If you have ever had a heart attack or stroke
If you have (or have ever had) or if you are suspected of having breast cancer or cancer of the genital organs.
– a condition known as hyperhomocysteinaemia.

In veins (referred to as a ‘venous thrombosis’, ‘venous thromboembolism’ or VTE)

If you have brown patches on your face and body (chloasma), which you can reduce by staying out of the sun and not using

Do not use Rigevidon
You should not use Rigevidon if you have any of the conditions listed below. If you do have any of the conditions listed below, talk to your doctor.

If you get any of the following diseases/conditions, you can only take Rigevidon under strict medical supervision, since

General information
If the condition develops, or gets worse while you are using Rigevidon, you should also tell your doctor.

It is important to remember that the overall risk of a harmful blood clot due to Rigevidon is small.

If you know you have a disorder affecting your blood clotting – for instance, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin-III deficiency, Factor V Leiden or antiphospholipid antibodies.

If you have diabetes.

BLOOD CLOTS IN A VEIN

You should not use Rigevidon if you have any of the conditions listed below. If you do have any of the conditions listed below, talk to your doctor.

If you have varicose veins.

If you have an inflammation in the veins under the skin (superficial thrombophlebitis).

If you have diabetes.

If you have a blood disorder called haemolytic uraemic syndrome - HUS (a disorder where blood clots cause the kidneys to fail).

– if you need an operation, or you are off your feet for a long time because of an injury or illness, or you have your leg in a cast. The use of Rigevidon may need to be stopped several weeks before surgery or while you are less mobile. If you need to stop taking Rigevidon before surgery or while you are less mobile, tell your doctor.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Rigevidon.

As you get older (particularly above about 35 years);

Are you experiencing any of these signs?

You can only take Rigevidon if you are pregnant or you are sure you are not pregnant – for instance, you have had a negative pregnancy test, or you are nursing or you are using another method of contraception that you know is effective.

If you are now taking a new combination of these symptoms such as swelling of breath may be caused by a blood clot (especially in the lungs)

Don’t eat too much food high in fat and saturated fat (for instance, red meat, butter, bread, cakes, chocolate, pastries, milk, milk products, cheese, eggs).

If you have a problem with your heart (valve disorder, disturbance of the rhythm called atrial fibrillation);
You should try to take your pill at about the same time each day.

The daily dosage is one coated tablet.

Rigevidon should not be taken during breast-feeding. If you are breast-feeding and want to take the pill, you should discuss this with your doctor.

Pregnancy

If you have been sick or had diarrhoea within 3-4 hours after taking the pill, the active substances in the pill may not be fully absorbed. If you have been sick or had diarrhoea within 3-4 hours after taking the pill, the active substances in the pill may not be fully absorbed.

If you start on day 2-5 of your period, you should use another method of contraception as well, such as the condom, for the first 7 days until the next period.

If you have had an injection or implant of the hormone progestogen, you can start to take Rigevidon on the day that your next period is due. If you have had this treatment within the previous 3 months, discuss this with your doctor.

If you are unclear or have further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Changing to Rigevidon from another combined hormonal contraceptive

If you have taken your missed period on time, you should be pregnant and should consult your doctor immediately. You are only allowed to continue taking the pill after doing a pregnancy test and on your doctor's advice.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them. Rigevidon is usually well tolerated. Side effects are usually mild and short-lasting and are more likely to occur during the first few months of use and at periods of stress, such as during periods, or before and after menstruation.

An increased risk of cervical cancer in long-term users of the pill has been reported in some studies. It is not certain whether this applies to combined oral contraceptives containing ethinylestradiol and levonorgestrel.

An increased risk of cervical cancer has been identified in women who use the pill for the first time in women who have never given birth to a child. The risk of cervical cancer is not increased in women who already have a child. However, if you are at risk of cervical cancer, see your doctor for advice.

You should avoid breastfeeding if you are taking Rigevidon. If you breast-feed and want to take the pill, you should discuss this with your doctor.

If you have not taken your period on time, you should be pregnant and should consult your doctor immediately. You are only allowed to continue taking the pill after doing a pregnancy test and on your doctor's advice.

If you have taken your missed period on time, you should be pregnant and should consult your doctor immediately. You are only allowed to continue taking the pill after doing a pregnancy test and on your doctor's advice.

5. HOW TO STORE RIGEVIDON

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Do not return unused medicine to your local authority.