MEPROSON® 40, MEPROSON® 500

Powder for injection
Methylprednisolone hydrogen succinate

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:

1. What MEPROSON is and what it is used for
2. Before you take MEPROSON
3. How you take MEPROSON
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store MEPROSON
6. Further information

1. What MEPROSON is and what it is used for?

Pharmacotherapeutic group:

MEPROSON contains Methylprednisolone. Methylprednisolone belongs to a group of medicines called corticosteroids (steroids). Corticosteroids are produced naturally in your body and are important for many body functions.

Therapeutic indications:

Boosting your body with extra corticosteroid such as MEPROSON can help following surgery (e.g. organ transplants), flare-ups of the symptoms of multiple sclerosis or other stressful conditions.

These include inflammatory or allergic conditions affecting the:

- Brain caused by a tumour or meningitis
- Bowel and gut e.g. 'Crohn's disease' and 'ulcerative colitis'
- Lungs caused by asthma, severe allergy or hypersensitivity, tuberculosis or breathing in (aspirating) vomit or stomach contents
- Skin e.g. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome.

MEPROSON may be prescribed to treat conditions other than those listed above.

Ask your doctor if you are unsure why you have been given this medicine.

2. Before you take MEPROSON:

Do not take MEPROSON if:

You think you have ever suffered an allergic reaction, or any other type of reaction after being given MEPROSON, or any other medicine containing a corticosteroid or any of the ingredients in this medicine (Section 6 of this leaflet contains a list of ingredients). An allergic reaction may cause a skin rash or reddening, swollen face or lips or shortness of breath.

- You have any fungal infection (such as thrush) which is not being treated.
- You have recently had, or are about to have any vaccination.
- You are suffering from, or receiving treatment for, malaria.
- You are suffering from a head injury or stroke. See your doctor immediately if any of the above applies to you.

b- Take special care with MEPROSON:

You must tell your doctor before you take this medicine if you have any of the following conditions. Your doctor may have to monitor your treatment more closely, alter your dose or give you another medicine.

- Chickenpox, measles, shingles or a herpes eye infection. If you think you have been in contact with someone with chickenpox, measles or shingles and you have not already had these illnesses, or if you are unsure if you have had them.
- Worm infestation (e.g. threadworm).
- Severe depression or manic depression (bipolar disorder). This includes having had depression before while taking steroid medicines like MEPROSON, or having a family history of these illnesses.
- Diabetes (or if there is a family history of diabetes).
- Epilepsy, fits or seizures.
- Glaucoma (increased pressure in the eye) or if there is a family history of glaucoma.
- You have recently suffered a heart attack.
- Heart problems, including heart failure or infections.
- Hypertension (high blood pressure).
- Hypothyroidism (an under-active thyroid).
- Joint infection.
- Kaposi's sarcoma (a type of skin cancer).
- Kidney or liver disease.
- Muscle problems (pain or weakness) have happened while taking steroid medicines in the past.
- Myasthenia gravis (a condition causing tired and weak muscles).
- Osteoporosis (brittle bones).
- Skin abscess.
- Stomach ulcer, diverticulitis (inflammation of the bowel wall) or other serious stomach or intestinal problems.
- Thrombophlebitis - vein problems due to thrombosis (clots in the veins) resulting in phlebitis (red, swollen and tender veins).
- Tuberculosis (TB) or if you have suffered tuberculosis in the past.
- Unusual stress.
- Cushing's disease (condition caused by an excess of cortisol hormone in your body).
- Acute pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas). You must tell your doctor before you take this medicine if you have any of the conditions listed above.

c- Taking other medicines, herbal or dietary supplements

You should tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines which can affect the way MEPROSON or the other medicine works:

- Acetazolamide - used to treat glaucoma and epilepsy
- Aminoglutethimide or Cyclophosphamide- used for treating cancer
- Anticoagulants - used to "thin" the blood such as acenocoumarol, phenindione and warfarin
- Anticholinesterases - used to treat myasthenia gravis (a muscle condition) such as distigmine and neostigmine
- Antibiotics (such as erythromycin, clarithromycin or troleandomycin)
- Antidiabetics – medicines used to treat high blood sugar
- Antihypertensives – medicines used to lower blood pressure
- Aprepitant and Fosaprepitant – used to prevent nausea and vomiting
- Aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (also called NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen used to treat mild to moderate pain
- Barbiturates, carbamazepine, phenytoin and primidone – used to treat epilepsy
- Carbenoxolone and cimetidine - used for heartburn and acid indigestion
- Ciclosporin - used to treat conditions such as severe rheumatoid arthritis, severe psoriasis or following an organ or bone marrow transplant
- Digoxin - used for heart failure and/or an irregular heart beat
- Diltiazem or mibefradil – used for heart problems or high blood pressure
- Ethinylestradiol and norethisterone – an oral contraceptive
- Indinavir and Ritonavir - used to treat HIV infections
- Isoniazid - used to treat bacterial infections
- Ketoconazole or itraconazole – used to treat fungal infections
- Mifepristone – used for the medical termination of a pregnancy
- Pancuronium or vercuronium – or other medicines called neuromuscular blocking agents which are used in some surgical procedures
- Potassium depleting agents – such as diuretics (sometimes called water tablets), amphotericin B, xanthenes or beta2 agonists (e.g. medicines used to treat asthma)
- Rifampicin and rifabutin – antibiotics used to treat tuberculosis (TB)
- Tacrolimus – used following an organ transplant to prevent rejection of the organ
- Vaccines – tell your doctor if you have recently had, or are about to have any vaccination. You should not have 'live' vaccines while using this medicine. Other vaccines may be less effective.

Please tell your doctor, health care provider or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

If you are taking long term medication(s)

If you are being treated for diabetes, high blood pressure or water retention (oedema) tell your doctor as he/she may need to adjust the dose of the medicines used to treat these conditions. Before you have any operation tell your doctor, dentist or anesthetist that you are taking MEPROSON If you require a test to be carried out by your doctor or in hospital it is important that you tell the doctor that you are taking MEPROSON. This medicine can affect the results of some tests.

d- Pregnancy and breast-feeding

You must tell your doctor if you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant or are trying to become pregnant as this medicine could slow the baby's growth. Cataracts have been observed in infants born to mothers undergoing long-term treatment with corticosteroids during pregnancy. Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding as small amounts of corticosteroid medicines may get into breast milk.

Ask your doctor, health care provider or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

e- Driving and using machines

Undesirable effects, such as dizziness, vertigo, visual disturbances and fatigue are possible after treatment with corticosteroids. If you are affected do not drive or operate machinery.

f- Important information about some of the ingredients of MEPROSON

Sugar intolerance – the 40mg vial of MEPROSON contains a sugar called lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, tell your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How you take MEPROSON

Always take MEPROSON exactly as your doctor or health care provider has told you. You should check with your doctor, health care provider or pharmacist if you are not sure.

If you are admitted to hospital for any reason always tell your doctor that you are taking MEPROSON.

Dosage information

Your doctor will decide on the site of injection, how much of the medicine and how many injections you will receive depending on the condition being treated and its severity. Your doctor will inject you with the lowest dose for the shortest possible time to get effective relief of your symptoms.

Adults

MEPROSON will be given as an injection by your doctor, either into a vein (intravenous) or into a muscle (intramuscular). Usually the first dose is given into a vein, especially in an emergency. It will be given slowly over at least 5 minutes. For larger doses this may take 30 minutes or more. Large doses should normally be used for only two to three days. The medicine is first dissolved in Sterile Water for Injections. If the medicine is to be given by infusion (using a pump or drip) it is then mixed with another suitable fluid. No other medicines should be mixed with it.

Elderly

Treatment will normally be the same as for younger adults. However your doctor may want to see you more regularly to check how you are getting on with this medicine.

Children

Corticosteroids can affect growth in children so your doctor will prescribe the lowest dose that will be effective for your child. Do not drink grapefruit juice while being treated with MEPROSON.

a- If you take more MEPROSON than you should

If you think you have been given too many injections of MEPROSON please speak to your doctor immediately.

b- If you stopreduce taking MEPROSON

Your doctor will decide when it is time to stop your treatment.

You will need to come off this treatment slowly if you:

- have had repeated doses of corticosteroids for more than 3 weeks;
- have been given high doses of MEPROSON, over 32 mg daily, even if it was only for 3 weeks or less;
- have already had a course of corticosteroid tablets or injections in the last year; already had problems with your adrenal glands (adrenocortical insufficiency) before you started this treatment. You will need to come off this medicine slowly to avoid withdrawal symptoms.

These symptoms may include itchy skin, fever, muscle and joint pains, runny nose, sticky eyes, sweating and weight loss. If your symptoms seem to return or get worse as your dose of this medicine is reduced tell your doctor immediately.

Mental problems while taking MEPROSON

Mental health problems can happen while taking steroids like MEPROSON (see also section 4, Possible Side Effects).

- These illnesses can be serious.
- Usually they start within a few days or weeks of starting the medicine.
- They are more likely to happen at high doses.
- Most of these problems go away if the dose is lowered or the medicine is stopped. However if the problems do happen they might need treatment. Talk to a doctor if you (or someone using this medicine) shows any signs of mental problems. This is particularly important if you are depressed, or might be thinking about suicide. In a few cases mental problems have happened when doses are being lowered or stopped. If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor, health care provider or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Your doctor will have given you this medicine for a condition which if not treated properly could become serious. In certain medical conditions medicines like MEPROSON (steroids) should not be stopped abruptly. If you suffer from any of the following symptoms seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. Your doctor will then decide whether you should continue taking your medicine:

- Allergic reactions, such as skin rash, swelling of the face or wheezing and difficulty breathing. This type of side effect is rare, but can be serious.
- Pancreatitis, stomach pain spreading to your back, possibly accompanied by vomiting, shock and loss of consciousness.
- Burst or bleeding ulcers, symptoms of which are stomach pain (especially if it seems to spread to your back), bleeding from the back passage, black or bloodstained stools and/or vomiting blood.
- Infections. This medicine can hide or change the signs and symptoms of some infections, or reduce your resistance to the infection, so that they are hard to diagnose at an early stage. Symptoms might include a raised temperature and feeling unwell. Symptoms of a flare up of a previous TB infection could be coughing blood or pain in the chest. Symptoms of a previous malaria infection could involve chills and fever. MEPROSON may also make you more likely to develop a severe infection.
- Pulmonary embolus (blood clots in the lung), symptoms include sudden sharp chest pain, breathlessness and coughing up blood.
- Raised pressure within the skull of children (pseudotumour cerebri) symptoms of which are headaches with vomiting, lack of energy and drowsiness. This side-effect usually occurs after treatment is stopped.
- Thrombophlebitis (blood clots or thrombosis in a leg vein), symptoms of which include painful swollen, red and tender veins. If you experience any of the following side effects, or notice any other unusual effects not mentioned in this leaflet, tell your doctor straight away.

The side effects may occur with certain frequencies, which are defined as follows:

- common: affects 1 to 10 users in 100
- not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

Blood, heart and circulation

common

- High blood pressure, symptoms of which are headaches, or generally feeling unwell. not known
- Problems with the pumping of your heart (heart failure) symptoms of which are swollen ankles, difficulty in breathing and palpitations (awareness of heart beat) or irregular beating of the heart, irregular or very fast or slow pulse.
- Low blood pressure symptoms may include dizziness, fainting, lightheadedness, blurred vision, a rapid, or irregular heartbeat (palpitations), general weakness.
- Increased numbers of white blood cells (leucocytosis).

Body water and salts

Common

- Swelling and high blood pressure, caused by increased levels of water and salt content.

Not known

- Cramps and spasms, due to the loss of potassium from your body. In rare cases this can lead to congestive heart failure (when the heart cannot pump properly).

Digestive system

Common

- Ulcers.

Not known

- Nausea (feeling sick) or vomiting (being sick).
- Diarrhoea. Thrush in the gullet (discomfort on swallowing).
- Indigestion.
- Bloated stomach.
- Abdominal pain.
- Hiccups.

Ears

Not known

- A feeling of dizziness or spinning (vertigo).

