
Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions asked about Coumadin. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed up the risks of you taking Coumadin against the expected benefits.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with the medicine.

You may want to read it again later.

What Coumadin is used for

Coumadin contains an active ingredient called warfarin. This type of medication is called an anticoagulant. Some people refer to anticoagulant medicines as “blood thinners”.

It helps to prevent blood from excessive clotting or forming harmful clots. Excessive clotting sometimes occurs when physical mobility is low. If excessive clotting is not treated, it can lead to serious health problems such as strokes or heart attacks.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why Coumadin has been prescribed for you.

Your doctor may have prescribed Coumadin for another reason.

There are two brands of warfarin. They are called Coumadin and Marevan. Do not swap from one brand to the other. You should not combine these brands.

There is no evidence that Coumadin is addictive.

Coumadin is only available with a doctor’s prescription.

Before you use it

When you must not use it

Do not take Coumadin during pregnancy.

Taking Coumadin during pregnancy may harm the developing baby. If you are considering becoming pregnant or it is possible for you to become pregnant while taking Coumadin, tell your doctor who can help you weigh the benefits of taking Coumadin against the possible risks.

Do not take Coumadin if you have had an allergic reaction to:

- warfarin
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet
- Marevan (another brand of warfarin).

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include: itchy skin rash; difficulty breathing; swelling of the face and tongue.

Do not take Coumadin if you have bleeding tendencies or abnormal blood cells.

Coumadin may make bleeding tendencies worse.

Do not take Coumadin if you have moderate to severe high blood pressure.

The risk of bleeding in this situation may be increased by taking Coumadin.

Do not take Coumadin after the expiry date (EXP) printed on the bottle.

It may have no effect at all, or worse, an entirely unexpected effect if you take it after the expiry date.

Do not take Coumadin if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

Before you start to use it

You must tell your doctor if you:

- are breastfeeding
- are going to have any dental treatment
- have recently had or are going to undergo any surgical procedures or operations
- are starting any sports activities that may result in traumatic injury
- are going to travel or go on holidays.

Your doctor or pharmacist is best able to advise you about combining these situations with taking Coumadin.

Tell your doctor if you currently have or have had any of the following health/medical conditions:

- liver, kidney or intestinal disease such as coeliac disease
- high blood pressure
- a deficiency in Protein C
- an ulcer in your stomach or duodenum
- red or black bowel motions
- internal bleeding such as bleeding in the brain
- bleeding tendencies
- fits or convulsions
- thyroid problems
- heart problems
- psychiatric problems
- severe diabetes
- long-lasting infections, diarrhoea, vomiting or fever
- alcoholism
- severe allergies.

Your doctor will need to consider all these factors when advising you about taking Coumadin.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any medications, including those you might buy from a chemist, health food shop or supermarket.

Some commonly used medicines and products that may interfere with Coumadin include:

- aspirin
- any medication used to treat arthritis (including glucosamine and chondroitin)
- some medications used to treat blood clots, heart attacks or angina
- antihistamines or any cough or cold preparations
- some antibiotics
- laxatives
- vitamin C
- vitamin E
- vitamin K
- St John’s Wort
- other herbal preparations (such as garlic, ginseng, feverfew, ginkgo biloba and ginger)

- drinking alcohol
- cranberry juice
- eating large amounts of green leafy vegetables and/or drastic changes in dietary habits.

These may be affected by Coumadin or may affect how well Coumadin works. You may need to take different amounts of these or you may need to take something different.

Your doctor or pharmacist has a more complete list of medicines to avoid while taking Coumadin.

How to take it

How much to take

You should follow your doctor’s directions exactly about how much Coumadin to take.

Different people require different amounts of Coumadin and the dosage is adjusted to suit each patient. Your directions should be printed on the pharmacy label.

By using the results of a blood test, your doctor will decide what amount of Coumadin you need. This means that your doctor may sometimes alter your dose of Coumadin so that your dose is right for you.

When to take it

It does not matter if you take Coumadin before or after food.

Take your medicine at about the same time each day.

Taking it at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you remember when to take it.

How to take it

Swallow Coumadin with a glass of water. Do not crush or chew the tablets.

How long to take it

Do not stop taking Coumadin or reduce your dose unless your doctor advises you to do so.

You may not feel any differently while taking Coumadin from the way you were prior to taking it. However, Coumadin will continue to be prescribed while there is a risk of excessive clotting.

If you forget to take it

Tell your doctor immediately if you forget to take a dose of Coumadin.

Take the dose as soon as you remember and then go back to taking it as you would normally.

