

Circadin[®] 2mg prolonged-release tablets (melatonin)

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 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.

The name of your medicine is Circadin[®] 2mg prolonged-release tablets but will be referred to as Circadin throughout this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Circadin is and what it is used for

The active substance of Circadin, melatonin, belongs to a natural group of hormones produced by the body.

Circadin is used on its own for the short-term treatment of primary insomnia (persistent difficulty in getting to sleep or staying asleep, or poor quality of sleep) in patients aged 55 years and older. 'Primary' means that the insomnia does not have any identified cause, including any medical, mental or environmental cause.

2. What you need to know before you take Circadin

Do not take Circadin

- if you are allergic to melatonin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Circadin.

- If you suffer from liver or kidney problems. No studies on the use of Circadin in people with liver or kidney diseases have been performed, you should speak to your doctor before taking Circadin as its use is not recommended.
- If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars.
- If you have been told you suffer from an autoimmune disease (where the body is 'attacked' by its own immune system). No studies on the use of Circadin in people with auto-immune diseases have been performed; therefore, you should speak to your doctor before taking Circadin as its use is not recommended.
- Circadin can make you feel drowsy, you should be careful if the drowsiness affects you as it may impair your ability on tasks such as driving.
- Smoking may make Circadin less effective, because the components of tobacco smoke can increase the breakdown of melatonin by the liver.

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children between the ages of 0 to 18 years as it has not been tested and its effects are unknown. Another medicine containing melatonin may be more appropriate for administration to children between the ages of 2 to 18 - please ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

Other medicines and Circadin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

These medicines include:

- Fluvoxamine (used for the treatment of depression and obsessive compulsive disorder), psoralens (used in the treatment of skin disorders e.g. psoriasis), cimetidine (used in the treatment of stomach problems such as ulcers), quinolones and rifampicin (used in the treatment of bacterial infections), oestrogens (used in contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy) and carbamazepine (used in the treatment of epilepsy).
- Adrenergic agonists/antagonists (such as certain types of medicines used to control blood pressure by constricting blood vessels, nasal decongestants, blood pressure lowering medicines), opiate agonists/antagonists (such as medicinal products used in the treatment of drug addiction), prostaglandin inhibitors (such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines), antidepressant medication, tryptophan and alcohol.
- Benzodiazepines and non-benzodiazepine hypnotics (medicines used to induce sleep such as zaleplon, zolpidem and zopiclone)
- Thioridazine (for the treatment of schizophrenia) and imipramine (for the treatment of depression).

Circadin with food, drink and alcohol

Take Circadin after you have eaten. Do not drink alcohol before, during or after taking Circadin, because it reduces the effectiveness of Circadin.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take Circadin if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant, trying to become pregnant or breast-feeding. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Circadin may cause drowsiness. If you are affected, you should not drive or operate machinery. If you suffer from continued drowsiness, then you should consult your doctor.

Circadin contains lactose monohydrate

Circadin contains lactose monohydrate. 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 Circadin

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

The recommended dose is one Circadin tablet (2mg) taken daily by mouth, after food, 1-2 hours before bedtime. This dosage may be continued for up to thirteen weeks.

You should swallow the tablet whole. Circadin tablets should not be crushed or cut in half.

If you take more Circadin than you should

If you have accidentally taken too much of your medicine, contact your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible.

Taking more than the recommended daily dose may make you feel drowsy.

If you forget to take Circadin

If you forget to take your tablet, take another as soon as you remember, before going to sleep, or wait until it is time to take your next dose, then go on as before.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Circadin

There are no known harmful effects if treatment is interrupted or ended early. The use of Circadin is not known to cause any withdrawal effects after treatment completion.

If you have any further questions on 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.

If you experience any of the following serious side effects, stop taking the medicine and contact your doctor **immediately**:

Uncommon: (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Chest pain

Rare: (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- Loss of consciousness or fainting
- Severe chest pain due to angina
- Feeling your heartbeat
- Depression
- Visual impairment
- Blurred vision
- Disorientation
- Vertigo (a feeling of dizziness or “spinning”)
- Presence of red blood cells in the urine
- Reduced number of white blood cells in the blood
- Reduced blood platelets, which increases risk of bleeding or bruising
- psoriasis

If you experience any of the following non-serious side effects contact your doctor and/or seek medical advice:

Uncommon: (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

Irritability, nervousness, restlessness, insomnia, abnormal dreams, nightmares, anxiety, migraine, headache, lethargy (tiredness, lack of energy), restlessness associated with increased activity, dizziness, tiredness, high blood pressure, upper abdominal pain, indigestion, mouth ulceration, dry mouth, nausea, changes in the composition of your blood which could cause yellowing of the skin or eyes, inflammation of the skin, night sweats, itching, rash, dry skin, pain in extremities, menopausal symptoms, feeling of weakness, excretion of glucose in the urine, excess proteins in the urine, abnormal liver function and weight increase.

Rare: (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

Shingles, high level of fatty molecules in the blood, low serum calcium levels in the blood, low sodium levels in the blood, altered mood, aggression, agitation, crying, stress symptoms, early morning awakening, increased sex drive, depressed mood, memory impairment, disturbance in attention, dreamy state, restless legs syndrome, poor quality sleep, ‘pins and needles’ feeling, watery eyes, dizziness when standing or sitting, hot flushes, acid reflux, stomach disorder, blistering in the mouth, tongue ulceration, stomach upset, vomiting, abnormal bowel sounds, wind, excess saliva production, bad breath, abdominal discomfort, gastric disorder, inflammation of the stomach lining, eczema, skin rash, hand dermatitis, itchy rash, nail disorder, arthritis, muscle spasms, neck pain, night cramps, prolonged erection that might be painful, inflammation of the prostate gland, tiredness, pain, thirst, passing large volumes of urine, urinating during the night, increased liver enzymes, abnormal blood electrolytes and abnormal laboratory tests.

Frequency not known: (cannot be established from the available data) Hypersensitivity reaction, swelling of mouth or tongue, swelling of the skin and abnormal milk secretion.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via:

United Kingdom

Yellow Card Scheme

Website: 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 Circadin

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not store above 25°C.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light. Do not take the tablets after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister label after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

If the tablets become discoloured or show any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.

Remember if your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine, return any unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal. Only keep this medicine if your doctor tells you to.

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 Circadin contains

The active substance is melatonin. Each prolonged-release tablet contains 2mg melatonin.

The other ingredients are ammonio methacrylate copolymer type B, calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, lactose monohydrate, silica (colloidal anhydrous), talc and magnesium stearate.

What Circadin looks like and contents of the pack

The tablets are white to off-white in colour and having round bi-convex shape. Each carton of tablets contains two blister strips of 15 tablets each (30 tablet pack).

Manufactured by: Rovi Pharma Industrial Services, S.A. Via Complutense, 140 Alcalá de Henares Madrid, 28805 Spain.

Procured from within the EU and repackaged by the Product Licence holder: Smartway Pharmaceuticals Limited, 10 Lyon Road, London, SW 19 2RL, UK.

Circadin® 2mg prolonged-release tablets;

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