

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Cipralex® 20mg/ml oral drops, solution

(escitalopram oxalate)

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 Cipralex 20mg/ml oral drops, solution but will be referred to as Cipralex throughout this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Cipralex is and what it is used for

Cipralex contains the active substance escitalopram. Cipralex belongs to a group of antidepressants called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). These medicines act on the serotonin-system in the brain by increasing the serotonin level.

Cipralex contains escitalopram and is used to treat depression (major depressive episodes) and anxiety disorders (such as panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, social anxiety disorder, generalised anxiety disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder) in adults above 18 years of age.

It may take a couple of weeks before you start to feel better. Continue to take Cipralex, even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

2. What you need to know before you take Cipralex

Do not take Cipralex:

- If you are allergic to escitalopram or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you take other medicines which belong to a group called MAO inhibitors, including selegiline (used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease), moclobemide (used in the treatment of depression) and linezolid (an antibiotic).
- 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 section 2 'Other medicines and Cipralex').

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Cipralex. Please tell your doctor if you have any other condition or illness, as your doctor may need to take this into consideration. In particular, tell your doctor:

- If you have epilepsy. Treatment with Cipralex should be stopped if seizures occur for the first time, or if there is an increase in the seizure frequency (see also section 4 'Possible side effects').
- If you suffer from impaired liver or kidney function. Your doctor may need to adjust your dosage.
- If you have diabetes. Treatment with Cipralex may alter glycaemic control. Insulin and/or oral hypoglycaemic dosage may need to be adjusted.
- If you have a decreased level of sodium in the blood.
- If you have a tendency to easily develop bleedings or bruises or if you are pregnant (see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility').
- If you are receiving electroconvulsive treatment.
- If you have a coronary heart disease.
- If you suffer or have suffered from heart problems or have recently had a heart attack
- If you have 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).
- If you experience 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 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 Cipralex (so called SSRIs/SNRIs) may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction (see section 4). In some cases, these symptoms have continued after stopping treatment.

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.

Children and adolescents under 18 years of age

Cipralex 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 attempts, suicidal thoughts and hostility (predominately aggression, oppositional behaviour and anger) when they take this class of medicines. Despite this, your doctor may prescribe Cipralex for patients under 18 because he/she decides that this is in their best interest. If your doctor has prescribed Cipralex for a patient under 18 and you want to discuss this, please go back to your doctor. You should inform your doctor if any symptoms listed above develop or worsen when patients under 18 are taking Cipralex. Also, the long term safety effects concerning growth, maturation, cognitive and behavioural development of Cipralex in this age group have not yet been demonstrated.

Other medicines and Cipralex

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

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

- 'Non-selective monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)', containing phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide, and tranylcypromine as active ingredients. If you have taken any of these medicines, you will need to wait 14 days before you start taking Cipralex. After stopping Cipralex you must allow 7 days before taking any of these medicines.
- 'Reversible selective MAO-A inhibitors', containing moclobemide (used to treat depression).
- 'Irreversible MAO-B inhibitors', containing selegiline (used to treat Parkinson's disease). These increase the risk of side effects.
- The antibiotic linezolid.
- Lithium (used in the treatment of manic-depressive disorder) and tryptophan.
- Imipramine and desipramine (both used to treat depression).
- Sumatriptan and similar medicines (used to treat migraine) and tramadol and similar medicines (opioids, used against severe pain). These increase the risk of side effects.
- Cimetidine, lansoprazole and 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 escitalopram.
- St. John's Wort (*hypericum perforatum*) - a herbal remedy used for depression.
- Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (medicines used for pain relief or to thin the blood, so called anticoagulants). These may increase bleeding-tendency.
- Warfarin, dipyrindamole, and phenprocoumon (medicines used to thin the blood, so called anticoagulants). Your doctor will probably check the coagulation time of your blood when starting and discontinuing Cipralex in order to verify that your dose of anticoagulant is still adequate.
- Mefloquine (used to treat malaria), bupropion (used to treat depression) and tramadol (used to treat severe pain) due to a possible risk of a lowered threshold for seizures.
- Neuroleptics (medicines to treat schizophrenia, psychosis) and antidepressants (tricyclic antidepressants and SSRIs) due to a possible risk of a lowered threshold for seizures.
- Flecainide, propafenone, and metoprolol (used in cardiovascular diseases), clomipramine, and nortriptyline (antidepressants) and risperidone, thioridazine, and haloperidol (antipsychotics). The dosage of Cipralex may need to be adjusted.
- Medicines that decrease blood levels of potassium or magnesium, as these conditions increase the risk of life-threatening heart rhythm disorder.

