If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.

You may need to see your doctor before you take TriRegol. If you are over 35, have ever had a migraine; smoking (with the heavier smoking and increasing age, your risk of breast cancer increases), any unusual, severe or long-lasting headache; the risk of having a heart attack or stroke increases as you age; if you are over 40, you have ever had a heart attack or are prone to angina; if you have ever had hepatitis or jaundice; if you have ever had severe or persistent nausea; if you have ever had high blood pressure (hypertension); if you have ever had jaundice; if you have ever had cardiovascular disease; if you have ever had diabetes; if you have ever had a blood clots (deep vein thrombosis) or an amniocentesis. More blood clots may also develop during or after pregnancy, or when the pill is stopped. Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis). Very rarely, blood clots can form in the blood vessels of the head (cerebral vein thrombosis) or the leg (deep vein thrombosis).
If you take more TriRegol than you should

If you take more TriRegol than you should, it is not likely to do you any harm, but you may feel a bit sick. If you feel sick, you should tell your doctor or pharmacist at the next visit.

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

4. DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS

4.1.8 All medicines have an expiry date. Even if your medicine looks or smells fine after that date, you should not use it.

4.2.1 All medicines that you no longer need and have not used should be discarded.

5.廡If you are breast-feeding, the combined pill is not recommended.

6.1.4 If you are still bleeding after the 7 days, you should start the next pack on time.

6.1.1 Take the first pill on the first day of your period. This is day one of your contraceptive pill cycle.

6.1.2 If you start on day 2-5 of your period, you should use another method of contraception (such as condoms) for the first 7 days of your cycle, taking the first pill on the 8th day, but this is only for the first cycle.

7.廡If you do not use any other forms of contraception during the seven day break you have taken the 21 pills properly and you should start your period on time.

8.廡If you want to delay or to shift your period, you should contact your doctor.

1.廡If you want to stop taking the combined pill, you should consult your doctor.

2.廡Always take TriRegol exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check that you understand how to take the medicine.

3.廡How to take TriRegol

3.1.1 This pack is designed to help you remember to take your pills.

3.1.2 Each tablet contains 33 mg of lactose and 22 mg of sucrose. If you have diabetes, consult your doctor before taking this medicine.

3.1.3 Import information about some of the ingredients of TriRegol

Austria: Triregol überzogene Täbletten

Ireland: TriRegol coated tablets

Portugal: TriRegol revestidos

3.1.4 Medimpex France SA, 1-3 rue Caumartin, 75009 Paris, France

3.1.5 Distributed by:

3.1.6 The medicine is authorised in the Member States of the EEA and Switzerland.

4.廡Some medicines might be signs of blood clot formation or other signs of thrombosis. Your doctor will tell you if you are one of these women. Women who are overweight or smoke, or have a family history of breast cancer, may not be suitable for a combined oral contraceptive pill because of increased risk of breast cancer.

5.廡Very rare side effects (occurring in fewer than 1 out of 10,000 women)

5.1.2 changes in interest in sex, nervousness, high blood pressure

5.1.1 Rare side effects (occurring in between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 women)

5.1.1.1 Onset of new symptoms (such as fever) or a disease of the connective tissue, called systemic lupus erythematosus; inflammation of the wall of the bowel (abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea);

5.1.1.2 Fever.

5.1.1.1 Onset of new symptoms (such as fever) or a disease of the connective tissue, called systemic lupus erythematosus; inflammation of the wall of the bowel (abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea).