

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Prednisolon 5 mg tablets
Prednisolone

- 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 only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If any of the listed side effects burden you substantially, or if you notice side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

This leaflet contains:

- 1. What are Prednisolon 5 mg tablets and what are they used for?
2. What to consider before you take Prednisolon 5 mg tablets?
3. How to take Prednisolon 5 mg tablets?
4. What side effects are possible?
5. How to store Prednisolon 5 mg tablets?
6. Other information

1. WHAT ARE PREDNISOLON 5 MG TABLETS AND WHAT ARE THEY USED FOR?

Prednisolone, the active substance in Prednisolon 5 mg tablets, is a hormone formed by the adrenal cortex (a "corticosteroid", a medication related to cortisone). It belongs to the group of glucocorticoids and helps the body cope with stressful situations. It regulates vital processes such as fluid balance, mineral metabolism and the body's adjustment to stressful situations. In addition, prednisolone inhibits inflammatory and allergic processes in the body irrespective of the type of the underlying disease.

- Following a dosing schedule that depends on the indication and the active substance involved, prednisolone is used in the treatment of any disease that requires a systemic glucocorticoid therapy, such as:
- Rheumatic diseases including certain diseases of the immune system (e.g. collagen vascular diseases)
- Severe allergic reactions (e.g. hay fever, bronchial asthma, hives, drug allergies)
- Respiratory diseases: chronic bronchitis (with concomitant bacteria-killing antibiotic therapy)
- Lung fibroses (diseases where lung tissue is transformed into connective tissue), sarcoidosis (connective tissue disease with the formation of nodules)
- Inflammatory bowel disease such as ulcerative ileitis/colitis
- Certain kidney diseases such as minimal change disease (lipoid nephrosis), nephrotic syndrome
- Severe acute skin diseases such as pemphigus vulgaris, erythroderma, toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell's syndrome)
- Blood disorders such as thrombocytopenic purpura, chronic lymphadenitis with autoimmune phenomena (hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia)
- Tumors, in combination with chemotherapy

In addition, Prednisolon is used in diseases that require a replacement therapy with prednisolone, such as:
- in underactive adrenal gland (Addison's disease) and the anterior pituitary (Sheehan's syndrome), the latter regulating the secretion of the adrenal hormones. In this disease, prednisolone is formed in insufficient amounts by the adrenal gland. This deficiency can be replaced by taking Prednisolon tablets. Nevertheless, prednisolone should not be regarded as the drug of first choice in the treatment of adrenal insufficiency. First-choice drugs are hydrocortisone and cortisone.
- for inhibition of hormone secretion from the adrenal gland in androgenital syndrome (this disease is characterized by oversecretion of certain hormones including those from certain parts of the adrenal gland, which may lead to masculinization of the female body)

2. WHAT TO CONSIDER BEFORE YOU TAKE PREDNISOLON 5 MG TABLETS?

You should not take Prednisolon 5 mg:

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to prednisolone or similar active substances, or to any other ingredient of Prednisolon 5 mg;
- if you suffer from a fungal infection affecting your entire body (systemic mycosis);
- in vaccinations with bacterial or viral live vaccines in patients on corticosteroid therapy that impairs the immune response (because the inadequate protective response permits infections caused by live vaccines);
- in therapy given for an extended period of time:
 * in duodenal ulcer
 * in gastric ulcer
 * in severe osteoporosis (bone loss)
 * in severe muscle diseases (except for myasthenia gravis)
 * if you suffer from a psychiatric disorder
 * in acute viral infections (strangles, cold sore (herpes), chickenpox)
 * in a specific form of liver inflammation (HBsAg-positive chronic active hepatitis)
 * in glaucoma
 * in infantile paralysis (polio)
 * in inflammation of the lymph nodes after tuberculosis vaccination
 * approximately 8 weeks before and 2 weeks after immunizations

Special precautions before taking Prednisolon 5 mg are required in the following circumstances:

- if the patient is subjected to situations of excessive physical stress such as febrile illnesses, accidents or surgical interventions during therapy, the doctor must be informed immediately, or an emergency doctor instructed regarding the current treatment. A temporary adjustment of the daily corticosteroid dose may be necessary;
- in gastrointestinal diseases such as inflammations and ulcers (with a risk of perforation), pus-forming infections, fresh bowel surgeries;
- in high blood pressure and/or heart disease with blood congestion, heart failure (inability of the heart to provide the body with the required amount of blood for metabolism on exertion or even at rest). Prednisolone may lead to increased quantities of water and salt in the body;
- in osteoporosis (bone loss) because hormones of the adrenal cortex may worsen osteoporosis (increased risk of bone fractures);
- in known or suspected infections;
- in the presence of tumors of the lymphatic system,
- in liver diseases;
- in underactive thyroid;
- in disorders of kidney function;
- in myasthenia gravis (a muscle disease) since this disease may worsen;
- in malaria (infectious disease with recurrent attacks of chills and fever); coma may be prolonged, pneumonia or gastrointestinal bleeding may occur
- in a predisposition towards convulsions (latent epilepsy)
- in overactive parathyroid glands (because they are stimulated by prednisolone, which may lead to symptoms)
- in therapy with aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) or similar medications that reduce pain and inflammation ("anti-inflammatory drugs") (due to increased risk of peptic ulcer)
- in therapy with diuretics (water pills);
- Due to a suppressed activity of the body's immune system, glucocorticoids speed up the progression of Kaposi's sarcoma (a type of cancer).
- In concomitant use of fluoroquinolones (antibiotics) and corticosteroids, there is an increased risk of tendon disease, tendon inflammation and tendon rupture.
- In long-term therapy, regular medical follow-up (including eye exams at 3-month intervals) is required.

Special warnings:

- Except in replacement therapy, corticosteroids do not offer a cure, but alleviate symptoms by decreasing inflammation and limiting the body's immune response. Depending on the dosage and duration of therapy, treatment extending over longer periods is associated with an increased risk of undesirable effects. Hence, patients on long-term corticosteroid therapy should be followed closely by their doctor.
- In long-term use of corticosteroids, therapy should be discontinued slowly in order to avoid a withdrawal syndrome. If the patient is subjected to physically stressful situations (surgical interventions, illnesses) during slow discontinuation of therapy, a replacement therapy may become necessary.
- Due to their anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects, the administration of corticosteroids in doses higher than those required for a replacement therapy is associated with an increased risk of infection. Corticosteroids may lead to worsening of an existing infection or they may activate a latent (hidden) infection. The anti-inflammatory effects may mask the symptoms of infection until the infection has reached an advanced stage.
- Corticosteroid therapy may increase the risk of tuberculosis (disease caused by an infection with a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in patients with latent (hidden) tuberculosis. Such patients should be monitored closely for signs of TB re-activation. In patients with active tuberculosis, corticosteroids may only be used if by this disease worsens.
- Corticosteroid therapy may increase the risk of severe or deadly infections in individuals who are in contact with people with viral infections such as chickenpox or measles (such patients should be warned to avoid this contact or seek medical attention immediately if they have become exposed). Corticosteroids may facilitate bacterial infections and fungal (yeast) infections (Candida infections). Corticosteroids may activate hidden infections caused by amoeba (parasites found in the Tropics); hence, it is recommended to rule out latent (hidden) amoeba infections (e.g. upon return from trips to the Tropics) prior to commencing corticosteroid therapy.
- Approximately 20% of the patients treated with high-dose steroids develop a benign type of diabetes called "steroid diabetes". Upon discontinuation of therapy, benign steroid diabetes disappears. In known diabetes mellitus, the dose of insulin should be adjusted.
- Long-term prednisolone therapy may increase the risk of osteoporosis.
- In children, prednisolone therapy lasting a few weeks increases the risk of growth delay.
- Corticosteroids may cause mental disturbances including euphoria (an intense feeling of happiness), sleeplessness, mood swings, personality changes, decreased ability to concentrate, and irritability.
- Long-term use of systemic glucocorticoids may increase intraocular pressure. This may lead to a glaucoma or cataract, or exacerbation of these conditions, as well as an increased risk of eye infections. In corneal ulcers and corneal injury, a close ophthalmic monitoring and therapy are required.

Elderly patients:

In elderly patients, the doctor should carefully weigh the benefits of therapy against its risks. In particular, elderly patients should be monitored for side effects such as osteoporosis (bone loss) and tendon disease.

Children:

In children, the treatment should be conducted only in the presence of most urgent medical reasons because of the risk of growth delay.

Doping warning:

The use of the medication Prednisolon 5 mg tablets may lead to positive results in doping tests.

Taking Prednisolon 5 mg with other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, even if you have received them over the counter.