Do not take Cipralex if you take medicines for heart rhythm problems or medicines that may affect the heart's rhythm, 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 (e.g. astemizole, hydroxyzine, mizolastine). If you have any further questions about this, you should speak to your doctor.

Cipralex with food, drink and alcohol

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

As with many medicines, combining Cipralex with alcohol is not advisable, although Cipralex is not expected to interact with alcohol.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Inform your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Do not take Cipralex if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, unless you and your doctor have discussed the risks and benefits involved.

If you take Cipralex during the last 3 months of your pregnancy you should be aware that the following effects may be seen in your newborn baby: trouble with breathing, bluish skin, fits, body temperature changes, feeding difficulties, vomiting, low blood sugar, stiff or floppy muscles, vivid reflexes, tremor, jitteriness, irritability, lethargy, constant crying, sleepiness and sleeping difficulties. If your newborn baby has any of these symptoms, please contact your doctor immediately.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor know you are on Cipralex. When taken during pregnancy, particularly in the last 3 months of pregnancy, medicines like Cipralex 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.

If you take Cipralex 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 Cipralex so they can advise you.

If used during pregnancy Cipralex should never be stopped abruptly.

It is expected that Cipralex will be excreted into breast milk.

Citalopram, a medicine like escitalopram, 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.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

You are advised not to drive a car or operate machinery until you know how Cipralex affects you.

Cipralex 20mg/ml oral drops, solution contains alcohol

This medicine contains 100mg of alcohol (ethanol 96%) in each ml which is equivalent to 11.8%v/v. The amount in 1ml of this medicine is equivalent to less than 3ml of beer or 1ml of wine. The small amount of alcohol in this medicine will not have any noticeable effects.

Cipralex 20mg/ml oral drops, solution contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1mmol sodium (23mg) per ml, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Cipralex

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor 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.



Count the required number of drops into your drink (water, orange juice or apple juice), stir it briefly and then drink all of it.

Do not mix the Cipralex oral drops with other liquids and do not mix them with other medicinal products.

Adults

Depression

The usual dose of Cipralex is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Panic disorder

The starting dose of Cipralex is 5mg (5 drops) per day for the first week before increasing the dose to 10mg (10 drops) per day. Your doctor may increase the dose to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Social anxiety disorder

The normally recommended dose of Cipralex is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. Your doctor can either decrease your dose to 5mg (5 drops) per day or increase the dose to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day, depending on how you respond to the medicine.

Generalised anxiety disorder

The normally recommended dose of Cipralex is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Obsessive-compulsive disorder

The normally recommended dose of Cipralex is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Elderly patients (above 65 years of age)

The recommended starting dose of Cipralex is 5mg (5 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to 10mg (10 drops) per day.

Children and adolescents (below 18 years of age)

Cipralex should not normally be given to children and adolescents. For further information please see section 2 'What you need to know before you take Cipralex'.

Reduced kidney function

Caution is advised in patients with severely reduced renal function. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

Reduced liver function

Patients with liver complaints should not receive more than 10mg per day. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

Patients known to be poor metabolisers of the enzyme CYP2C19

Patients with this known genotype should not receive more than 10mg per day. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

Duration of treatment

It may take a couple of weeks before you start to feel better. Continue to take Cipralex even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition.

Do not change the dose of your medicine without talking to your doctor first.

Continue to take Cipralex for as long as your doctor recommends. If you stop your treatment too soon, your symptoms may return. It is recommended that treatment should be continued for at least 6 months after you feel well again.

