



Paxlovid™

A blue icon consisting of a stylized 'U' shape with a pink circle above it, representing a person's head and shoulders.

Your Guide to Taking PAXLOVID™

A treatment for your mild-to-moderate COVID-19 at home

P^rPAXLOVID™ (nirmatrelvir tablets; ritonavir tablets) is used in adults to treat mild-to-moderate coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in patients who:

- Have a positive result from severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) viral test and
- Have a high risk of getting severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death.

It's important to follow your doctor's instructions and **complete the 5 days of treatment.** See inside for more information.

WELCOME TO YOUR PAXLOVID TREATMENT

You have been given PAXLOVID because you are an adult with mild-to-moderate COVID-19 that was detected by a viral test, and your healthcare professional believes you have a high risk of developing severe COVID-19.

PAXLOVID is NOT approved for any of the following:

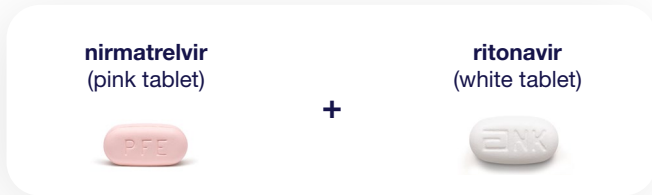
- To treat patients who are hospitalized due to severe or critical COVID-19.
- To prevent COVID-19.
- To be used for longer than 5 days in a row.
- For use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

INSIDE THIS BROCHURE, YOU'LL DISCOVER:

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WHAT IS PAXLOVID?

PAXLOVID is made up of 2 medicines packaged together:



HOW PAXLOVID WORKS

COVID-19 is caused by a virus called coronavirus. PAXLOVID stops the virus from multiplying. This can help your body to overcome the virus infection and may help you get better faster.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

Patients with kidney problems: Tell your healthcare professional before you take PAXLOVID if you have any kidney problems. You might need a lower dose of PAXLOVID. Your healthcare professional will prescribe a dose that is right for you.

Serious interactions with other medicines: Many medicines interact with PAXLOVID. Taking PAXLOVID with these medicines may cause serious or life-threatening side effects. Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take before you start taking PAXLOVID. Do not take PAXLOVID if you are taking any of the medicines listed under the "Do not use PAXLOVID if:" section. Talk to your healthcare professional first before taking any new medicines. They will tell you if they are safe to take.

HOW TO TAKE PAXLOVID

5 DAYS.
2 DAILY DOSES.
A course of treatment lasts 5 days.

Take 2 pink nirmatrelvir tablets and 1 white ritonavir tablet.

Take these 3 tablets at the same time, twice a day (in the morning and again in the evening), for 5 days.

Each daily blister card shows your morning and evening dose, as follows:

The diagram shows a blister card with two pink oval tablets labeled 'nirmatrelvir tablet (150 mg)' and one white oval tablet labeled 'ritonavir tablet (100 mg)'.

Morning dose

- Two pink 150-mg tablets of nirmatrelvir
- One white 100-mg tablet of ritonavir

Take 3 tablets at the same time.

The diagram shows a blister card with two pink oval tablets labeled 'nirmatrelvir tablet (150 mg)' and one white oval tablet labeled 'ritonavir tablet (100 mg)'.

Evening dose

- Two pink 150-mg tablets of nirmatrelvir
- One white 100-mg tablet of ritonavir

Take 3 tablets at the same time.



FOR 5 DAYS IN A ROW

Even if you feel better, do not stop taking PAXLOVID without talking to your healthcare professional.

If you have kidney problems, talk to your healthcare professional. You may need to take a lower dose. If you have moderate kidney impairment, see how you should take PAXLOVID on the next page.

HOW TO TAKE PAXLOVID (IF YOU HAVE MODERATE KIDNEY IMPAIRMENT)



**5 DAYS.
2 DAILY DOSES.**
A course of treatment lasts 5 days.

Take 1 pink nirmatrelvir tablet and 1 white ritonavir tablet.

Take both tablets at the same time, twice a day (in the morning and again in the evening), for 5 days.

Each daily blister card shows your morning and evening dose, as follows:

Morning dose

- One pink 150-mg tablet of nirmatrelvir
- One white 100-mg tablet of ritonavir
- One tablet cavity intentionally left empty

Take both tablets at the same time.

Evening dose

- One pink 150-mg tablet of nirmatrelvir
- One white 100-mg tablet of ritonavir
- One tablet cavity intentionally left empty

Take both tablets at the same time.



