

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules Venlafaxine

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- If you are already taking any other medicine, 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 you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is this leaflet for?

1. What is TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules and in which case is it used?
2. What you need to know before you take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules?
3. How to take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules?
4. What are the possible side effects?
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Content of the packaging and other information

1. WHAT IS TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules AND IN WHAT CASE IS IT USED?

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules is an antidepressant belonging to a group of medicines called serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRI). This group of drugs is used to treat depression and other diseases, such as anxiety disorders. It is recognized that depressed and/or anxious individuals have lower levels of serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain. The mode of action of antidepressants is not fully understood, but they would contribute to increase the levels of serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain. It is also intended for the treatment of adults with the following anxiety disorders: generalized anxiety, social phobia (fear or avoidance of social situations) and panic disorder (panic attacks). Proper treatment of depression or anxiety disorders is important to help you feel better. Without treatment, your disease may settle, or even worsen and become more difficult to treat.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules?

- Never take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules:
 - If you are allergic to venlafaxine or any of the other components of this medicine, listed in section 6.
 - If you are also taking or have taken within the last 14 days, a medicine called irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) of any kind used in the treatment of depression or Parkinson's disease. Taking an irreversible MAOI in combination with TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules may cause serious or life-threatening adverse reactions. Likewise, you should wait at least 7 days after stopping TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules before taking any MAOIs (see also section titled "Other medicines and TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules" = see section 4).

Warnings and precautions

- Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules:
 - If you are taking any other medicines, including TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules, that could increase the risk of developing a serotonin syndrome (see "Other medicines and TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules").
 - If you have eye problems, such as some forms of glaucoma (increased eye pressure).
 - If you have a history of high blood pressure.
 - If you have a history of heart problems.
 - If you have been told that you have an abnormal heart rhythm.
 - If you have a history of seizures (epileptic attacks).
 - If you have a history of low blood sodium (hyponatremia).
 - If you have a tendency to develop bruising or bleeding easily (history of bleeding disorders) or if you are taking other medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, clopidogrel, warfarin, or other blood thinners.
 - If you have a personal or family history of mania or bipolar disorder (feeling of over-excitement or euphoria).
 - If you have a history of aggressive behavior.
- TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules may cause a feeling of restlessness or inability to sit or stand quietly during the first few weeks of treatment. If this happens to you, talk to your doctor.

Suspected thoughts and worsening of your depression or anxiety disorder.

Some people who are depressed may sometimes have ideas of self-harm (aggression towards yourself) or suicide. These manifestations may be increased at the beginning of an antidepressant treatment (this type of medicine does not act immediately but only after 2 weeks or more of treatment).

- You should be alert to the following signs in the following cases:
 - If you have ever had suicidal thoughts or self-aggression in the past.
 - If you are a young adult. Clinical studies have shown that the risk of suicidal behavior is increased in adults under 25 with psychiatric illness and who are treated with antidepressants.

If you have suicidal thoughts or self-aggression, contact your doctor immediately or go directly to the hospital. You can get help from a friend or relative, tell them you're depressed or have an anxiety disorder, and ask them to read this leaflet. You can ask him to tell you if your depression is getting worse, or if he worried about a change in your behavior.

Mouth dryness

Mouth dryness was reported in 10% of patients treated with venlafaxine. This can increase the risk of cavities. You will need to pay special attention to your dental hygiene.

Diabetes

Your glycemia (blood sugar concentration) may be unbalanced by taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules and a dosage adjustment of your diabetes medication may be necessary.

Children and adolescents

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules should not be usually used in children and adolescents under 18 years of age. It is also important to know that in children under the age of 18 there is an increase of adverse effects, such as attempted suicide, suicidal thoughts, and hostile behavior (mainly aggressive oppositional behavior, and anger) when treated by this class of medicines.

Nevertheless, your doctor may decide to prescribe this medicine to patients under 18 years of age if he decides that it is in the patient's interest. If your doctor prescribes this medicine to a patient under the age of 18 and you wish to discuss it, contact him. You must inform your doctor of any of the symptoms listed above occur or worsen when taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules by a patient under 18 years of age.

You should also be aware that the long-term safety of growth, maturation and cognitive and behavioral development of this drug has not yet been established in this group of age.

