

# CLOZITOR

CLOZAPINE

## Consumer Medicine Information

### **WARNING: Gastrointestinal hypomotility with severe complications:**

Clozapine may cause slowing down or blockage of intestine function, causing reactions such as constipation; nausea with or without vomiting; tenderness or swelling of the abdomen, or bloating; gas/wind; foul-smelling breath; stomach pains/spasms; leakage of diarrhoea or frequent and forceful bowel movements; bowel urges with no resulting movements; weight loss due to lack of appetite; lower back pain; pain or pressure in the rectum and bleeding from the rectum. These can lead to extremely severe outcomes. Your doctor must monitor intestine function before prescribing and during your therapy with CLOZITOR. It is extremely important to immediately advise your doctor, coordinator, pharmacist, or any other health professional, of any changes to your bowel movements.

### **Myocarditis/cardiomyopathy:**

Cases of myocarditis (heart inflammation) and cardiomyopathy (disease of heart muscles) have been reported in patients on clozapine, some being very severe. Please advise your doctor if you have, or previously had, any heart problems. Your doctor will also monitor for this. If you feel any symptoms such as chest pain, please speak to your doctor immediately.

## What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about CLOZITOR.

It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

**The information in this leaflet was last updated on the date listed on the final page. More recent information on the medicine may be available.**

**You should ensure that you speak to your pharmacist or doctor to obtain the most up to date information on the medicine.**

Those updates may contain important information about the medicine and its use of which you should be aware.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking CLOZITOR against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

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

**Keep this leaflet with the medicine.**

You may need to read it again.

## What CLOZITOR is used for

CLOZITOR is used in patients with schizophrenia for whom other antipsychotic medicines have not worked or have caused severe side effects.

This medicine belongs to the group of medicines known as antipsychotics. This group of medicines is mainly used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a mental illness with disturbances in thinking, feelings and behaviour.

This medicine is thought to work by correcting the chemical imbalances in the brain which may cause mental illness.

**Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.**

Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason.

There is no evidence that this medicine is addictive.

This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

There is not enough information to recommend the use of this medicine

in children under the age of 16 years.

## Before you take CLOZITOR

*When you must not take it*

**Do not take CLOZITOR if you have an allergy to:**

- any medicine containing clozapine
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include

- shortness of breath,
- wheezing or difficulty breathing;
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin.

**If you think that you are allergic to CLOZITOR, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.**

**Do not take this medicine if you have a low white blood cell count, or if you have previously had a low white blood cell count caused**

**by a drug treatment (except if it was following a treatment for cancer).**

CLOZITOR can cause agranulocytosis. This is a condition where the number of white blood cells is reduced. These cells are needed to fight infections. If you have a low white blood cell count or have had one in the past, you must not take CLOZITOR.

**Do not take CLOZITOR if you are unable to have regular blood tests.**

Before starting this medicine and during your therapy, checks will be required to monitor the levels of various components in your blood. Your doctor will tell you when these tests are needed.

**Do not take this medicine if you have a problem with your intestines/bowel, including any conditions in which the intestines do not work properly, or you experience severe constipation or blockage (refer to the warning at the beginning of this document).**

**Do not take this medicine if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:**

- any disease of the blood which causes a reduced number of red blood cells or platelets
- bone marrow disorder
- severe kidney disease
- severe heart disease
- problems with the circulatory (blood) or nervous system
- symptoms of active liver disease such as jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes, feeling sick, loss of appetite) or liver failure or any other severe liver disease
- myocarditis (an inflammation of the heart muscle) or any other heart problems
- uncontrolled epilepsy (fits or seizures)
- problems with alcohol or drug abuse

**CLOZITOR must not be given to anyone who is unconscious or in a coma, or who has an acute mental illness caused by alcohol or drugs.**

**Do not take this medicine after the expiry date printed on the pack or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.**

If it has expired or is damaged return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

**If you are not sure whether you should start taking this medicine, talk to your doctor.**

*Before you start to take it*

**Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.**

**Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant**

There is limited information on the safety of CLOZITOR in pregnancy.

Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking this medicine during pregnancy.

**Make sure you use a contraceptive to prevent pregnancy during treatment with CLOZITOR.**

**Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breast-feed.**

You should not breast feed during CLOZITOR treatment. This medicine may pass into breast milk and affect your baby.

**Tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:**

- heart disease or a family history of heart disease, including blood clots
- stroke
- chronic constipation or problems with your intestines/bowel. This needs to be treated before you start taking CLOZITOR. Your doctor must also monitor intestine function while you are on CLOZITOR.
- difficulty passing urine or unable to pass urine.
- joint-replacement, or other major surgery, or past major fractures or traumatic accidents

- a job or pastime where you sit for long periods at a time, or if you travel sitting down for long periods
- any issues with walking around (called “mobility”)
- any genetic conditions that cause abnormal blood clotting
- serious lung disease, like pneumonia or obstructive pulmonary disease
- liver or kidney problems
- fits or epilepsy that is under control
- diabetes or a family history of diabetes
- prostate enlargement
- glaucoma (raised pressure in the eye)
- neuroleptic malignant syndrome, a reaction to some medicines with a sudden increase in body temperature, sweating, fast heart beat, muscle stiffness and fluctuating blood pressure, which may lead to coma
- tardive dyskinesia, a reaction to some medicines with uncontrolled movements of the tongue, face, mouth or jaw (such as puffing of the cheeks, puckering of the mouth or chewing movements)
- dementia, a condition in which there is a decline in all areas of mental ability
- any other serious medical condition.

Your doctor may want to take special precautions if you have any of these conditions.

**Tell your doctor if you will be in a hot environment or you do a lot of vigorous exercise.**

CLOZITOR may make you sweat less, causing your body to overheat.

**Tell your doctor if you smoke and how much coffee you drink.**

Smoking and caffeine can affect how CLOZITOR affects your body. Sudden changes in your usual smoking or coffee drinking habits can also change the effects of

CLOZITOR and how much CLOZITOR you need.

**Tell your doctor if you are lactose intolerant.**

This medicine contains lactose.

**If you have not told your doctor or pharmacist about any of the above, tell them before you start taking CLOZITOR.**

### *Taking other medicines*

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.**

Some medicines and CLOZITOR may interfere with each other.

These include:

- medicines which may decrease the number of blood cells produced by your body
- strong pain killers such as morphine
- antihistamines, medicines used to control and prevent symptoms of allergies such as hay fever
- anticholinergic medicines, which are used to relieve stomach cramps, spasms and travel sickness
- medicines used to treat Parkinson's disease
- medicines used to treat high blood pressure
- medicines used to treat a fast or irregular heart beat such as digoxin
- atropine, a medicine which may be used in some eye drops or cough preparations
- adrenaline, a drug used in emergency situations
- warfarin, a medicine used to prevent blood clots
- medicines used for stomach ulcers and reflux oesophagitis such as cimetidine and omeprazole
- medicines used to treat bacterial infections such as erythromycin, clarithromycin, azithromycin,

norfloxacin, rifampicin, and ciprofloxacin

- medicines used to treat epilepsy such as phenytoin, carbamazepine and valproic acid
- other medicines for mental disorders such as schizophrenia, mood swings or depression
- medicines to calm you and help you sleep such as benzodiazepines
- medicines used to treat fungal and viral infections
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), a herbal remedy
- birth-control tablets

These medicines may be affected by CLOZITOR or may affect how well it works. You may need to take different amounts of your medicine, or you may need to take different medicines. Your doctor will advise you.

Your doctor and pharmacist may have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking CLOZITOR.

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## How to take CLOZITOR

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**Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or pharmacist carefully.**

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

**If you do not understand the instructions on the label, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.**

**Take CLOZITOR exactly as prescribed by your doctor to help prevent unwanted side effects.**

### *How much to take*

Your dose of CLOZITOR has been determined for you by your doctor. The dose will depend on how you respond to the medicine, other medicines you are taking, and other medical conditions that you may have. The dose may be altered from time to time.

