

Eleanor 150/30 ED

Contraceptive tablets for women

Levonorgestrel and Ethinylloestradiol Tablet 150/30

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Eleanor 150/30 ED. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking Eleanor 150/30 ED against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns, or are unsure about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for more advice.

Keep this leaflet with the medicine. You may need to read it again.

What Eleanor 150/30 ED is used for

Eleanor 150/30 ED is a combined oral contraceptive, commonly known as a 'birth control pill' or 'the Pill'.

Eleanor 150/30 ED is used to prevent pregnancy.

You may also experience the following benefits:

- more regular, shorter and lighter periods.
- a decrease in anaemia (iron deficiency).
- a decrease in period pain.

Some conditions such as pelvic inflammatory disease, ovarian cysts, ectopic pregnancy, fibrocystic breast changes, acne and cancer of the uterus (womb) and ovaries may be less common in women taking the Pill.

When taken correctly, it prevents you from becoming pregnant in several ways, including:

- inhibiting the egg release by stopping it maturing.
- changing the cervical mucus consistency, making it more difficult for the sperm to reach the egg.

When the pill is taken by women under close observation in clinical trials, it is more than 99% effective in preventing pregnancy. However, in real life the pill is around 92% effective. This is because pills might be missed, or taken with medicines that may interfere with their effectiveness.

Like all oral contraceptives, Eleanor 150/30 ED is intended to prevent pregnancy. It does not protect against HIV infection (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.

Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason.

Before you take Eleanor 150/30 ED

When you must not take it

Do not take Eleanor 150/30 ED if you have an allergy to:

- ethinylloestradiol and/or levonorgestrel the active ingredients in Eleanor 150/30 ED
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- shortness of breaths
- wheezing or difficulty in breathing
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Do not take Eleanor 150/30 ED if you have or have had a blood clot in:

- the blood vessels of the legs (deep vein thrombosis)
- the lungs (pulmonary embolism)
- the heart (heart attack)
- the brain (stroke)
- other parts of the body

Do not take Eleanor 150/30 ED if you are concerned about an increased risk of blood clots.

Blood clots are rare. Very occasionally blood clots may cause serious permanent disabilities, or may even be fatal.

You are more at risk of having a blood clot when you take the Pill. But the risk of having a blood clot when taking the Pill is less than the risk during pregnancy.

Do not take Eleanor 150/30 ED if you are concerned about an increased risk of blood clots because of age or smoking.

The risk of having a heart attack or stroke increases as you get older. It also increases if you smoke. You should stop smoking when taking the Pill, especially if you are older than 35 years of age.

Do not take Eleanor 150/30 ED if you have, or have had:

- angina (chest pain)
- mini-stroke (also known as TIA or transient ischaemic attack)
- migraine, accompanied by visual symptoms, speech disability, or weakness or numbness in any part of your body
- diabetes mellitus with blood vessel damage
- pancreatitis (an inflammation of the pancreas) associated with high levels of fatty substances in your blood
- severe liver disease and your liver function has not returned to normal
- cancer that may grow under the influence of sex hormones (e.g. of the breast or the genital organs)
- benign or malignant liver tumour
- unexplained vaginal bleeding

If any of these conditions appear for the first time while using the Pill, stop taking it at once and tell your doctor. In the meantime use non-hormonal (barrier) method of contraception (such as condoms or diaphragm).

Do not take this medicine if you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant.

Do not give this medicine to a child.

Do not take this medicine after the expiry date printed on the pack and blister.

The expiry date is printed on the carton and on each blister. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. If it has expired return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

Do not take this medicine if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

If the packaging is damaged, return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

If you are not sure whether you should start taking this medicine, talk to your doctor.

Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

Tell your doctor if:

- you smoke
- you or anyone in your immediate family has had blood clots in the legs (thrombosis), a heart attack, a stroke, breast cancer or high cholesterol

Tell your doctor if you have, or have had any of the following medical conditions:

- diabetes
- high blood pressure
- heart valve disorders or certain heart rhythm disorders
- inflammation of your veins (superficial phlebitis)
- varicose veins
- migraine
- epilepsy

Ask your doctor to check if you:

- are overweight
- have high cholesterol or triglycerides
- have liver disease
- have gall bladder disease
- have Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis (chronic inflammatory bowel disease)
- have systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE - a disease affecting the skin all over the body)
- have haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS - a disorder of blood coagulation causing failure of the kidneys)
- have sickle cell disease

- have a condition that occurred for the first time, or worsened during pregnancy or previous use of sex hormones (e.g. hearing loss, a metabolic disease called porphyria, a skin disease called *herpes gestationis*, a neurological disease called Sydenham's chorea)
- have chloasma (yellowish-brown pigmentation patches on the skin, particularly of the face) - if so, avoid exposure to the sun or ultraviolet radiation
- have hereditary angio-oedema - you should see your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of angio-oedema, such as swollen face, tongue and/or pharynx and/or difficulty swallowing, or hives together with difficulty in breathing

If any of the above conditions appear for the first time, recur or worsen while taking Eleanor 150/30 ED, you should contact your doctor.

Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding.

Eleanor 150/30 ED is generally not recommended if you are breastfeeding.

Eleanor 150/30 ED contains lactose.

If you have been told by your doctor that you have intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before you start taking Eleanor 150/30 ED.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you start taking Eleanor 150/30 ED.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines and Eleanor 150/30 ED may interfere with each other. These include:

- medicines used to treat tuberculosis such as rifampicin, rifabutin
- medicines used to treat epilepsy such as phenytoin, primidone, barbiturates (e.g. phenobarbitone), carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, topiramate, felbamate, lamotrigine
- medicines used to treat HIV, such as ritonavir or nevirapine
- antibiotics (penicillin, ampicillin, erythromycin, tetracycline)
- medicines used to treat fungal infections, such as ketoconazole and griseofulvin
- cyclosporin, an immunosuppressant medicine
- herbal medicines containing St John's Wort

These medicines may be affected by Eleanor 150/30 ED, or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicines, or you may need to take different medicines.

You may need to use additional barrier methods of contraception (such as condoms or a diaphragm) while you are taking any of these medicines and for some time after stopping them.

Your doctor will be able to advise you about how long you will need to use additional contraceptive methods.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines that you need to be careful with or avoid while taking this pill.

How To Take Eleanor 150/30 ED

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist carefully.

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the pharmacist label or in this leaflet, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How to take it

Take one tablet daily at about the same time every day. You must take Eleanor 150/30 ED every day regardless of how often you have sex. It will also help you remember when to take it.

Swallow the tablet whole with water.

It does not matter if you take it before or after food.

Each blister pack is marked with the day of the week.

Take your first tablet from the green area on the blister pack corresponding to the day of the week.

Follow the direction of the arrows on the blister pack until all the tablets have been taken.

Always start a new blister pack on the same day of the week as your previous pack.

Taking Eleanor 150/30 ED for the first time

If you are starting Eleanor 150/30 ED after a natural cycle, and you have not used a hormonal contraceptive in the past month, start on the first day of your period, i.e. on the first day of your menstrual bleeding. But make sure you also use additional barrier contraceptive precautions (e.g. condoms or a diaphragm) for the first 14 days of tablet-taking when having intercourse.

Your doctor will advise you when to start if you:

- are taking Eleanor 150/30 ED after having a baby.
- have had a miscarriage or an abortion.

Changing from another contraceptive

Changing from a combined oral contraceptive:

Start taking Eleanor 150/30 ED on the day after taking the last active tablet in your previous Pill pack. Bleeding may not occur until the end of the first pack of Eleanor 150/30 ED.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure which were the active/inactive tablets in your previous Pill pack.

Your previous Pill pack may have different colour tablets to those of Eleanor 150/30 ED.