If you take more Cipralex than you should

If you take more than the prescribed dose of Cipralex, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort. Some of the signs of an overdose could be dizziness, tremor, agitation, convulsion, coma, nausea, vomiting, change in heart rhythm, decreased blood pressure and change in body fluid/salt balance. Take the Cipralex box/container with you when you go to the doctor or hospital.

If you forget to take Cipralex

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten doses. If you do forget to take a dose, and you remember before you go to bed, take it straight away. Carry on as usual the next day. If you only remember during the night, or the next day, leave out the missed dose and carry on as usual.

If you stop taking Cipralex

Do not stop taking Cipralex until your doctor tells you to do so. When you have completed your course of treatment, it is generally advised that the dose of Cipralex is gradually reduced over a number of weeks.

When you stop taking Cipralex, especially if it is abruptly, you may feel discontinuation symptoms. These are common when treatment with Cipralex is stopped. The risk is higher, when Cipralex has been used for a long time or in high doses or when the dose is reduced too quickly. Most people find that the symptoms are mild and go away on their own within two weeks. However, in some patients they may be severe in intensity or they may be prolonged (2-3 months or more). If you get severe discontinuation symptoms when you stop taking Cipralex, please contact your doctor. He or she may ask you to start taking your oral drops again and come off them more slowly.

Discontinuation symptoms include: Feeling dizzy (unsteady or off-balance), feelings like pins and needles, burning sensations and (less commonly) electric shock sensations (including in the head), sleep disturbances (vivid dreams, nightmares, inability to sleep), feeling anxious, headaches, feeling sick (nausea), sweating (including night sweats), feeling restless or agitated, tremor (shakiness), feeling confused or disorientated, feeling emotional or irritable, diarrhoea (loose stools), visual disturbances, fluttering or pounding heartbeat (palpitations).

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.

The side effects usually disappear after a few weeks of treatment. Please be aware that many of the effects may also be symptoms of your illness and therefore will improve when you start to get better.

See your doctor if you get any of the following side effects during treatment:

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

- Unusual bleeds, including gastrointestinal bleeds.

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

- Swelling of skin, tongue, lips, or face, or have difficulties breathing or swallowing (allergic reaction).
- High fever, agitation, confusion, trembling and abrupt contractions of muscles these may be signs of a rare condition called serotonin syndrome.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Difficulties urinating
- Seizures (fits), see also section 2 'Warnings and precautions'
- Yellowing of the skin and the white in the eyes are signs of liver function impairment/hepatitis
- Fast, irregular heart beat, fainting which could be symptoms of a life-threatening condition known as torsade de pointes
- Thoughts of harming or killing yourself, see also section 2 'Warnings and precautions'

In addition to above the following side effects have been reported:

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

- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Headache

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Blocked or runny nose (sinusitis)
- Decreased or increased appetite
- Anxiety, restlessness, abnormal dreams, difficulties falling asleep, feeling sleepy, dizziness, yawning, tremors, prickling of the skin
- Diarrhoea, constipation, vomiting, dry mouth
- Increased sweating
- Pain in muscle and joints (arthralgia and myalgia)
- Sexual disturbances (delayed ejaculation, problems with erection, decreased sexual drive and women may experience difficulties achieving orgasm)
- Fatigue, fever
- Increased weight

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

- Nettle rash (urticaria), rash, itching (pruritus)
- Grinding one's teeth, agitation, nervousness, panic attack, confusion state
- Disturbed sleep, taste disturbance, fainting (syncope)
- Enlarged pupils (mydriasis), visual disturbance, ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- Loss of hair
- Excessive menstrual bleeding
- Irregular menstrual period
- Decreased weight
- Fast heart beat
- Swelling of the arms or legs
- Nosebleeds

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

- Aggression, depersonalisation, hallucination
- Slow heart beat

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Decreased levels of sodium in the blood (the symptoms are feeling sick and unwell with weak muscles or confused)
- Dizziness when you stand up, due to low blood pressure (orthostatic hypotension)
- Abnormal liver function test (increased amounts of liver enzymes in the blood)
- Movement disorders (involuntary movements of the muscles)
- Painful erections (priapism)
- Signs of increased bleeding e.g. from skin and mucous bleeding (ecchymosis) and low level of blood platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- Sudden swelling of skin or mucosa (angioedemas)
- Increased secretion of a hormone called ADH, causing the body to retain water and dilute the blood, reducing the amount of sodium (inappropriate ADH secretion)
- Increased blood levels of the hormone prolactin
- Flow of milk in men and in women that are not nursing
- Mania
- An increased risk of bone fractures has been observed in patients taking this type of medicine
- Alteration of the heart rhythm (called 'prolongation of QT interval', seen on ECG, measuring electrical activity of the heart)
- Heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth (postpartum haemorrhage), see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility' in section 2 for more information.

In addition, a number of side effects are known to occur with drugs that work in a similar way to escitalopram (the active ingredient of Cipralex). These are:

- Motor restlessness (akathisia)
- Loss of appetite

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 Cipralex

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- After opening, the drops should be used within 8 weeks.
- After opening, the bottle should not be stored above 25°C.
- Do not use the solution 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.
- If the solution becomes discoloured or show any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.
- Medicines should not be disposed via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Cipralex contains

The active ingredient in the Cipralex is escitalopram. Each ml contains 20mg escitalopram (as escitalopram oxalate).

1 drop contains 1mg escitalopram (as oxalate).

The other ingredients are: Propyl gallate, citric acid, ethanol 96% (v/v), sodium hydroxide, purified water.

What Cipralex looks like and contents of the pack

Cipralex is clear, nearly colourless to slightly yellowish solution.

It is available in a brown glass bottle with dropper applicator containing 15ml.

Manufactured by: H. Lundbeck A/S, Otiliavej 9, 2500 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.

Cipralex® 20mg/ml oral drops, solution; PL 18799/3032

Leaflet date: 25.04.2025

POM

Cipralex is the registered trademark of H. Lundbeck A/S.

**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

Escitalopram 20mg/ml oral drops, solution

(escitalopram oxalate)

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 Escitalopram 20mg/ml oral drops, solution but will be referred to as Escitalopram throughout this leaflet.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Escitalopram is and what it is used for

Escitalopram contains the active substance escitalopram. Escitalopram belongs to a group of antidepressants called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). These medicines act on the serotonin-system in the brain by increasing the serotonin level.

Escitalopram contains escitalopram and is used to treat depression (major depressive episodes) and anxiety disorders (such as panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, social anxiety disorder, generalised anxiety disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder) in adults above 18 years of age.

It may take a couple of weeks before you start to feel better. Continue to take Escitalopram, even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition.

You must talk to a doctor if you do not feel better or if you feel worse.

2. What you need to know before you take Escitalopram

Do not take Escitalopram:

- If you are allergic to escitalopram or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you take other medicines which belong to a group called MAO inhibitors, including selegiline (used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease), moclobemide (used in the treatment of depression) and linezolid (an antibiotic).
- 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 section 2 'Other medicines and Escitalopram').

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Escitalopram. Please tell your doctor if you have any other condition or illness, as your doctor may need to take this into consideration. In particular, tell your doctor:

- If you have epilepsy. Treatment with Escitalopram should be stopped if seizures occur for the first time, or if there is an increase in the seizure frequency (see also section 4 'Possible side effects').
- If you suffer from impaired liver or kidney function. Your doctor may need to adjust your dosage.
- If you have diabetes. Treatment with Escitalopram may alter glycaemic control. Insulin and/or oral hypoglycaemic dosage may need to be adjusted.
- If you have a decreased level of sodium in the blood.
- If you have a tendency to easily develop bleedings or bruises or if you are pregnant (see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility').
- If you are receiving electroconvulsive treatment.
- If you have a coronary heart disease.
- If you suffer or have suffered from heart problems or have recently had a heart attack
- If you have 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).
- If you experience 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 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 Escitalopram (so called SSRIs/SNRIs) may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction (see section 4). In some cases, these symptoms have continued after stopping treatment.

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.

