. Afterwards you should take two capsules once a day until you complete a period of 10 days.
After hip replacement surgery
You should begin the treatment with Dabigatran Teva within 1-4 hours after the surgery by taking one capsule. Afterwards you should take two capsules once a day until you complete a period of 28-35 days.
To prevent the obstruction of brain blood vessels (stroke) or body blood vessels in patients suffering from irregular heartbeats and for the treatment of blood clots forming in the leg veins or in the lungs and to prevent their recurrence
The recommended daily dosage is 300 mg (take **one capsule of 150 mg twice a day**)
- If you are **80 years old or above,** the recommended daily dosage of Dabigatran Teva is 220 mg (take **one capsule of 110 mg twice a day**).
- If you are taking **medicines containing verapamil,** the doctor may decide to decrease the daily dosage of Dabigatran Teva to 220 mg. In this case take **one capsule of 110 mg twice a day,** because your risk of bleeding may increase.
- If you are **at a potentially high risk of bleeding,** the doctor may decide to prescribe you a daily dosage of 220 mg. In this case take **one capsule of 110 mg twice a day,** because your risk of bleeding may increase.
- You can continue taking Dabigatran Teva while your heart rate is being regulated by a medical procedure called cardioversion. Use Dabigatran Teva according to the doctor's instructions.
- If a medical device (stent) has been inserted into your blood vessel in order to keep it open, in a medical procedure called percutaneous coronary intervention, you can be treated with Dabigatran Teva after the doctor decides that control of blood coagulation has been achieved. Use Dabigatran Teva according to the doctor's instructions.

Swallow the capsule whole with a glass of water regardless of meals. Do not break, chew or empty the content of the capsule, in order to prevent the increased risk of bleeding.

Changing anticoagulant treatment:
Do not change your anticoagulant treatment without a clear instruction from your treating doctor.

If you accidentally took a higher dosage:
Taking an overdose of Dabigatran Teva may increase the risk of bleeding. If you have taken an overdose, you should inform your doctor immediately. In this case there are special treatment options available.

If you forgot to take the medicine:
For the prevention of blood clots formation after surgery of knee or hip joint replacement
Take the next dose of Dabigatran Teva the next day at the usual time.
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.
To prevent the obstruction of brain blood vessels (stroke) or body blood vessels in patients suffering from irregular heartbeat that is unrelated to valve disease, for the treatment of blood clots forming in the leg veins or in the lungs and to prevent the recurrence of blood clots in these vessels
Take the dose as soon as you remember, but only if there are at least 6 hours left before the next dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.
Follow the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

If you stop taking the medicine:
Take Dabigatran Teva exactly as prescribed by the doctor. Do not stop taking Dabigatran Teva without consulting your doctor, because the risk of developing a blood clot could be high if you stop the treatment too early.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose every time you take the medicine. Wear glasses if you need them. If you have any other questions regarding the use of the medicine, consult the doctor or the pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, using Dabigatran Teva may cause side effects in some users. If the side effects do not go away, if they are bothersome or if they worsen, consult your doctor. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects, you may not experience any of them.

Refer to a doctor immediately in the following cases:
- Dabigatran Teva affects blood clotting, therefore most of the side effects are associated with signs such as hematomas or bleeding. Significant bleeding events may occur, which are the most serious side effects, and regardless of the bleeding site, they may lead to disability, be life threatening and even lead to death. In some of the cases, these bleeding events are not visible.
- If you suffer from bleeding which does not stop on its own or if you experience signs of massive bleeding (abnormal weakness, tiredness, pallor, dizziness, headaches or unexplained swelling), you must consult with your doctor immediately. Your doctor may decide to keep you under supervision or change the medicine.
- If you experience a severe allergic reaction that causes breathing difficulties or dizziness.

The potential side effects listed below, have been classified according to their frequency of appearing:
When the medicine is taken for the prevention of blood clots formation after surgery of knee or joint replacement
Common side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 100):
- A decrease in the amount of hemoglobin in the blood
- Abnormal liver function test results

Uncommon side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 1,000):
- Bleeding from the nose, in the stomach or bowels, vaginal/penile bleeding, urinary tract bleeding (including blood in the urine which colors it pink or brown), hemorrhoidal bleeding, bleeding from the anus, subcutaneous bleeding, bleeding into a joint, bleeding from or after an injury or postoperative bleeding
- Formation of hematomas or skin bruises (blue signs on the skin) after surgery
- Fecal occult blood discovered in a laboratory test
- A decrease in the number or percentage of red blood cells
- An allergic reaction
- Vomiting, nausea
- Frequent or liquid stools
- A secreting wound (liquid discharge from a surgical wound)
- Increased liver enzymes
- Yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes, as a result of liver or blood problems

Rare side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 10,000):
- Bleeding, cerebral bleeding, bleeding from a surgical incision, injection site or the site of intravenous catheter insertion
- Blood-stained discharge from the site of intravenous catheter insertion
- Bloody cough or sputum
- A decrease in platelet count
- A decrease in the number of red blood cells after surgery
- A severe allergic reaction that causes breathing difficulties or dizziness
- A severe allergic reaction that causes swelling of the face or throat
- Itchy skin rash of dark red bumps, caused by an allergic reaction
- A sudden change in the skin affecting its color and appearance
- Itch
- Gastric or intestinal ulcer (including esophageal ulcer)
- Inflammation of the esophagus and stomach
- Reflux of gastric juice into the esophagus
- Abdominal or stomach pain, indigestion, difficulty swallowing
- A secreting wound, a secreting wound after surgery

Side effects with unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not yet been determined):
- Difficulty breathing or wheezing
- A decrease in the number or even lack of white blood cells (which help to fight infections)
- Hair loss (alopecia)

When the medicine is taken to prevent the obstruction of brain blood vessels (stroke) or body blood vessels in patients suffering from irregular heartbeat that is unrelated to valve disease
Common side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 100):
- Bleeding from the nose, in the stomach or bowels, vaginal/penile bleeding, urinary tract bleeding (including blood in the urine which colors it pink or brown), hemorrhoidal bleeding, bleeding from the anus, subcutaneous bleeding
- A decrease in the number of red blood cells
- Abdominal or stomach pain, indigestion
- Frequent or liquid stools
- Nausea

Uncommon side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 1,000):
- Bleeding, bleeding which may occur due to hemorrhoids, from the anus or in the brain
- Hematoma formation
- Bloody cough or sputum
- A decrease in platelet count
- A decrease in the amount of hemoglobin in the blood
- An allergic reaction, itch
- A sudden change in the skin affecting its color and appearance
- Gastric or intestinal ulcer (including esophageal ulcer)
- Inflammation of the esophagus and stomach
- Reflux of gastric juice into the esophagus
- Vomiting, difficulty swallowing
- Abnormal liver function test results

Rare side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 10,000):
- Bleeding which may occur into a joint, bleeding from a surgical incision, injury, injection site or the site of intravenous catheter insertion
- A severe allergic reaction that causes breathing difficulties or dizziness
- A severe allergic reaction that causes swelling of the face or throat
- Itchy skin rash of dark red bumps, caused by an allergic reaction
- A decrease in the percentage of red blood cells
- Increased liver enzymes
- Yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes, as a result of liver or blood problems

Side effects with unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not yet been determined):
- Difficulty breathing or wheezing
- A decrease in the number or even lack of white blood cells (which help to fight infections)
- Hair loss (alopecia)

In a clinical trial, the rate of heart attacks in patients taking dabigatran was higher in terms of numbers than in patients taking Coumadin (warfarin), while the overall number of heart attacks was low.

When the medicine is taken for the treatment of blood clots forming in the leg veins or in the lungs and to prevent the recurrence of blood clots in these blood vessels
Common side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 100):
- Bleeding from the nose, in the stomach or bowels, vaginal/penile bleeding, urinary tract bleeding (including blood in the urine which colors it pink or brown), hemorrhoidal bleeding, bleeding from the anus, subcutaneous bleeding
- Indigestion

Uncommon side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 1,000):
- Bleeding
- Bleeding which may occur into a joint or bleeding from an injury
- Bleeding which may occur due to hemorrhoids
- A decrease in the number of red blood cells
- Hematoma formation
- Bloody cough or sputum
- An allergic reaction, itch
- A sudden change in the skin affecting its color and appearance
- Gastric or intestinal ulcer (including esophageal ulcer)
- Inflammation of the esophagus and stomach
- Reflux of gastric juice into the esophagus
- Nausea, vomiting, abdominal or stomach pain
- Frequent or liquid stools
- Abnormal liver function test results
- Increased liver enzymes

Rare side effects (occur in 1-10 users out of 10,000):
- Bleeding which may occur from a surgical incision or from an injection site or from the site of intravenous catheter insertion or in the brain
- A decrease in platelet count
- A severe allergic reaction that causes breathing difficulties or dizziness
- A severe allergic reaction that causes swelling of the face or throat
- Itchy skin rash of dark red bumps, caused by an allergic reaction
- Difficulty swallowing
- A decrease in the percentage of red blood cells

Side effects with unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not yet been determined):
- Difficulty breathing or wheezing
- A decrease in the amount of hemoglobin in the blood
- A decrease in the number of red blood cells
- A decrease in the number or even lack of white blood cells (which help to fight infections)
- Yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes, as a result of liver or blood problems
- Hair loss (alopecia)

In a clinical trial, the rate of heart attacks in patients taking dabigatran was higher than in patients taking Coumadin (warfarin), while the overall number of heart attacks was low. No imbalance in the rate of heart attacks was observed in patients treated with the active ingredient dabigatran compared to patients treated with placebo.

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

Reporting of side effects
Side effects may be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report side effects due to medicinal treatment" found on the Ministry of Health website homepage (www.health.gov.il), which will direct you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by clicking on the following link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il

5. HOW TO STORE THE MEDICINE?

Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be kept in a closed place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting without an explicit instruction from the doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) appearing on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- **Store under 25°C in the original package, in order to protect from moisture.**
- **The bottle packaging can be used for up to 120 days after opening the cap for the first time (but no later than the expiry date stated on the package).**
- **The bottle packaging contains desiccants. Do not swallow the desiccants and leave them in the bottle, even after opening.**

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredient, the capsules also contain the following inactive ingredients:
Capsule contents:
Tartaric acid, hydroxypropylcellulose, hypromellose, talc, titanium dioxide
Capsule composition:
Hypromellose, titanium dioxide, Brilliant blue FCF
Printing ink:
Black iron oxide, shellac, propylene glycol, strong ammonia solution, potassium hydroxide

What does the medicine look like and what are the contents of the package?
A blue-white opaque capsule, containing yellow pellets. The capsule is printed with "TEVA" and "110".
The capsules are packed in trays (blisters) of 30 or 60 capsules, or bottles containing 60 capsules.
Not all package types may be marketed.

Name and address of the manufacturer and marketing authorization holder:
Teva Israel Ltd., 124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv 6944020.

This leaflet was revised in December 2022 in accordance with the Ministry of Health guidelines.
Registration number of the medicine in the national drug registry of the Ministry of Health:
Dabigatran Teva 110: 165-66-34843

teva