

Package leaflet: Information for the user
Lixiana® 60mg film-coated tablets
(edoxaban)

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 further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness 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.

The name of your medicine is Lixiana 60mg film-coated tablets but will be referred to as Lixiana throughout this leaflet. Please note that this leaflet also contains information about other strengths Lixiana 15mg and 30mg film-coated tablets.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. WHAT LIXIANA IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Lixiana contains the active substance edoxaban and belongs to a group of medicines called anticoagulants. This medicine helps to prevent blood clots from forming. It works by blocking the activity of factor Xa, which is an important component of blood clotting.

Lixiana is used in adults to:

- **prevent blood clots in the brain (stroke) and other blood vessels in the body** if you have a form of irregular heart rhythm called nonvalvular atrial fibrillation and at least one additional risk factor, such as heart failure, previous stroke or high blood pressure;
- **treat blood clots in the veins of the legs (deep vein thrombosis) and in the blood vessels in the lungs (pulmonary embolism), and to prevent blood clots from re-occurring** in the blood vessels in the legs and/or lungs.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE LIXIANA

Do not take Lixiana

- if you are allergic to edoxaban or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6);
- if you are actively bleeding;
- if you have a disease or condition that increases the risk of serious bleeding (e.g. stomach ulcer, injury or bleeding in the brain, or recent surgery of the brain or eyes);
- if you are taking other medicines to prevent blood clotting (e.g. warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban or heparin), except when changing anticoagulant treatment or while getting heparin through a venous or arterial line to keep it open;

- if you have a liver disease which leads to an increased risk of bleeding;
- if you have uncontrolled high blood pressure;
- if you are pregnant or breast feeding.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Lixiana,

- if you have an increased risk of bleeding, as could be the case if you have any of the following conditions:
 - endstage kidney disease or if you are on dialysis;
 - severe liver disease;
 - bleeding disorders;
 - a problem with the blood vessels in the back of your eyes (retinopathy);
 - recent bleeding in your brain (intracranial or intracerebral bleeding);
 - problems with the blood vessels in your brain or spinal column;
- if you have a mechanical heart valve.

Lixiana 15mg is only to be used when changing from Lixiana 30mg to a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin) (see section 3. 'How to take Lixiana').

Take special care with Lixiana,

- if you know that you have a disease called antiphospholipid syndrome (a disorder of the immune system that causes an increased risk for blood clots), tell your doctor who will decide if the treatment may need to be changed.

If you need to have an operation,

- it is very important to take Lixiana before and after the operation exactly at the times you have been told by your doctor. If possible, Lixiana should be stopped at least 24 hours before an operation. Your doctor will determine when to restart Lixiana. In emergency situations your physician will help determine the appropriate actions regarding Lixiana.

Children and adolescents

Lixiana is not recommended in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Lixiana

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

If you are taking any of the following:

- some medicines for fungal infections (e.g. ketoconazole);
- medicines to treat abnormal heart beat (e.g. dronedarone, quinidine, verapamil);
- other medicines to reduce blood clotting (e.g. heparin, clopidogrel or vitamin K antagonists such as warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon or dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban);
- antibiotic medicines (e.g. erythromycin, clarithromycin);
- medicines to prevent organ rejection after transplantation (e.g. ciclosporin);
- anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving medicines (e.g. naproxen or acetylsalicylic acid);
- antidepressant medicines called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors.

If any of the above apply to you, tell your doctor before taking Lixiana, because these medicines may increase the effects of Lixiana and the chance of unwanted bleeding. Your doctor will decide, if you should be treated with Lixiana and if you should be kept under observation.

If you are taking any of the following:

- some medicines for treatment of epilepsy (e.g. phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital);

- St John's Wort, a herbal product used for anxiety and mild depression;
- rifampicin, an antibiotic medicine.

If any of the above apply to you, tell your doctor before taking Lixiana, because the effect of Lixiana may be reduced. Your doctor will decide if you should be treated with Lixiana and if you should be kept under observation.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take Lixiana if you are pregnant or breast-feeding. If there is a chance that you could become pregnant, use a reliable contraceptive while you are taking Lixiana. If you become pregnant while you are taking Lixiana, immediately tell your doctor, who will decide how you should be treated.