Children and adolescents under 18 years of age

Escitalopram 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 attempts, suicidal thoughts and hostility (predominately aggression, oppositional behaviour and anger) when they take this class of medicines. Despite this, your doctor may prescribe Escitalopram for patients under 18 because he/she decides that this is in their best interest. If your doctor has prescribed Escitalopram for a patient under 18 and you want to discuss this, please go back to your doctor. You should inform your doctor if any symptoms listed above develop or worsen when patients under 18 are taking Escitalopram. Also, the long term safety effects concerning growth, maturation, cognitive and behavioural development of Escitalopram in this age group have not yet been demonstrated.

Other medicines and Escitalopram

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

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- 'Reversible selective MAO-A inhibitors', containing moclobemide (used to treat depression).
- 'Irreversible MAO-B inhibitors', containing selegiline (used to treat Parkinson's disease). These increase the risk of side effects.
- The antibiotic linezolid.
- Lithium (used in the treatment of manic-depressive disorder) and tryptophan.
- Imipramine and desipramine (both used to treat depression).
- Sumatriptan and similar medicines (used to treat migraine) and tramadol and similar medicines (opioids, used against severe pain). These increase the risk of side effects.
- Cimetidine, lansoprazole and 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 escitalopram.
- St. John's Wort (*hypericum perforatum*) - a herbal remedy used for depression.
- Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (medicines used for pain relief or to thin the blood, so called anticoagulants). These may increase bleeding-tendency.
- Warfarin, dipyridamole, and phenprocoumon (medicines used to thin the blood, so called anticoagulants). Your doctor will probably check the coagulation time of your blood when starting and discontinuing Escitalopram in order to verify that your dose of anticoagulant is still adequate.
- Mefloquine (used to treat malaria), bupropion (used to treat depression) and tramadol (used to treat severe pain) due to a possible risk of a lowered threshold for seizures.
- Neuroleptics (medicines to treat schizophrenia, psychosis) and antidepressants (tricyclic antidepressants and SSRIs) due to a possible risk of a lowered threshold for seizures.
- Flecainide, propafenone, and metoprolol (used in cardiovascular diseases), clomipramine, and nortriptyline (antidepressants) and risperidone, thioridazine, and haloperidol (antipsychotics). The dosage of Escitalopram may need to be adjusted.
- Medicines that decrease blood levels of potassium or magnesium, as these conditions increase the risk of life-threatening heart rhythm disorder.

Do not take Escitalopram if you take medicines for heart rhythm problems or medicines that may affect the heart's rhythm, 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 (e.g. astemizole, hydroxyzine, mizolastine). If you have any further questions about this, you should speak to your doctor.

Escitalopram with food, drink and alcohol

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

As with many medicines, combining Escitalopram with alcohol is not advisable, although Escitalopram is not expected to interact with alcohol.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Inform your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Do not take Escitalopram if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, unless you and your doctor have discussed the risks and benefits involved.

If you take Escitalopram during the last 3 months of your pregnancy you should be aware that the following effects may be seen in your newborn baby: trouble with breathing, bluish skin, fits, body temperature changes, feeding difficulties, vomiting, low blood sugar, stiff or floppy muscles, vivid reflexes, tremor, jitteriness, irritability, lethargy, constant crying, sleepiness and sleeping difficulties. If your newborn baby has any of these symptoms, please contact your doctor immediately.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor know you are on Escitalopram. When taken during pregnancy, particularly in the last 3 months of pregnancy, medicines like Escitalopram 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.

If you take Escitalopram 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 Escitalopram so they can advise you.

If used during pregnancy Escitalopram should never be stopped abruptly.

It is expected that Escitalopram will be excreted into breast milk.

Citalopram, a medicine like escitalopram, 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.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

You are advised not to drive a car or operate machinery until you know how Escitalopram affects you.

Escitalopram 20mg/ml oral drops, solution contains alcohol

This medicine contains 100mg of alcohol (ethanol 96%) in each ml which is equivalent to 11.8%v/v. The amount in 1ml of this medicine is equivalent to less than 3ml of beer or 1ml of wine. The small amount of alcohol in this medicine will not have any noticeable effects.