However, if it is almost time for your next dose (e.g. within 8 hours), skip the missed dose and take your next dose when you were meant to.

Do not try to make up for a missed dose by taking more than one dose per day.

If you have trouble remembering when to take Coumadin, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor or the Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26) for advice, or go to the Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much Coumadin, even if

there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

Possible signs of taking too many Coumadin tablets include bleeding. Blood may be seen in stools or urine. Abnormal bruising or abnormal menstrual bleeding may also be experienced.

While you are taking it

Things you must do

Make sure that all doctors, dentists and pharmacists that are treating you know that you are taking Coumadin.

It is recommended that you also carry identification stating that you are taking Coumadin.

Tell your doctor immediately if you become pregnant while taking this medicine.

Tell your doctor if, for any reason, you have not taken Coumadin exactly as prescribed.

Otherwise your doctor may think that Coumadin was not effective and change your treatment unnecessarily.

Be sure to keep all of your appointments for blood tests so that the effect of Coumadin can be checked.

Eat a normal, balanced diet.

This minimises the possibility of dietary habits interfering with Coumadin.

Things you must not do

Do not start or stop any other medicines while you are taking Coumadin unless you have discussed this with your doctor.

This includes medicines you can buy without a prescription from a pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

There are two brands of warfarin called Coumadin and Marevan. Do not swap from one brand to the other.

It may not be safe to change between these brands.

Do not take Coumadin to treat any complaint other than that directed by your doctor.

It may not be safe to take Coumadin for another complaint.

Do not give Coumadin to anyone else, even if their symptoms seem similar.

It may not be safe for another person to take Coumadin.

Side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Coumadin, even if you do not think the problem is connected with Coumadin or it is not listed in this leaflet.

Coumadin helps most people, but it may have unwanted side effects in some people.

Early notification to your doctor about such effects can help to prevent more serious complications by allowing for prompt adjustments in your Coumadin therapy.

All medicines can have side effects. Medical treatment may be required for some side effects.

If any of the following occur after taking Coumadin, immediately contact your doctor or the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- bruising
- red or dark brown urine

- red or black bowel motions
- nosebleeds
- bleeding from gums after brushing
- vomiting or coughing up blood
- increased menstrual flow or heavier periods
- purplish & mottled toes
- prolonged bleeding from cuts
- swollen ankles
- painful swelling or discomfort
- stomach pain
- chest pain
- joint pain
- persistent headache or fever
- difficulty breathing or swallowing
- severe skin wounds
- non-healing wounds or lesions or mottling of skin
- persistent diarrhoea
- a serious fall or injury.

These are serious side effects. Urgent medical attention may be required to deal with these effects.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that is making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some people. If this occurs, continue to take Coumadin unless your doctor or pharmacist advises otherwise.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects.

You may not experience any of them.

After taking it

Storage

Keep Coumadin in the bottle until it is time to take it.

If you take the tablets out of the bottle they may not keep well.

Do not store Coumadin, or any other medicines, in the bathroom or near a sink.

Do not leave the tablets in the car or on a window sill on hot days.

Heat and dampness can ruin some medicines.

Keep Coumadin in a cool, dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking Coumadin, or you find that they have passed their expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any unused medicine left over.

Product Description

What it looks like

Coumadin tablets are available in three different strengths; 1 mg, 2 mg and 5 mg.

Each strength has a separate colour to distinguish it from the others. Be sure you are taking the right tablet by checking the colour and strength.

The 1 mg tablets are light tan, scored and embossed with "1" below the score line and "COUMADIN" above. The other side is plain. Available in bottles of 50 tablets.

The 2 mg tablets are lavender, scored and embossed with "2" below the score line and "COUMADIN" above. The other side is plain. Available in bottles of 50 tablets.

The 5 mg tablets are green, scored and embossed with "5" below the score line and "COUMADIN" above. The other side is plain. Available in bottles of 50 tablets.

Ingredients

Active ingredient:

Coumadin tablets contain 1 mg, 2 mg or 5 mg of warfarin sodium as the active ingredient.

Inactive ingredients:

- lactose anhydrous
- starch - maize
- stearic acid
- magnesium stearate
- amaranth (1 mg and 2 mg only)
- indigo carmine (2 mg only)
- brilliant blue FCF (5 mg only)
- quinoline yellow (1 mg & 5 mg only).

Coumadin tablets do not contain sucrose, gluten or tartrazine.

Sponsor

Aspen Pharma Pty Ltd
34-36 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
Australia

Australian registration numbers:

1 mg tablets: AUST R 42269

2 mg tablets: AUST R 14937

5 mg tablets: AUST R 42279

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