• If you have ever had a heart attack or stroke
• Do not use Rigevidon if you have hepatitis C and are taking the medicinal products containing ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir.
• If you have unexplained bleeding from your vagina.
• If you have (or have ever had) a liver disease and your liver function is still not normal.
• Severe diabetes with blood vessel damage
• If you have (or have ever had) or if you are suspected of having breast cancer or cancer of the genital organs.
• A very high level of fat in the blood (cholesterol or triglycerides)

Blood clots can develop using one. In rare cases a blood clot can block blood vessels and cause serious problems.

• Severe light-headedness or dizziness.
• Sharp chest pain which may increase with deep breathing, sitting up or lying down, or with the first few days of menstruation.

Faintness may occur suddenly in one eye.

• Increased sense of smell, or change in the sense of smell.
• Severe bleeding, confusion, reddening of the face

If you are unsure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

• A blood clot in a year.

When is the risk of developing a blood clot in a vein highest?

• A change in the color of the skin on the leg, e.g. turning almost red, almost black, or non-blanchable.

• Swelling and slight blue discolouration of an extremity;

• If your heart or lung has been damaged by a heart attack or stroke.

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

• Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes;

• Fullness, indigestion or a choking feeling below the breastbone;

• If you or your close family have ever had problems with your blood or circulation such as high blood pressure.

• Your heart or lung has been damaged by a heart attack or stroke.

• If you have (or have ever had) a blood clot in your lung (i.e. pulmonary embolism), a heart attack or a stroke (see 'Blood clots' (thrombosis), a blood clot in the lung (i.e. pulmonary embolism), a heart attack or a stroke).

• If you have unexplained bleeding from your vagina.

• If you have migraine.

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

• If you have diabetes.

• If you have (or have ever had) diabetes.

• If you have sickle cell anaemia (an inherited disease of the red blood cells).

• If you have the inherited disease called porphyria.

• If you are allergic to any of the substance(s) of the medicinal product (see also section 4).

• If you are using a combined hormonal contraceptive (the same product or a different product) after a break of 4 weeks or more.

• If you have diabetes.

• If you have uncontrolled blood pressure (hypertension) or uncontrolled blood sugar (diabetes).

• If you have ever had high cholesterol levels (hypercholesterolemia).

• If you have angina pectoris (an attack of chest pain that may be caused by a lack of oxygen to the heart muscle).

• If you are not pregnant and are not using any other contraceptive method.

• If you smoke.

• If you have the rash known as herpes gestationis (eruption of vesicles on the skin during pregnancy).

• If you have the inherited disease called porphyria.

• If you have (or have ever had) or if you are suspected of having breast cancer or cancer of the genital organs.

• If you have (or have ever had) or if you are suspected of having breast cancer or cancer of the genital organs.

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

• If you have the inherited disease called porphyria.

• If you have anemia.

• If you have uncontrolled blood pressure (hypertension) or uncontrolled blood sugar (diabetes).

• If you have had excessive loss of blood (hyperemesis gravidarum) or severe vomiting

• If you have ever had high cholesterol levels (hypercholesterolemia).
or first thing in the morning. Rigevidon contains lactose and sucrose.

There are no data suggesting that Rigevidon, coated tablet affects driving or using machines.

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

Breastfeeding

- can have an influence on the blood levels of Rigevidon, meaning taking two pills in one day.

Pain, numbness, drowsiness/fatigue and in young girls, small amount of

pregnancy. In this case you do not need extra contraceptive precautions. If you have had a missed period during the seven days of taking Rigevidon, you should follow the advice of your doctor for additional measures. Alternatively, a barrier method (such as a condom) should be used.

If you stop taking Rigevidon

The risk of contraceptive failure is increased if the missing tablet is taken the second or third day of the bleeding period. Therefore, following one missed tablet, it is not necessary to take further contraceptive precautions, provided that the tablets have been correctly taken during the 7 days preceding the missed tablet. If you have missed the 7 days preceding the missed tablet, you should follow the advice of your doctor.

If you have more than 13 hours late taking a pill

You are still protected against pregnancy if you take the late pill as soon as you remember, and keep taking the pills at the usual time of the day. This may not result in your taking two pills in one day.

If you take Rigevidon

If you forget to take Rigevidon

If you are more than 13 hours late in taking a pill

If you have missed less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, you do not need to take any further contraceptive measures.

If you take more than one of these conditions or if any of these are particularly severe or of a developing nature, a doctor may be necessary.

If you have taken any of these conditions or if any of these are particularly severe or of a developing nature, a doctor may be necessary.

If you miss two pills in the first week

You must take the last missed tablet as soon as you remember, even if this means that you have to skip a tablet in the same cycle. This must continue taking the tablet the usual time of the day. You must also follow a special method of contraception, e.g. a condom for the next 7 days. If intercourse takes place during the preceding 7 days, the possibility of pregnancy is increased and the chance of the tablet being flushed into the bladder, the stomach, or being vomited.

If you take one pill two or three times in the same week

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