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Carton Text
Plan B™ (levonorgestrel) tablets, 0.75 mg

Introduction
Any woman who considers using Plan B™ should understand the benefits and risks. The following information should help your understanding, but it is not meant to replace a discussion between you and your health care provider.

What is Plan B?
Plan B is intended to prevent pregnancy after unprotected sex (if a contraceptive fails or if no contraception was used). It contains levonorgestrel, which is a synthetic hormone (progestin) commonly used in birth control pills. Plan B is for emergency use, and should not be used in place of regular contraception since it is not as effective as regular contraceptives.

Plan B does not protect against HIV (the virus causing AIDS), or any other sexually transmitted disease.

How effective is Plan B?
Plan B reduces the risk of pregnancy following a single act of unprotected sex from about 8% down to 1%. This represents an 89% reduction in risk of pregnancy for this single act of unprotected sex.

How do I take Plan B?
1. Take the first tablet as soon as possible within 72 hours of unprotected sex.
2. Take the second tablet 12 hours after you take the first tablet

Plan B is more effective the sooner treatment is started following unprotected sex.

Who should not take Plan B?
Plan B should not be taken if you are already pregnant or if you have an allergy to any ingredient in Plan B. Do not use Plan B if you have unexplained vaginal bleeding.

What are the risks and side effects of taking Plan B?
Menstrual bleeding is sometimes heavier and sometimes lighter than usual after women take Plan B. After taking Plan B most women (87%) get their next period within 1 week of when it is expected. If your period is more than 1 week late, you should check with your health care provider to see if you are pregnant.

Progestin contraceptive pills used for routine daily contraception can increase your risk for a tubal (ectopic) pregnancy. Plan B contains a progestin. It is unknown if two doses of Plan B would increase the risk of tubal pregnancy. You should contact your health care provider if you develop severe abdominal pain since this can be a warning sign of a tubal pregnancy.

The most common side effects include nausea (23% of users), abdominal pain (18%), tiredness (17%), and headache (17%). Dizziness and breast tenderness occur in about 10% of patients, and 5 - 6% of patients experience either vomiting or diarrhea.

What if I am already pregnant and take Plan B?
Plan B is not appropriate if you are already pregnant; it will not work. However, if you take Plan B and are already pregnant, it is unlikely that this would affect the pregnancy. Several studies involving the long-term use of progestin hormone-containing contraceptives have not shown any effects on the fetus.

Overdosage
Taking too much Plan B may cause nausea and vomiting. You should contact your health care provider if you take too much Plan B.

Other Information
Plan B should be stored at room temperature (59 – 86°F). It has been prescribed specifically for you; do not give it to others.

How Supplied
Each Plan B tablet contains 0.75 mg of the active ingredient, levonorgestrel, 18,19-Dinorpregn-4-en-20-yn-3-one-13-ethyl-17-hydroxy-, (17α)-(-)-, a totally synthetic progestin. The inactive ingredients present are colloidal silicon dioxide, potato starch, gelatin, magnesium stearate, talc, corn starch, and lactose monohydrate.

Plan B tablets are supplied in packages of two tablets each. The tablet is white, round, and marked INOR.

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].
Caution: Rx Only.

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