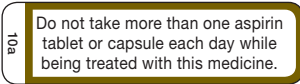


**Label 10a**



Label 10a is used to reduce the risk of hypoglycaemia in people with diabetes and should be used on all antidiabetic drugs, including insulin. High doses of aspirin may cause hypoglycaemia and influence control of diabetes. Doses used for antiplatelet effect (less than 300 mg/day) are unlikely to have this effect.

This label may also be useful when NSAIDs are taken concurrently with aspirin. There is an increased risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects, including bleeding, when NSAIDs (including COX-2 inhibitors) are combined with aspirin. In some people the benefit of reduced cardiovascular risk from aspirin may be considered to outweigh this risk.

**Label 10b**



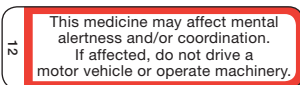
Label 10b should be used when oral anticoagulants (e.g. warfarin) are dispensed. Aspirin at any dose interferes with platelet aggregation and is not recommended for patients receiving oral anticoagulants such as warfarin unless low-dose aspirin is intentionally prescribed.

**! Label 11**



Label 11 is to be used for potassium-sparing diuretics, ACE inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor antagonists. Cases of serious hyperkalaemia have been reported with these combinations. Pharmacists should ensure that if such a combination is used by a patient the medical practitioner is aware of the potential risk of hyperkalaemia.

**Label 12**

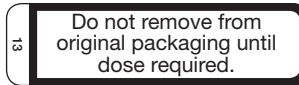


Some medicines cause symptoms of central nervous system disturbances including—CNS over-excitation, dizziness, light-headedness and fatigue—and may impair motor coordination. These symptoms frequently

disappear on continued therapy. However, some patients, especially older ones, may be affected and, in the interest of safety, this label should be used for such medicines.

Note that label 12 sometimes applies only to initial therapy or when the dose is increased.

**Label 13**



Many medicines are supplied in child-resistant or strip packaging. Patients should be discouraged from transferring the product to another container. Some medicinal products are presented in specific packaging to maintain their stability (e.g. amoxicillin with clavulanic acid, aspirin, sodium valproate) and removal from the packaging can cause chemical and/or physical deterioration.

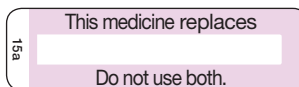
Notwithstanding this, all medicines should generally not be removed from the original containers until a dose is required, since the shelf life of the product is determined in the container/packaging approved for marketing. Removal for inclusion in dose-administration aids should be restricted to short periods unless evidence of stability of the product in the device is known.

**Label 14**



Inhaled steroids increase the risk of oral fungal infections. Rinsing the mouth after use reduces the incidence of this problem. Patients should be advised to expectorate after rinsing.

**Label 15a**



or

**! Label 15b**