Driving and using machines

Lixiana has no or negligible effects on your ability to drive or use machines.

3. HOW TO TAKE LIXIANA

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

How much to take

The recommended dose is one **60mg** tablet once daily.

- **If you have impaired kidney function**, the dose may be reduced to one **30mg** tablet once daily by your doctor;
- **if your body weight is 60kg or lower**, the recommended dose is one **30mg** tablet once daily;
- **if your doctor has prescribed medicines known as P-gp inhibitors:** ciclosporin, dronedarone, erythromycin, or ketoconazole, the recommended dose is one **30mg** tablet once daily.

How to take the tablet

Swallow the tablet, preferably with water. Lixiana can be taken with or without food.

If you have difficulty swallowing the tablet whole, talk to your doctor about other ways to take Lixiana. The tablet may be crushed and mixed with water or apple puree immediately before you take it. If necessary, your doctor may also give you the crushed Lixiana tablet through a tube via the nose (nasogastric tube) or a tube in the stomach (gastric feeding tube).

Your doctor may change your anticoagulant treatment as follows:

Changing from vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin) to Lixiana
Stop taking the vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Your doctor will need to do blood measurements and will instruct you when to start taking Lixiana.

Changing from non-VKA oral anticoagulants (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) to Lixiana
Stop taking the previous medicines (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) and start Lixiana at the time of the next scheduled dose.

Changing from parenteral anticoagulants (e.g. heparin) to Lixiana

Stop taking the anticoagulant (e.g. heparin) and start Lixiana at the time of the next scheduled anticoagulant dose.

Changing from Lixiana to vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin)
If you currently take 60mg Lixiana:
Your doctor will tell you to reduce your dose of Lixiana to a 30mg tablet once daily and to take it together with a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Your doctor will need to do blood measurements and will instruct you when to stop taking Lixiana.

If you currently take 30mg (dose reduced) Lixiana:
Your doctor will tell you to reduce your dose of Lixiana to a 15mg tablet once daily and to take it together with a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Your doctor will need to do blood measurements and will instruct you when to stop taking Lixiana.

Changing from Lixiana to non VKA oral anticoagulants (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban)

Stop taking Lixiana and start the non VKA anticoagulant (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) at the time of the next scheduled dose of Lixiana.

Changing from Lixiana to parenteral anticoagulants (e.g. heparin)

Stop taking Lixiana and start the parenteral anticoagulant (e.g. heparin) at the time of the next scheduled dose of Lixiana.

Patients undergoing cardioversion:

If your abnormal heartbeat needs to be restored to normal by a procedure called cardioversion, take Lixiana at the times your doctor tells you to prevent blood clots in the brain and other blood vessels in your body.

If you take more Lixiana than you should

Tell your doctor immediately if you have taken too many Lixiana tablets.

If you take more Lixiana than recommended, you may have an increased risk of bleeding.

If you forget to take Lixiana

You should take the tablet immediately and then continue the following day with the once daily tablet as usual. Do not take a double dose on the same day to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Lixiana

Do not stop taking Lixiana without talking to your doctor first, because Lixiana treats and prevents serious conditions.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

Like other similar medicines (medicines to reduce blood clotting), Lixiana may cause bleeding which may potentially be life-threatening. In some cases the bleeding may not be obvious.

If you experience any bleeding event that does not stop by itself or if you experience signs of excessive bleeding (exceptional weakness, tiredness, paleness, dizziness, headache or unexplained swelling) consult your doctor immediately. Your doctor may decide to keep you under closer observation or change your medicine.

