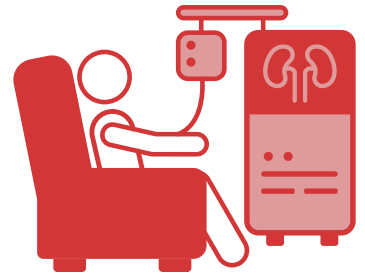


NAME: _____

Paxlovid (Say 'pax-low-vid')

In advanced chronic kidney disease or dialysis



(Severe renal impairment
eGFR<30 mL/min)

Paxlovid is given to some people to help fight a COVID-19 infection. It is only useful when given within 5 days of the start of your COVID-19 illness. Paxlovid may help you get better faster and stay out of hospital.

Paxlovid is made up of two antiviral medicines which are taken together:

- nirmatrelvir (pink tablet)
- ritonavir (white tablet).

If you have advanced chronic kidney disease or are undergoing dialysis, take Paxlovid as described below.

Take Paxlovid ONCE a day for 5 days

Take your dose at the same time each day. This includes people having peritoneal dialysis. If you are having haemodialysis, always take your dose after your treatment.

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Paxlovid dose	2 pink tablets AND 1 white tablet 	1 pink tablet AND 1 white tablet 	1 pink tablet AND 1 white tablet 	1 pink tablet AND 1 white tablet 	1 pink tablet AND 1 white tablet
Date					
Day of the week					
Dose Taken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick the box when you have taken your dose.



Note

- You can take Paxlovid with or without food.
- If you forget a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is the next day, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the usual time.
- Do not stop taking Paxlovid without talking to your healthcare provider, even if you feel better.



Paxlovid may affect some of your other medicines and cause serious side effects

Your healthcare provider may advise you to stop or adjust your other medicines.

- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take. This includes prescription and over the counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements (eg, St. John’s Wort).
- Do not start taking a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider.

Medicines to stop taking

Stop taking the medicines, vitamins and supplements listed below. Your healthcare provider will also let you know when to start taking these again.

Medicine name	What it’s for	 Date to be stopped	 Date to be restarted

Medicines that need a change of dose

Your healthcare provider will tell you:

- which medicines need a change of dose
- the date to start the dose change, and
- when to return to your usual dose.



Are you pregnant or trying for a baby?



If you are pregnant or planning to have a baby, do not take Paxlovid. Ask your doctor for advice as Paxlovid is not recommended during pregnancy. Women should avoid becoming pregnant (ie, use contraception or do not have sex) while taking Paxlovid and for 7 days after treatment ends.

Contraception is very important

If you are taking birth control pills, extra care is needed as Paxlovid may affect how they work. Use condoms as well as your usual contraception while taking Paxlovid and for 7 days after, or don't have sex during this time. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

Are you breastfeeding?

Breastfeeding is not recommended while taking Paxlovid and for 7 days after the last dose. Tell your healthcare provider you are breastfeeding BEFORE taking this medicine.

If you feel worse or have any questions about your medicines, contact:

 For more information about Paxlovid, visit hn.org.nz/Paxlovid

All medicines have some side effects

Paxlovid can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them.

Common side effects

These are usually mild and go away with time or when the medicine is stopped. Tell your doctor if these side effects cause you problems:

- runny poo (diarrhoea)
- being sick (vomiting)
- changes to your sense of taste.

Rare, serious side effects

Contact your healthcare team or **Healthline on 0800 611 116** immediately if you notice these side effects and tell them you are taking Paxlovid:

→ SIGNS OF AN ALLERGIC REACTION SUCH AS:

- skin rash
- puffiness or swelling of the eyelids or around the eyes, face, lips or tongue
- chest tightness and trouble breathing.

→ SIGNS OF LIVER PROBLEMS SUCH AS:

- yellow eyes or skin
- dark pee
- pain or discomfort in the upper stomach area.