

MEDICATION GUIDE

Rivaroxaban (riv" a rox' a ban) Tablets, USP

Medication Guide available at <https://www.apotex.com/products/us/mg.asp>

What is the most important information I should know about rivaroxaban tablets?

Rivaroxaban tablets may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Increased risk of blood clots if you stop taking rivaroxaban tablets.** People with atrial fibrillation (a type of irregular heart beat) that is not caused by a heart valve problem (non-valvular) are at an increased risk of forming a blood clot in the heart, which can travel to the brain, causing a stroke, or to other parts of the body. Rivaroxaban tablets lowers your chance of having a stroke by helping to prevent clots from forming. If you stop taking rivaroxaban tablets, you may have increased risk of forming a clot in your blood.

Do not stop taking rivaroxaban tablets without talking to the doctor who prescribes it for you. Stopping rivaroxaban tablets increases your risk of having a stroke. If you have to stop taking rivaroxaban tablets, your doctor may prescribe another blood thinner medicine to prevent a blood clot from forming.

- **Increased risk of bleeding.** Rivaroxaban tablets can cause bleeding which can be serious and may lead to death. This is because rivaroxaban tablets is a blood thinner medicine (anticoagulant) that lowers blood clotting. During treatment with rivaroxaban tablets you are likely to bruise more easily, and it may take longer for bleeding to stop. You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take rivaroxaban tablets and have certain other medical problems.

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take rivaroxaban tablets and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, including:

- aspirin or aspirin containing products
- long-term (chronic) use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- warfarin sodium (Coumadin[®], Jantoven[®])
- any medicine that contains heparin
- clopidogrel (Plavix[®])
- selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)
- other medicines to prevent or treat blood clots

Tell your doctor if you take any of these medicines. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure if your medicine is one listed above.

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you or your child develop any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding:

- unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as:
 - nose bleeds that happen often
 - unusual bleeding from the gums
 - menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal or vaginal bleeding
- bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- red, pink or brown urine
- bright red or black stools (looks like tar)
- cough up blood or blood clots
- vomit blood or your vomit looks like "coffee grounds"
- headaches, feeling dizzy or weak
- pain, swelling, or new drainage at wound sites
- **Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma).** People who take a blood thinner medicine (anticoagulant) like rivaroxaban tablets, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis). Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:
 - a thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine
 - you take NSAIDs or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting
 - you have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
 - you have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine

If you take rivaroxaban tablets and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots.

Tell your doctor right away if you have:

- back pain
- muscle weakness (especially in your legs and feet)
- tingling
- loss of control of the bowels or bladder (incontinence)
- numbness

Rivaroxaban tablets are not for use in people with artificial heart valves.

Rivaroxaban tablets are not for use in people with antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), especially with positive triple antibody testing.

What are rivaroxaban tablets?

Rivaroxaban tablets are used with low dose aspirin to:

- reduce the risk of serious heart problems, heart attack and stroke in adults with coronary artery disease (a condition where the blood supply to the heart is reduced or blocked).
- reduce the risk of a sudden decrease in blood flow to the legs, major amputation, serious heart problems or stroke in adults with peripheral artery disease (a condition where the blood flow to the legs is reduced) and includes adults who have recently had a procedure to improve blood flow to the legs.

Rivaroxaban tablets were not studied and are not recommended in children less than 6 months of age who:

- were less than 37 weeks of growth (gestation) at birth
- had less than 10 days of oral feeding, **or**
- had a body weight of less than 5.7 pounds (2.6 kg)

Do not take rivaroxaban tablets if you:

- currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding. Talk to your doctor before taking rivaroxaban tablets if you currently have unusual bleeding.
- are allergic to rivaroxaban or any of the ingredients in rivaroxaban tablets. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in rivaroxaban tablets.

Before taking rivaroxaban tablets, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- have or ever had bleeding problems
- have liver or kidney problems
- have antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if rivaroxaban tablets will harm your unborn baby.
 - **Tell your doctor** right away if you become pregnant during treatment with rivaroxaban tablets. Taking rivaroxaban tablets while you are pregnant may increase the risk of bleeding in you or in your unborn baby.
 - Females who are able to become pregnant: Talk with your doctor about pregnancy planning during treatment with rivaroxaban tablets. Talk with your doctor about your risk for severe uterine bleeding if you are treated with blood thinner medicines, including rivaroxaban tablets.
 - If you take rivaroxaban tablets during pregnancy **tell your doctor** right away if you have any signs or symptoms of bleeding or blood loss. See **“What is the most important information I should know about rivaroxaban tablets?” for signs and symptoms of bleeding.**
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Rivaroxaban can pass into your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby during treatment with rivaroxaban tablets.

Tell all of your doctors and dentists that you or your child are taking rivaroxaban tablets. They should talk to the doctor who prescribed rivaroxaban tablets for you before you have any surgery, medical or dental procedure.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you or your child take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Some of your other medicines may affect the way rivaroxaban tablets works, causing side effects. Certain medicines may increase your risk of bleeding. See **“What is the most important information I should know about rivaroxaban tablets?”**

Especially tell your doctor if you or your child take:

- ketoconazole
- ritonavir
- erythromycin
- carbamazepine
- phenytoin
- rifampin
- St. John's wort

How should I take rivaroxaban tablets?

- Take rivaroxaban tablets exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- **Do not change your dose or stop taking rivaroxaban tablets unless your doctor tells you to.** Your doctor may change your dose if needed.
- Your doctor will decide how long you should take rivaroxaban tablets.
- Rivaroxaban tablets may need to be stopped for one or more days before any surgery or medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when to stop taking rivaroxaban tablets and when to start taking rivaroxaban tablets again after your surgery or procedure.
- If you need to stop taking rivaroxaban tablets for any reason, talk to the doctor who prescribed rivaroxaban tablets to you to find out when you should stop taking it. Do not stop taking rivaroxaban tablets without first talking to the doctor who prescribes it to you.
- If you have difficulty swallowing rivaroxaban tablets whole, talk to your doctor about other ways to take rivaroxaban tablets.
- Do not run out of rivaroxaban tablets. Refill your prescription of rivaroxaban tablets before you run out. When leaving the hospital following a hip or knee replacement, be sure that you will have rivaroxaban tablets available to avoid missing any doses.
- If you take too much rivaroxaban tablets, go to the nearest hospital emergency room or call your doctor right away.

If you take rivaroxaban tablets for:

- **Reducing the risk of serious heart problems, heart attack and stroke in coronary artery disease:**
 - Take rivaroxaban tablets 2.5 mg 2 times a day with or without food.
 - If you miss a dose of rivaroxaban tablets, take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
 - Take aspirin 75 to 100 mg once daily as instructed by your doctor.
- **Reducing the risk of a sudden decrease in blood flow to the legs, major amputation, serious heart problems or stroke in people with peripheral artery disease including those who have recently had a procedure to improve blood flow to the legs:**
 - Take rivaroxaban tablets 2.5 mg 2 times a day with or without food.
 - If you miss a dose of rivaroxaban tablets, take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
 - Take aspirin 75 mg to 100 mg 1 time a day as instructed by your doctor.

What are the possible side effects of rivaroxaban tablets?

Rivaroxaban tablets may cause serious side effects:

- See “**What is the most important information I should know about rivaroxaban tablets?**”

The most common side effect of rivaroxaban tablets in adults was bleeding.

The most common side effects of rivaroxaban tablets in children include:

- bleeding
- vomiting
- cough
- inflamed stomach and gut

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1 800-FDA-1088.

How should I store rivaroxaban tablets?

- Store rivaroxaban tablets at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Keep rivaroxaban tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of rivaroxaban tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use rivaroxaban tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give rivaroxaban tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about rivaroxaban tablets that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in rivaroxaban tablets?

Active ingredient: rivaroxaban

Inactive ingredients: anhydrous lactose, colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, and poloxamer. The film-coating mixture contains ferric oxide yellow, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, and titanium dioxide.

Trademarks are property of their respective owners.

For more information go to www.apotex.com or call 1-800-706-5575.

**APOTEX INC
RIVAROXABAN TABLETS
2.5 mg**

Manufactured by	Manufactured for
Apotex Inc.	Apotex Corp.
Toronto, Ontario	Weston, Florida
Canada M9L 1T9	USA 33326

Revised: December 2023

Rev. 4

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.