Overall list of possible side effects:

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- stomach ache;
- abnormal liver blood tests;
- bleeding from the skin or under the skin;
- anaemia (low levels of red blood cells);
- bleeding from the nose;
- bleeding from the vagina;
- rash;
- bleeding in the bowel;
- bleeding from the mouth and/or throat;
- blood found in your urine;

- bleeding following an injury (puncture);
- bleeding in the stomach;
- dizziness;
- feeling sick;
- headache;
- itching.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- bleeding in the eyes;
- bleeding from a surgical wound following an operation;
- blood in the spit when coughing;
- bleeding in the brain;
- other types of bleeding;
- reduced number of platelets in your blood (which can affect clotting);
- allergic reaction;
- hives.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- bleeding in the muscles;
- bleeding in joints;
- bleeding in the abdomen;
- bleeding in the heart;
- bleeding inside the skull;
- bleeding following a surgical procedure;
- allergic shock;
- swelling of any part of the body due to allergic reaction.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- bleeding in the kidney sometimes with presence of blood in urine leading to inability of the kidneys to work properly (anticoagulant-related nephropathy).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. 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 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 LIXIANA

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not take the tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and the blister labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

If the tablet becomes discoloured or shows any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.

Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What Lixiana contains

The active ingredient in the Lixiana is edoxaban (as tosilate). Each film-coated tablet contains 60mg edoxaban (as tosilate).

The other ingredients are:

Tablet core: mannitol (E421), pregelatinised starch, crospovidone (E1202), hydroxypropylcellulose (E463), magnesium stearate (E470b).

Film coating: hypromellose (E464), macrogol (8000), titanium dioxide (E171), talc (E553b), carnauba wax, iron oxide yellow (E172).

What Lixiana looks like and contents of the pack

Lixiana is yellow, round in shape and debossed with 'DSC L60' on one side.

It is available in pack size of 30 tablets in blisters.

Manufactured by: Daiichi Sankyo Europe GmbH, Luitpoldstrasse 1, 85276 Pfaffenhofen, Germany.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence holder: B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

Lixiana® 60mg film-coated tablets; PL 18799/4111

Leaflet date: 18.02.2025

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**Blind or partially sighted?
Is this leaflet hard to see or read?
Call 0208 515 3763 to obtain the
leaflet in a format suitable for you.**

Package leaflet: Information for the user
Edoxaban 60mg film-coated tablets

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- 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.

The name of your medicine is Edoxaban 60mg film-coated tablets but will be referred to as Edoxaban throughout this leaflet. Please note that this leaflet also contains information about other strengths Edoxaban 15mg and 30mg film-coated tablets.

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1. WHAT EDOXABAN IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Edoxaban contains the active substance edoxaban and belongs to a group of medicines called anticoagulants. This medicine helps to prevent blood clots from forming. It works by blocking the activity of factor Xa, which is an important component of blood clotting.

Edoxaban is used in adults to:

- **prevent blood clots in the brain (stroke) and other blood vessels in the body** if you have a form of irregular heart rhythm called nonvalvular atrial fibrillation and at least one additional risk factor, such as heart failure, previous stroke or high blood pressure;
- **treat blood clots in the veins of the legs** (deep vein thrombosis) **and in the blood vessels in the lungs** (pulmonary embolism), and to **prevent blood clots from re-occurring** in the blood vessels in the legs and/or lungs.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE EDOXABAN

Do not take Edoxaban

- if you are allergic to edoxaban or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6);
- if you are actively bleeding;
- if you have a disease or condition that increases the risk of serious bleeding (e.g. stomach ulcer, injury or bleeding in the brain, or recent surgery of the brain or eyes);
- if you are taking other medicines to prevent blood clotting (e.g. warfarin, dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban or heparin), except when changing anticoagulant treatment or while getting heparin through a venous or arterial line to keep it open;

- if you have a liver disease which leads to an increased risk of bleeding;
- if you have uncontrolled high blood pressure;
- if you are pregnant or breast feeding.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Edoxaban,

- if you have an increased risk of bleeding, as could be the case if you have any of the following conditions:
 - endstage kidney disease or if you are on dialysis;
 - severe liver disease;
 - bleeding disorders;
 - a problem with the blood vessels in the back of your eyes (retinopathy);
 - recent bleeding in your brain (intracranial or intracerebral bleeding);
 - problems with the blood vessels in your brain or spinal column;
- if you have a mechanical heart valve.

