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PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER  
**CAMILETTE 2000 / 35 TABLETS**  
(Cyproterone acetate / Ethinylestradiol)

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- **Keep this leaflet.** You may need to read it again.
- If you have any questions or need more advice, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. **Do not pass it on to others.** It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

## THIS LEAFLET CONTAINS

1. What Camilette is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Camilette
3. How to take Camilette
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Camilette
6. Contents of the pack and other information

## 1. WHAT CAMILETTE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Camilette contains oestrogen and an anti-androgen. Camilette is used to treat skin conditions such as acne, very oily skin and excessive hair growth in women of reproductive age. Due to its contraceptive properties it should only be prescribed for you if your doctor considers that treatment with a hormonal contraceptive is appropriate. You should only take Camilette if your skin condition has not improved after use of other anti-acne treatments, including topical treatments and antibiotics.

If you taking Camilette for skin treatment, **you must not take any other hormonal contraceptive at the same time.**

When your skin condition has cleared up and you stop taking Camilette, you will need to go back to your original/preferred method of contraception.

### Treating skin conditions

Androgens are hormones that stimulate hair growth and the grease glands in your skin. If you produce too much androgen, or if you are sensitive to the effect, the grease glands may produce too much sebum. This can block the grease glands, which can become infected and inflamed causing acne spots. Camilette stops the androgens affecting your skin and reduces the amount of androgens produced.

### Contraception

Camilette is a 21-day Pill – you take one each day for 21 days, followed by 7 days when you take no pills.

Camilette will not protect you against sexually transmitted infections, such as Chlamydia or HIV. Only condoms can help to do this.

**Camilette needs to be taken as directed to prevent pregnancy.**

## 2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE CAMILETTE

It's important that you understand the benefits and risks of taking Camilette before you start taking it, or when deciding whether to carry on taking it. Although Camilette is suitable for most women, it is not suitable for everyone.

### Before you start taking Camilette

- Your doctor will ask about you and your family's medical problems and check your blood pressure and exclude the likelihood of you being pregnant. You may also need other checks, such as a breast examination, but only if these examinations are necessary for you or if you have any special concerns.

### While you're on Camilette

- You will need regular check-ups with your doctor, usually when you need another prescription of Camilette.
- You should go for **regular cervical smear** tests.
- **Check your breasts** and nipples every month for changes – tell your doctor if you can see or feel anything odd, such as lumps or dimpling of the skin.
- **If you need a blood test** tell your doctor that you are taking Camilette, because this type of medicine can affect the results of some tests.
- **If you're going to have an operation**, make sure your doctor knows about it. You may need to stop taking Camilette at least 4 weeks before the operation. This is to reduce the risk of a blood clot. Your doctor will tell you when you can start taking Camilette again.
- **If you need to stop taking Camilette**, remember to use another contraceptive (e.g. condoms) if you are relying on Camilette for contraception.

### When should you contact your doctor

**Stop taking tablets and contact your doctor immediately if you notice possible signs of a blood clot. The symptoms are described below in 'Blood clots (Thrombosis)' and in Section 4.**

Camilette also works as an oral contraceptive. You and your doctor will have to consider all the things that would normally apply to the safe use of oral hormonal contraceptives.

### Do not take Camilette

Tell your doctor if any of the following conditions applies to you before starting to use Camilette. Your doctor may then advise you to use a different treatment if you:

- are using another hormonal contraceptive
- are allergic (hypersensitive) to ethinylestradiol, cyproterone acetate or any of the other ingredients in Camilette, (listed in section 6 of this leaflet)
- have hepatitis C and are taking the medicinal products containing ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir, dasabuvir, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir or sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir (see also in section Other medicines and Camilette).
- have (or have ever had) a blood clot in your leg (thrombosis) or the lungs (pulmonary embolism) or any other part of the body
- have (or have ever had) a disease that may be an indicator of a heart attack in the future (e.g. angina pectoris which causes severe pain in the chest) or 'mini stroke' (transient ischaemic attack)
- have (or have ever had) a heart attack or stroke
- have a condition that may increase the risk of a blood clot in your arteries. This applies to the following conditions:
  - diabetes affecting your blood vessels
  - very high blood pressure
  - a very high level of fat in your blood (cholesterol or triglycerides)
- have problems with blood clotting (e.g. protein C deficiency)
- have (or have ever had) a migraine, with visual disturbances
- are pregnant or think you might be pregnant
- are breast-feeding
- have, or have ever had, breast cancer
- have ever had, liver tumours
- have ever had a severe liver disease, and you have been told by your doctor that your liver test results are not back yet to normal
- have meningioma or have ever been diagnosed with a meningioma (a generally benign tumour of the tissue layer between the brain and the skull)