Other medicines and TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules

- Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. Your doctor will tell you if you take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules with these medicines. Do not stop or skip any medicines, including those available without a prescription, as well as natural and herbal remedies, before checking compatibility with your doctor or pharmacist.
- Inhibitors of monoamine oxidase, which are used in the treatment of depression or Parkinson's disease, should not be taken with TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules. Do not take these medicines in the past 14 days (MAOIs = see "What you need to know before taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules").
- **Serotonins syndrome:**
 - A serious threatening condition or reactions originating from Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) (see section 4. "Possible side effects") may occur during venlafaxine treatment, particularly when it is associated with certain medicines, for example:
 - O Triptans (used in the treatment of migraine).
 - O Serotonins (used in the treatment of depression, such as SNRIs, SSRIs, tricyclics, or medications containing 5-HT_{2A}).
 - O Amphetamine containing medications (used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy, and obesity).
 - O Medicines containing linezolid, an antibiotic (used to treat infections).
 - O Medications containing methyleneblue, an MAOI (used to treat depression).
 - O Medicines containing sibutramine (used to treat obesity).
 - O Medicines containing tramadol, fentanyl, ropivacaine, peritrate or pentoxifylline (used to relieve severe pain).
 - O Medicines containing electroconvulsant (used for convulsing).
 - O Medicines containing theophylline (used to treat opioid dependence or relieve severe pain).
 - O Medicines containing methylene blue (used to treat high levels of methemoglobin in the blood).
 - O Products containing St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum, a natural remedy used in herbal medicine used in the treatment of mild depression).
 - O Products containing tryptophan (used in sleep disorders and depression).
- O Antipsychotics (used to treat a condition that is accompanied by symptoms such as hearing, seeing and feeling things that do not exist, having mistaken beliefs, unusual suspicions, incoherence, speech and thought disorders, and social withdrawal).

The signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome may include, for example: agitation, hallucinations, coordination difficulties, rapid heartbeat, increased body temperature, sudden changes in blood pressure, increased reflexes, diarrhea, coma, nausea, vomiting. Contact a medical emergency service immediately if you think you have serotonin syndrome.

In its most severe form, a serotonin syndrome may resemble Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS). Signs and symptoms of NMS may include fever, rigid heartbeats, sweating, severe muscle stiffness, confusion, increased muscle enzymes (as determined by a blood test).

Contact your doctor immediately or go to the nearest hospital emergency department if you think you have serotonin syndrome.

You should contact your doctor if you are taking medicines that may affect your heart rate.

- Examples of these medicines are described below:
 - Antiarrhythmic medicines such as quinidine, amiodarone, sotalol or dofetilide (used to treat heart rhythm disorders).
 - Antiarrhythmic medicines such as diltiazem (also serotonin syndrome above).
 - Antibiotics such as erythromycin or clarithromycin (used to treat infections caused by bacteria).
 - Antihistamines (used to treat allergy).

The following medicines may also interact with TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules and should be used with caution. It is especially important to tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any:

- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Haloperidol or risperidone (to treat certain psychiatric disorders).
- Mefenbrofen (a beta-blocker used to treat high blood pressure and certain heart conditions).

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules with food, drinks and alcohol

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules should be taken during meal (see section 3. How to take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules?). You should also avoid while taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules:

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, if you think you are pregnant or planning pregnancy, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. You should only use TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules after discussing the benefits and potential risks for your unborn child with your doctor.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor knows that you are taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules (SSRIs) may increase the risk of stillbirth in the baby, known as persistent pulmonary arterial hypertension (PPH), manifested by rapid breathing and blue skin color. These symptoms usually begin within the first 24 hours after birth. If this occurs in your baby, you should immediately contact your midwife and/or your doctor. If you are taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules during pregnancy, in addition to breastfeeding problems, another symptom that can occur in your baby is feeding difficulties. If your baby has feeding symptoms or breaths that worry you, contact your doctor and/or midwife, who will advise you. Venlafaxine passes into breast milk. There is a risk of effect on the baby. You will therefore need to discuss this with your doctor, and he will decide if it is appropriate for you to stay breastfed, or to discontinue treatment with TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive any motor vehicles or machines until you know the effects of this medicine on you.

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules contains

No applicable.