Changing from a progestogen-only pill ('minipill'):

Stop taking the minipill on any day and start taking Eleanor 150/30 ED at the same time the next day.

You must also use additional barrier contraceptive precautions (e.g. condoms or a diaphragm) for the first 14 days of tablet-taking when having intercourse.

Changing from a progestogen only injection, implant or intrauterine system (IUS):

Start taking Eleanor 150/30 ED when your next injection is due, or on the day that your implant or IUS is removed.

You must also use additional barrier contraceptive precautions (e.g. condoms or a diaphragm) for the first 14 days of tablet-taking when having intercourse.

Stopping Eleanor 150/30 ED

You can stop taking Eleanor 150/30 ED at any time. If you are considering becoming pregnant, it is recommended that you begin taking a vitamin supplement containing folic acid. It is best that you start taking folic acid tablets before you stop taking Eleanor 150/30 ED and not stop until your doctor advises this. Seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist about suitable supplements. It is both safe and recommended that you take folic acid during pregnancy.

If you forget to take it

If you miss a tablet and take the missing tablet within 12 hours of missing it, you will be protected against pregnancy. If you are more than 12 hours late follow these detailed instructions:

For Eleanor 150/30 ED to be most effective, yellow active tablets need to be taken uninterrupted for 7 days.

If you have been taking the yellow active tablets for 7 uninterrupted days and miss a yellow active tablet, take the missed tablet as soon as you remember, then go back to taking your medicine as you would normally, even if this means taking two tablets in one day.

You will not need to use additional barrier contraceptive precautions.

The chance of pregnancy after missing a yellow active tablet depends on when you missed the tablet. There is a higher risk of becoming pregnant if you miss a tablet at the beginning or end of a pack.

If after taking your missed tablet you have less than 7 days of yellow active tablets left in a row, you should finish the active tablets in your pack but skip the white inactive tablet and start a new pack.

This is the best way to maintain contraceptive protection. However, you may not have a period until the end of the yellow active tablets of the second pack. You may have spotting or breakthrough bleeding on tablet-taking days.

If you have been taking the yellow active tablets for less than 7 days and miss a yellow active tablet, take the missed tablet as soon as you remember, then go back to taking your pill as you would normally, even if this means taking two tablets in one day. In addition, you must also use additional barrier contraceptive precautions (e.g. condoms or a diaphragm) for the next 7 days.

If you have had sexual intercourse during that time, there is a possibility of pregnancy and you may need emergency contraception.

If you forget to take more than one yellow active tablet, seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist about what to do.

If you have had sexual intercourse in the week before missing your tablets, there is a possibility of becoming pregnant.

If you forget to take a white inactive tablet, take it as soon as you remember and take the next tablet at the usual time.

You are still protected against pregnancy because the white tablets do not contain any active ingredients.

Please refer to the diagram on the last page of this leaflet for a "Summary of advice if you missed a tablet more than 12 hours ago".

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor or the Poisons Information Centre (Australia: 13 11 26) for advice, or go to Accident and Emergency at the nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much Eleanor 150/30 ED. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

While You Are Taking Eleanor 150/30 ED

Things you must do

Tell any doctors, dentists and pharmacists who treat you that you are taking this medicine.

If you are about to have any blood tests, tell your doctor that you are taking this medicine.

It may interfere with the results of some tests.

Have regular check-ups with your doctor

When you are taking the Pill, your doctor will tell you to return for regular check-ups, including getting a pap smear test. Your doctor will advise how often you need a pap smear test. A pap smear test can detect abnormal cells lining the cervix. Sometimes abnormal cells can progress to cancer.

If you are about to start on any new medicine, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking Eleanor 150/30 ED.

Stop taking Eleanor 150/30 ED and see your doctor immediately if you notice possible signs of thrombosis. These include:

- an unusual cough
- severe pain or heaviness in the chest
- breathlessness
- any unusual, severe, or prolonged headache or migraine attack

- partial or complete loss of vision, or double vision
- slurring or speech disability
- sudden changes to your hearing, sense of smell, or taste
- dizziness or fainting
- weakness or numbness in any part of your body
- severe pain in your abdomen
- severe pain, swelling or discolouration in either of your legs

If you are going to have surgery, tell the surgeon or anaesthetist beforehand that you are taking this pill.