If any of these occur whilst taking Camilette, stop taking Camilette and contact your doctor as soon as possible.

### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Camilette  
For high doses (25 mg and above) of cyproterone acetate an increased risk of a benign brain tumour (meningioma) has been reported. If you are diagnosed with meningioma, your doctor will stop all cyproterone containing products, including Camilette as a precautionary measure (see section 'Do not take Camilette').

### Camilette can make some conditions worse

Some of the conditions listed below can be made worse by taking Camilette; others may mean Camilette is less suitable for you.

While you may still be able to take Camilette, you will need to take special care and have check-ups more often.

Tell your doctor if you suffer or have previously suffered from:

- problems with your heart or circulation, including high blood pressure (hypertension)
- problems with blood clotting
- varicose veins or inflamed veins (phlebitis)
- inherited disease called porphyria
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
- diabetes
- high levels of fat in your blood (hypertriglyceridemia)
- obesity (being severely overweight)
- migraines
- depression

- brown patches on your face or body (chloasma), (see 'Camilette and sun-beds or sun-lamps' below)

- any illness that is likely to worsened during pregnancy:

Tell your doctor if any of these apply to you. Also tell them if you get any for the first time, if any get worse or come back while taking Camilette, as you may need to stop taking it.

If you experience symptoms of angioedema such as swollen face, tongue and/or throat and/or difficulty swallowing or hives potentially with difficulty breathing contact a doctor immediately. Products containing estrogens may cause or worsen the symptoms of hereditary and acquired angioedema.

### Psychiatric disorders:

Some women using hormonal contraceptives including Camilette have reported depression or depressed mood. Depression can be serious and may sometimes lead to suicidal thoughts. If you experience mood changes and depressive symptoms contact your doctor for further medical advice as soon as possible.

### Camilette and Sun-Beds or Sun-Lamps

Sun-lamps are used by some women for acne as well as to tan the skin. The use of sun-beds or sun-lamps and prolonged sunbathing should be avoided when you are taking Camilette, as they increase the chance of chloasma, a patchy discolouration of the skin.

### When should you contact your doctor

**Stop taking tablets and contact your doctor immediately if you notice possible sign of a blood clot. The symptoms are described in section 2 'Blood clots (Thrombosis)'**.

Camilette also works as an oral contraceptive. You and your doctor will have to consider all the things that would normally apply to the safe use of oral hormonal contraceptives.

### Blood clots (thrombosis)

Taking Camilette may slightly increase your risk of having a blood clot (called a thrombosis). Your chances of having a blood clot are only increased slightly by taking Camilette compared with women who do not take Camilette or any contraceptive pill. A full recovery is not always made and in 1-2% of cases, can be fatal.

### Blood clots in a vein

A blood clot in a vein (known as a 'venous thrombosis') can block the vein. This can happen in veins of the leg, the lung (a lung embolus), or any other organ.

Using a combined pill increases a woman's risk of developing such clots compared with a woman not taking any combined pill. The risk of developing a blood clot in a vein is highest during the first year a woman uses the pill. The risk is not as high as the risk of developing a blood clot during pregnancy.

**Your chances of developing a blood clot are only slightly increased by taking Camilette;**

- In healthy women who are not taking Camilette, not on the Pill and are not pregnant, about 5 - 10 in 100,000 will have a blood clot each year.
- Of those women who are taking Camilette or the Pill, up to 40 in 100,000 will have a blood clot each year.
- Of those women who are pregnant, around 60 in 100,000 will have a blood clot each year.

The risk of blood clots in a vein in users of a combined pill increases further:

- with increasing age;
- if you smoke.