When you first start taking CLOZITOR, the usual dose is half of a 25 mg tablets (12.5 mg) taken once or twice on the first day, followed by one 25 mg tablets, once or twice on the second day.

If this dose is well tolerated, then the dose may be slowly increased, usually to between 200 mg and 450 mg each day. Once the maximum benefit is reached, the dose can often be decreased to between 150 mg and 300 mg each day.

If you have heart, kidney or liver disease, epilepsy or you are elderly, your doctor may start you on a lower dose and gradually increase the dose to prevent unwanted effects.

**Do not take more or less CLOZITOR than your doctor has prescribed.**

If you think the dose is too weak or too strong, talk to your doctor.

### *How to take it*

The total daily amount of CLOZITOR is usually divided into two doses. However, if your total dose is 200 mg or less, your doctor may allow you to take the whole amount in one dose, usually in the evening.

### **CLOZITOR Tablets:**

**Swallow CLOZITOR tablets with water or other liquid.**

### *When to take it*

**Take your medicine at about the same time each day.**

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

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

### *How long to take it*

**Continue taking your medicine for as long as your doctor tells you.**

This medicine helps to control your condition, but does not cure it. It is

important to keep taking your medicine even if you feel well.

### *If you forget to take it*

**If it is almost time for your next dose (within four hours), skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.**

**Otherwise take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking CLOZITOR as you would normally.**

**Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.**

This may increase the chance of you getting an unwanted side effect.

**If you have missed taking CLOZITOR for more than two days, do not start taking it again before you contact your doctor.**

To prevent unwanted side effects, your doctor will probably restart you on CLOZITOR at a lower dose and increase it gradually back to your normal dose.

**If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.**

**If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, 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 Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much CLOZITOR. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.**

You may need urgent medical attention.

The most common signs and symptoms of CLOZITOR overdose include drowsiness, confusion, coma, light-headedness, shallow breathing or breathing more slowly, fast or irregular heart beat and dribbling. Occasionally, fits have also been reported.

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## While you are taking CLOZITOR

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### *Things you must do*

**Continue taking CLOZITOR as long as your doctor tells you. If you have questions about how long to take CLOZITOR, talk to your doctor or your pharmacist.**

**You must have strict and regular blood tests while taking CLOZITOR.**

This medicine can cause agranulocytosis. This is a condition where the number of white blood cells (which are necessary to fight infection in your body) may be reduced. There is no way of knowing who is at risk of developing agranulocytosis.

Deaths have occurred in severe cases of agranulocytosis. However, with regular blood tests, agranulocytosis can be detected early, and if CLOZITOR is stopped as soon as possible, the white blood cell numbers should return to normal.

**After starting on CLOZITOR, you must have a blood test at least once a week for the first 18 weeks of treatment (this is when the risk of agranulocytosis is greatest), thereafter at least every 4 weeks for as long as you are taking CLOZITOR, and for one month after stopping the medicine.**

Your doctor will advise if blood tests are required more often. These tests will tell the doctor if the white blood cell count is dropping.

There are some situations where you may need to have blood tests more often (eg twice a week). Your doctor will talk to you about this.

**If the number of your white blood cells falls below a critical level, CLOZITOR must be stopped immediately and you must never take any medicines containing clozapine again.**

If you suffer from a high level of sugar in the blood (diabetes) your

doctor may regularly check your level of sugar in the blood.

