

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Cipramil® 40mg/ml oral drops

(citalopram hydrochloride)

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

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please 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.

The name of your medicine is Cipramil 40mg/ml oral drops but will be referred to as Cipramil or Cipramil drops throughout this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Cipramil is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Cipramil drops
3. How to take Cipramil drops
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Cipramil drops
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Cipramil is and what it is used for

How does Cipramil work?

Cipramil is a Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) and belongs to a group of medicines known as antidepressants. These medicines help to correct certain chemical imbalances in the brain that are causing the symptoms of your illness.

What is Cipramil used for?

Cipramil contains citalopram and is used for the treatment of depression and, when you feel better, to help prevent these symptoms recurring. Cipramil is also used for long-term treatment to prevent the occurrence of new episodes of depression or if you have recurrent depression.

Cipramil is also beneficial in relieving symptoms if you tend to suffer from panic attacks.

2. What you need to know before you take Cipramil drops

Do not take Cipramil Drops

- If you are allergic to citalopram, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6). Consult your doctor if you think you might be.
- At the same time as taking medication known as monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). MAOIs include medicines such as phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide, tranylcypromine and moclobemide (used for the treatment of depression), selegiline (used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease) and linezolid (an antibiotic). Even if you have finished taking one of the following MAOIs: phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide or tranylcypromine you will need to wait 2 weeks before you start taking Cipramil. One day must elapse after you have finished taking moclobemide. After stopping Cipramil you must allow 1 week before taking any MAOI.
- if you are born with or have had an episode of abnormal heart rhythm (seen at ECG; an examination to evaluate how the heart is functioning).
- if you take medicines for heart rhythm problems or that may affect the heart's rhythm (see 'Other medicines and Cipramil drops').

Warnings and Precautions

Please tell your doctor if you have any medical problems, especially if you have:

- History of bleeding disorders or have ever suffered from bleeding in the stomach or intestine, or if you are pregnant (see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility').
- Liver disease.
- Kidney disease.
- Diabetes (you may need an adjustment of your antidiabetic therapy).
- Epilepsy or a history of seizures or fits.
- Mania or panic disorder.
- Low blood levels of sodium.
- ECT (electroconvulsive therapy).
- Suffered or suffer from heart problems or have recently had a heart attack.
- A low resting heart rate and/or you know that you may have salt depletion as a result of prolonged severe diarrhoea and vomiting (being sick) or usage of diuretics (water tablets).
- Experienced a fast or irregular heartbeat, fainting, collapse or dizziness on standing up which may indicate abnormal functioning of the heart rate
- If you have or have previously had eye problems, such as certain kinds of glaucoma (increased pressure in the eye).

Please consult your doctor, even if these statements were applicable to you at any time in the past.

Please note:

Some patients with manic-depressive illness may enter into a manic phase. This is characterized by unusual and rapidly changing ideas, inappropriate happiness and excessive physical activity. If you experience this, contact your doctor.

Symptoms such as restlessness or difficulty in sitting or standing still can also occur during the first weeks of the treatment. Tell your doctor immediately if you experience these symptoms. Medicines like Cipramil (so called SSRIs/SNRIs) may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction (see section 4). In some cases, these symptoms have continued after stopping treatment.

Special information relating to your disease

As with other medicines used to treat depression or related diseases, the improvement is not achieved immediately. After the start of Cipramil treatment it may take several weeks before you experience any improvement. In the beginning of the treatment certain patients may experience increased anxiety, which will disappear during continued treatment. Therefore, it is very important that you follow exactly your doctor's orders and do not stop the treatment or change the dose without consulting your doctor.

Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression or anxiety disorder

If you are depressed and/or have anxiety disorders you can sometimes have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. These may be increased when first starting antidepressants, since these medicines all take time to work, usually about two weeks but sometimes longer.

You may be more likely to think like this:

- If you have previously had thoughts about killing or harming yourself.
- If you are a **young adult**. Information from clinical trials has shown an increased risk of suicidal behaviour in adults aged less than 25 years with psychiatric conditions who were treated with an antidepressant.