When using a hormonal contraceptive like Camilette you are strongly advised to stop smoking, especially if you are older than 35 years;

- if one of your close relatives has had a blood clot in the leg, lung or other organ at a young age;
- if you are overweight;
- if you must have an operation, or if you are off your feet for a long time because of an injury or illness, or you have your leg in a plaster cast.
- if you have polycystic ovary syndrome
- if you have recently given birth
- if you have certain rare medical conditions such as **systemic lupus erythematosus, Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis;**
- if you have **sickle cell disease**

If this applies to you, it is important to tell your doctor that you are using Camilette, as the treatment may have to be stopped. Your doctor may tell you to stop using Camilette 4 weeks before surgery or while you are less mobile. Your doctor will also tell you when you can start using Camilette again after you are back on your feet.

### Blood clots in an artery

A blood clot in an artery can cause serious problems. For example, a blood clot in an artery in the heart may cause a heart attack, or in the brain may cause a stroke. The use of a combined pill has been connected with an increased risk of clots in the arteries. This risk increases further:

- with increasing age;
- if you smoke. When using a hormonal contraceptive like Camilette you are strongly advised to stop smoking, especially if you are older than 35 years;
- if you are overweight;
- if you have high blood pressure;
- if a close relative has had a heart attack or stroke at a young age;
- if you have a high level of fat in your blood (cholesterol or triglycerides);
- if you get migraines;
- if you have a problem with your heart (valve disorder, disturbance of the rhythm)
- if you have polycystic ovary syndrome.
- if you have sickle cell disease
- if you have diabetes
- if you have the skin disease systemic lupus erythematosus

### Symptoms of blood clots

Stop taking tablets and see your doctor immediately if you notice possible signs of a blood clot, such as:

- an unusual sudden cough;
- severe pain in the chest which may reach the left arm;
- breathlessness;
- any unusual, severe, or long-lasting headache or worsening of migraine;
- 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 or swelling in either of your legs.

Following a blood clot, recovery is not always complete. Rarely serious permanent disabilities may occur or the blood clot may even be fatal.

Directly after giving birth, women are at an increased risk of blood clots so you should ask your doctor how soon after delivery you can start taking Camilette.

See a doctor straight away if you also develop severe depression, a severe allergic reaction, worsening of hereditary angioedema, signs of breast cancer or cervical cancer or signs of severe liver problems (symptoms and signs are described in section 4).

### Camilette and Cancer

While high dose COCs reduce your risk of cancer of the ovary and womb if used in the long term, it is not clear whether lower dose oestrogen-progestogen containing Pills like Camilette also provide the same protective effects. However, it also seems that taking Camilette slightly increases your risk of **cancer of the cervix** – although this may be due to having sex without a condom, rather than Camilette. All women should have regular **smear tests**.

If you have **breast cancer**, or have had it in the past, you should not take Camilette or other oral contraceptives, as they slightly increase your risk of breast cancer. This risk goes up the longer you're on Co-cypindiol, but returns to normal within about 10 years of stopping it. Because breast cancer is rare in women under the age of 40, the extra cases of breast cancer in current and recent Camilette users is small. For example:

- In those women who have never taken Camilette or the Pill, about 16 in 10,000 will have breast cancer by the time they are 35 years old
- In those women who take Camilette or the Pill for 5 years in their early twenties, about 18 in 10,000 will have breast cancer by the time they are 35 years old
- In those women who have never taken Camilette or the Pill, about 100 in 10,000 will have breast cancer by the time they are 45 years old
- In those women who take Camilette or the Pill for 5 years in their early thirties, about 110 in 10,000 will have breast cancer by the time they are 45 years old

### Your risk of breast cancer is higher:

- If you have a close relative (mother, sister or grandmother) who has had breast cancer
- If you are seriously overweight
- See a doctor as soon as possible if you notice any changes in your breasts, such as dimpling of the skin, changes in the nipple or any lumps you can see or feel.
- Taking Camilette has also been linked to liver diseases, such as jaundice and non-cancer liver tumours, but this is rare. Very rarely, Camilette has also been linked with some forms of liver cancer in women who have taken it for a long time.
- See a doctor as soon as possible if you get severe pain in your stomach, or yellow skin or eyes (jaundice). You may need to stop taking Camilette.

