



Brand name Clexane ERIS	Article Leaflet	Date of creation 23/09/2020	Tech. specif. TRA-P014955i	Datamatrix 763632
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PATIENT PACKAGE INSERT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) - 1986
 The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

CLEXANE

Solution for injection in a pre-filled syringe with a safety mechanism
 20 mg (2,000 units)
 40 mg (4,000 units)
 60 mg (6,000 units)
 80 mg (8,000 units)
 100 mg (10,000 units)



Active ingredient and its quantity:

Each syringe contains:
 Enoxaparin sodium 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, respectively.

Inactive ingredients, see section 6.

Read the leaflet carefully in its entirety before using the medicine.

Keep this leaflet; you may need to read it again.

This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have further questions, refer to the 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.

If a side effect worsens, or if any side effect not listed in this leaflet occurs, please refer to the doctor or pharmacist.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

This medicine is used in adults for:

- Treatment of blood clots that form in your blood
- Prevention of formation blood clots in your blood in the following situations:
 - Before and after an operation
 - When you have an illness that will prevent you from moving, or that will limit your movements for some time
- Prevention of formation blood clots when you have unstable angina (where not enough blood gets to your heart) or after a heart attack
- Prevention of formation of blood clots in the tubes of your dialysis machine (used for people with severe kidney problems).

Therapeutic group:

The medicine contains the active ingredient called enoxaparin sodium, which belongs to a group of medicines called "low molecular weight heparin" or LMWH.

The medicine works in two ways:

1. Preventing existing blood clots from getting any larger. This helps your body to break them down and prevents them from causing you harm.
2. Prevention of formation of new blood clots in your blood.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE:

When should you not use the medicine?

- If you are allergic to:
 - Enoxaparin sodium or any of the other ingredients contained in the medicine (see section 6).
 - Heparin or other low molecular weight heparins such as nadroparin, tinzaparin or dalteparin.
 Signs of an allergic reaction include: rash, difficulty swallowing or breathing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, mouth cavity, throat or eyes.
- If you have had a reaction to heparin that caused a severe drop in the number of your blood platelets within the last 100 days.
- If you have antibodies against enoxaparin in your blood.
- If you suffer from heavy bleeding or have a condition with a high risk of bleeding, such as a stomach ulcer, recent brain or eye surgery, or a recent bleeding stroke.
- If you are using Clexane to treat blood clots in your body and are going to have within the next 24 hours:
 - A spinal or lumbar puncture
 - An operation with epidural or spinal anesthesia

Do not use Clexane if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before use.

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine:

Clexane should not be interchanged with other preparations belonging to the "low molecular weight heparin" group such as nadroparin, tinzaparin or dalteparin. This is because they are not exactly the same and do not have the same activity and instructions for use.

Before treatment with the medicine tell your doctor if:

- You have ever had a reaction to heparin that caused a severe drop in the number of your blood platelets
- You have had a heart valve fitted
- You have endocarditis (an infection of the inner lining of the heart)
- You have a history of gastric ulcers
- You have recently had a stroke
- You have high blood pressure
- You have diabetes or problems with blood vessels in the eye caused by diabetes (called diabetic retinopathy)
- You have recently had an eye or brain operation
- You are elderly (over 65 years old) and especially if you are over 75 years old
- You have kidney problems
- You have liver problems
- You are underweight or overweight
- You have high blood potassium levels (this may be checked with a blood test)
- You are currently using medicines which affect bleeding (see the section below on drug interactions).
- You have any problem with your spine or you have had spinal surgery.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Clexane.

For patients receiving daily doses exceeding 210 mg, this medicine contains more than 24 mg sodium (the main ingredient of table/cooking salt) in each dose. This is equivalent to 1.2% of the recommended maximum adult daily intake of sodium.

Tests and follow-up

You may have a blood test before you start using this medicine as well as at intervals while using it; this is to check the levels of clotting cells (platelets) and potassium in your blood.

Use in children and adolescents

The safety and efficacy of Clexane in children or adolescents have not been evaluated.

Drug interactions

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

- Warfarin – a medicine used for thinning the blood
- Aspirin (also known as acetylsalicylic acid or ASA), clopidogrel or other medicines used to prevent the formation of blood clots (see section 3 – Changing anticoagulant medicine)
- Dextran injection – used as a blood substitute
- Ibuprofen, diclofenac, ketorolac or other medicines known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, which are used to treat pain and swelling in arthritis and other conditions
- Prednisolone, dexamethasone or other medicines used to treat asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and other conditions
- Medicines that raise potassium levels in your blood, such as potassium salts, diuretics, and certain medicines used for heart conditions

Operations and anesthetics

If you are going to have a spinal or lumbar puncture, or an operation which necessitates an epidural or spinal anesthetic, tell your doctor that you are using Clexane.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

If you are pregnant and have a mechanical heart valve, you may be at an increased risk of developing blood clots. Your doctor should discuss this with you.