If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself at any time, **contact your doctor or go to a hospital straight away.**

You may find it helpful to tell a relative or close friend that you are depressed or have an anxiety disorder, and ask them to read this leaflet. You might ask them to tell you if they think your depression or anxiety is getting worse, or if they are worried about changes in your behaviour.

Use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age

Cipramil should normally not be used for children and adolescents under 18 years. Also, you should know that patients under 18 have an increased risk of side-effects such as suicide attempt, suicidal thoughts and hostility (predominantly aggression, oppositional behaviour and anger) when they take this class of medicines. Despite this, your doctor may prescribe citalopram for patients under 18 because he/she decides that this is in their best interests. If your doctor has prescribed Cipramil for a patient under 18 and you want to discuss this, please go back to your doctor. You should inform your doctor if any of the symptoms listed above develop or worsen when patients under 18 are taking Cipramil. Also, the long-term safety effects concerning growth, maturation and cognitive and behavioural development of Cipramil in this age group have not yet been demonstrated.

Other medicines and Cipramil drops

Medicines may affect the action of other medicines and this can sometimes cause serious adverse reactions.

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have taken or might take any other medicines. This includes other medicines for depression (see '**Do not take Cipramil drops**').

- The herbal remedy St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). This should not be taken at the same time as Cipramil.
- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). These should not be taken at the same time as Cipramil (see '**Do not take Cipramil drops**').

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Linezolid (an antibiotic).
- Sumatriptan (used to treat migraine) or tramadol and buprenorphine and similar medicines (strong pain killers). Taking these medicines together with Cipramil can lead to serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition. The syndrome may be associated with symptoms such as involuntary, rhythmic contractions of muscles, including the muscles that control movement of the eye, agitation, hallucinations, coma, excessive sweating, tremor, exaggeration of reflexes, increased muscle tension, body temperature above 38°C. Contact your doctor when experiencing such symptoms.
- Lithium (used to prevent and treat mania) and tryptophan (an antidepressant).
- Pimozide (a neuroleptic). This should not be taken at the same time as Cipramil.
- Imipramine and desipramine (used to treat depression).
- Medicines containing selegiline (used to treat Parkinson's disease).
- Cimetidine, lansoprazole, omeprazole (used to treat stomach ulcers), fluconazole (used to treat fungal infections), fluvoxamine (antidepressant) and ticlopidine (used to reduce the risk of stroke). These may cause increased blood levels of citalopram.
- Mefloquine (used to treat malaria).
- Bupropion (used to treat depression).
- Medicines known to affect the blood platelets (e.g. anticoagulant drugs used to treat or prevent blood clots; aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen and diclofenac used as painkillers; and some antipsychotic drugs and tricyclic antidepressants).
- Metoprolol, a beta blocker used to treat migraine, some heart conditions and high blood pressure. The effects of either drug could be increased, decreased or altered.
- Neuroleptics (used in the treatment of schizophrenia).

Do not take Cipramil if you take medicines for heart rhythm problems or medicines that may affect the heart's rhythm, e.g. such as Class IA and III antiarrhythmics, antipsychotics (e.g. phenothiazine derivatives, pimozide, haloperidol), tricyclic antidepressants, certain antimicrobial agents (e.g. sparfloxacin, moxifloxacin, erythromycin IV, pentamidine, anti-malarial treatment particularly halofantrine), certain antihistamines (astemizole, mizolastine). If you have any further questions about this you should speak to your doctor.

Taking Cipramil with food, drink and alcohol

Cipramil can be taken with or without food (see section 3 '**How to take Cipramil drops**').

As with all antidepressants, it is sensible to avoid drinking alcohol whilst receiving treatment although Cipramil has not been shown to increase the effects of alcohol.

Pregnancy

If you take Cipramil near the end of your pregnancy there may be an increased risk of heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth, especially if you have a history of bleeding disorders. Your doctor or midwife should be aware that you are taking Cipramil so they can advise you.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine. If you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant, or are trying to become pregnant, tell your doctor. Do not take Cipramil if you are pregnant unless you and your doctor have discussed the risks and benefits involved.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor know you are on Cipramil. When taken during pregnancy, particularly in the last 3 months of pregnancy, medicines like Cipramil may increase the risk of a serious condition in babies, called persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN), making the baby breathe faster and appear bluish. These symptoms usually begin during the first 24 hours after the baby is born. If this happens to your baby you should contact your midwife and/or doctor immediately. Also, if you take Cipramil during the last 3 months of your pregnancy and until the date of birth you should be aware that the following effects may be seen in your newborn: fits, being too hot or cold, feeding difficulties, vomiting, low blood sugar, stiff or floppy muscles, overactive reflexes, tremor, jitteriness, irritability, lethargy, constant crying, sleepiness or sleeping difficulties. If your newborn baby gets any of these symptoms please contact your midwife and/or doctor immediately.

Breast-feeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

If you are breast-feeding, ask your doctor for advice. You should not breast-feed your baby when taking Cipramil because small amounts of the medicine can pass into the breast milk.

Fertility

Citalopram has been shown to reduce the quality of sperm in animal studies. Theoretically, this could affect fertility, but impact on human fertility has not been observed as yet.

Driving and using machines

Cipramil does not usually affect the ability to carry out normal daily activities. However, if you feel dizzy or sleepy when you start to take this medicine, you should be careful when driving, operating machinery or performing jobs that need you to be alert until these effects wear off.

Important information about some of the ingredients of Cipramil drops

This medicine contains 76mg of alcohol (ethanol 96%) in each ml which is equivalent to 9.0%v/v. The amount in 1ml of this medicine is equivalent to less than 2ml of beer or 1ml of wine. The small amount of alcohol in this medicine will not have any noticeable effects. These drops also contain the preservatives methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) and propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216), which may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed).

3. How to take Cipramil drops

How much to take

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

Turn the bottle completely upside down. If no drops come out, tap the bottle lightly to start the flow.



Adults

Depression

The usual dose is 16mg (8 drops) per day. This may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 32mg (16 drops) per day.

Panic disorder

The starting dose is 8mg (4 drops) per day for the first week before increasing the dose to between 16 - 24mg (8 to 12 drops) per day. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 32mg (16 drops) per day.

Elderly patients (above 65 years of age)

The starting dose should be decreased to half of the recommended dose, e.g. 8-16mg per day. Elderly patients should not usually receive more than 16mg (8 drops) per day.

Children and adolescents (less than 18 years of age)

Cipramil should not be given to children or adolescents under 18 years of age. For further information, please see section 2, '**What you need to know before you take Cipramil drops**'.

Patients with special risks

Patients with liver complaints should not receive more than 16mg (8 drops) per day.

If you have previously taken Cipramil tablets, you will find that the dose of your medicine in mg given as drops is a bit lower than that of tablets. This is because your body more easily absorbs the drops than the tablets, so you do not need as many mg to have the same effect.

The doses of tablets correspond to doses of drops as follows:

Tablets	Drops
10mg	8mg (4 drops)
20mg	16mg (8 drops)
30mg	24mg (12 drops)
40mg	32mg (16 drops)

How and when to take Cipramil

The drops are for oral use and can be taken in a drink of water, or orange or apple juice.

Cipramil is taken every day as one dose at any time of the day.

Duration of treatment

Like other medicines for depression and panic disorder these drops may take a few weeks before you feel any improvement. Continue to take Cipramil even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition.

The duration of treatment is individual, usually at least 6 months. Continue to take the drops for as long as your doctor recommends. Do not stop taking them even if you begin to feel better, unless you are told to do so by your doctor. The underlying illness may persist for a long time and if you stop your treatment too soon your symptoms may return.

Patients who have recurrent depression benefit from continued treatment, sometimes for several years, to prevent the occurrence of new depressive episodes.

Never change the dose of the medicine without talking to your doctor first.

If you take more Cipramil than you should

If you think that you or anyone else may have taken too many Cipramil drops, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. Take the Cipramil box/container with you if you go to a doctor or hospital. Some of the signs of an overdose could be life-threatening.

Symptoms of overdose may include:

- Irregular heart beat
- Seizures
- Changes in heart rhythm
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Vomiting
- Sweating
- Drowsiness
- Unconsciousness
- Fast heart beats
- Tremor
- Changes in blood pressure
- Serotonin syndrome (see Section 4)
- Agitation
- Dizziness
- Enlarged eye pupils
- Bluish skin
- Breathing too quickly

If you forget to take Cipramil

If you forget to take a dose, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose.

Effects when treatment with Cipramil is stopped

Stopping this medicine quickly may cause symptoms such as dizziness, nausea and numbness or tingling in hands or feet, sleep disturbances (vivid dreams, nightmares, inability to sleep), feeling anxious, headaches, feeling or being sick, sweating, feeling restless or agitated, tremor, feeling confused or disorientated, feeling emotional or irritable, (loose stools), visual disturbances, fluttering or pounding heart beat (palpitations). These are usually non-serious and disappear within a few days. When you have completed your course of treatment, the dose of Cipramil is usually reduced gradually over a couple of weeks.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Several of the effects listed below can also be symptoms of your illness and may disappear as you start to get better.

Serious side effects

Stop taking Cipramil and seek medical advice immediately if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Difficulty in breathing.
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat that causes difficulty in swallowing or breathing.
- Severe itching of the skin (with raised lumps).
- Fast, irregular heart beat, fainting which could be symptoms of a life-threatening condition known as torsades de pointes.

If you notice any of the following you should **contact your doctor immediately** as your dose may need to be reduced or stopped:

- You start having fits for the first time or fits that you have suffered from in the past before become more frequent.
- Your behaviour changes because you feel elated or over excited.
- You experience high fever, agitation, confusion, and trembling or abrupt contractions of muscles. These may be signs of a rare condition called serotonin syndrome.
- Tiredness, confusion and twitching of your muscles. These may be signs of a low blood level of sodium (hyponatraemia).

If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself at any time, **contact your doctor or go to a hospital straight away**.

The following side effects are often mild and usually disappear after a few days' treatment.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Sleepiness
- Difficulty in sleeping
- Headache
- Changes in your sleeping pattern
- Loss of body strength, weakness
- Increased sweating
- Dry mouth (a dry mouth increases the risk of tooth decay, so be sure to clean your teeth more often than usual)
- Feeling sick (nausea)

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Lack of appetite
- Agitation
- Decreased sex drive
- Anxiety
- Nervousness
- Confusion
- Abnormal dreams
- Reduced emotions, indifference (apathy)
- Tremor
- Tingling or numbness in the hands or feet
- Dizziness
- Problems concentrating
- Migraine
- Loss of memory (amnesia)
- Ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- Palpitations
- Yawning
- Blocked or runny nose (rhinitis)
- Diarrhoea
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Stomach pain
- Flatulence (wind)

- Increase in saliva (drooling)
- Itching
- Pain in muscles and joints
- For men, problems with ejaculation and erection
- For women, failing to reach an orgasm
- Tiredness
- Prickling of the skin
- Loss of weight

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Bruising easily
- Increased appetite
- Aggression
- Hallucinations
- Mania
- Fainting
- Large pupils (the dark centre of the eye)
- Fast heart beat
- Slow heart beat
- Nettle rash
- Loss of hair
- Rash
- Sensitivity to sunlight
- Difficulties urinating
- Urinary hesitation, decreased urination
- Excessive menstrual bleeding
- Swelling of the arms or legs
- Increased weight

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- Increased sex drive
- Convulsions
- Involuntary movements
- Taste disturbances
- Bleeding
- Coughing
- Hepatitis
- Feeling unwell (malaise)

Some patient have reported (frequency not known)

- Heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth (postpartum haemorrhage), see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility' in section 2 for more information.
- Thoughts of harming or killing themselves, see also section 2. **'What you need to know before you take Cipramil drops'**
- An increase in bleeding or bruising caused by a decrease in blood platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- Rash (hypersensitivity)
- Low potassium levels in the blood (hypokalaemia), which can cause muscle weakness, twitching or abnormal heart rhythms
- Increase in a hormone called prolactin in the blood
- Panic attack
- Grinding teeth
- Restlessness
- Unusual muscle movements or stiffness
- Involuntary movements of the muscles (akathisia)
- Low blood pressure
- Nosebleed
- Bleeding disorders including skin and mucosal bleeding (ecchymosis).
- Sudden swelling of skin or mucosa
- In men, painful erections
- Flow of breast milk in men or in women who are not breast-feeding (galactorrhoea)
- Irregular menstrual periods
- Abnormal liver function tests
- An increased risk of bone fractures has been observed in patients taking this type of medicines
- Abnormal heart rhythm

SSRIs can, very rarely, increase the risk of bleeding, including stomach or intestinal bleeding. Let your doctor know if you vomit blood or develop black or blood stained stools.

Also let your doctor know if you continue to have other symptoms associated with your depression. This might include hallucinations, anxiety, mania or confusion.

Any side effects that do occur will usually disappear after a few days. If they are troublesome or persistent, or if you develop any other unusual side effects while taking Cipramil, please tell your doctor.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Cipramil drops

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.
- After opening the bottle, the drops can be used for 16 weeks if stored below 25°C. Any excess product must be discarded.
- Do not use the drops after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and bottle labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Cipramil drops contain

Each ml contains 40mg of citalopram (as hydrochloride). The other ingredients are purified water, ethanol, hydroxyethyl cellulose 300, methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) and propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216).

What Cipramil drops look like and contents of the pack

Cipramil is clear, colourless oral solution supplied in amber glass bottle. Each bottle contains 15ml Cipramil oral drops.

Manufactured by: Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A. - Officina di Milano - Via Civitali, 1 - Italy. **OR** H. Lundbeck A/S, - Copenhagen Valby, Denmark.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence holder: B&S Healthcare, Unit 4, Bradfield Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0NU, UK.

Cipramil® 40mg/ml oral drops; PL 18799/2020

Leaflet date: 10.03.2026

POM

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Blind or partially sighted?

Is this leaflet hard to see or read?

Call 0208 515 3763 to obtain the leaflet in a format suitable for you.

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Citalopram 40mg/ml oral drops

(citalopram hydrochloride)

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

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please 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.
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The name of your medicine is Citalopram 40mg/ml oral drops but will be referred to as Citalopram or Citalopram drops throughout this leaflet.

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1. What Citalopram is and what it is used for

How does Citalopram work?

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2. What you need to know before you take Citalopram drops

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- At the same time as taking medication known as monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). MAOIs include medicines such as phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide, tranylcypromine and moclobemide (used for the treatment of depression), selegiline (used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease) and linezolid (an antibiotic). Even if you have finished taking one of the following MAOIs: phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide or tranylcypromine you will need to wait 2 weeks before you start taking Citalopram. One day must elapse after you have finished taking moclobemide. After stopping Citalopram you must allow 1 week before taking any MAOI.
- if you are born with or have had an episode of abnormal heart rhythm (seen at ECG; an examination to evaluate how the heart is functioning).
- if you take medicines for heart rhythm problems or that may affect the heart's rhythm (see 'Other medicines and Citalopram drops').

Warnings and Precautions

Please tell your doctor if you have any medical problems, especially if you have:

- History of bleeding disorders or have ever suffered from bleeding in the stomach or intestine, or if you are pregnant (see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility').
- Liver disease.
- Kidney disease.
- Diabetes (you may need an adjustment of your antidiabetic therapy).
- Epilepsy or a history of seizures or fits.
- Mania or panic disorder.
- Low blood levels of sodium.
- ECT (electroconvulsive therapy).
- Suffered or suffer from heart problems or have recently had a heart attack.
- A low resting heart rate and/or you know that you may have salt depletion as a result of prolonged severe diarrhoea and vomiting (being sick) or usage of diuretics (water tablets).
- Experienced a fast or irregular heart beat, fainting, collapse or dizziness on standing up which may indicate abnormal functioning of the heart rate
- If you have or have previously had eye problems, such as certain kinds of glaucoma (increased pressure in the eye).

Please consult your doctor, even if these statements were applicable to you at any time in the past.

Please note:

Some patients with manic-depressive illness may enter into a manic phase. This is characterized by unusual and rapidly changing ideas, inappropriate happiness and excessive physical activity. If you experience this, contact your doctor.

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Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression or anxiety disorder

If you are depressed and/or have anxiety disorders you can sometimes have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. These may be increased when first starting antidepressants, since these medicines all take time to work, usually about two weeks but sometimes longer.

