PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS

S3

AZOMID, 250 mg, TABLETS
Acetazolamide
Contains sugar (lactose monohydrate): 150 mg per tablet
Preservative: Paraben blend 0,199% *m/m*

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking AZOMID

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or other health care provider.
- AZOMID has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet

1. What AZOMID is and what it is used for

AZOMID is used for the treatment of acute primary and secondary glaucoma.
AZOMID contains the active ingredient acetazolamide and belongs to a class of medicines known as carbonic anhydrase inhibitors. AZOMID works by reducing the rate at which fluid is produced in the eye, and thus decreases pressure within the eye.

2. What you need to know before you take AZOMID

Do not take AZOMID:

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to sulphonamides, sulphonamide derivatives including acetazolamide or to any of the ingredients in the medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you have low blood levels of sodium; sodium bicarbonate and/or potassium
- if you have reduced function of the adrenal glands – glands above the kidneys – (also known as Addison’s disease)
- if you have severe liver or kidney problems
- if you have a specific type of glaucoma known as chronic, non-congested closed angle glaucoma
- if you are in your first trimester of pregnancy

Warnings and precautions
Take special care with AZOMID:

- if you have a particular condition called hepatic cirrhosis (scarring and damage of the liver).
- if you are on long-term therapy with AZOMID, as you may experience low blood levels of sodium and potassium.
- if you are taking medication such as Quinidine, Methenamine or any psychostimulant drugs
- if you are being treated with anti-epileptics, as some patients have had thoughts of harming or killing themselves. If at any time you experience these feelings, immediately contact your doctor. Patients (and caregivers of patients) should seek medical advice should signs of suicidal ideation or behaviour emerge.
- if you experience an unusual rash or a fever. If at any time you notice this, immediately contact your doctor.
- if you have pulmonary obstruction or emphysema (conditions that cause difficulty breathing and poor airflow to the lungs)
- if you have or ever had kidney problems such as kidney stones
- if you have intolerance to some sugars

AZOMID may affect some medical tests. If you visit a hospital or clinic for any medical tests, you should tell the doctor concerned that you are taking AZOMID.
It is also advisable to do regular blood tests, as AZOMID may alter your blood cell counts.

Children and adolescents
Safety and efficacy in children have not been established.

Other medicines and AZOMID
Always tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes all complementary or traditional medicines.)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are currently using:

- medicines that interfere with folic acid, e.g. methotrexate, pyrimethamine, or trimethoprim
- medicines used to decrease blood sugar levels (e.g. metformin, gliclazide)
- medicines used to prevent blood clots, such as Warfarin
- aspirin and related medicines, e.g. salicylic acid or choline salicylate used for mouth ulcers
- medicines for your heart such as cardiac glycosides (e.g. digoxin)
- medicines used to reduce blood pressure
- medicines used to treat epilepsy or fits (in particular, phenytoin, primidone or carbamazepine or topiramate)
- other medicines that are classified as carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g. dorzolamide or

brinzolamide, which are also used to treat glaucoma)
- amphetamines (a stimulant), quinidine (treats an irregular heartbeat), methenamine (prevents urine infections) or lithium (for the treatment of mental issues)
- ciclosporin (used to suppress the immune system)
- sodium bicarbonate therapy (used to treat high levels of acid in the body)
- medicines containing ammonium chloride

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility
If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other health care provider for advice before taking this medicine.

Pregnancy
Taking AZOMID should be avoided in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Breastfeeding
Caution should be exercised if you are breastfeeding. Consult your doctor for advice.

Fertility
There is no information available on the effects of fertility.

Driving and using machines
If AZOMID makes you feel drowsy, dizzy, loss of balance or confused you should not drive or operate machines. AZOMID can occasionally cause short-sightedness; if this happens and you feel that you can no longer drive safely, you should stop driving and immediately contact your doctor.
It is not always possible to predict to what extent AZOMID may interfere with the daily activities of a patient. Patients should ensure that they do not engage in the above activities until they are aware of the measures to which AZOMID affects them.

AZOMID contains lactose
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

3. How to take AZOMID
Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.
Always take AZOMID exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

For the treatment of glaucoma:
The usual starting dose of AZOMID is 500 mg, which is equivalent to two tablets. Thereafter, you will take one 250 mg tablet every 6 to 8 hours.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with AZOMID will last. Do not stop treatment early without consulting your health care provider first.
If you have the impression that the effect of AZOMID is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more AZOMID than you should
In the event of an overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison centre.
Take the medicine pack with you. This is so the doctor knows what you have taken.
Treatment of overdose involves supportive measures to correct fluid and electrolyte balance. This will include either increasing or decreasing fluid intake and mineral supplementation if necessary.

If you forget to take AZOMID
Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten individual doses.

If you stop taking AZOMID
Talk to your doctor before you stop taking AZOMID.
If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

4. Possible side effects
AZOMID can have side effects.
Not all side effects reported for AZOMID are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking AZOMID, please consult your health care provider for advice.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:
Side effects occurring frequently:
- Hyperpnoea (abnormally rapid or deep breathing)

Side effects occurring with unknown frequency:
- Agranulocytosis (low levels of granulocytes - a type of white blood cell)
- Aplastic anaemia (a condition that causes the bone marrow to stop producing new blood cells)
- Thrombocytosis (a condition in which your body produces too many platelets)

- Leukopenia (low levels of white blood cells)
- Bone marrow depression (a condition in which the bone marrow cannot make enough blood cells)
- Pancytopenia (low levels of all type of blood cells)
- Hypokalaemia acidosis (caused by low levels of potassium in the blood.)
- Thirst
- Metabolic acidosis (develops when too much acid is produced in the body usually due to kidney disease or failure)
- Electrolyte imbalance (when the body's fluid or mineral levels are either too high or too low)
- Excitement
- Depression
- Irritability
- Reduced libido
- Occasional instances of confusion
- Drowsiness
- Numbness and tingling of face and extremities
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Ataxia (inability to coordinate muscle movements)
- Paraesthesia (sensations like numbness, tingling, pins and needles)
- Flaccid paralysis (weakness and looseness in the limbs)
- Transient myopia (near sightedness or short-sightedness)
- Tinnitus (ringing or buzzing in the ears)
- Hearing loss
- Gastrointestinal disturbances
- Melaena (abnormally dark tarry faeces, usually containing blood)
- Taste disturbances
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhoea
- Fulminant hepatic necrosis (damage to liver cells causing liver injury)
- Hepatitis or cholestatic jaundice (build-up of bile leading to inflammation of the liver)
- Skin rash, including erythema multiforme (inflammation of the skin and skin lesions caused by an allergic reaction), Stevens-Johnson syndrome (life-threatening reaction with flu-like symptoms and painful rash affecting the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals), toxic epidermal necrolysis (skin disorder that causes blistering and peeling of skin)
- Urticaria (itchy rash)
- Thrombocytic purpura (rare disorder that causes blood clots to form in small blood vessels)
- Photosensitivity (sun-burn like reactions)

- Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis – AGEP (a drug-related skin reaction)
- Renal lesions (Abnormal growths or masses on the kidney)
- Haematuria (blood in the urine)
- Crystalluria (particles in the urine)
- Renal and ureteral colic (urinary stones causing obstruction in urinary tract)
- Kidney failure
- Calculus formation (kidney stones)
- Glycosuria (sugar or glucose in the urine)
- Polyuria (increase in urine production)
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Anaphylaxis (sudden, severe allergic reaction with breathing difficulty, swelling, lightheadedness, fast heartbeat, sweating and loss of consciousness)
- Flushing (reddening of the skin)
- Abnormal liver function

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the Med Safety APP (Medsafety X SAHPRA) and eReporting platform (who-umc.org) found on SAHPRA website. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of AZOMID.

5. How to store AZOMID

- Store all medicines out of reach of children.
- Store in a cool dry place at or below 25 °C.
- Do not use after the expiry date printed on the carton.
- Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist.
- Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains and sewerage systems (e.g. toilets).

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What AZOMID contains

- The active substance is acetazolamide.
- Each tablet contains 250 mg acetazolamide.
- The other ingredients are maize Starch, pregelatinized starch, magnesium stearate and lactose monohydrate (sugar).
- Preservative: Paraben blend 0,199 % *m/m.*

What AZOMID looks like and contents of the pack

- Tablets
- White, round, normal biconvex tablet with quadrisected top, measuring 12,7 mm in diameter.
- AZOMID tablets are packaged in white, polypropylene securitainer with LDPE (low density polyethylene) closure of 100 tablets.
- White, cylindrical, screw type, HDPE (high density polyethylene) container with HDPE screw cap of 100 tablets.
- White, cylindrical, screw type, HDPE (high density polyethene) container with HDPE screw cap of 30 tablets.
- Amber glass bottle with LDPE cap of 100 tablets.

Not all pack sizes are marketed.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

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Customer Care: 0860 ADCOCK / (232625)

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PASIËNT INLIGTINGSBILJET

SKEDULERINGSTATUS

S3

AZOMID, 250 mg, TABLETTE
Asetasolamied
Bevat suiker (laktosemonohidraat): 150 mg per tablet
Preserveermiddel: Parabeen-mengsel 0,199 % *m/m*

Lees hierdie hele biljet noukeurig deur voordat u AZOMID begin neem
- Hou hierdie biljet. U sal dit dalk weer moet lees.
- Indien u verdere vrae het, raadpleeg asseblief u dokter, apteker, verpleegkundige of ander gesondheidsorgverskaffer.
- AZOMID is aan u persoonlik voorgeskryf en u moet nie u medisyne met ander mense deel nie. Dit kan hulle benadeel, selfs al ervaar hul dieselfde simptome as u.

Wat is in hierdie biljet

1. Wat AZOMID is en waarvoor dit gebruik word
AZOMID word gebruik vir die behandeling van akute primêre en sekondêre gloukoom.
AZOMID bevat die aktiewe bestanddeel asetasolamied en behoort tot 'n klas medisyne wat bekend staan as koolsuuranhidrase-inhibeerders. AZOMID werk deur die tempo waarteen vloeistof in die oog geproduseer word te verminder, en sodoende die druk in die oog te verlaag.

2. Wat u moet weet voordat u AZOMID neem
Moenie AZOMID neem nie:
- indien u hipersensitief (allergies) is vir sulfonamiede, sulfonamiedderivate insluitend asetasolamied of vir enige van die bestanddele in die medisyne (gelys in afdeling 6).
- Indien u lae bloedvlakke van natrium, natriumbikarbonaat en/of kalium het
- indien u verswakte funksie van die byniere het – kliere bo die niere – (ook bekend as Addison se siekte)
- indien u ernstige lewer- of nierprobleme het
- indien u 'n spesifieke tipe gloukoom het wat bekend staan as chroniese, nie-geblokte nouhoek gloukoom
- indien u in u eerste trimester van swangerskap is

Waarskuwings en voorsorgmaatreëls
Wees veral versigtig met AZOMID:

- indien u 'n spesifieke toestand genaamd lewersirrose het (littekens en skade aan die lewer).
- indien u op langtermynterapie met AZOMID is, aangesien u lae bloedvlakke van natrium en kalium kan ervaar.
- indien u medikasie soos Kinidien, Metenamien of enige psigostimulerende middels neem
- indien u met anti-epileptiese middels behandel word, aangesien sommige pasiënte gedagtes gehad het om hulself te beseer of dood te maak. Indien u enige tyd hierdie gevoelens ervaar, kontak dadelik u dokter. Pasiënte (en versorgers van pasiënte) moet mediese advies inwin indien tekens van selfdoodgedagtes of -gedrag na vore kom.
- indien u 'n ongewone veluitslag of koors ervaar. Indien u dit op enige tydstip opmerk, kontak dadelik u dokter.
- indien u pulmonale obstruksie of emfiseem het (toestande wat moeilike asemhaling en swak lugvloei na die longe veroorsaak)
- indien u nierprobleme soos nierstene het, of ooit gehad het
- indien u onverdraagsaamheid teenoor sommige suikers het

AZOMID kan sommige mediese toetse beïnvloed. Indien u 'n hospitaal of kliniek besoek vir enige mediese toetse, moet u die betrokke dokter vertel dat u AZOMID neem.
Dit is ook raadsaam om gereelde bloedtoetse te doen, aangesien AZOMID u bloedseltellings kan verander.

Kinders en adolessente
Veiligheid en doeltreffendheid by kinders is nie vasgestel nie.

Ander medisyne en AZOMID
Vertel altyd u gesondheidsorgverskaffer indien u enige ander medisyne neem. (Dit sluit alle komplementêre of tradisionele medisyne in.)

Lig u dokter of apteker in indien u tans gebruik:

- medisyne wat met foliensuur inmeng, bv. metotreksaat, pirimetamien of trimetopriem
- medisyne wat gebruik word om bloedsuikervlakke te verlaag (bv. metformien, glikasied)
- medisyne wat gebruik word om bloedklonte te voorkom, soos Warfarien
- aspirien en verwante medisyne, bv. salisielsuur of choliensalisilaat wat vir mondsere gebruik word
- medisyne vir u hart soos hartglikosiede (bv. digoksien)
- medisyne wat gebruik word om bloeddruk te verlaag
- medisyne wat gebruik word om epilepsie of stuipaanvalle te behandel (veral fenitoïen,

primidoon of karbamasepien of topiramaat)
- ander medisyne wat as koolsuuranhidrase-inhibeerdeerd geklassifiseer word (bv. dorsolamied of brinsolamied, wat ook gebruik word om gloukoom te behandel)
- amfetamiene ('n stimulant), kinidien (behandel 'n onreëlmatige hartklop), metenamien (voorkom urien-infeksies) of litium (vir die behandeling van geestesprobleme)
- siklosporien (gebruik om die immuunstelsel te onderdruk)
- natriumbikarbonaatterapie (word gebruik om hoë vlakke van suur in die liggaam te behandel)
- medisyne wat ammoniumchloried bevat

Swangerskap, borsvoeding en vrugbaarheid
Indien u swanger is of borsvoed, dink u kan swanger wees of van plan is om 'n baba te hê, raadpleeg asseblief u dokter, apteker of ander gesondheidsorgverskaffer vir advies voordat u hierdie medisyne neem.

Swangerskap
Die neem van AZOMID moet in die eerste trimester van swangerskap vermy word.

Borsvoeding
Wees versigtig indien u borsvoed. Raadpleeg u dokter vir advies.

Vrugbaarheid
Daar is geen inligting beskikbaar oor die gevolge van vrugbaarheid nie.

Bestuur en gebruik van masjinerie
Indien AZOMID u lomerig, duiselig laat voel, balansverlies veroorsaak, of verward laat voel, moet u nie bestuur of masjinerie gebruik nie. AZOMID kan soms kortsigtigheid veroorsaak; indien dit gebeur en u voel dat u nie meer veilig kan bestuur nie, moet u die voertuig stop en dadelik u dokter kontak.
Dit is nie altyd moontlik om te voorspel in watter mate AZOMID die daaglikse aktiwiteite van 'n pasiënt kan beïnvloed nie. Pasiënte moet verseker dat hulle nie aan bogenoemde aktiwiteite deelneem voordat hulle bewus is van die mate waartoe AZOMID hulle beïnvloed nie.

AZOMID bevat laktose
Indien u deur u dokter meegedeel is dat u 'n onverdraagsaamheid teenoor sommige suikers het, kontak u dokter voordat u hierdie medisyne neem.

3. Hoe om AZOMID te neem
Moenie medisyne wat aan u voorgeskryf is, met enige ander persoon deel nie.
Neem altyd AZOMID presies soos u dokter of apteker u ingelig het. Raadpleeg u dokter of

apteker indien u nie seker is nie.

Vir die behandeling van gloukoom:
Die gewone aanvangsdosis van AZOMID is 500 mg, wat gelykstaande is aan twee tablette. Daarna sal u een 250 mg tablet, elke 6 tot 8 uur neem.

U dokter sal u inlig hoe lank u behandeling met AZOMID sal duur. Moenie die behandeling vroegtydig stop sonder om eers u gesondheidsorgverskaffer te raadpleeg nie.
Indien u die indruk kry dat die effek van AZOMID te sterk of te swak is, raadpleeg u dokter of apteker.

Indien u meer AZOMID neem as wat u moes
In die geval van 'n oordosis, raadpleeg u dokter of apteker. Indien nie een beskikbaar is nie, kontak die naaste hospitaal of gifhulpsentrum.
Neem die medisyneverpakking saam. Dit is sodat die dokter weet wat u geneem het.
Behandeling van oordosis behels ondersteunende maatreëls om vloeistof- en elektrolietbalans reg te stel. Dit sal óf die verhoging óf vermindering van vloeistofinname en mineraalaanvulling insluit indien nodig.

Indien u vergeet om AZOMID te neem
Moenie 'n dubbele dosis neem om op te maak vir die vergete individuele dosisse nie.

Indien u ophou om AZOMID te neem
Raadpleeg u dokter voordat u ophou om AZOMID te neem.
Indien u enige verdere vrae het oor die gebruik van hierdie medisyne, vra u dokter, apteker of verpleegkundige.

4. Moontlike newe-effekte
AZOMID kan newe-effekte hê.
Nie alle newe-effekte wat vir AZOMID aangemeld is, word in hierdie biljet ingesluit nie. Indien u algemene gesondheid verswak of indien u enige ongewenste gevolge ervaar terwyl u AZOMID neem, raadpleeg asseblief u gesondheidsorgverskaffer vir advies.

Lig u dokter dadelik in indien u enige van die volgende opmerk:
Newe-effekte wat gereeld voorkom:
- Hiperpnee (abnormaal vinnige of diep asemhaling)

Newe-effekte wat met onbekende frekwensie voorkom:
- Agranulositose (lae vlakke van granulosiete - 'n tipe witbloedsel)
- Aplastiese anemie ('n toestand wat veroorsaak dat die beenmurg ophou om nuwe

bloedselle te produseer)
- Trombositose ('n toestand waarin u liggaam te veel bloedplaatjies produseer)
- Leukopenie (lae vlakke van witbloedselle)
- Beenmurgdepressie ('n toestand waarin die beenmurg nie genoeg bloedselle kan maak nie)
- Pansitopenie (lae vlakke van alle soorte bloedselle)
- Hipokalemiese asidose (veroorsaak deur lae vlakke van kalium in die bloed.)
- Dors
- Metaboliese asidose (ontwikkel wanneer te veel suur in die liggaam geproduseer word, gewoonlik indien gevolg van niersiekte of versaking)
- Elektrolietwanbalans (wanneer die liggaam se vloeistof- of mineraalvlakke óf te hoog óf te laag is)
- Opwinding
- Depressie
- Prikkelbaarheid
- Verminderde libido
- Gevalle van verwarring wat somtyds voorkom
- Lomerigheid
- Gevoelloosheid en tinteling van gesig en ledemate
- Duiseligheid
- Hoofpyn
- Ataksie (onvermoë om spierbewegings te koördineer)
- Parestesie (sensasies soos gevoelloosheid, tinteling, naalde-en-spelde)
- Verslappende verlamming (swakheid en losheid in die ledemate)
- Verbygaande miopie (bysiendheid of kortsigtigheid)
- Tinnitus (lui of gons in die ore)
- Gehoorverlies
- Gastro-intestinale versteurings
- Melena (abnormaal donker teeragtige ontlasting, wat gewoonlik bloed bevat)
- Smaak versteurings
- Naarheid
- Braking
- Diarree
- Aggresiewe lewernekrose (skade aan lewerselle wat lewerbesering veroorsaak)
- Hepatitis of cholestatiese geelsug (opbou van gal wat lei tot inflammasie van die lewer)
- Veluitslag, insluitend veelvormige eriteem (inflammasie van die vel en velletsels wat veroorsaak word deur 'n allergiese reaksie), Stevens-Johnson se sindroom (lewensgevaarlike reaksie met griepagtige simptome en pynlike uitslag wat die vel, mond, oë en geslagsdele aantas), toksiese epidermale nekrolise (velafwyking wat blaasvorming en afskilfering van die vel veroorsaak)

- Urtikaria (jeukerige uitslag)
- Trombositiese purpura (seldsame afwyking wat veroorsaak dat bloedklonte in klein bloedvate vorm)
- Fotosensitiwiteit (sonbrandagtige reaksies)
- Akute algemene eksantematiese pustulose – AAEP ('n geneesmiddel-verwante velreaksie)
- Nierletsels (abnormale vergroeisels of massas op die nier)
- Hematurie (bloed in die urien)
- Kristaluria (deeltjies in die urien)
- Nier- en ureterale koliek (nierstene wat obstruksie in urienweg veroorsaak)
- Nierversaking
- Gesteente-vorming (nierstene)
- Glukosurie (suiker of glukose in die urien)
- Poliurie (toename in urienproduksie)
- Moegheid
- Koors
- Anafilakse (skielike, ernstige allergiese reaksie met asemhalingsprobleme, swelling, lighoofdigheid, vinnige hartklop, sweet en verlies van bewussyn)
- Blosing (rooiheid van die vel)
- Abnormale lewerfunksie

Indien u enige newe-effekte opmerk wat nie in hierdie biljet genoem word nie, stel asseblief u dokter of apteker in kennis.

Aanmelding van newe-effekte

Indien u newe-effekte ervaar, raadpleeg u dokter of apteker. U kan ook newe-effekte by SAHPRA aanemld via die Med Safety Toep (Medsafety X SAHPRA) en eAanmeldingsplatform (who-umc.org) wat op SAHPRA se webwerf gevind kan word. Deur newe-effekte aan te meld, kan u help om meer inligting oor die veiligheid van AZOMID te verskaf.

5. Hoe om AZOMID te bêre

- Bêre alle medisyne buite bereik van kinders.
- Bêre op 'n koel, droë plek teen of benede 25 °C.
- Moenie gebruik ná die vervaldatum wat op die kartonboksie gedruk is nie.
- Neem alle ongebruikte medisyne terug na u apteker.
- Moenie ongebruikte medisyne in afvoerpype en rioolstelsels (bv. toilette) weggooi nie.

6. Inhoud van die verpakking en ander inligting

Wat AZOMID bevat

- Die aktiewe bestanddeel is asetasolamied.
- Elke tablet bevat 250 mg asetasolamied.

- Die ander bestanddele is mieliestysel, vooraf gegelatiniseerde stysel, magnesiumstearaat en laktosemonohidraat (suiker).
- Preserveermiddel: Parabeen-mengsel 0,199 *% m/m.*

Hoe AZOMID lyk en inhoud van die verpakking

- Tablette
- Wit, ronde, normale bikonvekse tablet met vierdelig-gekeepte bokant, wat 12,7 mm in deursnee meet.
- AZOMID tablette word verpak in wit, polipropileen “securitainer” met LDPE (lae digtheid poliëtileen) sluiting van 100 tablette.
- Wit, silindriese, skroef-tipe, HDPE (hoë digtheid poliëtileen) houer met HDPE skroefdop van 100 tablette.
- Wit, silindriese, skroef-tipe, HDPE (hoë digtheid poliëtileen) houer met HDPE skroefdop van 30 tablette.
- Amber glasbottel met LDPE-dop van 100 tablette.

Nie alle verpakkingsgroottes word bemark nie.

Houer van Sertifikaat van Registrasie

Adcock Ingram Limited
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Midrand, 1685
Kliëntediens: 0860 ADCOCK / (232625)

Die biljet is mees onlangs hersien op

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