Eyes

Common

- Cataracts (indicated by failing eyesight).

Not known

- Glaucoma (raised pressure within the eye, causing pain in the eyes and headaches).
- Swollen optic nerve (papilloedema, indicated by sight disturbance).
- Thinning of the clear part at the front of the eye (cornea) or of the white part of the eye (sclera).
- Worsening of viral or fungal eye infections.
- Protruding of the eyeballs (exophthalmos).

General disorders

Common

- Poor wound healing.

Not known

- Feeling tired or unwell.
- Skin reactions at the site of injection.

Hormones and metabolic system

Common

- Slowing of normal growth in infants, children and adolescents which may be permanent.
- Round or moon-shaped face (Cushingoid facies).

Not known

- Irregular or no periods in women.
- Increased appetite and weight gain.
- Diabetes or worsening of existing diabetes.
- Prolonged therapy can lead to lower levels of some hormones which in turn can cause low blood pressure and dizziness. This effect may persist for months.
- The amount of certain chemicals (enzymes) called alanine transaminase, aspartate transaminase and alkaline phosphatase that help the body digest drugs and other substances in your body may be raised after treatment with a corticosteroid. The change is usually small and the enzyme levels return to normal after your medicine has cleared naturally from your system. You will not notice any symptoms if this happens, but it will show up if you have a blood test.

Immune system

Common

- Increased susceptibility to infections.

not known

- Suppression of reactions to skin tests, such as that for tuberculosis. Muscles and bones

common

- Brittle bones (bones that break easily).
- Muscle weakness.

not known

- Muscle wasting.
- Broken bones or fractures.
- Breakdown of bone due to poor circulation of blood, this causes pain in the hip.
- Torn muscle tendons causing pain and/or swelling.
- Muscle cramps or spasms.

Nerves and mood issues

Common

Steroids including methylprednisolone can cause serious mental health problems. These are common in both adults and children. They can affect about 5 in every 100 people taking medicines like methylprednisolone.

- Feeling depressed, including thinking about suicide.
- Feeling high (mania) or mood that go up and down.
- Feeling anxious, having problems sleeping, difficulty in thinking or being confused and losing your memory.
- Feeling, seeing or hearing things which do not exist. Having strange and frightening thoughts, changing how you act or having feelings of being alone.

Skin

common

- Acne.
- Bruising.
- Thinning of skin (skin atrophy).

not known

- Stretch marks (skin striae).
- Small purple/red patches on the skin.
- Pale or darker patches on your skin, or raised patches which are an unusual color.
- Excessive growth of bodify and facial hair.
- Rash, itching, hives.
- Increased sweating.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor, health care provider or pharmacist.

5. How to store MEPROSON

Keep out of the reach and sight of children. This medicine must be stored below 30°C. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Once the medicine has been mixed with Sterile Water for Injections the solution should be used straight away. Any unused liquid should be disposed of safely. Do not use MEPROSON if you notice that the solution is discoloured or contains particles. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

Shelf life: 24 months

6. Further information

a- What MEPROSON contains:

The active ingredient of MEPROSON 40 is Methylprednisolone. One vial contains 50.69 mg Methylprednisolone hydrogen succinate, (equivalent to 40 mg Methylprednisolone). The other ingredients of MEPROSON 40 are: monosodium phosphate dihydrate, disodium phosphate dodecahydrate, lactose monohydrate, sodium Hydroxide. The active ingredient of MEPROSON 500 is Methylprednisolone. One vial contains 633.6 mg Methylprednisolone hydrogen succinate, (equivalent to 500mg Methylprednisolone). The other ingredients of MEPROSON 500 are: monosodium phosphate dihydrate, disodium phosphate dodecahydrate, sodium hydroxide.

b- What MEPROSON looks like and contents of the pack:

MEPROSON, powder for injection is a white hydrophilic compact mass.

MEPROSON 40, powder for injection is presented in a type I glass vial. Unit pack containing 1 vial + 1 ampoule of solvent of 2 ml.

MEPROSON 500, powder for injection is presented in a type I glass vial. Unit pack containing 1 vial + 2 ampoules of solvent of 5ml.