Escitalopram 20mg/ml oral drops, solution contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1mmol sodium (23mg) per ml, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Escitalopram

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor 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.



Count the required number of drops into your drink (water, orange juice or apple juice), stir it briefly and then drink all of it.

Do not mix the Escitalopram oral drops with other liquids and do not mix them with other medicinal products.

Adults

Depression

The usual dose of Escitalopram is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose.

The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Panic disorder

The starting dose of Escitalopram is 5mg (5 drops) per day for the first week before increasing the dose to 10mg (10 drops) per day. Your doctor may increase the dose to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Social anxiety disorder

The normally recommended dose of Escitalopram is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. Your doctor can either decrease your dose to 5mg (5 drops) per day or increase the dose to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day, depending on how you respond to the medicine.

Generalised anxiety disorder

The normally recommended dose of Escitalopram is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Obsessive-compulsive disorder

The normally recommended dose of Escitalopram is 10mg (10 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to a maximum of 20mg (20 drops) per day.

Elderly patients (above 65 years of age)

The recommended starting dose of Escitalopram is 5mg (5 drops) taken as one daily dose. The dose may be increased by your doctor to 10mg (10 drops) per day.

Children and adolescents (below 18 years of age)

Escitalopram should not normally be given to children and adolescents. For further information please see section 2 'What you need to know before you take Escitalopram'.

Reduced kidney function

Caution is advised in patients with severely reduced renal function. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

Reduced liver function

Patients with liver complaints should not receive more than 10mg per day. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

Patients known to be poor metabolisers of the enzyme CYP2C19

Patients with this known genotype should not receive more than 10mg per day. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

Duration of treatment

It may take a couple of weeks before you start to feel better. Continue to take Escitalopram even if it takes some time before you feel any improvement in your condition.

Do not change the dose of your medicine without talking to your doctor first. Continue to take Escitalopram for as long as your doctor recommends. If you stop your treatment too soon, your symptoms may return. It is recommended that treatment should be continued for at least 6 months after you feel well again.

If you take more Escitalopram than you should

If you take more than the prescribed dose of Escitalopram, contact your doctor or nearest hospital emergency department immediately. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort. Some of the signs of an overdose could be dizziness, tremor, agitation, convulsion, coma, nausea, vomiting, change in heart rhythm, decreased blood pressure and change in body fluid/salt balance. Take the Escitalopram box/container with you when you go to the doctor or hospital.

If you forget to take Escitalopram

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten doses. If you do forget to take a dose, and you remember before you go to bed, take it straight away. Carry on as usual the next day. If you only remember during the night, or the next day, leave out the missed dose and carry on as usual.

If you stop taking Escitalopram

Do not stop taking Escitalopram until your doctor tells you to do so. When you have completed your course of treatment, it is generally advised that the dose of Escitalopram is gradually reduced over a number of weeks.

When you stop taking Escitalopram, especially if it is abruptly, you may feel discontinuation symptoms. These are common when treatment with Escitalopram is stopped. The risk is higher, when Escitalopram has been used for a long time or in high doses or when the dose is reduced too quickly. Most people find that the symptoms are mild and go away on their own within two weeks. However, in some patients they may be severe in intensity or they may be prolonged (2-3 months or more). If you get severe discontinuation symptoms when you stop taking Escitalopram, please contact your doctor. He or she may ask you to start taking your oral drops again and come off them more slowly.

Discontinuation symptoms include: Feeling dizzy (unsteady or off-balance), feelings like pins and needles, burning sensations and (less commonly) electric shock sensations (including in the head), sleep disturbances (vivid dreams, nightmares, inability to sleep), feeling anxious, headaches, feeling sick (nausea), sweating (including night sweats), feeling restless or agitated, tremor (shakiness), feeling confused or disorientated, feeling emotional or irritable, diarrhoea (loose stools), visual disturbances, fluttering or pounding heartbeat (palpitations).

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.

The side effects usually disappear after a few weeks of treatment. Please be aware that many of the effects may also be symptoms of your illness and therefore will improve when you start to get better.