3. HOW TO TAKE TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules?

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The usual recommended starting dose for the treatment of depression, generalized anxiety and social phobia is 75 mg daily. The dosage can be increased

gradually by your doctor, and if necessary up to a maximum dosage of 375 mg per day for depression. If you are treated for panic disorder, your doctor will start your treatment with a lower dose (47.5 mg), then gradually increase the dosage. The maximum dosage for generalized anxiety, social phobia and panic disorder is 225 mg/day.

Take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules each day, at about the same time, indifferently in the morning or evening. The capsules should be swallowed whole with a little liquid and should not be opened, crushed, crushed or dissolved.

TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules should be taken during a meal.

If you have liver or kidney problems, talk to your doctor, as the dosage of your medicine may need to be adjusted. Do not stop taking this medicine without the advice of your doctor (see section "If you stop taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules").

If you have taken more TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules than you prescribed by your doctor. Call your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you have taken more of this medicine than prescribed by your doctor. Symptoms of a possible overdose may include: rapid heartbeat, change in heart rhythm (ranging from dizziness to coma), blurred vision, seizures, and vomiting.

If you forget to take TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules:

- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is time for the next dose, skip the forgotten dose and take a single dose as usual. Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you forgot to take. During a day, do not take more than the dosage of TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules that you have been prescribed for by your doctor.

If you stop taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules

Do not stop or reduce the dosage without the advice of your doctor, even if you feel better. If your doctor thinks that you no longer need TEDEMA L.P., he may ask you to gradually reduce your dosage before stopping treatment completely. Side effects may occur upon discontinuation of therapy, especially when you have been taking this medicine without the advice of your doctor for a long time. Some patients may experience symptoms such as tiredness, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, insomnia, nightmares, dry mouth, loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhea, nervousness, agitation, confusion, tremors, tingling or more rarely sensations of electric shock, weakness, excessive sweating, seizures or like symptoms.

Your doctor will advise you how to stop treatment with TEDEMA L.P. If you experience any of these symptoms or other troublesome symptoms, contact your doctor for advice.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS?

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects although not everybody gets them. Do not stop the following signs appear, do not longer take TEDEMA L.P. immediately to your doctor, or go to the emergency room of the nearest hospital:

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Swelling of the face, mouth, lips, throat, hands or feet and / or itchy rash (urticaria), difficulty swallowing or breathing

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- Chest tightness, wheezing, swallowing disorder or breathing difficulties
- Severe rash (including or hives (red or pale raised patches with frequent itching)
- So-called "serotonergic" signs and symptoms such as agitation, hallucinations, loss of mind coordination, rapid heartbeat, fever, change in blood pressure, sharp reflexes, diarrhea, coma, nausea, vomiting
- The most severe form of the so-called "serotonergic syndrome" may resemble Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS). Signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome include: association of fever, rapid heartbeat, sweating, severe muscle stiffness, confusion, increased muscle enzymes (determined by a blood test).

Signs of infection, such as high temperature, chills, shivering, headache, excessive sweating, like this symptoms. This may be the result of a blood defect leading to an increased risk of infection.

Severe rash which can lead to the formation of large bubbles and peeling of the skin.

Other side effects for which you should contact your doctor (the frequency of these side effects is included in the list of "Other side effects that may occur below")

• Black, tarry and bloody stools, which may be accompanied by high fever

• Hoarse, wheezing and shortness of breath, which may be accompanied by high fever

• Hoarse, yellow skin or eyes, or dark urine, which may be signs of liver inflammation (hepatitis)

• Visual problems, such as blurred vision, dilated pupils

• Nervous problems: such as dizziness, ringing sensations, motor disturbances (muscle spasms or stiffness), seizures or loss of consciousness

• Visual problems, such as blurred vision, dilated pupils

• Visual problems, such as blurred vision, dilated pupils, tingling sensation, increased muscle tone

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This is a medicine

- A medicine is a product but not like any other product.

- A medicine is a product that affects your health if it's not used properly: it can be health threatening.

- Strictly adhere to the prescription of your Doctor and use the instructions prescribed, follow your pharmacist advice.

- Your doctor and your pharmacist know the medicine, its use and side effect.

- Don't stop the use of the treatment on your own during the prescribed time.

- Don't donate. Don't increase the doses without doctor's advice.

Keep the medicines out of reach of children

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