The following medications may trigger interactions when used together with prednisolone:

- Medications such as rifampicin (used for the treatment of tuberculosis and prevention of certain forms of meningitis), phenytoin (used for the treatment of convulsions), primidone, carbamazepine (for the treatment of epilepsy), barbiturates (calming medications), aminoglutethimide (substances with inhibitory effects on female hormones (estrogens)) diminish the activity of prednisolone.
- Medications such as estrogen-containing contraceptives, ketoconazole (for the treatment of fungal disease), ritonavir (AIDS medication), certain antibiotics such as erythromycin and tetracycline potentiate the effects of prednisolone.
- Medications that lower blood glucose levels.
- Water pills (called diuretic agents, such as thiazides, furosemide, etc.)
- Cardiac glycosides (e.g. digitalis)
- ACE inhibitors (a type of medication used to reduce blood pressure)
- Protirelin (an agent employed in examining the function of the thyroid gland and pituitary gland)
- Growth hormone (somatropin)
- Amphotericin B (for the treatment of severe fungal disease)
- Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) and similar medications against pain and inflammation (anti-inflammatory drugs). These medications are known for their burden on the stomach, and prednisolone may mask this adverse reaction.
- Bupropion (used as a smoking cessation aid)
- Methotrexate (used in the treatment of rheumatic diseases and cancers)
- Cyclosporine (used primarily in organ transplantations)
- Certain vaccines (bacterial or viral live vaccines)
- Coumarin derivatives (blood thinners)
- Theophylline (used in the treatment of asthma)
- Cyclophosphamide (used in the treatment of autoimmune diseases and cancer)
- Thalidomide (used primarily in certain blood disorders)
- Praziquantel (treats infections caused by worms)
- Atropin (used to dilate the pupil)
- Licorice
- Muscle relaxants (during general anesthesia)
- Cholinesterase inhibitors (for Alzheimer's disease)
- Medications to lower the blood pressure
- Fluoroquinolone (antibiotics): increased risk of tendon disease
- Quetiapine (used in the treatment of schizophrenia)
- Ephedrine (active substance used in the treatment of asthma and circulatory problems)
- Laxatives
- B-sympathomimetic agents
- Medications to treat malaria such as chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, mefloquine: increased risk of diseases of heart muscle and other severe inflammatory and degenerative diseases of (skeletal) muscle (myopathy, cardiomyopathy).
- Interference with examination methods. Allergic reactions mounted by the skin during allergy skin tests may be suppressed.

Taking Prednisolon 5 mg with food and drink

Food does not influence the activity of Prednisolon. In order to avoid stomach irritation, Prednisolon tablets may be taken during meals.

Patients should enjoy a diet rich in potassium, protein and vitamins, and low in fat, carbohydrates and salt.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medication. There is [only] a slight risk to the fetus when prednisolone is administered during pregnancy. Nevertheless, prednisolone therapy during pregnancy should be carried out only after treating physician's careful assessment of the benefits and risks of therapy. If glucocorticoids are given towards the end of pregnancy, there is a risk of shrinkage (atrophy) of fetal adrenal cortex, sometimes necessitating a tapering replacement therapy for the newborn.

Mothers should not breastfeed while receiving therapy with Prednisolon since prednisolone is excreted into human breast milk in quantities that

can cause a growth delay in the infant. If higher doses are required for health reasons, the woman should wean the baby.



Ability to drive and use machines

Prednisolone has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Important information on certain other ingredients of Prednisolon 5 mg tablets

This medication contains lactose (milk sugar). If your doctor has told you that you do not tolerate certain sugars, ask him for advice before you take this medication.

3. HOW TO TAKE PREDNISOLON 5 MG TABLETS?

Always take Prednisolon 5 mg exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Method of administration:

The tablets should be taken with a glass of water.

Unless prescribed otherwise, the usual dose is:

Dosage based on the type of disease:

Adults:
Inflammatory diseases: The usual daily dose is 5 to 60 mg, depending on the underlying disease. Generally, the entire daily dose should be taken in early morning between 6 and 8 a.m.

Replacement therapy: The recommended initial dose is 5 mg, divided into 2 single doses (morning and evening).

Dosing regimen in special patient populations:

Dosing in patients with an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism): Dose reduction may be necessary in patients with hypothyroidism.

Dosing in patients with impaired liver function: The appearance of severe side effects is more likely. Hence, a dose adjustment may be necessary.

Dosing in patients with impaired kidney function: No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with impaired kidney function.

Dosing in children

No experience is available in children. As far as growth delay is concerned, children are considered to be at a particularly high risk; hence, the doctor should carefully assess the need to use this medication in children.