### Other medicines and Camilette

Always tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are intending to take or have recently taken any other medicine at the same time as taking Camilette, even those medicines that are bought without a prescription.

In particular, tell your doctor, pharmacist or dentist if you are given any of the following medicines as they may stop Camilette from working properly as a contraceptive:

- medicines used to treat epilepsy such as carbamazepine, eslicarbazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin and topiramate
- medicines used to treat HIV and Hepatitis C such as nelfinavir, nevirapine and ritonavir
- medicines for treating fungal infections such as griseofulvin, clotrimazole, ketoconazole and tioconazole
- medicines to treat tuberculosis (rifampicin)
- medicines to treat arthritis, arthrosis (etoricoxib)
- high blood pressure in the blood vessels in the lungs (bosentan)
- the herbal remedy, St. John's Wort

If you are relying on Camilette for contraception and need to take one of these medicines, you may need to use an alternative non-hormonal method of contraception for a while. Your doctor, pharmacist or dentist can tell you if this is necessary and for how long.

Camilette may influence the effect of the other medicines, e.g.

- medicines containing ciclosporin
- the anti-epileptic lamotrigine (this could lead to an increased frequency of seizures)
- theophylline (used to treat breathing problems)
- tizanidine (used to treat muscle pain and/or muscle cramps)

Your doctor may need to adjust the dose of your other medicine. In addition, Camilette can also interfere with the results of some blood tests, so always tell your doctor that you are taking Camilette if you have a blood test.

Do not use Camilette if you have hepatitis C and are taking the medicinal products containing ombitasvir / paritaprevir / ritonavir, dasabuvir, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir or sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir, as these may cause increases in liver function blood test results (increase in ALT liver enzyme). Your doctor will prescribe another type of contraceptive prior to start of the treatment with these medicinal products. Camilette can be restarted approximately 2 weeks after completion of treatment. See section 'Do not use Camilette ...'.

#### Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take Camilette whilst you are pregnant or breast-feeding. If you think you might be pregnant, do a pregnancy test to confirm that you are before you stop taking Camilette.

#### Driving and using machines

Camilette has no known effect on the ability to drive or use machines.

#### Camilette contains lactose and sucrose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before using Camilette.

### 3. HOW TO TAKE CAMILETTE

Your doctor has chosen Camilette as a treatment for your acne and/or excessive hair growth. However, Camilette also has a contraceptive effect and so you must not take any other hormonal contraceptive at the same time.

It is important to follow the advice below if you are relying on Camilette for contraception. Check with your doctor if there is anything you are not sure of.

#### Duration of use

Your doctor will tell you how long you need to keep taking Camilette.

#### Taking Camilette

Camilette comes in strips of 21 pills, each marked with a day of the week.

- Start by taking a pill marked with the correct day of the week.
- Take one pill each day, moving along the strip in a clock-wise direction, until you have finished all 21 pills on the strip.
- Try to take your pill at the same time every day.
- Swallow each pill whole, with water.

After you have taken all 21 pills in the strip, you have a **seven day break when you take no pills**.

Within a few days of taking the last pill from the strip, you will have a withdrawal bleed like a period. These bleeds should be regular, and will probably be lighter than your periods before. You don't need to use extra contraception during the seven day break as you are very unlikely to become pregnant, as long as you have taken your pills correctly and start the next strip of pills on time.

Start taking your next strip of Camilette after the seven pill-free days (i.e. on the eighth day) – even if your bleed has not yet finished. As long as you take Camilette correctly, you will find each new strip of tablets begins on the same day of the week as the one before. Always start the new strip on time if you are relying on this medicine as contraception.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

#### Starting Camilette

##### New users or starting Camilette after a break

It is best to take your first Camilette pill on the first day of your next period. By starting in this way, you will have contraceptive protection with your first pill.