Edoxaban 15mg is only to be used when changing from Edoxaban 30mg to a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin) (see section 3. 'How to take Edoxaban').

Take special care with Edoxaban,

- if you know that you have a disease called antiphospholipid syndrome (a disorder of the immune system that causes an increased risk for blood clots), tell your doctor who will decide if the treatment may need to be changed.

If you need to have an operation,

- it is very important to take Edoxaban before and after the operation exactly at the times you have been told by your doctor. If possible, Edoxaban should be stopped at least 24 hours before an operation. Your doctor will determine when to restart Edoxaban. In emergency situations your physician will help determine the appropriate actions regarding Edoxaban.

Children and adolescents

Edoxaban is not recommended in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Edoxaban

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

If you are taking any of the following:

- some medicines for fungal infections (e.g. ketoconazole);
- medicines to treat abnormal heart beat (e.g. dronedarone, quinidine, verapamil);
- other medicines to reduce blood clotting (e.g. heparin, clopidogrel or vitamin K antagonists such as warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon or dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban);
- antibiotic medicines (e.g. erythromycin, clarithromycin);
- medicines to prevent organ rejection after transplantation (e.g. ciclosporin);
- anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving medicines (e.g. naproxen or acetylsalicylic acid);
- antidepressant medicines called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors.

If any of the above apply to you, tell your doctor before taking Edoxaban, because these medicines may increase the effects of Edoxaban and the chance of unwanted bleeding. Your doctor will decide, if you should be treated with Edoxaban and if you should be kept under observation.

If you are taking any of the following:

- some medicines for treatment of epilepsy (e.g. phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital);

- St John's Wort, a herbal product used for anxiety and mild depression;
- rifampicin, an antibiotic medicine.

If any of the above apply to you, tell your doctor before taking Edoxaban, because the effect of Edoxaban may be reduced. Your doctor will decide if you should be treated with Edoxaban and if you should be kept under observation.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take Edoxaban if you are pregnant or breast-feeding. If there is a chance that you could become pregnant, use a reliable contraceptive while you are taking Edoxaban. If you become pregnant while you are taking Edoxaban, immediately tell your doctor, who will decide how you should be treated.

Driving and using machines

Edoxaban has no or negligible effects on your ability to drive or use machines.

3. HOW TO TAKE EDOXABAN

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

How much to take

The recommended dose is one **60mg** tablet once daily.

- **If you have impaired kidney function**, the dose may be reduced to one **30mg** tablet once daily by your doctor;
- **if your body weight is 60kg or lower**, the recommended dose is one **30mg** tablet once daily;
- **if your doctor has prescribed medicines known as P-gp inhibitors:** ciclosporin, dronedarone, erythromycin, or ketoconazole, the recommended dose is one **30mg** tablet once daily.

How to take the tablet

Swallow the tablet, preferably with water. Edoxaban can be taken with or without food.

If you have difficulty swallowing the tablet whole, talk to your doctor about other ways to take Edoxaban. The tablet may be crushed and mixed with water or apple puree immediately before you take it. If necessary, your doctor may also give you the crushed Edoxaban tablet through a tube via the nose (nasogastric tube) or a tube in the stomach (gastric feeding tube).

Your doctor may change your anticoagulant treatment as follows:

Changing from vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin) to Edoxaban

Stop taking the vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Your doctor will need to do blood measurements and will instruct you when to start taking Edoxaban.

Changing from non-VKA oral anticoagulants (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) to Edoxaban

Stop taking the previous medicines (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) and start Edoxaban at the time of the next scheduled dose.

Changing from parenteral anticoagulants (e.g. heparin) to Edoxaban

Stop taking the anticoagulant (e.g. heparin) and start Edoxaban at the time of the next scheduled anticoagulant dose.