See your doctor if you get any of the following side effects during treatment:

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

- Unusual bleeds, including gastrointestinal bleeds.

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

- Swelling of skin, tongue, lips, or face, or have difficulties breathing or swallowing (allergic reaction).
- High fever, agitation, confusion, trembling and abrupt contractions of muscles these may be signs of a rare condition called serotonin syndrome.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Difficulties urinating
- Seizures (fits), see also section 2 'Warnings and precautions'
- Yellowing of the skin and the white in the eyes are signs of liver function impairment/hepatitis
- Fast, irregular heart beat, fainting which could be symptoms of a life-threatening condition known as torsade de pointes
- Thoughts of harming or killing yourself, see also section 2 'Warnings and precautions'

In addition to above the following side effects have been reported:

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

- Feeling sick (nausea)
- Headache

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Blocked or runny nose (sinusitis)
- Decreased or increased appetite
- Anxiety, restlessness, abnormal dreams, difficulties falling asleep, feeling sleepy, dizziness, yawning, tremors, prickling of the skin
- Diarrhoea, constipation, vomiting, dry mouth
- Increased sweating
- Pain in muscle and joints (arthralgia and myalgia)
- Sexual disturbances (delayed ejaculation, problems with erection, decreased sexual drive and women may experience difficulties achieving orgasm)
- Fatigue, fever
- Increased weight

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

- Nettle rash (urticaria), rash, itching (pruritus)
- Grinding one's teeth, agitation, nervousness, panic attack, confusion state
- Disturbed sleep, taste disturbance, fainting (syncope)
- Enlarged pupils (mydriasis), visual disturbance, ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- Loss of hair
- Excessive menstrual bleeding
- Irregular menstrual period
- Decreased weight
- Fast heart beat
- Swelling of the arms or legs
- Nosebleeds

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

- Aggression, depersonalisation, hallucination
- Slow heart beat

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Decreased levels of sodium in the blood (the symptoms are feeling sick and unwell with weak muscles or confused)
- Dizziness when you stand up, due to low blood pressure (orthostatic hypotension)
- Abnormal liver function test (increased amounts of liver enzymes in the blood)
- Movement disorders (involuntary movements of the muscles)
- Painful erections (priapism)
- Signs of increased bleeding e.g. from skin and mucous bleeding (ecchymosis) and low level of blood platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- Sudden swelling of skin or mucosa (angioedemas)
- Increased secretion of a hormone called ADH, causing the body to retain water and dilute the blood, reducing the amount of sodium (inappropriate ADH secretion)
- Increased blood levels of the hormone prolactin
- Flow of milk in men and in women that are not nursing
- Mania
- An increased risk of bone fractures has been observed in patients taking this type of medicine
- Alteration of the heart rhythm (called 'prolongation of QT interval', seen on ECG, measuring electrical activity of the heart)
- Heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth (postpartum haemorrhage), see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility' in section 2 for more information.

In addition, a number of side effects are known to occur with drugs that work in a similar way to escitalopram (the active ingredient of Escitalopram).

These are:

- Motor restlessness (akathisia)
- Loss of appetite

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 Escitalopram

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not store above 25°C.
- After opening, the drops should be used within 8 weeks.
- After opening, the bottle should not be stored above 25°C.
- Do not use the solution 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.
- If the solution becomes discoloured or show any signs of deterioration, seek the advice of your pharmacist.
- Medicines should not be disposed via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Escitalopram contains

The active ingredient in the Escitalopram is escitalopram.

Each ml contains 20mg escitalopram (as escitalopram oxalate).

1 drop contains 1mg escitalopram (as oxalate).

The other ingredients are: Propyl gallate, citric acid, ethanol 96% (v/v), sodium hydroxide, purified water.

What Escitalopram looks like and contents of the pack

Escitalopram is clear, nearly colourless to slightly yellowish solution.

It is available in a brown glass bottle with dropper applicator containing 15ml.

Manufactured by: H. Lundbeck A/S, Otiliavej 9, 2500 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.

Escitalopram 20mg/ml oral drops, solution; PL 18799/3032

Leaflet date: 25.04.2025

POM

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