##### Changing to Camilette from another contraceptive Pill

- **If you are currently taking a 21-day Pill:** finish your current pack of 21 day contraceptive pills and then start taking Camilette the next day. Do not leave a gap between packs. By starting in this way you will not have a period until after your first strip of Camilette but you will have contraceptive protection with your first pill.
- **If you are taking a 28-day Pill:** start taking Camilette the day after your last active pill. Do not leave a gap between packs. By starting in this way you will not have a period until after your first strip of Camilette but you will have contraceptive protection with your first pill.
- **If you are taking a progestogen-only Pill (POP or 'mini Pill'):** start Camilette on the first day of your period, even if you have already taken a progestogen-only Pill on that day. You will have contraceptive cover straight away.

##### Starting Camilette after a miscarriage or abortion

If you have had a miscarriage or an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy, your doctor may tell you to start taking Camilette straight away. This means that you will have contraceptive protection with your first pill. If you have had a miscarriage or an abortion after the third month of pregnancy, ask your doctor for advice. You may need to use extra contraception, such as condoms, for a short time.

##### Starting Camilette after having a baby

If you have just had a baby, your doctor may advise you that Camilette should be started 21 days after delivery, providing you are fully mobile. You do not have to wait for a period; however you will need to use another method of contraception, such as a condom, until you start Camilette and for the first 7 days of pill taking.

##### Do not take Camilette if you are breast-feeding

##### A missed pill

##### If you are less than 12 hours late with a pill:

Don't worry. Your contraceptive protection should not be affected if you take the late pill straight away. Keep taking your remaining pills at the usual time. This may mean taking two pills in one day. If you are more than 12 hours late with a pill or you have missed more than one pill:

Your contraceptive protection may be reduced. You should:

- take the most recently missed pill as soon as you remember. Leave any earlier missed pills in the pack.
- continue to take a pill every day for the next seven days at your usual time. If you come to the end of a strip during these seven days, start the next strip without taking the usual seven day break. You probably won't have a bleed until after you finish the second strip of pills, but don't worry. If you finish the second strip of pills and don't have a bleed, do a pregnancy test before starting another strip.
- use extra contraception, such as condoms, for seven days after missing a pill.

If you have missed one or more pills from the first week of your strip (days 1 to 7) and you had sex in that week, you could have become pregnant. Contact your doctor or pharmacist for advice as soon as possible. You may need to consider emergency contraception.

##### If you start a new strip of pills late, or make your 'week off' longer than seven days:

You may not be protected from pregnancy. If you had sex in the last seven days, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. You may need to consider emergency contraception. You should also use extra contraception, such as a condom, for seven days.

##### If you lose a pill:

You should take the last pill of the strip in place of the lost pill. Then take all the remaining pills on their proper days. Your cycle will be one day shorter than normal, but your contraceptive protection won't be affected. After your seven pill-free days you will have a new starting day, one day earlier than before.

##### If you are sick or have diarrhoea

If you are sick (vomit) or have diarrhoea, your body may not get its usual dose of hormones from that pill. **If you are better within 12 hours of taking Camilette**, follow the instructions in section 'If you lose a pill', which describes how to take another pill. **If you still sick or have diarrhoea more than 12 hours after Camilette**, see section 'A missed pill'.

If your stomach upset carries on or gets worse, talk to your doctor. They may recommend another form of contraception.

##### Missed a period – could you be pregnant?

Occasionally, you may miss a period. This could mean that you are pregnant. You should do a pregnancy test before starting another strip. If you are pregnant, stop taking Camilette and see your doctor as soon as possible.

##### If you take more Camilette than you should

It is unlikely that taking more than one pill will do you any harm, but if you feel sick, vomit or have any vaginal bleeding contact your doctor straight away. Even girls who have not yet started to menstruate but have accidentally taken this medicine may experience such bleeding. Talk to your doctor if you have any of these symptoms.

##### If you want to get pregnant

If you are planning a baby, it's best to stop using Camilette and use another method of contraception until you have had a natural period. Your doctor or midwife relies on the date of your last natural period to tell you when the baby is due. You should be aware that when you stop taking Camilette, your periods may not return right away. However, it will not cause any harm if you get pregnant straight away.

### 4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Camilette can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

An increased risk of blood clots in your veins (venous thromboembolism (VTE)) or blood clots in your arteries (arterial thromboembolism (ATE)) is present for all women taking combined hormonal contraceptives. For more detailed information on the different risks from taking combined hormonal contraceptives please see section 2 'What you need to know before you take Camilette'.

