

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, tell your doctor or pharmacist.
- 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 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?
5. How to store TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules?

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 medications 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 get your life 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 disorders.

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 because this type of medicine does not act immediately but only after 2 weeks or more of treatment.

- If you notice any changes to your depression or anxiety disorders in the following cases:
 - If you have never 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 you're depressed or if you're 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 and adolescents there is an increased risk 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.

- All 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. These include those in the past 14 days (MAOIs - see "What you need to know before taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules").

Serotonin 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 other medicines, for example:

- Triptans (used in the treatment of migraine).
- Medicines used in the treatment of depression, such as SNRIs, SSRIs, tricyclics, or medications containing lithium.
- Amphetamine containing medications (used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy, and obesity).
- Medicines containing linezolid, an antibiotic (used to treat infections).
- Medications containing methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) (used to treat depression).

- Medicines containing tramadol (used to treat pain).
- Medicines containing tramadol, fentanyl, ropivacaine, peritrate or pentoxifylline (used to relieve severe pain).
- Medicines containing electroconvulsant (used for convulsing).
- Medicines containing theophylline (used to treat asthma or relieve severe pain).
- Medicines containing methylene blue (used to treat high levels of methemoglobin in the blood).

- Products containing St. John's Wort (used to improve mood, a natural remedy used in the treatment of mild depression).
- Products containing tryptophan (used in sleep disorders and depression).

• Antipsychotics (used to treat a condition that is accompanied by depression 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.

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).
 - Antianginal 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:

- Nefazodone (a medicine against fungal infections).
- 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 should be taken during pregnancy, similar to those containing 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 stop breastfeeding or to discuss treatment with TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules.

Do not stop taking TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules without consulting your doctor. 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.

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 stop breastfeeding or to discuss treatment with TEDEMA L.P. 37.5 mg prolonged-release capsules.

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Driving and using machines

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TEDEMA L.P. 3