### *Watch for important side effects:*

**Be mindful of any changes to your gastrointestinal function. Clozapine may cause slowing down or blockage of intestine function, causing reactions such as constipation; nausea with or without vomiting; tenderness or swelling of the abdomen, or bloating; gas/wind; foul-smelling breath; stomach pains/spasms; leakage of diarrhoea or frequent and forceful bowel movements; bowel urges with no resulting movements; weight loss due to lack of appetite; lower back pain; pain or pressure in the rectum, and bleeding from the rectum. These can lead to extremely severe outcomes. Your doctor must monitor intestine function before prescribing and during your therapy with CLOZITOR. It is extremely important to immediately advise your doctor, coordinator, pharmacist, or any other health professional, of any changes to your bowel movements.**

**If you develop a fast or irregular heart beat that is present even when you are resting, accompanied by rapid breathing, shortness of breath, swelling of the feet or legs, dizziness or light headedness, or chest pain, contact your doctor immediately.**

These symptoms could be signs of myocarditis, an inflammation of the heart muscle, or another heart condition. Your doctor may want to stop your CLOZITOR and refer you to a cardiologist for further tests.

**If at any stage during treatment with CLOZITOR you develop a sore throat, mouth ulcers, fever, flu-like symptoms or other signs of infection, you must contact your doctor immediately.**

This is necessary, as these symptoms may be an early sign of agranulocytosis. Flu-like symptoms may also be a sign of myocarditis.

Some patients develop fever in the first few weeks of taking CLOZITOR. This is usually

harmless. However, you must be checked carefully to make sure you do not have an infection, agranulocytosis, myocarditis or neuroleptic malignant syndrome, a reaction to some medicines which can cause a sudden increase in body temperature.

**If you notice any uncontrolled movements of the tongue, face, mouth or jaw, such as puffing of the cheeks, puckering of the mouth or chewing movements, tell your doctor immediately.**

These are symptoms of a condition called tardive dyskinesia which may develop in people taking antipsychotic medicines. This condition is more likely to happen during long term treatment, especially in older women. In very rare cases, it may be permanent. However, if detected early, these symptoms are usually reversible.

**If you are about to be started on any new medicines, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking CLOZITOR.**

**Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who treat you that you are taking this medicine.**

**If you are going to have surgery tell the surgeon or anaesthetist that you are taking this medicine.** It may affect other medicines used during surgery.

**Make sure you use a contraceptive to prevent pregnancy during treatment with CLOZITOR. If you become pregnant while taking this medicine, tell your doctor immediately.**

Your doctor can discuss with you the risks of taking it while you are pregnant. Some women taking some antipsychotic medications have irregular or no periods. If you are female and you have been affected in this way, your periods may return when your medication is changed to CLOZITOR.

**If you suffer from severe stomach pain and constipation tell your doctor immediately.**

If you develop severe stomach pain it could be a sign of breakdown of part of the intestine.

**Be sure to keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked.**

Your doctor may do some tests from time to time to make sure the medicine is working and to prevent unwanted side effects.

### *Things you must not do*

**Do not take CLOZITOR to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.**

**Do not give your medicine to anyone else even if they have the same condition as you.**

**Do not stop taking your medicine or lower the dosage without checking with your doctor.**

If you stop taking it suddenly, your condition may worsen or you may experience headache, nausea (feeling sick), vomiting or diarrhoea. Your doctor will gradually reduce the amount you take each day before stopping the medicine completely.

**Do not let yourself run out of CLOZITOR over the weekend or on holidays.**

### *Things to be careful of*

Sudden unexplained death and heart attacks that may lead to death have been reported with CLOZITOR.

**Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how CLOZITOR affects you.**

This medicine may cause tiredness, drowsiness, light-headedness, dizziness, fainting or seizures (fits) in some people, especially at the start of treatment. Seizures, drowsiness, fainting, muscle weakness may lead to falls. If you do have any of these symptoms, do not drive, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous.

**If you feel light-headed, dizzy or faint when getting out of bed or standing up, get up slowly.**

Standing up slowly, especially when you get up from bed or chairs, will help your body get used to the change in position and blood pressure. If this problem continues or gets worse, talk to your doctor.

**You should not drink alcohol while you are taking CLOZITOR.** CLOZITOR may enhance the effects of alcohol.

**Be careful when taking antihistamines (medicines used for hayfever, allergies or colds), sleeping tablets or tablets to relieve pain while taking this medicine.**

If you take some medicines, drowsiness, dizziness or light-headedness may be worse.