##### Serious Side effects:

Contact a doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms of angioedema: swollen face, tongue and/or throat and/or difficulty swallowing or hives potentially with difficulty breathing (see also section 'Warnings and precautions').

##### If you get any of the following side effects, stop taking Camilette and tell your doctor immediately:

- **Severe depression**, although this is not considered a direct side effect of Camilette, you should stop Camilette as a precaution and see your doctor straight away
- **Blood clot**, the signs of which include:
  - any unusual, severe, or long-lasting headache or worsening of migraine
  - severe pain in chest which may reach the left arm
  - partial or complete loss of vision, or double vision
  - sudden changes to your hearing, speech, sense of smell, or taste
  - severe pain or swelling in your leg
  - shortness of breath
  - an unusual sudden cough
  - weakness or numbness in any part of your body
  - dizziness or fainting
  - severe pain in your abdomen
- **Signs of breast cancer:**
  - dimpling of the skin
  - changes in the nipple
  - any lumps you can see or feel
- **Signs of cervical cancer:**
  - an unpleasant smelling vaginal discharge
  - unusual vaginal bleeding
  - pelvic pain
  - painful sex
- **Signs of liver problems:**
  - Severe pain in your stomach area
  - yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice)
  - inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
  - your whole body starts itching

If you think you may have any of these, see a doctor straight away. You may need to stop taking Camilette. If you do need to stop taking Camilette, remember to use another method of contraceptive (e.g. condoms).

##### Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- feeling sick (nausea), stomach ache
- putting on weight
- headaches
- depressive moods or mood swings
- sore or painful breasts

##### Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- being sick (vomiting) and stomach upsets
- migraine
- breast enlargement
- diarrhoea
- fluid retention
- loss of interest in sex
- skin rash, itching

##### Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- poor tolerance of contact lenses
- losing weight
- increase of interest in sex
- vaginal or breast discharge
- venous blood clot
- swollen fat under the skin causing red bumps and patches
- skin reaction such as an eruption on the skin

##### Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

- loss of consciousness
- baldness
- pains in arms or legs
- liver enzymes increased (transaminase elevation).

##### Bleeding between periods should not last long

A few women have a little unexpected bleeding or spotting while they are taking Camilette, especially during the first few months. Normally, this bleeding is nothing to worry about and will stop after a day or two. Keep taking Camilette as usual. The problem should disappear after the first few strips. You may also have unexpected bleeding if you are not taking your pills regularly, so try to take your pill at the same time every day. Also, unexpected bleeding can sometimes be caused by other medicines.

Make an appointment to see your doctor if you get a breakthrough bleeding or spotting that:

- carries on for more than the first few months
- starts after you've been taking Camilette for a while
- carries on even after you've stopped taking Camilette

##### Side effects reported post marketing

- Worsening of hereditary angioedema
- High levels of triglycerides in the blood which may lead to a blood clot
- Worsening of pre-existing involuntary movements
- Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis
- Disturbances in liver function
- High blood pressure

##### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

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

### 5. HOW TO STORE CAMILETTE

##### Keep all medicines out of the sight and reach of children.

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

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of any medicines you no longer require. These measures will help protect the environment.

### 6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

##### What Camilette contains:

The active ingredients, (the ingredients which make the medicine work), in Camilette are cyproterone acetate and ethinylestradiol. Each tablet contains 2 milligrams of cyproterone acetate and 35 micrograms of ethinylestradiol.

The other ingredients are: lactose, maize starch, povidone, talc, magnesium stearate (E 572), sucrose, macrogol 6000, calcium carbonate (E 170), titanium dioxide (E 171), glycerol, montan glycol wax, yellow ferric oxide pigment (E172).

##### What Camilette looks like and contents of the pack

Camilette tablets are beige/pale yellow, round, sugar-coated tablets. Each box of Camilette contains three blister strips, each comprising of 21 tablets.

##### Marketing Authorisation Holder:

Chelonia Healthcare Limited,  
11 Boumpoulinas, Nicosia, P.C. 1060, Cyprus

##### Manufacturer:

Haupt Pharma GmbH,  
Schleebruggenkamp 15, D-48159 Munster, Germany

For more information about this product, please contact the Marketing Authorisation Holder.

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