FOR 5 DAYS IN A ROW

Even if you feel better, do not stop taking PAXLOVID without talking to your healthcare professional.

HOW TO TAKE PAXLOVID (CONTINUED)



You must always take the nirmatrelvir tablet(s) at the same time as the ritonavir tablet

- Always take PAXLOVID exactly as your healthcare professional has told you to.
 - Check with your healthcare professional if you are not sure.
- You can take PAXLOVID with or without food.
- Swallow the tablets whole. Do not break, chew or crush the tablets.
- You must take PAXLOVID for 5 days in a row. Complete the entire 5-day treatment.
- Even if you feel better, do not stop taking PAXLOVID without talking to your healthcare professional.
- Talk to your doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse after 5 days.
- If you have kidney problems, talk to your healthcare professional. You may need to take a lower dose.

What if you miss a dose?

If you miss a dose of PAXLOVID, make sure you know how far past your dose you are:

- **If it is within 8 hours** of the time you usually take it, take it as soon as you remember.
- **If you miss a dose by more than 8 hours**, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your regular time.

Do not take 2 doses of PAXLOVID at the same time.

What if you take too much PAXLOVID?

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much PAXLOVID, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

WHEN YOU SHOULD NOT TAKE PAXLOVID

Do not use PAXLOVID if:

- You are allergic to nirmatrelvir, ritonavir or to any of the other ingredients in PAXLOVID.
- You are taking any of the following medicines:
 - alfuzosin, used to treat signs and symptoms of an enlarged prostate gland
 - amiodarone, bepridil*, dronedarone, flecainide, propafenone, quinidine*, used to treat irregular heartbeats
 - apalutamide, used for prostate cancer
 - astemizole* or terfenadine*, used to relieve allergy symptoms
 - carbamazepine, phenobarbital, primidone, phenytoin, typically used to treat seizures (epilepsy)
 - cisapride*, used to relieve certain stomach problems
 - colchicine, when used in patients with kidney and/or liver problems, used to treat gout
 - eletriptan, ubrogepant, used to treat migraine
 - eplerenone, ivabradine, used to treat heart failure and high blood pressure
 - ergotamine*, dihydroergotamine (used to treat headaches), ergonovine, methylergonovine* (used after labour and delivery or abortion)
 - finerenone, used to treat adults with chronic kidney disease and type 2 diabetes
 - flibanserin, used to treat hypoactive sexual desire disorder in women
 - fusidic acid, used as an antibiotic
 - lovastatin, lomitapide or simvastatin, used to lower cholesterol
 - lumacaftor/ivacaftor, used to treat cystic fibrosis
 - lurasidone, pimozone, used to treat mental health problems
 - naloxegol, used to treat constipation caused by narcotic pain medications
 - neratinib, used to treat breast cancer
 - ranolazine, used to treat chronic angina (chest pain)
 - rifampin (used to treat tuberculosis) together with saquinavir/ritonavir (anti-HIV medication)
 - rivaroxaban, used as an anticoagulant
 - salmeterol, used for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - sildenafil, when used for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)
 - silodosin, used to treat signs and symptoms of an enlarged prostate gland
 - St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), an herbal product used to treat depression
 - tolvaptan, used to treat low sodium in the blood
 - triazolam and midazolam* (oral* or injected), used to relieve anxiety and/or trouble sleeping
 - PDE5 inhibitors vardenafil, used to treat erectile dysfunction
 - venetoclax, used to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia
 - voriconazole, used as an antifungal

* Product is not or no longer marketed in Canada

MEDICINES THAT MAY INTERACT WITH PAXLOVID

The following may also interact with PAXLOVID:

- medicines used to treat erectile dysfunction, such as sildenafil, and tadalafil
- medicines used to treat pulmonary arterial hypertension, such as bosentan, riociguat or tadalafil
- medicines used to lower blood cholesterol, such as atorvastatin and rosuvastatin
- some medicines affecting the immune system, such as cyclosporin, everolimus, sirolimus and tacrolimus
- some medicines used to treat seasonal allergies and ear and eye infections, such as budesonide, dexamethasone, fluticasone propionate, prednisone, and triamcinolone
- medicines used to treat HIV and related infections, such as amprenavir, bictegravir, efavirenz, indinavir*, nelfinavir, saquinavir, didanosine*, rifabutin, tipranavir, delavirdine*, atazanavir, maraviroc, fosamprenavir, raltegravir, tenofovir, nevirapine, zidovudine emtricitabine and darunavir
- medicines used to treat depression, such as trazodone, desipramine and bupropion
- certain heart medicines, such as calcium channel antagonists, including amlodipine, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine and verapamil
- medicines used to treat men with symptoms of an enlarged prostate such as tamsulosin
- medicines used to correct heart rhythm, such as systemic digoxin and lidocaine, and digoxin, disopyramide and mexiletine
- medicines used to treat heart or blood vessel problems such as aliskiren, and vorapaxar
- certain blood thinners such as apixaban, clopidogrel, dabigatran, ticagrelor and warfarin
- antifungals, such as ketoconazole, isavuconazonium sulfate and itraconazole*
- morphine-like medicines used to treat severe pain, such as methadone and meperidine
- certain antibiotics, such as rifabutin, erythromycin and clarithromycin
- antibiotics used in the treatment of tuberculosis, such as rifampin
- bronchodilators used to treat asthma, such as theophylline
- medicines used to treat cancer, such as abemaciclib, ceritinib, dasatinib, encorafenib, ibrutinib, ivosidenib, nilotinib, vincristine and vinblastine
- medicines used for low blood platelet count, such as fostamatinib
- some anticonvulsants, such as clonazepam, divalproex, lamotrigine and ethosuximide

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MEDICINES THAT MAY INTERACT WITH PAXLOVID (CONTINUED)

The following may also interact with PAXLOVID:

- some narcotic analgesics, such as fentanyl in all forms, hydrocodone, oxycodone, meperidine, tramadol and propoxyphene
- quetiapine used to treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder
- medicines used to treat hepatitis C, such as simeprevir, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir or ombitasvir /paritaprevir and ritonavir with or without dasabuvir*, elbasvir/grazoprevir, and sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir
- some sedatives or medicines to treat anxiety, such as buspirone, clorazepate, diazepam, flurazepam and zolpidem
- stimulants, such as methamphetamine
- medicines used to treat pain associated with endometriosis, such as elagolix
- medicines used to treat depression, such as amitriptyline, clomipramine, fluoxetine, imipramine, maprotiline*, nefazodone*, nortriptyline, paroxetine, sertraline, trimipramine, venlafaxine
- medicines used to treat nausea and vomiting, such as dronabinol*
- medicines used to treat pneumonia, such as atovaquone
- medicines used as a sedative and medicines used to help you sleep (hypnotics), such as estazolam*
- medicines used to treat increased pressure in the eye, such as timolol
- medicines used to lower blood pressure, such as metoprolol
- medicines used to prevent organ rejection after a transplant, such as everolimus, sirolimus*
- medicines used to treat certain mental health and mood disorders (including schizophrenia and bipolar disorder), such as aripiprazole, brexpiprazole, cariprazine, clozapine, iloperidone*, lumateperone*, perphenazine, pimavanserin*, risperidone, suvorexant*, and thioridazine*
- medicines used as hormonal contraceptives containing ethinyl estradiol ("the pill")
- medicines used to treat cystic fibrosis such as ivacaftor, elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor and tezacaftor/ivacaftor
- medicines used to control blood sugar levels such as saxagliptin
- medicines used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and psoriatic arthritis such as tofacitinib and upadacitinib
- medicines used to treat malaria such as quinine
- medicines used to treat symptoms of an overactive bladder such as darifenacin

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements, or alternative medicines

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WHAT THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS ARE

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking PAXLOVID. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

Side effects may include:

- altered sense of taste
- diarrhea
- muscle pain
- vomiting
- high blood pressure
- headache
- abdominal pain
- nausea
- general feeling of discomfort

What to do if you experience serious side effects:

- Stop taking PAXLOVID and get immediate medical help if you experience **a severe allergic reaction, a severe skin rash or a severe skin reaction**.
- Talk to your healthcare professional if you experience **high blood pressure or liver problems**.

Not many people have taken PAXLOVID. Serious and unexpected side effects may happen. PAXLOVID is still being studied, so it is possible that all the side effects are not known at this time.

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

How to report side effects with PAXLOVID

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on [Adverse Reaction Reporting](#) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your healthcare professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.



To learn more about PAXLOVID,
Visit paxlovid-patient.ca

Paxlovid™ 
(nirmatrelvir ^{150 mg} tablets | ritonavir ^{100 mg} tablets)



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