The risk of having deep venous thrombosis is temporarily increased as a result of an operation or immobilisation (for example, when you have your leg or legs in plaster or splints). In women who take the Pill, the risk may be higher.

Your doctor may tell you to stop taking the Pill several weeks before surgery, or at the time of immobilisation, and when you can start taking the Pill again. If you notice possible signs of a thrombosis, stop taking the Pill and consult your doctor immediately.

Consult your doctor if you develop high blood pressure while taking Eleanor 150/30 ED - you may be told to stop taking it.

If you become pregnant while taking this medicine, tell your doctor immediately.

If you vomit within 3-4 hours or have severe diarrhoea after taking a yellow active tablet, the active ingredients may not have been completely absorbed. This is like missing a tablet. Follow the advice for missed tablets.

If you have unexpected bleeding and it continues, becomes heavy, or occurs again, tell your doctor.

When taking this pill for the first few months, you can have irregular vaginal bleeding (spotting or breakthrough bleeding) between your periods. You may need to use sanitary protection, but continue to take your tablets as normal. Irregular vaginal bleeding usually stops once your body has adjusted to the Pill, usually after about 3 months.

If you have missed a period, but you have taken all your tablets correctly, it is very unlikely that you are pregnant, as long as:

- you have taken the yellow active tablets at the right time
- you have not been taking a medicine(s) that may interfere with your pill
- you have not vomited or had severe diarrhoea during this cycle

If this is so, continue to take Eleanor 150/30 ED as usual. If you have any concerns consult your doctor or pharmacist.

If you miss your period twice in a row, you may be pregnant even if you have taken the Pill correctly. Stop taking Eleanor 150/30 ED and seek advice from your doctor. You must use a non-hormonal method of contraception, (such as condoms or a diaphragm) until your doctor rules out pregnancy.

Eleanor 150/30 ED will not protect you from HIV-AIDS or any other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), such as chlamydia, genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhoea, hepatitis B, human papilloma virus and syphilis.

To protect yourself from STDs, you will need to use additional barrier contraceptives (e.g. condoms).

What you must not do

Do not take Eleanor 150/30 ED to treat any other conditions, unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not give your medicine to anyone else.

Do not stop taking your medicine or change the dosage without checking with your doctor.

You may become pregnant if you are not using any other contraceptive and you stop taking Eleanor 150/30 ED, or do not take a tablet every day.

Side Effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Eleanor 150/30 ED.

This medicine helps most people, but it may have unwanted side effects in a few people.

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical attention if you get some of the side effects.

Do not be alarmed by the following lists of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

The following list includes the more common side effects of your pill. These are usually mild and lessen with time.

If you notice any of the following side effects and they worry you, tell your doctor or pharmacist:

- nausea
- stomach pain
- changes in weight
- headache, including migraines
- mood changes, including depression
- breast tenderness or pain

The following list includes very serious but rare side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

If you experience any of the following, tell your doctor immediately, or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- pain in the chest, arm or below the breastbone
- discomfort radiating to the back
- breathlessness and/or difficulty breathing
- swelling, pain or tenderness of one leg
- sudden weakness, numbness or bad 'pins and needles' of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body
- sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- severe, sudden stomach pains
- a fainting attack or you collapse
- unusual headaches or migraines that are worse than usual
- sudden problems with your speech, understanding or eyesight

The side effects listed above are possible signs of a thrombosis.

- jaundice (yellowing skin or yellowing eyes)
- you cough up blood
- breast lumps
- unexplained vaginal bleeding

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some people.

Thrombosis and the Pill

Thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot that may block a blood vessel.

