

OTION

TORN

Intersponse.

One is insteaded in combination with terrollimus or ciclosporint and conficosterroles (or the prophylicate of scude Configuration Configuratio

rapeutic benefit-risk ratio is observed with a daily dose of 2 g (2 lablets twice daily). A daily dose of 2 g is generally recommended for renal dients. Where a higher level of immunosuppression appears warranted in selected patients, a daily MyCva dose of 3 g (3 lablets twice daily

In the comment of the second o

ommended dose for cardiac transplant patients is 1.5 g twice daily (daily dose 3 g). In cardiac transplant rejection there is no reason for o

correction.
Children and adolescents:
No data are available for pediatric cardiac transplant path
Hepatic transplant

Other and adolescents:

No data are available for positive hepatic transpart pallents.

Method of administration

It is recommended that oral dosage forms of MyCris be taken on an empty storsech. Palients with a stable rend graft can take MyCris with tool

It is recommended that oral dosage forms of MyCris be taken on an empty storsech. Palients with a stable rend graft can take MyCris with tool

Family impairment indication.

Family impairment indication.

Family impairment in transpart patients with severe chronic renal failure. MyCris should fis used only if the expected benefit outweights the potential risk. Not data are available in three pallents.

Family impairment indicates with severe chronic renal failure. MyCris should fis used only if the expected benefit outweights the potential risk. Not data are available in three pallents.

Family impairment indicates with severe chronic renal failure, (glomentale filteration rate, CS nation), 73 mth who were given single ont desire of MyCris had selected that the chronic renal rendered with severe chronic renal selected that the chronic renal rendered with recommendation of the chronic renal rendered and rendered rendered that the chronic renal rendered rendered rendered and rendered that the chronic renal rendered rend

subjects. Such ranal transplant recipients should not be treated with MyCra Goise ingher than 1 g twice daily and must be carefully monitored. Highbold implamman processings in the neal transplant recipients with severe patentinghinal ber disease. No data are available on cardiac transplant recipients with severe patentinghinal liver disease. Myelosuppression: Il neutroperia coccurs (absolute neutrophil count, [ANC] < (2x103x1) MyCra must be disconfinated or its dose reduced. Appropriate diagnostic tests should also be performed and treatment given, it muglim?

Envery
In elderly patients the same dose is recommended as in adulte. Patients in this age group are at increased risk of side effects
CONTRAINDICATIONS

rypersensitivity to mycopherolate motetil, mycopherolic acid or any of the excipients listed under composition; pregnancy. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Patients receiving MyCra as part of an immunosuppressive regimen are at increased risk of developing hymphomas and other malignancies, in particular of the sixt. The risk appears to depend more on the intensity and duration of the immunosuppression than on the use of a particular drug. As in all paties at increases that of sixt cancer, are an and uttraviolet appound should be immunosuppression of the immunosuppressio prophenoisle model or the control prophysaus after renal transplantation, the incidence of latal infections, tatal infactions and septis improphenoisle model or the control treatment in combination with other immunosuppressants (2-5), in the controlled study on rejection prophysios foliosing cardiact transplantation, fault infections occurred in 1.7% of patients treated with recyclementar formalist and 5% treatment in combination with other immunosuppressants, in cardiac transplant patients treated with mycophenoisle modell, herpes virus infections of the patients of the controlled with the cardiact transplant patients treated with mycophenoisle modell, herpes virus infections of the patients of the controlled with the controlled with the patients in patients receiving azatifrophine. Up to 1.5% of renal transplant recipients treated with mycophenoisle modell for rejection prophysics developed sever neutroparial (ANC <2001)/u). Up to 2.5% of cardiact transplant recipients treated with mycophenoisle modell of any open patients (ANC <2001)/u). Up to 2.5% of cardiact transplant recipients treated with mycophenoisle modell of a daily and no patients (ANC <2001)/u). Up to 2.5% of cardiact transplant recipients treated with mycophenoisle modell of a daily and no patients (ANC <2001)/u). Up to 2.5% of cardiact transplant recipients treated in prophenoisle modell of a daily and no patients (ANC) receiving azatifrophine developed servere negative patients.

resimpersis.