MEPROSON 500, powder for injection is presented in a type I glass vial. Unit pack containing 10 vials. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

c- Marketing Authorization Holder and Manufacturer:

LES LABORATOIRES MEDIS- S.A, Route de Tunis - KM 7 - BP 206 - 8000 Nabeul - Tunisie

Tel: (216) 72 23 50 06 Fax: (216) 72 23 50 16 E-mail: marketing.ventes@medis.com.tn

For any information about this medicinal product, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder: Saleh ya Trading Establishment (Medical equipment & pharmaceuticals) P.O.Box: 991, Riyadh 11421- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Tel: 00 966 1 46 46 955 Fax: 00 966 1 46 34 362

d- This leaflet was last approved in: 12/2015 ; version number: V00

e- To report any side effect(s):

• Saudi Arabia:

- The National Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety Centre (NPC)
- o Fax: +966-11-205-7662
- o Call NPC at +966-11-2038222, Exts: 2317-2356-2353-2354-2334-2340.
- o Toll free phone: 8002490000
- o E-mail: npc.drug@sfda.gov.sa
- o Website: www.sfda.gov.sa/npc

• Other GCC states:

- Please contact the relevant competent authority.

f- Council of Arab Health Ministers

This is a Medicament

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine its benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of reach of children

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ميروزون© 500 ، ميروزون© 40

مسحوق للحقن

ميثيل بريدنيزولون سكسينيات الهيدروجين

اقرأ النشرة بتمامها قبل البدء في تناول هذا الدواء.

- احتفظ بهذه النشرة. قد تحتاج لقراءتها مرة أخرى.
- إذا كان لديك مزيد من الأسئلة، يرجى استشارة الطبيب أو الصيدلي.
- هذا الدواء وصف لك أنت فلا تعطه لآخرين. قد يتعرض لهم ضرراً، حتى وإن كانوا يعانون من أعراض مطابقة لما تعانيه.
- إذا أصبحت أيا من هذه الأعراض خطيرة أو لاحظت أية أعراض لم تذكر بهذه النشرة، يرجى استشارة طبيبك أو الصيدلي.

في هذه النشرة:

1. ما هو ميروزون؟ وفيم يستخدم؟
2. قبل تناول ميروزون.
3. كيف تتناول ميروزون؟
4. الأعراض الجانبية المحتملة.
5. كيفية حفظ ميروزون؟
6. المزيد من المعلومات.

1. ما هو ميروزون؟ وفيم يستخدم؟

المادة الفعالة: الميثيل بريدنيزولون

يحتوي مسحوق ميروزون - الميثيل بريدنيزولون بنتمي لمجموعة من الأدوية تسمى الستيرويدات القشرية (السترويدات). تُشبِّع الستيرويدات القشرية بشكل طبيعي داخل جسمك، وهي مهمة للعديد من الوظائف الحيوية داخل الجسم.

المؤشرات العلاجية:

يستخدم هذا الدواء كعلاج مساعد أو أولي أخيرة في الحالات التي تستدعي تدخلاً سريعاً. ويُستخدم في حالات الطوارئ المهددة للحياة مثل:

- الصدمة الناشئة عن نقص تدفق الدم إلى الأنسجة (مثل: زيادة الأعضاء) ومضاعفات أعراض مرض التصلب المتعدد أو الحالات المرضية المهددة الأخرى. يشمل ذلك حالات الالتهاب والحساسية التي تؤثر على:
- الجلد: تشوه وتورم أو التهاب الجلد.
- الأعضاء والنسيج الحيوية المحتملة.
- الرئة: خلط ميروزون.
- الجهاز من المفاوضات.

2. ما هو ميروزون؟ وفيم يستخدم؟

الآلية الفعالة للمادة:

يحتوي مسحوق ميروزون - الميثيل بريدنيزولون ينتمي لمجموعة من الأدوية تسمى الستيرويدات القشرية (السترويدات). تُشبِّع الستيرويدات القشرية بشكل طبيعي داخل جسمك، وهي مهمة للعديد من الوظائف الحيوية داخل الجسم.