CLOZITOR may cause alteration in Blood sugar and lipids. It may also cause weight gain. Your doctor may monitor your weight and blood sugar and lipid levels.

CLOZITOR can cause sleepiness, and remaining in bed for prolonged duration in combination with weight gain may lead to the formation of blood clots in some patients.

**Keep cool in hot weather and keep warm in cool weather.**

This medicine may affect the way your body controls temperature, and it may prevent sweating even in very hot weather. Exercise, hot baths or saunas may make you feel dizzy or faint while you are taking this medicine.

**Tell your doctor if you stop smoking or change the number of caffeine-containing drinks that you have in one day.**

These changes can affect the levels of this medicine in your blood.

**Tell your doctor if you are going to be hospitalised or on bed rest for a long period of time**

Being immobile for long periods of time can increase your risk of developing blood clots while taking CLOZITOR.

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## Side effects

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**Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking CLOZITOR.**

This medicine helps most people with schizophrenia, but it may have unwanted side effects in a few people. All medicines have side effects. Sometimes these are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the side effects.

If you are over 65 years old, you may have an increased chance of getting side effects.

**Do not be alarmed by the following lists of side effects. You may not experience any of them.**

**Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.**

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any of the following:**

- tiredness, drowsiness or fatigue
- dizziness, fainting, light-headedness
- too much saliva
- difficulty in swallowing
- dry mouth
- nasal congestion
- swelling of the glands in the cheeks
- weight gain
- nausea, vomiting
- constipation (if it seems to be getting worse, check with your doctor immediately)
- diarrhoea
- abdominal discomfort, heartburn or dyspepsia
- changes in sexual function
- painful menstrual periods
- problems in passing or holding urine, dark urine, excessive urination, nocturnal bedwetting
- skin reactions or change in the colour of the skin
- mild fever
- headache

- agitation, confusion,
- increased or decreased sweating
- blurred vision
- stuttering.
- rash, purplish-red spots usually associated with fever or itching
- "butterfly" rash, joint pain, muscle pain, fever and fatigue
- uncontrolled bending of the body to one side
- repetitive and ritualised behaviour (obsessive compulsive symptoms)
- for males, dry orgasm (retrograde ejaculation) where very little or no semen is ejaculated as it enters the bladder instead. Urine will appear cloudy after an orgasm
- a strong urge to move the legs (restless legs syndrome) with an unpleasant feeling in the legs

**If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately or go to Accident & Emergency at your nearest hospital:**

- signs of an allergic reaction such as itching, skin rash, hives, swelling of the face, lips or tongue, difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- slowing down or blockage of intestine function, causing reactions such as constipation; nausea with or without vomiting; tenderness or swelling of the abdomen, or bloating; gas/wind; foul-smelling breath; stomach pains/spasms; leakage of diarrhoea or frequent and forceful bowel movements; bowel urges with no resulting movements; weight loss due to lack of appetite; lower back pain; pain or pressure in the rectum and bleeding from the rectum
- fainting or loss of consciousness
- falls due to seizure, drowsiness, fainting, muscle weakness
- chest pain
- sore throat, mouth ulcers, fever, any "flu-like" symptoms such as swollen glands or other signs of infection
- a sudden increase in body temperature, sweating, fast heart beat and muscle stiffness which may be symptoms of neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
- fast or irregular heart beat even when you are resting, accompanied by rapid breathing, shortness of breath, swelling of the feet or legs, dizziness or light headedness, or chest pain
- signs that blood clots may have formed, such as sudden severe headache, sudden loss of coordination, blurred vision or sudden loss of vision, slurred speech, numbness in an arm or leg, chest pain or shortness of breath.
- uncontrolled movements of the tongue, jaw, face and mouth (such as puffing at the cheeks, chewing movements, puckering of the mouth, lipsmacking, grimacing and rapid eye blinking ). These are symptoms of a very rare condition called tardive dyskinesia.
- abnormal movements, inability to start moving, inability to stay still, inner feeling of restlessness, stiff limbs, trembling hands
- signs of pneumonia or lower respiratory tract infection such as difficulty breathing, coughing, and chest pain
- signs of sepsis such as shivering, fever, rapid breathing and heart rate, a change in your mental state such as confusion or disorientation
- seizures or fits
- jaundice, yellowing of the skin and/or eyes
- urinary problems - difficulty passing urine (water) or blood in the urine; loss of bladder control
- signs of loss of blood sugar control such as excessive thirst, passing large amounts of urine, dry mouth and skin

