The risk of developing a blood clot in users of a combined pill increases:

- in the blood vessels of the heart (heart attack) or the brain (stroke).
- in the risk of arterial thrombosis (blocking of an artery), for example, in the cases of immobilization, or if you have had a serious accident. It is important to tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are pregnant.

Venous thrombosis

The risk of arterial thrombosis in users of combined pills increases:

- if you must have an operation (surgery), your prolonged period of immobilization, or if you have an severe accident. It is important to tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are pregnant. The risk of developing a blood clot in users of a combined pill increases:

- in the use of any combined pill, including Rigevidon, increases a woman's risk of developing a blood clot in veins (thrombophlebitis) (formation of a blood clot in veins) compared with a woman who does not take any contraceptive pill.

The risk of developing a blood clot in a user of a combined pill increases:

- in the case of one relative or more on your side of the family that has had breast cancer.

The risk of developing a blood clot in users of a combined pill increases:

- in the use of a combined pill, including Rigevidon, increases a woman's risk of developing a blood clot in veins (thrombophlebitis) (formation of a blood clot in veins) compared with a woman who does not take any contraceptive pill.
- Then have your period if you do not take a pill. During the first 3 weeks of each new pack, you may have breakthrough bleeding or withdrawal bleeding, in your monthly period.

- Start your next strip on the 8th (following the 7th) pill of your period - even if you are not due to your period.

- As long as you take Rigevidon correctly, you will always start your period either on the 7th or 8th pill of the next pack and have your monthly period on the same day of the month.

Starting the first pack
If you have missed Rigevidon and have been on this treatment for more than 3 days:
- Take the first one pill of your next period. This is the day when bleeding starts. Take 1 pill right at the moment of your next period. Do not confuse this with your period day.
- If you start on 1/2 of your period, you should use another method of contraception (such as a condom) for the next 7 days, only this for the first 7 pills.
- If you need to use another method of contraception during the 7-day break prescribed you have to take the 2 pills properly and you have your next pack on schedule.

Changing from hormonal contraception to hormonal contraception
Take Rigevidon on the day after the period, if you are using another method of contraception during the 7-day break prescribed you have to take the 2 pills properly and you have your next pack on schedule.

If you have been sick or had diarrhoea
If you have been sick or had diarrhoea within 3-4 hours after taking the last active pill of your current pack, you should start the next pack of Rigevidon three days earlier than you would normally have started. In this case, you should not have a withdrawal and bleeding, and you may have breakthrough bleeding or spotting, during the 3 days before the period.

If you have bleeding between periods
- If you have breakthrough bleeding or spotting while taking Rigevidon during the first 3 weeks, you may have the bleeding or spotting when you start your period again.

If you are a minor
If you have taken your pills correctly, and you have not had a period for 3-4 weeks, you must consult your doctor to see if you are pregnant. Continue to take Rigevidon as usual.

If you miss your period
If you have your monthly period on the same day of the month, if you want to shift your period, you should stop taking the last pill of the current pack at the time you are used with the previous pills, you may discontinue (but never start again) and your period will start in 3 days for use. If your period is irregular, you will need to consult your doctor for advice. If your period is regular, you should start the next pack of Rigevidon three days earlier than you would normally have started. In this case, you should not have a withdrawal and bleeding, and you may have breakthrough bleeding or spotting, during the 3 days before the period.

If you start to shift your period in another day of the month
If you want to shift your period to another day of the month, you should stop taking the last pill of the current pack at the time you are used with the previous pills, you may discontinue (but never start again) and your period will start in 3 days for use. If your period is irregular, you should start the next pack of Rigevidon three days earlier than you would normally have started. In this case, you should not have a withdrawal and bleeding, and you may have breakthrough bleeding or spotting, during the 3 days before the period.

If you want to delay or stop your period
If you want to delay or stop your period, you should continue the next pack as described above, without a break, using 21 active tablets, without a pill-free interval. You can take any active pill from the next pack 3 days earlier than you would normally have started. If you use the next pack of Rigevidon when you should have started your period, you should continue the next pack as described above, without a break, using 21 active tablets, without a pill-free interval. You can take any active pill from the next pack 3 days earlier than you would normally have started.

When you use the next pack, you may have breakthrough bleeding or spotting, during the 3 days before the period. If you want to delay or stop your period, you may have breakthrough bleeding or spotting, during the 3 days before the period. If you want to delay or stop your period, Rigevidon is resumed after the 7 day pill-free interval.

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

Changing from a progestogen-only pill (POP or mini-pill)
You can take any progestogen-only containing contraceptive at any time, and you need to take the same pill at the same time next day. You need to use additional precautions (such as condoms) during intercourse in the first 3 days of the pill cycle, during which time you have not had a withdrawal bleeding.

What to do if you take more than you need
It is unlikely that taking more Rigevidon than you should will you and your partner may have withdrawal bleeding. If you have any of these symptoms, you should stop taking the pills.

What to do if you take the pill too late
If you forget to take a pill please follow these instructions:

If you are 12 hours late or less
If you take Rigevidon as soon as you remember, even if this is more than 12 hours after your regular time, your protection against pregnancy might be reduced. You should take the missed pill as soon as you remember, and keep taking your next pill at the usual time. Take the missed pill as soon as you remember, and keep taking your next pill at the usual time.

If you are more than 12 hours late in taking a pill
If you take Rigevidon as soon as you remember, even if this is more than 12 hours after your regular time, your protection against pregnancy might be reduced. You should take the missed pill as soon as you remember, and keep taking your next pill at the usual time.

If you are 3 days late or less in taking a pill
If you take Rigevidon as soon as you remember, even if this is more than 3 days after your regular time, your protection against pregnancy might be reduced. You should take the missed pill as soon as you remember, and keep taking your next pill at the usual time.

What to do if you miss a pill on the second week
Take the most recently missed pill as soon as you remember, even if this is more than 24 hours after your regular time, your protection against pregnancy might be reduced. You should take the missed pill as soon as you remember, and keep taking your next pill at the usual time.

What to do if you miss a pill on the third week
The risk of pregnancy is high because of the following reasons: the first pill of a new pack may be missed, the pill taken late or missed, and that the protective effect of the pill may have decreased in the first 2-3 days of the pill cycle.

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