If you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed, you should consult your doctor before taking this medicine.

Driving and operating machinery

Clexane does not affect the ability to drive or operate machinery.

It is advisable that the trade name and batch number of the product you are using are recorded by your healthcare team.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Always use according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain.

- While you are in a hospital, a doctor or nurse will normally give you the medicine, as it is given by injection. When you arrive home, it is possible that you may need to continue self-administration of Clexane (see injection instructions below).
- Clexane is usually given by a subcutaneous injection.
- Clexane may be given by injection into a vein (intravenously) following certain types of heart attack or operations.
- The medicine can be added to the tube exiting the body (arterial line) at the start of a dialysis session.
- Do not inject Clexane into a muscle.

Dosage

The dosage and treatment regimen will be determined by the doctor only. The dose of the medicine will depend on the reason for which it is being used.

If you have problems with your kidneys, you may be given a lower dosage of the medicine.

Do not exceed the recommended dosage.

Self-administration of Clexane

If you are capable of injecting the medicine yourself, your doctor or nurse will show you how to do this. Do not try to inject yourself if you have not been trained how to do so. If you are not sure what to do, refer to your doctor or nurse immediately. Administering the injection properly under the skin will help reduce pain and bruising at the injection site.

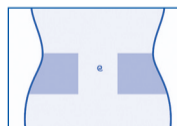
Before the injection

- Prepare the items that you need: syringe, alcohol swab or soap and water, and a sharps container.
- Check the expiry date on the medicine. Do not use if the date has passed.
- Check that the syringe is not damaged and the medicine in it is a clear solution. If not, use another syringe of the medicine.
- Make sure you know how much you need to inject.
- Check your stomach to see if the last injection caused any redness, a change in skin color, swelling, oozing from the skin, or is still painful. If so talk to your doctor or nurse.

Instructions for self-injection:

Preparing the injection site

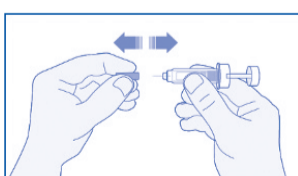
1. Choose an area on the right or left side of your stomach. This should be at least 5 cm away from your belly button and towards the sides of the body.
 - Do not inject yourself within 5 cm of your belly button or around existing scars or bruises.
 - Change the place where you inject between the left and right sides of your stomach, depending on the area you last injected.



2. Wash your hands. Gently cleanse (do not rub) the area where you will inject with an alcohol swab or with soap and water.
3. Sit or lie in a comfortable position so you are relaxed. Make sure you can see the place you are going to inject. A lounge chair or bed propped up with pillows is ideal.

Selecting your dose

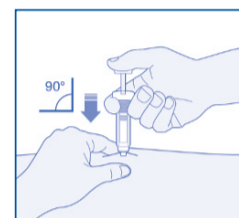
1. Carefully pull off the needle cap from the syringe and dispose of the cap.
 - Do not press on the plunger before injecting yourself to get rid of air bubbles. This action can lead to a loss of some of the medicine.
 - Once you have removed the cap, do not allow the needle to touch anything. This is to make sure it stays clean (sterile).



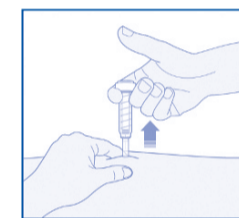
2. When the amount of medicine in the syringe already matches your prescribed dose, there is no need to adjust the dose. You are now ready to inject.
3. When the dose depends on your body weight, you may need to adjust the dose in the syringe to match the prescribed dose. In that case, you can get rid of any extra medicine by holding the syringe pointing down (to keep the air bubble in the syringe) and ejecting the extra amount into a container.
4. A drop may appear at the tip of the needle. If this occurs, remove the drop before injecting by tapping on the syringe with the needle pointing down. You are now ready to inject.

Injecting

1. Hold the syringe in the hand with which you write (like a pencil). With your other hand, gently pinch the cleansed area of your stomach between your forefinger and thumb to make a fold in the skin.
 - Make sure you hold the skin fold throughout the injection.
2. Hold the syringe so that the needle is pointing straight down (vertically at an angle of 90°). Insert the full length of the needle into the skin fold.



3. Press down on the plunger with your thumb. This will send the medicine into the fatty tissue of the stomach. Complete the injection using all of the medicine in the syringe.
4. Remove the needle from the injection site by pulling it straight out. A protective sleeve will automatically cover the needle. You can now let go of the skin fold. The safety system only releases the protective sleeve when the syringe has been emptied by pressing the plunger all the way down.



After you have finished

1. To avoid bruising, do not rub the injection site after you have injected yourself.
2. Dispose of the used syringe with the protective sleeve into a sharps container. Close the container lid and place it out of the reach of children. When the container is full, dispose of it as your doctor or pharmacist has instructed.

Changing anticoagulant medicine:

• Changing from Clexane to blood thinners called vitamin K antagonists (such as warfarin)

Your doctor will ask you to perform blood tests called INR and will tell you when to stop the injections of Clexane accordingly.