- muscle spasms associated with fever and/or red-brown urine
- loss of co-ordination, shaking or tremor, feeling unable to sit still, rigidity or muscle stiffness/spasms/weakness or pain
- persistent painful erection or prolonged erection
- unusual bruising or bleeding
- cough, hiccups, rapid breathing, chest pain which can be associated with abdomen pain
- pauses in breathing or periods of shallow breathing during sleep.

The above list includes serious side effects which may require medical attention.

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

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some people.

Some side effects can only be found when your doctor does tests to check your progress.

These tests could show a reduction in white blood cells, red blood cells or changes in blood platelet levels.

These tests could also show a change in liver enzymes, blood sugar and lipid levels

## After using CLOZITOR

### Storage

**Keep your medicine in the original packaging until it is time to take it.**

#### Tablets:

Store below 25°C in a cool dry place. Protect from light.

**Do not store CLOZITOR tablets or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink. Do not leave it on a window sill or in the car.**

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

**Keep it where 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 CLOZITOR or the medicine has passed its expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any medicine that is left over.**

**Remember that you must still have your blood tested for a month after stopping this medicine.**

## Product description

### What it looks like

CLOZITOR 25 are “Round yellow, flat, beveled edge tablets engraved with 25 over a pressure sensitive break line on one face, the other face plain.

CLOZITOR 50 are “Round, yellow, flat, beveled edge tablets engraved with 50 over a pressure sensitive break line on one face. The other face plain.

CLOZITOR 100 are “Round yellow, flat, beveled edge tablets engraved with 100 over a pressure sensitive break line on one face. The other face plain.

CLOZITOR 200 are “Oval shaped, yellow tablets with “200” on one side and break line on other side.

#### Pack Sizes:

CLOZITOR 25, CLOZITOR 50, CLOZITOR 100 and CLOZITOR 200 comes in PVC/PVDC blister pack of 50 & 100 tablets and HDPE bottle of 50 & 100 tablets.

The quantity provided to you by the pharmacy will be determined by your doctor.

### Ingredients

#### CLOZITOR Tablets:

#### Active ingredient:

CLOZITOR 25 tablets contain 25 mg of clozapine.

CLOZITOR 50 tablets contain 50 mg of clozapine.

CLOZITOR 100 tablets contain 100mg of clozapine.

CLOZITOR 200 tablets contain 200 mg of clozapine.

CLOZITOR tablets also contain:

- Lactose Monohydrate
- Microcrystalline Cellulose
- Povidone
- Sodium starch glycolate type A
- Magnesium stearate.

This medicine does not contain sucrose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

### Sponsor

CLOZITOR is supplied in Australia by:

Pharmacor Pty Ltd.  
CHATSWOOD, NSW, 2067  
Australia  
www.pharmacor.com.au

#### Australian Register Number:

CLOZITOR 25 mg:  
Bottle: AUSTR 311146  
Blister: AUSTR 311147

CLOZITOR 50 mg:  
Bottle: AUSTR 311154  
Blister: AUSTR 311155

CLOZITOR 100 mg:  
Bottle: AUSTR 311160  
Blister: AUSTR 311161

CLOZITOR 200 mg:  
Bottle: AUSTR 311166  
Blister: AUSTR 311167

This leaflet was prepared in August/2022