In growing children, an alternate-day therapy or therapy with pauses should generally be opted for. It is of utmost importance to reduce the dose step-by-step until a dose has been achieved that maintains a satisfactory clinical effect with as few undesirable effects as possible.

Desired anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive effects:

The usual daily dose of prednisolone is 0.1-2 mg/kg body weight. The dose may be divided and given 1 to 4 times a day. The lowest effective dose is generally determined based on effects in each individual patient.

Acute asthma: The usual daily dose of prednisolone is 1-2 mg/kg body weight. This dose may be divided into 1-2 daily doses and administered for up to 3-5 days.

Replacement therapy: The usual daily dose is 4-5 mg/m² body surface area.

Kidney disease (nephrotic syndrome): The usual daily dose is 2 mg/kg body weight (maximum daily dose: 60-80 mg divided into 2-4 doses)

Dosing in elderly patients: Long-term administration of corticosteroids in elderly patients may cause worsening of diabetes, high blood pressure, heart failure (a condition when the heart muscle doesn't pump blood as well as it should), osteoporosis (bone loss) or depression. It is of utmost importance to reduce the dose to the lowest dose that maintains adequate clinical effects with as few undesirable effects as possible.

Your doctor will prescribe the dose of Prednisolon and the length of treatment that are most appropriate for you. He will examine you before starting therapy and conduct follow-up exams during treatment in order to monitor the status of your disease. Please appear at these follow-up appointments since glucocorticoids should be taken in the lowest dose and for the shortest period of time still needed to achieve and maintain the desired effects.

Talk to your doctor if you feel that the effects of Prednisolon 5 mg are too strong or too weak.

If you took more Prednisolon 5 mg than you should have:

In such a case, please inform your doctor. Reports of acute toxicity and/or death due to overdose are rare. A specific counteragent (antidote) is not available. In case of an overdose, the signs and effects are managed.

If you forgot to take Prednisolon 5 mg

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stopped taking Prednisolon 5 mg

Your doctor will determine the dose and length of treatment most appropriate for you, and monitor your response to treatment. Do not simply stop taking Prednisolon without consulting your doctor first since long-term therapy absolutely requires a gradual discontinuation (tapering off) of this medication.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. WHAT SIDE EFFECTS ARE POSSIBLE?

Like all medicines, Prednisolon 5 mg can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

The appearance of side effects of prednisolone depends on the dose and duration of therapy. Administering the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time reduces the side effects.

The frequencies of possible side effects are defined as follows: Very common more than 1 in 10 treated patients

Common fewer than 1 in 10, but more than 1 in 100 treated patients

Uncommon fewer than 1 in 100, but more than 1 in 1,000 treated patients

Rare fewer than 1 in 1,000, but more than 1 in 10,000 treated patients

Very rare fewer than 1 in 10,000 treated patients

Not known the frequency cannot be estimated from the available data

Very common: Increased risk of infection (due to the immune system-suppressing and anti-inflammatory effects of prednisolone), worsening of an existing infection or latent (hidden) infections, masking of signs of infection, reduced numbers of white blood cells, masking or worsening of the existing diseases, underactive adrenal cortex in long-term use of prednisolone, withdrawal symptoms due to inadequate activity of the adrenal cortex (headache, nausea, drowsiness, loss of appetite, weakness, mood changes, lack of engagement (apathy)), increased blood sugar levels in patients with existing diabetes, growth delay in children, increased intraocular pressure (in up to 40% of patients treated with prednisolone tablets), cataracts in 30% of patients on long-term treatment with prednisolone tablets, lung abscess in lung cancer patients (12%), oral thrush (Candida yeast infection), particularly in cancer patients (33 % of the treated patients), fungal infections of the mucous membranes (30 %), osteoporosis (bone loss) associated with back pain, limited mobility, acute pain, vertebral compression fractures and reduction of body height, femoral neck fractures (25% of patients on long-term therapy), muscle diseases (10%) after high-dose treatment.

Common: Increased numbers of white blood cells and platelets, masculinization of the body (Cushing syndrome) in women treated with very high doses for an extended period of time (usually more than 50 mg daily), too low potassium blood level, absence of menstrual bleeding, increased blood lipids in high-dose therapy, increased appetite and weight gain, excessively high spirits (euphoria), depression, psychosis (mental disorder that occurs in 5 % of treated patients), increased blood pressure, worsening of the existing heart disease, increased risk of tuberculosis (infection with tubercle bacillus), worsening of inflammatory bowel disease in concomitant use of acetylsalicylic acid or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), stretch marks (striae), acne, bruising, inflammations and rashes, increased hair loss, poor wound healing, increased sweating, appearance of spider veins and thinning of the skin, masking or worsening of the existing skin diseases, increased frequency of urination at night.

