

Help Reduce the Risk of Overt Hepatic Encephalopathy (OHE) Recurrence

3 Things to Do **BEFORE** Leaving the Hospital

1

Understand what HE is

HE is one of the primary complications of cirrhosis. OHE mental and physical symptoms are more noticeable to other people. That is why it is good to have a caregiver.

Ask your doctor to explain, or visit xifaxan.com/he.

2

Understand the risks of OHE

Once you have experienced an OHE attack, you are at higher risk for:

- OHE recurrence

Ask your doctor about the risks, or visit xifaxan.com/he.

3

Make a plan for ongoing therapy

Ask your doctor about medications (such as lactulose and XIFAXAN) to reduce the risk of overt HE recurrence, or visit xifaxan.com/he.

INDICATION

XIFAXAN[®] (rifaximin) 550 mg tablets are indicated for the reduction in risk of overt hepatic encephalopathy (HE) recurrence in adults.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- XIFAXAN is not for everyone. Do not take XIFAXAN if you have a known hypersensitivity to rifaximin, any of the rifamycin antimicrobial agents, or any of the components in XIFAXAN.
- If you take antibiotics, like XIFAXAN, there is a chance you could experience diarrhea caused by an overgrowth of bacteria (*C. difficile*). This can cause symptoms ranging in severity from mild diarrhea to life-threatening colitis. Contact your healthcare provider if your diarrhea does not improve or worsens.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](#) for full Prescribing Information.

Help Reduce the Risk of OHE Recurrence

2 Things to Do **AFTER** Leaving the Hospital

1

Fill prescriptions and take your OHE medications

After an attack of OHE, ongoing management is recommended to reduce the risk of OHE recurrence.

2

Schedule follow-up appointments

Your doctor can help you manage OHE.

Follow up with your doctor as soon as possible after your discharge from the hospital.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- Talk to your healthcare provider before taking XIFAXAN if you have severe hepatic (liver) impairment, as this may cause increased effects of the medicine.
- Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking drugs called P-glycoprotein and/or OATPs inhibitors (such as cyclosporine) because using these drugs with XIFAXAN may lead to an increase in the amount of XIFAXAN absorbed by your body.
- In clinical studies, the most common side effects for XIFAXAN were:
 - HE: Peripheral edema (swelling, usually in the ankles or lower limbs), constipation, nausea (feeling sick to your stomach), fatigue (feeling tired), insomnia (trouble sleeping), ascites (a buildup of fluid in the abdomen), dizziness, urinary tract infection, anemia (low red blood cell levels), and itching
- XIFAXAN may affect warfarin activity when taken together. Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking warfarin because the dose of warfarin may need to be adjusted to maintain proper blood-thinning effect.
- If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or nursing, talk to your healthcare provider before taking XIFAXAN because XIFAXAN may cause harm to an unborn baby or nursing infant.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch/ or call **1-800-FDA-1088**.

For product information, adverse event reports, and product complaint reports, please contact:

Salix Product Information Call Center

Phone: 1-800-321-4576

Fax: 1-510-595-8183

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