

**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-, (17 $\alpha$ )-(-)-, 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.**

Distributed by Women's Capitol Corporation

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[www.Go-2-PlanB.com](http://www.Go-2-PlanB.com)

Lot number

Expiration Date

NDC Code