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- الرئة: خلط ميروزون.
- الجهاز من المفاوضات.
- تعافي من إصابة بالرأس أو سكتة دماغية.
- راجع طبيبك فورا إن كنت تعاني من أي من الذكور أعلاه.

كن حذراً بشكل خاص مع ميروزون:

- إذا كنت تعاني من أي من الأعراض أعلاه.
- إذا كنت تعاني من أي من الأعراض أعلاه.
- قد يحتاج طبيبك للاحظة علاجك عن قرب، وتغير جرعتك أو إعطائك دواء آخر.
- مرض الحمى الناتج أو الحميرة أو الهربس النطاقي أو هربس الحمى. - إن كنت تعتقد أنك تواصلت مع شخص مصاب بالجديري الماني أو الحصبة أو الهربس النطاقي.
- إذا كنت تعاني من حالة أخرى أنك قد أصبت بها.
- الإصابة بمرض السل (الدرن) أو الإصابة بالدرن (الدرن).
- الالتهاب الحاد أو الالتهاب المزمن (الهربس الالتهابي أو اضطراب في الجهاز).

يشمل ذلك الإصابة بالالتهاب في وقت سابق أثناء تناول أدوية سترويدية. مثل: ميروزون. أو وجود تاريخ مرضي للعائلة بالإصابة بهذه الأمراض.

- إذا كنت تعاني من أي من الأعراض الجانبية الخطيرة، أو إذا لاحظت أي أعراض جانبية غير واردة في هذه النشرة، يرجى إخبار طبيبك أو مقدم الرعاية الصحية أو الصيدلي.
- الصرع والنوبات والتشنجات.
- إذا كنت تعاني من أي من الأعراض التالية: ارتفاع ضغط الدم (ارتفاع ضغط الدم) أو إذا وجد تاريخ مرضي بالعائلة لترق العين.
- ضعف مؤخر لنمو الطفل.
- مشاكل بالقلب بما في ذلك الفشل القلبي أو الفشل.
- إذا كنت تعاني من أي من الأعراض التالية: ارتفاع ضغط الدم.
- قصور الغدة الدرقية (ضعف وظائف الغدة الدرقية).
- قصور الغدة الكظرية.
- مرض الفصل.
- سرطان ساركوما كابوزي (نوع من سرطان الجلد).
- أمراض الكلى والكبد.
- حدوث مشاكل بالعضلات (أو أو ضعف) أثناء تناول أدوية السترويدات في السابق.
- مرض الحصى البولي (حالة تسبب إيلاماً وتضعف العضلات).
- هشاشة العظام.
- خراج بالجلد.
- الرئة لعدة أو التهاب الرئح (التهاب حاد بالأعضاء) أو مشاكل خطيرة أخرى بالعدد أو الأعضاء.
- التهاب الوريد الخثاري - مسلخة الأوردة الناشئة من التخثر (مجلطات في الأوردة) بسبب التهاب الأوردة (أوردة حمراء متورمة مؤلمة).
- الجلد: تشوه وتورم أو التهاب الجلد.
- الأعضاء والنسيج الحيوية المحتملة.
- الرئة: خلط ميروزون.
- الجهاز من المفاوضات.
- إذا كنت تعاني من أي من الأعراض التالية: ارتفاع ضغط الدم.
- قصور الغدة الدرقية (ضعف وظائف الغدة الدرقية).
- قصور الغدة الكظرية.
- مرض الفصل.
- سرطان ساركوما كابوزي (نوع من سرطان الجلد).
- أمراض الكلى والكبد.
- حدوث مشاكل بالعضلات (أو أو ضعف) أثناء تناول أدوية السترويدات في السابق.
- مرض الحصى البولي (حالة تسبب إيلاماً وتضعف العضلات).
- هشاشة العظام.
- خراج بالجلد.
- الرئة لعدة أو التهاب الرئح (التهاب حاد بالأعضاء) أو مشاكل خطيرة أخرى بالعدد أو الأعضاء.
- التهاب الوريد الخثاري - مسلخة الأوردة الناشئة من التخثر (مجلطات في الأوردة) بسبب التهاب الأوردة (أوردة حمراء متورمة مؤلمة).