Neutroperia may be caused by expopriencials motelli, concombant medication, a viral intection or a combination of these factors.

In patients receiving MyCra the mestropid count should be monitored and MyCra describination as done reduced as appropriate. Complete blood courts should be performed weekly during the first month of treatment, letter contribly in this second and their controls, then once monthly for the lind year.

Patients treated with MyCra must be told to report immediately any evidence of infection or any unusual busing, bleeding or other symptoms of bone mans.

isata.

mycophenolate mofetil has been Implicated in an increased incidence of gastriorinetrivel side effects, including uitcers, hemorrhages and perforations, it out to trust with castion in patients with severe active gastriorinetrial disease.

out by used with castion in patients with severe active gastroinitetrial disease.

out by the properties of the properties dehydrogeness (MPDH) intribibly, it should on theoretical grounds be avoided in patients with rare hereditary liciancy of hypoxanthine-guarine phrosphorinosytraristerase (FIGPHI) such as Leach-Hyrhan or Kelley-Seegmiller syndroms in the license should be advised that during treatment with Myrica vaccinations may be less effective and that the use of flow vaccines should be avoided, bery patients may be ast a higher risk of side effects than younger patients.

In the patient may be at a higher risk of side effects than younger patients.

The part of the patients will be the continuation of the activity of the whole by the products may cause bone morrow aptesis and their coadministration has been studied.

been studied, grapmany and Luctation cophenicate motetil is contraindicated in pregnancy. were efficiency in fell development (including malformations) were observed in rate and rabbits at doses below those associated with maternal toxicity or were efficiency in fell development (including malformations) were observed in rate and rabbits at doses below those associated with maternal toxicity were efficiency in fell and representations above. Studies have been conducted in pregnant women: studies have been conducted in pregnant women: mean of child-bearing age should have a negative serum or urins pregnancy test with a sensitivity of at least 50 millums within 1, week prior to beginning studies. The present is a sensitivity of all least 50 millums within 1, week prior to beginning studies. The present is a sensitivity of all least 50 millums within 1, week prior to beginning studies.

Childre contraception must be used before beginning therapy, during therapy, and for 6 weeks following discontinuation of therapy, even where there has been a history of intertible, unless due to hysteredomy. Two relateds forms of contraception must be used simultaneously unless statiscens is the chosen method. If preparary does coord uning treatment, the hypicalian and patient should discuss the desirability of confusing the preparary.

Studies in raits have shown that mycophenoiste motell is excelled in the milk. If is not known whether this is also true in humans. Breast feeding should therefore be discontinued.

EFFECTS ON ABILITY TO DEVE AND USE MACHINES.

Respectifications have been performed. The pharmacodynamic profile and reported adverse reactions indicate that an effect of mycophenoiste motell is

No appetie studies have been performed. The pharmacotyvitams proses and separate description on a control of the pharmacotyvitams of the product of the product of the pharmacotyvitams of the pharmacoty

action of the oral continues are more on surrum levels of progesterous at 10 women with poorsals give three mentatical cycles showled in the continues and on the oral continues are surrous or surrou

isocolimas, the dose of MyOra should not exceed 1 g twice daily, in another study in renel transplant patients it was shown that the facrolimas concentration did not appear to be altered by myoophenoides modelli. Hepatic transplant recipients: very limited pharmacokinetic data are available in hepatic transplant recipients: very limited pharmacokinetic data are available in hepatic transplant recipients: very limited pharmacokinetic data particles of the pharmacokinetic of benefits and the control of the pharmacokinetic of benefits and the control of the pharmacokinetic of the pharmacokinetic of benefits and the pharmacokinetic of the pharmacokinetic objects of the pharmacokinetic of the pharmacokinetic of the pharmacokinetic of the pharmacokinetic objects of the pharmacokine

SIDE EFFCTS
Clinical apparature
Thinkel apparature
Thinkel apparature
The principal side effects associated with the administration of mycophenolate motett in the prevention of tenal, cardiac and hepatic transplant rejection in The principal side effects associated with the administration of tenal, cardiac and hepatic transplant rejection in the prevention of tenal, seguite and comiting. There is also evidence of an increased incidence of certain relations, e.g., opportunistic infections, e.g., opportunistic infections.
Controlled traits of improprienciate motest in the prevention of rejection after tenal transplantation showed an overall better tolerability profile with dealy does of 2 priferer than 12.