• Changing from blood thinners called vitamin K antagonists (such as warfarin) to Clexane

Stop taking the vitamin K antagonist. Your doctor will ask you to perform blood tests called INR and will tell you when to start injections of Clexane accordingly.

• Changing from Clexane to treatment with direct oral anticoagulants

Stop taking Clexane. Start taking the direct oral anticoagulant 0 to 2 hours before the time you would have had the next injection, then continue as normal.

• Changing from treatment with direct oral anticoagulants to Clexane

Stop taking the direct oral anticoagulant. Do not start treatment with Clexane until 12 hours have elapsed after the final dose of the direct oral anticoagulant.

If you have accidentally injected too high a dose:

If you think that you have used too much or too little Clexane, consult your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately, even if you have no adverse signs. If a child accidentally injects or swallows the medicine, take him/her to a hospital casualty department straight away.

If you forget to inject the medicine

If you forgot to inject Clexane at the required time, inject a dose as soon as you remember.

Do not inject a double dose on the same day to make up for a forgotten dose. Keeping a diary will help to make sure you do not miss a dose.

If you stop taking the medicine

It is important for you to keep having the injections until your doctor decides to stop them. If you stop the treatment, you could get a blood clot which could be very dangerous.

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

If you have further questions regarding use of the medicine, consult the doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of Clexane may cause side effects in some users.

Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them.

Serious side effects:

Stop using the medicine and refer immediately to the doctor or nurse if you get any signs of a severe allergic reaction (such as rash, difficulty breathing or swallowing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, mouth cavity, throat or eyes).

Like other similar medicines to reduce blood clotting, Clexane may cause bleeding. This may be life-threatening. In some cases, the bleeding may not be obvious.

Talk to your doctor straight away if:

- You have any bleeding that does not stop by itself.
- You have signs of excessive bleeding such as being very weak, tired, pale, or dizzy with headaches or unexplained swelling.

Your doctor may decide to keep you under constant observation or change your medicine.

You should inform your doctor straight away if:

- You have any sign of blockage of a blood vessel by a blood clot such as:
 - Cramping pain, redness, warmth, or swelling in one of your legs – these are symptoms of deep vein thrombosis.
 - Breathlessness, chest pain, fainting or coughing up blood – these are symptoms of a pulmonary embolism.
 - You have a painful rash or dark red spots under the skin which do not go away when you put pressure on them.
- Your doctor may ask you to perform a blood test to check your platelet count.

Other side effects:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Bleeding
- Increase in liver enzymes

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- You bruise more easily than usual. This could be because of a blood problem associated with low platelet count
- Pink patches on your skin. These are more likely to appear in the area where you have been injected with Clexane
- Skin rash (hives, urticaria)
- Red and itchy skin
- Bruising or pain at the injection site
- Decreased red blood cell count
- High blood platelet count
- Headache

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Sudden severe headache. This could be a sign of bleeding in the brain
- A feeling of tenderness and swelling in your stomach. You may have bleeding in your stomach
- Large, red, irregularly-shaped skin lesions with or without blisters
- Skin irritation (local irritation)
- Yellowing of your skin or eyes, your urine becomes darker in color. This could be a liver problem.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Severe allergic reaction. The signs may include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of the lips, face, throat or tongue.
- Increased potassium in your blood – this is more likely to happen in people with kidney problems or diabetes. Your doctor will be able to check this by carrying out a blood test.
- An increase in the number of eosinophils in your blood. Your doctor will be able to check this by carrying out a blood test.
- Hair loss.
- Osteoporosis (a condition where your bones are more likely to break) after long-term use.
- Tingling, numbness and muscular weakness (particularly in the lower part of your body) when you have had a spinal puncture or a spinal anesthetic.
- Loss of control over your sphincters (so you cannot control your need to go to the bathroom).
- A hard lump at the injection site

If one of the side effects worsens, or lasts for more than a few days, or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in the leaflet, consult the doctor.

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link “Report Side Effects of Drug Treatment” found on the Ministry of Health homepage (www.health.gov.il)

that directs you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by entering the link: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/>.

5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE STORED?

Avoid poisoning! This medicine, and every other medicine, should be kept in a safe place out of the reach of children and/or infants in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor. Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) that appears on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store at a temperature above 25°C. Do not store in the refrigerator or freezer.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains water for injection.

What the medicine looks like and the contents of the package:

Clexane is a clear solution in pre-filled syringes with an attached needle and a protective sleeve.

Each package contains 2 syringes.

This leaflet does not contain all the information about the preparation. If you have any question, or are not sure about something, please refer to the doctor.

License holder and address: sanofi-aventis Israel Ltd., Beni Gaon 10, Netanya 4250499

Manufacturer: Sanofi Winthrop Industrie, France

Registration number of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health:

Clexane: 467726037

Revised in September 2020.