Thrombosis sometimes occurs in the deep veins of the legs (deep venous thrombosis (DVT)). If a blood clot breaks away from the veins where it has formed, it may reach and block the arteries of the lungs, causing pulmonary embolism (PE).

Blood clots can also occur in the blood vessels of the heart (causing a heart attack) or the brain (causing a stroke).

Blood clots are a rare occurrence and can develop whether or not you are taking the Pill. They can also happen during pregnancy. The risk of having blood clots is higher in Pill users than in non-users, but not as high as during pregnancy.

The risk of a blood clots is highest during the first year of taking the Pill for the first time or after having a break from the Pill for 4 weeks or more.

Therefore, one should keep the possibility of an increased risk of blood clots in mind, particularly where there is a history of thrombosis.

If you notice possible signs of a blood clot, stop taking Eleanor 150/30 ED and consult your doctor immediately.

Cancer and the Pill

Breast cancer has been diagnosed slightly more often in women who use the Pill than in women of the same age who do not use the Pill. This slight increase in the numbers of breast cancer diagnoses gradually disappears during the course of the 10 years after women stop taking the Pill.

It is not known whether the difference is caused by the Pill. It may be that these women were examined more often, so that the breast cancer was noticed earlier.

It is important that you check your breasts regularly and contact your doctor if you feel any lump.

In rare cases benign liver tumours and, even more rarely, malignant liver tumours have been reported in users of the Pill. These tumours may lead to internal bleeding. Contact your doctor immediately if you have severe pain in your abdomen.

Contact your doctor immediately if you have severe pain in your abdomen.

Cervical cancer has been reported to occur more often in women who have been using the Pill for a long time. This finding may not be caused by the Pill, but may be related to sexual behaviour and other factors.

After Taking Eleanor 150/30 ED

Storage

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.

If you take the tablets out of the pack they may not keep well.

Keep your tablets in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 25°C.

Do not store it or any other medicine in the bathroom, near a sink, or on a window-sill.

Do not leave it in the car.

Heat and damp can destroy some medicines.

Keep Eleanor 150/30 ED where children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store pills.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine or the expiry date has passed, ask your pharmacist what to do with any medicine that is left over.

Return any unused medicine to your pharmacist.

Product Description

What Eleanor 150/30 ED looks like

Eleanor 150/30 ED comes in a box containing blister packs.

Each blister pack contains 21 yellow active tablets and 7 white inactive tablets. The blister pack is marked with days of the week next to each tablet.

Ingredients

Each Eleanor 150/30 ED yellow tablet contains:

Active ingredients:

- 150 microgram of levonorgestrel
- 30 microgram of ethinyloestradiol

Excipients:

- lactose anhydrous
- microcrystalline cellulose
- povidone
- dichloromethane
- croscarmellose sodium
- magnesium stearate
- hypromellose
- titanium dioxide
- macrogol 400
- iron oxide yellow

Each white inactive tablet contains:

- lactose
- maize starch
- pregelatinised maize starch
- magnesium stearate
- hypromellose
- titanium dioxide
- macrogol 400

Sponsor

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd
Level 1, 1102 Toorak Road
Camberwell, Vic, 3124
Australia

Distributor

Amneal Pharma Australia Pty Ltd
12 River St,
South Yarra VIC 3141

Australian Registration Number

205579

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| SUMMARY OF ADVICE IF YOU MISSED A TABLET MORE THAN 12 HOURS AGO: | | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|---|
| Before missing your tablet, did you take the yellow active tablets for the previous 7 days? | No | Did you have sex in the 7 days before missing the tablet? | → | No Take the tablet missed AND use extra barrier precaution for 7 days. |
| | | | | Yes See your Doctor or Pharmacist for advice. |
| | Yes | Does your pack still have 7 active yellow tablets in a row to follow? | → | No Take the tablet you missed AND complete taking the yellow active tablets. Skip the white inactive tablets. Start your next pack with yellow active tablets. |
| | | | | Yes Take the tablet you missed AND complete the pack as normal. |