Controlled frisk of mycophenolate motelli in the prevention or representation of the controlled frisk of mycophenolate motelli in the prevention or representation of 2 or refine from 1 g. Mailgranches.

Patients receiving immunosuppressive regimens comprising mycophenolate motelli are at increased risk of developing lymphoma and other maligranches, particularly of the elim.

Lymphyproliferate modelving immunosuppressive regimens comprising mycophenolate motelli (2 g or 3 g) with other immunosuppressaries.

Lymphyproliferate modelving immunosuppressaries and hepatic transcalarly patients followed up for at least one year.

In controllad trains of renal, cardiac and hepatic transcalarly patients followed up for at least one year.

In controllad trains on the prophysicals of rejection statistics of relegions after ment transplantation the fymphoma rate was 3.5% in a mean follow-up of 42 months. Non-melanoma six nacrinomas occurred in 1.6% to 4.2% of patients; other types of malignancy occurred in 0.7% to 2.1% of patients. These-year safety data in renal and cardiac transplant patients due to reviewal any unresponded changes in incidence of each patient. These-year safety data in renal and followed for all least 1 year but less than 3 years.

Opportunisate in infections patients were followed for all least 1 years but less than 3 years.

Opportunisate in infections are safety and the patients better with mycophenolate models (2 g or 3 g daily) and followed for all least sections are safety as a safety in mycophenolate models was about 10% higher than on affections. The model is as about 10% higher than only the safety and analysis of mycophenolate models was about 10% higher than only the safety and the safety of the safety in mycophenolate models (2 g or 3 g daily) and followed to all seast the safety of the safety of the safety in mycophenolate models was about 10% higher than only the safety of the In controlled trities on the prophylaxis of rejection and review of the property of the proper

skeebs, titrolisestinal elde effects and and cardials transplant recipients, diarrhea occurred more commonly on treatment with mycophenolals motest than on azathioprine or placebo miting was also convented more trequent in these two petient groups. These gastrointestinal side effects occurred more often in renal transplant reci-leving 9.3 gaily than in those on 2.9 daily.

receiving 3 g daily not mose on 2 g daily. Myelowapress taking mycophenolate mofetil than in the control groups; it was most common in patients receiving 3 g mycophenolate mofetil per day. By contrast, leukoperia in cardiac transplant recipients occurred more frequently on azatihoprine than on treatment with mycophenolate mofetil, Up to 1.5% of mise instrugients' electroperial per mycophenolate mofetil to prevent great rejection developed evered treatment with mycophenolate mofetil. Up to 1.5% of mise instrugients' electroperial was believed in the 2.6% of patients responsed where a good good provided to the contrast of the patients and patients modell to the patients and patients and patients and patients and patients modell to the patients and patients and patients and patients and patients modell to the patients and patients and patients and patients and patients modell to the patients and patients treated with patients and patients treated with patients. The patients are patients and patients treated with patients and patients treated with patients. The patients are patients and patients and patients are patients and patients a

Side effect politie of mycophenoiste mofetil after oral administration.

Advines reactions reported in >10% and in 3% < 10% of pallents treated with mycophenoiste modell in the controlled trials on rejection prophylacis after reactions reported in >10% and in 3% < 10% of pallents treated with mycophenoiste modell in combination (1 trial) and after hepatic transplantation (1 trial) are listed below.

