www.tajpharma.com

Call your doctor or seek immediate medical care if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of bleeding If you take KERAFIN 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, tingling, numbness, muscle weakness (especially in your legs and feet), loss of control of the bowels or bladder (incontinence).

Take KERAFIN exactly as prescribed. It is important to tell your doctors about all medicines (prescription and over-the-counter) vitamins, and supplements you take.

Some medicines may affect the way KERAFIN works.

KERAFIN can cause indigestion, stomach upset or burning, and stomach pain

*If you have atrial fibrillation (AFib) not caused by a heart valve problem,



THE ONLY ORAL BLOOD THINNER **OTHER THAN WARFARIN** WITH SPECIFIC REVERSAL TREATMENT



You can lower your stroke risk with KERAFIN. TAKE CHARGE and talk to your doctor. KERAFIN (dabigatran) is an anticoagulant that works by blocking the clotting protein thrombin. **KERAFIN** is used to prevent blood clots from forming because of a certain irregular heart rhythm (atrial fibrillation).

What is KERAFIN?

Preventing these blood clots helps to reduce the risk of a stroke.

KERAFIN is a prescription blood thinner medicine that lowers the chance of blood clots forming in your body. KERAFIN is used to: reduce the risk of stroke and blood clots in people who have a medical condition called atrial fibrillation not caused by a heart valve problem.

With atrial fibrillation, part of the heart does not beat the way it should. This can lead to blood clots forming and increase your risk of a stroke. treat blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism) and reduce the risk of them occurring again.

KERAFIN is not for use in people with artificial (prosthetic) heart valves.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION AND USE OF KERAFIN

For people taking KERAFIN for atrial fibrillation: Do not stop taking KERAFIN without talking to the doctor who prescribes it for you. Stopping KERAFIN increases your risk of having a stroke. KERAFIN may need to be stopped prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking KERAFIN and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking KERAFIN, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.

KERAFIN can cause bleeding which can be serious and sometimes lead to death. Don't take KERAFIN if you:

- currently have abnormal bleeding;
- have ever had an allergic reaction to it;
- have had or plan to have a valve in your heart replaced

Your risk of bleeding with KERAFIN may be higher if you:

- are 75 years old or older
- have kidney problems
- have stomach or intestine bleeding that is recent or keeps coming back or you have a stomach ulcer take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, like aspirin products, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and blood thinners have kidney problems and take dronedarone (Multag®) or ketoconazole tablets (Nizoral®)

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved .Prescription Only (POM)

A Taj Pharma"India Product