Uncommon: Allergic reactions, diabetes mellitus (less than 1 % of the treated patients) in low-dose therapy, increased blood levels of lipids and certain protein substances in low-dose therapy, sleeplessness, mood swings, personality changes, mania (state of abnormally elevated or irritable mood, disinhibition, increased need to move and talk), disturbances of perception, diseased respiratory muscles, peptic ulcers in patients treated with aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) or similar pain and anti-inflammatory medications ("NSAIDs"); see the section "Taking Prednisolon 5 mg with other medicines", gastrointestinal bleeding (0.5 % of the treated patients), perforated ulcers (ulcers causes the lining to split open), destruction of the bone matrix, formation of urinary stones.

Rare: Increased risk of blood vessel occlusions due to platelets sticking together, thyroid gland dysfunction, coma may be prolonged in malaria of the brain (infectious disease, travel to the Tropics!), loss of brain function (dementia), poor memory, epidural lipomatosis (abnormal amount of fat deposited on or outside the lining of the spine); in patients with eye infections with a herpes virus, therapy with prednisolone increases the risk of damage to the cornea due to masking of this infection; glaucoma in long-term therapy.

Very rare: Metabolic diseases (such as ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar coma, porphyria), a mild overactivity of the parathyroid glands may cause symptoms, convulsions, pseudotumor cerebri (benign increase in the pressure inside the skull (intracranial pressure) associated with headache and visual disturbances), protruding eyeballs (after long-term treatment), disease of the heart muscle with a risk of decreased heart performance, irregular heartbeat, inflammation of the pancreas in high-dose long-term therapy, diseases characterized by skin destruction such as epidermal necrolysis and Stevens-Johnson syndrome, tumor lysis syndrome (metabolic change following chemotherapy), circulatory collapse, irritated tendons and tendon insertion sites (tendinopathy, primarily affecting the Achilles tendon and patellar tendon).

Not known: Inflammation of the vessels; these may appear after long-term therapy as well as during therapy with low-dose secretion [menstrual disturbances, hirsutism (male-type hair distribution in women), impotence], increased risk of atherosclerosis and thrombosis, ulcers of the esophagus (gullet), yeast infection of the esophagus (gullet), loss of skeletal muscle mass, tendon diseases, tendon inflammation, tendon rupture, appetite disturbance.

Note: If the dose is reduced too abruptly after long-term treatment, symptoms such as muscle and joint pain fever, rhinitis (inflammation of the mucous membrane inside the nose), conjunctivitis (inflammation of the conjunctiva) and weight loss may appear.

If any of the listed side effects burden you substantially, or if you notice side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. HOW TO STORE PREDNISOLON 5 MG TABLETS?

Keep the medicine out of the reach of children.

Store below 25 °C.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away this medicine via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away the medicine you no longer use. These measures help protect the environment.

6. OTHER INFORMATION

What Prednisolon 5 mg tablets contain:

- The active substance is prednisolone. 1 tablet contains 5 mg of prednisolone.
- The other ingredients are lactose, magnesium stearate, maize starch, pre-gelatinized starch, talc.

What Prednisolon 5 mg tablets look like and contents of the pack White, round, flat-faced tablets with rounded edges. Scored on one side with 'PD' embossed above and '5.0' below the score. The tablet can be divided into equal halves.

Package size: 30 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation Holder:

Acino Pharma AG
Birsweg 2, 4253 Liesberg, Switzerland

Manufacturer:
GloboPharm Pharmazeutische Produktions und Handelsgesellschaft GmbH
Breitenfurter Strasse 251, 1230 Wien, Austria

This leaflet was last approved in February 2013.

To report any side effect (s):

- Saudi Arabia:

The National Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety Center (NPC):
Fax: +966-11-205-7662
Call NPC at 8002490000 (free phone)
SFDA call center: 19999
E-mail: npc.drug@sfdagov.sa
Website: www.sfdagov.sa/npc

Acino Pharma Scientific Office:
Phone: +41-11-4631459
E-mail: pv@acino.swiss

- Other GCC states

Please contact the relevant competent authority

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 the experts in medicines, their 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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