Renal transplant studies with mycophenoiste mofetil in combination with ciclosportin and continuous/con

friections
(Pri Common: Infections (20 5%), sepais (16 7%))
(social and Amphalia: ayasien
(social ayasien)

mon. Coorymosis, polycythemia, hieron offer disorders, mon. Disbotes, parathyriod dyfunction bold and multitorial disorders common: hypercholesterolemia (12.8% polycommon. Polycytation, hypercholesterolemia, hypoc surcomia, weight gain, we nia (12.8%), hypergiycemia (12.4%), hyperkalemia (10.3%), hypokalemia (10.1%), hypophosphatemia (18.8%), nia: hysocalicamia: hybodiycemia: hypoprioidemia: acidosis: raised creatirine: hypercalicemia: hypoprioidemia

Very common: Dizziness (11.2%), sieep disturbance (11.8%), tramor (11.8%), headache (21.1%). Common: Parethesia, somnolonce

Orthod: "Televicenia, soutrowners."

orthod: "Televicenia, soutrowners."

orthod: Orthod: "Televicenia, analysis, cataract."

archiversolia" griden.

patrio-televicenia (2,4%).

orthod: Agina, affait (berilation, postural hypotension, hypotension, lachycardia, thrombosis, vesocilistation, patriations.

legislation organia.

legislation organia.

play common: "Increased cough (15,5%), dyspones (17,3%), pharyngitis (11,2%), bronchilis (11,9%), pneumonia (10,6%).

Zasterinisatiral discretizar

prey common: Constiguition (22,9%), diarrhea (36,1%), dyspopsia (17,9%), oral candidates (12,1%), nausea (2,6%), vomiting (13,6%), abdominat pain: 27,6%).

Anoraxia, gingivitis, gingival hyperplasia; gastroententis, asophagitis, stomatitis, fiatulance, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, gastrointestinals, sobstruction, gastroin, hemorrhage, gastrointestinals, productions, gastrointestinals, gastroi

Skin

Very contribut: Acres (10.1%), herpes simpler (18.2%).

Common: Berright with recolutions, six data designed as a several extensive several point acres, alopedis, herpes zosten, his data designed between the designed several extensive several point access, alopedis, herpes zosten, his data data designed several point (12.1%).

Very common block particularly several point (12.1%).

Common

common, Actors in necipiames, skin comsubsalvatel system
mon, Berling shick, logi carmos, myestheria.
common Back, pain (12,1%).
mon, Adrianglis, myeligis, logi carmos, myestheria.
common, telinaglis, myeligis, logi carmos, myestheria.
common, telinaglis, myeligis, logi carmos, myestheria.
common, telinaglis myeligis, logi carmos, myestheria.
montenacipi system and breatel
monhispolence.

Lever (23,3%), chest pain (13,4%), undefined pain (30,5%)

Lever (23,3%), chest pain (13,4%), undefined pain (30,5%)

neral discretism
menal discretism
(16.1 %), fever (23.3%), chest pain (13.4%), undefined pain (30.0%), ederral (12.2%)
minoror Asthenia (16.1 %), fever (23.3%), chest pain (13.4%), undefined pain (30.0%), ederral (12.2%)
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete and hydrocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, facial edema, mataliae, pelvic pain
minoror Cysta (including lymphocete), flu-title liness, flu-title

infections
Wey common: infections (25.9%), sepsis (18.7%).
Wey common: infections (25.9%), sepsis (18.7%).
Wey common: Assemble in the common of the common ory common disorders

ry common Hyperchicetarcares (41.2%), hypercylcemia (46.7%), hypercalemia (14.5%), hypercalemia (11.5%), acidesis (14.2%), raised blood urea noppo (34.5%), tillused creations (34.5%), hypercalemia (16.5%), hypercalemia (Common Dehydration, hyporalorina, hyporalorina (10.7%), hyporalorina (10.7%), hyporalorina (10.8%), hyporalori

ujs system common: Dizziness (28,7%), sleep disturbances (40,8%), tremor (24,2%), parecthesia (20,8%), somnolence (11,1%), headache (54,3%) non: Sekures, neuropathy, dizziness.

Common: Sessitiva, Invasignent, vasanous, Eyes common: Amblyopia (14.9%) Very common: Amblyopia (14.9%) Common: Coleynothidis, visual disfurbances, coular hemorrhage. Ear and invariant Common: Dealers, examble, limitus. Common: Dealers, examble, limitus. Common: Dealers, examble, limitus. Very common: Hypertension (77.5%), arrhythmias (19.0%), brady var out. nsion (77.5%), arrhythmias (19.0%), bradycardia(17.3%), hypotension. (32.5%), acute heart failure (11.8%), perior

r.i. Angina, postural hypotension, supraventricular and ventricular extra systoles, strial flutter, atrial fibrillation, supraventricular and ventricular and sentral regions areas, chronic heart failure, pulmonary hypotension, syncope, vasospasm, railed venous pressure.

audyourdis'; zandis- arrest, d'ivonic heart failure, putmonerly hypertension: synopsy, vasospasm, railed verious presente.
Respiratory organic.
Reprizamonic increased cough (3.1.%), dyspnes (38.7%), phanyngitis (18.3%), astirins (11.1%); frinitis (19.0%), pleural effusion (17.0%), sirussits (26.0%),
common: Putmonary deems, apness, ateleidaesis, bronchilis, egistaxis, hereoptyes, sirgultus, neoplasms, presumothorizx, increased sputum, volos changes
dagenoinesend disorder.
Reprizamonic Constituation (47.2%), diarrhes (45.3%), dyspepsia (18.7%), oral candidisess (11.4%), nauses (54.0%), vomiling (33.8%), flautience (13.6%),
dominal pain (33.0%), loss (30.9%), loss (30.9%), loss (30.9%), dependente (eased cough (31.1%), disprise (36.7%), pharynoltis (18.3%), activitis (11.1%); rhinitis (19.0%), pleural effusion (17.0%), sinusitis (26.0%).

Command Assessis, gingmiss, grappus trypespasses, generalized and secure of the command of the c

Common: Railed alkaline phosprurase, representations of the property of the pr

ng.

ucustaheidal systém
common: Lag crampa (16.6%), musicle pain (12.5%), back pain (34.6%), myasthenia (12.5%)
mon-Arthraigh, nack pain
yes and urinary tract
common: Uniany tract infection (13.2%), renal impairment (21.8%, oligunia (14.2%),
mono: Dysuria, urinary urgency, hernaturia, rocturia, renal fature, urinary inconfinence, urinary referition,
octicine system and breasts
mont: impotencia
and discontiness.

10.1 (13.6%)

uemeriar arecroits:

Way common: Astheria (43.3%), lever (47.4%), chest pain (28.3%), undefined pain (75.8%), edema (26.6%).

Common: Cyste (including lymphocele and hydrocele), flu-like linear facial edema, malain, polivir pain; patior:

- tepatic transplant studies with mycophienolals morfetill in combination with ciclosporin and confoceteroids (total: 564 patients, 277 treated with
mycophenicals morfetil)

ore: mmon: infections (27.1%), sepais (27.4%). and ymphatic system ammon:Anemia (3.0%), hypochromic anemia (13.7%), leukocytosis (22.4%), leukopenia (45.8%), thrombocytopenia (38.3%), on.; Ecotymosis, pamcytopenia, increased profitvombin, hemorrhage. In a disorders:

Endocrine disorders
Common: Diabeties meillius,
Metabolic and rutaritional disorders
Metabolic and Rutaritional (12.2%), hypopolycenta (10.2%), hypopolycentalereria (14.4%), hypopoliciteraria (14.4%),
Common: Actional (14.2%), displayation, hypopoliciteraria, hypopoli

nem rr. Light-headedness (16,2%), issonnia (52,3%), paraethesia (15,2%), tremor (33,5%), headache (53,8%), onvusione, dry mouth, hypesthesia, neuropathy, somnolence.