You may be more likely to think like this:

- If you have previously had thoughts about killing or harming yourself.
- If you are a **young adult**. Information from clinical trials has shown an increased risk of suicidal behaviour in adults aged less than 25 years with psychiatric conditions who were treated with an antidepressant.

If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself at any time, **contact your doctor or go to a hospital straight away.**

You may find it helpful to tell a relative or close friend that you are depressed or have an anxiety disorder, and ask them to read this leaflet. You might ask them to tell you if they think your depression or anxiety is getting worse, or if they are worried about changes in your behaviour.

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- Imipramine and desipramine (used to treat depression).
- Medicines containing selegiline (used to treat Parkinson's disease).
- Cimetidine, lansoprazole, omeprazole (used to treat stomach ulcers), fluconazole (used to treat fungal infections), fluvoxamine (antidepressant) and ticlopidine (used to reduce the risk of stroke). These may cause increased blood levels of citalopram.
- Mefloquine (used to treat malaria).
- Bupropion (used to treat depression).
- Medicines known to affect the blood platelets (e.g. anticoagulant drugs used to treat or prevent blood clots; aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen and diclofenac used as painkillers; and some antipsychotic drugs and tricyclic antidepressants).
- Metoprolol, a beta blocker used to treat migraine, some heart conditions and high blood pressure. The effects of either drug could be increased, decreased or altered.
- Neuroleptics (used in the treatment of schizophrenia).

Do not take Citalopram if you take medicines for heart rhythm problems or medicines that may affect the heart's rhythm, e.g. such as Class IA and III antiarrhythmics, antipsychotics (e.g. phenothiazine derivatives, pimozide, haloperidol), tricyclic antidepressants, certain antimicrobial agents (e.g. sparfloxacin, moxifloxacin, erythromycin IV, pentamidine, anti-malarial treatment particularly halofantrine), certain antihistamines (astemizole, mizolastine). If you have any further questions about this you should speak to your doctor.

Taking Citalopram with food, drink and alcohol

Citalopram can be taken with or without food (see section 3 '**How to take Citalopram drops**').

As with all antidepressants, it is sensible to avoid drinking alcohol whilst receiving treatment although Citalopram has not been shown to increase the effects of alcohol.

Pregnancy

If you take Citalopram near the end of your pregnancy there may be an increased risk of heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth, especially if you have a history of bleeding disorders. Your doctor or midwife should be aware that you are taking Citalopram so they can advise you.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine. If you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant, or are trying to become pregnant, tell your doctor. Do not take Citalopram if you are pregnant unless you and your doctor have discussed the risks and benefits involved.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor know you are on Citalopram. When taken during pregnancy, particularly in the last 3 months of pregnancy, medicines like Citalopram may increase the risk of a serious condition in babies, called persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN), making the baby breathe faster and appear bluish. These symptoms usually begin during the first 24 hours after the baby is born. If this happens to your baby you should contact your midwife and/or doctor immediately. Also, if you take Citalopram during the last 3 months of your pregnancy and until the date of birth you should be aware that the following effects may be seen in your newborn: fits, being too hot or cold, feeding difficulties, vomiting, low blood sugar, stiff or floppy muscles, overactive reflexes, tremor, jitteriness, irritability, lethargy, constant crying, sleepiness or sleeping difficulties. If your newborn baby gets any of these symptoms please contact your midwife and/or doctor immediately.

Breast-feeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

If you are breast-feeding, ask your doctor for advice. You should not breast-feed your baby when taking Citalopram because small amounts of the medicine can pass into the breast milk.

Fertility

Citalopram has been shown to reduce the quality of sperm in animal studies. Theoretically, this could affect fertility, but impact on human fertility has not been observed as yet.

Driving and using machines

Citalopram does not usually affect the ability to carry out normal daily activities. However, if you feel dizzy or sleepy when you start to take this medicine, you should be careful when driving, operating machinery or performing jobs that need you to be alert until these effects wear off.

Important information about some of the ingredients of Citalopram drops

This medicine contains 76mg of alcohol (ethanol 96%) in each ml which is equivalent to 9.0%v/v. The amount in 1ml of this medicine is equivalent to less than 2ml of beer or 1ml of wine. The small amount of alcohol in this medicine will not have any noticeable effects.

These drops also contain the preservatives methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) and propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216), which may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed).

3. How to take Citalopram drops

How much to take

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

Turn the bottle completely upside down. If no drops come out, tap the bottle lightly to start the flow.



Adults

Depression

The usual dose is 16mg (8 drops) per day. This may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 32mg (16 drops) per day.

Panic disorder

The starting dose is 8mg (4 drops) per day for the first week before increasing the dose to between 16 - 24mg (8 to 12 drops) per day. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 32mg (16 drops) per day.

Elderly patients (above 65 years of age)

The starting dose should be decreased to half of the recommended dose, e.g. 8-16mg per day. Elderly patients should not usually receive more than 16mg (8 drops) per day.

Children and adolescents (less than 18 years of age)

Citalopram should not be given to children or adolescents under 18 years of age. For further information, please see section 2, '**What you need to know before you take Citalopram drops**'.

Patients with special risks

Patients with liver complaints should not receive more than 16mg (8 drops) per day.

If you have previously taken Citalopram tablets, you will find that the dose of your medicine in mg given as drops is a bit lower than that of tablets. This is because your body more easily absorbs the drops than the tablets, so you do not need as many mg to have the same effect.

The doses of tablets correspond to doses of drops as follows:

Tablets	Drops
10mg	8mg (4 drops)
20mg	16mg (8 drops)
30mg	24mg (12 drops)
40mg	32mg (16 drops)

How and when to take Citalopram

The drops are for oral use and can be taken in a drink of water, or orange or apple juice.

Citalopram is taken every day as one dose at any time of the day.

Duration of treatment

Like other medicines for depression and panic disorder these drops may take a few weeks before you feel any improvement. Continue to take Citalopram even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition.

The duration of treatment is individual, usually at least 6 months. Continue to take the drops for as long as your doctor recommends. Do not stop taking them even if you begin to feel better, unless you are told to do so by your doctor. The underlying illness may persist for a long time and if you stop your treatment too soon your symptoms may return.

Patients who have recurrent depression benefit from continued treatment, sometimes for several years, to prevent the occurrence of new depressive episodes.

Never change the dose of the medicine without talking to your doctor first.

If you take more Citalopram than you should

If you think that you or anyone else may have taken too many Citalopram drops, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. Take the Citalopram box/container with you if you go to a doctor or hospital. Some of the signs of an overdose could be life-threatening.

Symptoms of overdose may include:

- Irregular heart beat
- Seizures
- Changes in heart rhythm
- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Vomiting
- Sweating
- Drowsiness
- Unconsciousness
- Fast heart beats
- Tremor
- Changes in blood pressure
- Serotonin syndrome (see Section 4)
- Agitation
- Dizziness
- Enlarged eye pupils
- Bluish skin
- Breathing too quickly

If you forget to take Citalopram

If you forget to take a dose, take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose.

Effects when treatment with Citalopram is stopped

Stopping this medicine quickly may cause symptoms such as dizziness, nausea and numbness or tingling in hands or feet, sleep disturbances (vivid dreams, nightmares, inability to sleep), feeling anxious, headaches, feeling or being sick, sweating, feeling restless or agitated, tremor, feeling confused or disorientated, feeling emotional or irritable, (loose stools), visual disturbances, fluttering or pounding heart beat (palpitations). These are usually non-serious and disappear within a few days. When you have completed your course of treatment, the dose of Citalopram is usually reduced gradually over a couple of weeks.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Several of the effects listed below can also be symptoms of your illness and may disappear as you start to get better.

Serious side effects

Stop taking Citalopram and seek medical advice immediately if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Difficulty in breathing.
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat that causes difficulty in swallowing or breathing.
- Severe itching of the skin (with raised lumps).
- Fast, irregular heart beat, fainting which could be symptoms of a life-threatening condition known as torsades de pointes.

If you notice any of the following you should **contact your doctor immediately** as your dose may need to be reduced or stopped:

- You start having fits for the first time or fits that you have suffered from in the past before become more frequent.
- Your behaviour changes because you feel elated or over excited.
- You experience high fever, agitation, confusion, and trembling or abrupt contractions of muscles. These may be signs of a rare condition called serotonin syndrome.
- Tiredness, confusion and twitching of your muscles. These may be signs of a low blood level of sodium (hyponatraemia).