Changing from Edoxaban to vitamin K antagonists (e.g. warfarin)

If you currently take **60mg Edoxaban**:

Your doctor will tell you to reduce your dose of Edoxaban to a 30mg tablet once daily and to take it together with a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Your doctor will need to do blood measurements and will instruct you when to stop taking Edoxaban.

If you currently take **30mg (dose reduced) Edoxaban**:

Your doctor will tell you to reduce your dose of Edoxaban to a 15mg tablet once daily and to take it together with a vitamin K antagonist (e.g. warfarin). Your doctor will need to do blood measurements and will instruct you when to stop taking Edoxaban.

Changing from Edoxaban to non VKA oral anticoagulants (dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban)

Stop taking Edoxaban and start the non VKA anticoagulant (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) at the time of the next scheduled dose of Edoxaban.

Changing from Edoxaban to parenteral anticoagulants (e.g. heparin)

Stop taking Edoxaban and start the parenteral anticoagulant (e.g. heparin) at the time of the next scheduled dose of Edoxaban.

Patients undergoing cardioversion:

If your abnormal heartbeat needs to be restored to normal by a procedure called cardioversion, take Edoxaban at the times your doctor tells you to prevent blood clots in the brain and other blood vessels in your body.

If you take more Edoxaban than you should

Tell your doctor immediately if you have taken too many Edoxaban tablets.

If you take more Edoxaban than recommended, you may have an increased risk of bleeding.

If you forget to take Edoxaban

You should take the tablet immediately and then continue the following day with the once daily tablet as usual. Do not take a double dose on the same day to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Edoxaban

Do not stop taking Edoxaban without talking to your doctor first, because Edoxaban treats and prevents serious conditions.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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

Like other similar medicines (medicines to reduce blood clotting), Edoxaban may cause bleeding which may potentially be life-threatening. In some cases the bleeding may not be obvious.

If you experience any bleeding event that does not stop by itself or if you experience signs of excessive bleeding (exceptional weakness, tiredness, paleness, dizziness, headache or unexplained swelling) consult your doctor immediately.

Your doctor may decide to keep you under closer observation or change your medicine.

Overall list of possible side effects:**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- stomach ache;
- abnormal liver blood tests;
- bleeding from the skin or under the skin;
- anaemia (low levels of red blood cells);
- bleeding from the nose;
- bleeding from the vagina;
- rash;
- bleeding in the bowel;
- bleeding from the mouth and/or throat;
- blood found in your urine;
- bleeding following an injury (puncture);
- bleeding in the stomach;
- dizziness;
- feeling sick;
- headache;
- itching.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- bleeding in the eyes;
- bleeding from a surgical wound following an operation;
- blood in the spit when coughing;
- bleeding in the brain;
- other types of bleeding;
- reduced number of platelets in your blood (which can affect clotting);
- allergic reaction;
- hives.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- bleeding in the muscles;
- bleeding in joints;
- bleeding in the abdomen;
- bleeding in the heart;
- bleeding inside the skull;
- bleeding following a surgical procedure;
- allergic shock;
- swelling of any part of the body due to allergic reaction.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- bleeding in the kidney sometimes with presence of blood in urine leading to inability of the kidneys to work properly (anticoagulant-related nephropathy).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. 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 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 EDOXABAN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children. This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not take the tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and the blister labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

If the tablet becomes discoloured or shows any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.

Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION**What Edoxaban contains**

The active ingredient is edoxaban (as tosilate). Each film-coated tablet contains 60mg edoxaban (as tosilate). The other ingredients are:

Tablet core: mannitol (E421), pregelatinised starch, crospovidone (E1202), hydroxypropylcellulose (E463), magnesium stearate (E470b).

Film coating: hypromellose (E464), macrogol (8000), titanium dioxide (E171), talc (E553b), carnauba wax, iron oxide yellow (E172).

What Edoxaban looks like and contents of the pack

Edoxaban is yellow, round in shape and debossed with 'DSC L60' on one side.

It is available in pack size of 30 tablets in blisters.

Manufactured by: Daiichi Sankyo Europe GmbH, Luitpoldstrasse 1, 85276 Pfaffenhofen, Germany.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence holder: B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

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