Eyes
Common: Visual disorders, ambilyopia, conjunctivištis,
Ear and niner ear
Common: Delahess.
Gommon: Delahess.
Visiry common: Typerfersion (62.1%), hypotension (18.4%), tachycardia (22.0%).
Common: Affersia threndosia, arisini fizerilation, ampriprinsia, bradycardia, vesodilatelion, synoopa
Common: Affersia threndosia, arisini fizerilation, ampriprinsia, bradycardia, vesodilatelion, synoopa

ry organs
mor: Atelectasts (13.0%), increased cough (15.9%), dyspnea (31.0%), pharyngitis (14.1%), pleural effusion (34.3%), pneumonia (13.7%), sinustis Asstrona, bronchitis, epistaxis, hyperventilation, pneumothorax, pulmonary edema, ainway candidieses, minitis

Gastrointestikal disorders

Very common. Ancrenia (25.3%), constipation (37.8%), dierrhae (51.3%), dyspepsia (22.4%), flatularce (12.8%), missae (54.5%) and vimiling (sandidiasis (10.1%), hernia/stil.6%), periordite (10.1%), acadas (24.2%), disagged abdomen (18.9%), abdominal pain (82.5%), or acadidiasis (10.1%), periordite (10.1%), acadas (24.2%), disagged abdomen (18.9%), abdominal pain (82.5%), common. Dysphagia, gisstifistis, gastrointestinal bleeding, Beus, melena, modifisiantion, exceptinglis, restal symptoms, gastroi sterior (10.4%), common. Cholargitis (14.1%), obleedated particle (11.9%), hepsilis (13.5%), billiophemia (14.4%), abnormal liver function tests (24.9%). Common. Jaunchia, need allaria prospitation, raised enzyme levels (AST and ALT).

Common Jeurosca, rased assame prosprawae, seem a styrine design (10.6%), abrormal wound healing (10.6%).
Sión
Wey common Zene, kurgel dermatiks, bleeding he pee aimplex, herpes zoeter, himulism, benign skin kumours, skin úlcans, veskrulotbullous rash, celtulliss, scrotal
cetima, abcones,
Macculcisselantel system
Vely common Statis, pain (46.6%).
Common John, seek and macros pain, leg cramps, myesthenia, osteoporosis.

Community owns, neck and musicie pain, ling cramps, myesthenia, osteoporosis.

Kidneys and urinary tract

Very common: Penal dysfunction (25.8%), oliguria (17.0%), urinary tract infection (18.1%).

Common: Acute canal failure, dysfuna, hematuria, nenal failure, urinary fraquency, urinary incochinance

General discrete.

General disorders

Very common Asthenia (35.4%), chills (10.8%), lever (62.9%), cheep has (65%), undefined pain (74.6%), adema (26.2%), Common Cysta (fectualing immonoses and hydrocele), fluide symptoms, metales

OVERTOCASCE

The applicance with overdose of mycopharolate. OVERDOSAGE
The experience with overdose of mycophenolate motest in humans is very limited. The cases of reported overdosage fall within the known safety profile of the experience with overdose of mycophenolate motest in humans is very limited. The cases of reported overdosage fall within the known safety profile of mycophenolate motest. Mycophenola and MPMG casend be removed by hamodarynis, However, at high MPMG passers operations (>100 up/m), small amounts of MPMG are removed. Mycophenolate and can be removed by bile and sequestrants such as collectivamine.

STORAGE

Store below 30°C. Store in the original pack, protect from light.
PRESENTATIONS

vřetském (a lichovřetském (a lichokyopherolale motell 500 mg.
Myopherolale motell 500 mg.
Eropienis: roscamielose sodium, microcystaline calibusek, povisone (K-80), magnesium shearáte, polyvinyl akcohol-part hydrolyzad,
štanium dickoko, polyatylym glycot, lotti, poto ozda batok, pro ozda pot est.

PDAC blue #2
stanium dickoko, polyatylym glycot, lotti, poto ozda batok, pro ozda pot est.

Council of Arab Health Ministers, Union of Arab Pharmaciats

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

uci which affects your health, and his cor

A mediciament is a product which allows your neaths, are as commission foreign to include the design of the production of the production of the intercolors of the Fedore line doctor by precipitations are stip, the method of use and the further of the pharmaces who sed the medical are experted in medically, its benefits and risks. The doctor and the principle the period of treatment prescribed for you. I have not a product of the production of the principle of the principle of the period of the period