If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself at any time, **contact your doctor or go to a hospital straight away**.

The following side effects are often mild and usually disappear after a few days' treatment.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Sleepiness
- Difficulty in sleeping
- Headache
- Changes in your sleeping pattern
- Loss of body strength, weakness
- Increased sweating
- Dry mouth (a dry mouth increases the risk of tooth decay, so be sure to clean your teeth more often than usual)
- Feeling sick (nausea)

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Lack of appetite
- Agitation
- Decreased sex drive
- Anxiety
- Nervousness
- Confusion
- Abnormal dreams
- Reduced emotions, indifference (apathy)
- Tremor
- Tingling or numbness in the hands or feet
- Dizziness
- Problems concentrating
- Migraine
- Loss of memory (amnesia)
- Ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- Palpitations
- Yawning
- Blocked or runny nose (rhinitis)
- Diarrhoea
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Stomach pain
- Flatulence (wind)

- Increase in saliva (drooling)
- Itching
- Pain in muscles and joints
- For men, problems with ejaculation and erection
- For women, failing to reach an orgasm
- Tiredness
- Prickling of the skin
- Loss of weight

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Bruising easily
- Increased appetite
- Aggression
- Hallucinations
- Mania
- Fainting
- Large pupils (the dark centre of the eye)
- Fast heart beat
- Slow heart beat
- Nettle rash
- Loss of hair
- Rash
- Sensitivity to sunlight
- Difficulties urinating
- Urinary hesitation, decreased urination
- Excessive menstrual bleeding
- Swelling of the arms or legs
- Increased weight

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- Increased sex drive
- Convulsions
- Involuntary movements
- Taste disturbances
- Bleeding
- Coughing
- Hepatitis
- Feeling unwell (malaise)

Some patient have reported (frequency not known)

- Heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth (postpartum haemorrhage), see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility' in section 2 for more information.
- Thoughts of harming or killing themselves, see also section 2. **'What you need to know before you take Citalopram drops'**
- An increase in bleeding or bruising caused by a decrease in blood platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- Rash (hypersensitivity)
- Low potassium levels in the blood (hypokalaemia), which can cause muscle weakness, twitching or abnormal heart rhythms
- Increase in a hormone called prolactin in the blood
- Panic attack
- Grinding teeth
- Restlessness
- Unusual muscle movements or stiffness
- Involuntary movements of the muscles (akathisia)
- Low blood pressure
- Nosebleed
- Bleeding disorders including skin and mucosal bleeding (ecchymosis).
- Sudden swelling of skin or mucosa
- In men, painful erections
- Flow of breast milk in men or in women who are not breast-feeding (galactorrhoea)
- Irregular menstrual periods
- Abnormal liver function tests
- An increased risk of bone fractures has been observed in patients taking this type of medicines
- Abnormal heart rhythm

SSRIs can, very rarely, increase the risk of bleeding, including stomach or intestinal bleeding. Let your doctor know if you vomit blood or develop black or blood stained stools.

Also let your doctor know if you continue to have other symptoms associated with your depression. This might include hallucinations, anxiety, mania or confusion.

Any side effects that do occur will usually disappear after a few days. If they are troublesome or persistent, or if you develop any other unusual side effects while taking Citalopram, please tell your doctor.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Citalopram drops

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.
- After opening the bottle, the drops can be used for 16 weeks if stored below 25°C. Any excess product must be discarded.
- Do not use the drops after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and bottle labels after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Citalopram drops contain

Each ml contains 40mg of citalopram (as hydrochloride). The other ingredients are purified water, ethanol, hydroxyethyl cellulose 300, methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218) and propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216).

What Citalopram drops look like and contents of the pack

Citalopram is clear, colourless oral solution supplied in amber glass bottle. Each bottle contains 15ml Citalopram oral drops.

Manufactured by: Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica S.p.A. - Officina di Milano - Via Civitali, 1 - Italy. **OR** H. Lundbeck A/S, - Copenhagen Valby, Denmark.

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Citalopram 40mg/ml oral drops; PL 18799/2020

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