Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people
- Attacks of intermittent blurring of vision, rainbow vision, and eye pain. You should immediately have an eye examination before the treatment with this medicine can be continued. This condition may be signs of acute glaucoma.

Side effects listed below have been reported in the following frequencies:

**Very common:** may affect more than 1 in 10 people
- Sleepiness/drowsiness
- Shakiness of hands or other body parts
- Dizziness, headache, dizziness when you stand up due to low blood pressure (orthostatic hypotension)
- Irregular, rapid, or very slow heartbeat
- Dry mouth, constipation, nausea
- Excessive sweating
- Weight gain
- Slurred or slow speech
- Aggression
- Congestion nose

**Common:** may affect up to 1 in 10 people
- Confusion, disturbance in attention, disturbed coordination, agitation
- Sexual disturbances (increased sex drive, problems with erection)
- Changes in taste, feeling thirsty
- Ruminous or tingling in the arms or legs
- Dilated pupils
- Heart block
- Fatigue
- Low sodium concentration in the blood
- Urination disorders.

**Uncommon:** may affect up to 1 in 100 people
- Excitation, anxiety, difficulties sleeping, nightmares
- Convulsions
- Tinnitus
- Increased blood pressure
- Diarrhoea, vomiting
- Skin rash, nettle rash (urticaria), swelling of the face and tongue
- Difficulty passing urine
- Increased production of breast milk or breast milk outflow without breast feeding
- Increased pressure in the eye (especially in patients with narrow angle glaucoma)
- Collapse conditions
- Disorientation due to cardiac failure
- Liver function impairment (e.g. cholestatic liver disease).

**Rare:** may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people
- Decreased appetite
- Delirium (especially in elderly patients), hallucinations (especially in patients with schizophrenia), abnormal walking of the heart’s rhythm, or heartbeat pattern
- Swelling of the salivary glands
- Hair loss
- Increased sensitivity to sunlight
- Breast enlargement in men
- Fever
- Weight loss
- Abnormal results of liver function tests.

**Very rare:** may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people
- Heart muscle disease
- Feeling of inner restlessness and a compelling need to do something
- Disorder of the peripheral nerves
- Special forms of abnormal heart rhythm (so called torsades de pointes)
- Allergic inflammation of the lung alveoli and of the lung tissue.
- Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data
- Absent or increased sensation of appetite
- Elevation or lowering of blood sugar levels
- Pancreas

- Weakness, poor concentration, disorientation, delusion, restlessness, pain, poor coordination, blurred vision, movement disorders (involuntary movements or decreased movements)
- Hypersensitivity inflammation of heart muscle, heart attack, stroke
- Hepatitis
- Hot flush
- Stomach pain, sore mouth, black tongue
- Breast enlargement, changes in sex drive or function, ADH secretion changes

An increased risk of bone fractures has been observed in patients taking this type of medicines.

**Additional side effects in children**
- Changes in behaviour.

**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/yellcard

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

**How to store Amitriptyline tablets**
Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Store below 25°C in a dry place, protected from light. Do not use Amitriptyline tablets after the expiry date stated on the carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicine you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Contents of the pack and other information**

What Amitriptyline tablets contain
- The active substance is amitriptyline hydrochloride. Each tablet contains either 10mg, 25mg or 50mg of the active ingredient.
- The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose (E460), maize starch (corn starch), colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate, hypromellose (E464), titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol.

What Amitriptyline tablets look like and contents of the pack
- Amitriptyline tablets are circular, biconvex, film-coated tablets in the following colours: 10mg - blue 25mg - yellow 30mg - tan
- Pack sizes are 28 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer:
Amitriptyline 10mg, 25mg & 50mg 28 Tablets PIL - UK

If you would like a leaflet with larger text, please contact 01271 385257.

**Amitriptyline tablets**
all strengths x 28's (UK)

- I.D. No: 5093946
- Dimensions: 296x210 (Reel Fed)
- Component: Leaflet for Blisterers
- Pharmacoide: 4246
- Date Sent: 17/08/17
- Technologist: R. Wrey

*Please note that only Artwork Studio is made to order for the above artwork. No changes are permitted by any 3rd party other than added notes and mark ups for required changes.*
• oral contraceptives
• antidepressants (e.g. SSRIs (fluoxetine, paroxetine, etc.))
• medicines to treat fungal infections (e.g. fluconazole, terbinafine, ketoconazole, and itraconazole)
• medicines to treat angina (e.g. nitrates, calcium antagonists)
• medicines that block the action of adrenaline (e.g. propranolol, atenolol)
• medicines that block the action of noradrenaline (e.g. methyldopa, clonidine)
• medicines that block the action of histamine (e.g. ranitidine, cimetidine)
• medicines that block the action of serotonin (e.g. cyproheptadine)
• medicines to treat high blood pressure (e.g. diuretics, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors)
• medicines to treat high blood cholesterol (e.g. statins)
• medicines to treat glaucoma (e.g. pilocarpine, betaxolol)
• medicines to treat blood disorders (e.g. erythropoietin, interferon)
• medicines to treat autoimmune diseases (e.g. prednisolone, azathioprine)
• medicines to treat allergies (e.g. antihistamines, corticosteroids)
• medicines to treat skin conditions (e.g. calcipotriol, tacrolimus)
• medicines to treat infections (e.g. antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals)
• medicines to treat blood clots (e.g. warfarin, heparin)
• medicines to treat cancer (e.g. chemotherapy, immunotherapy)
• medicines to treat psychiatric disorders (e.g. antidepressants, antipsychotics)
• medicines to treat neurological disorders (e.g. antiepileptics, muscle relaxants)
• medicines to treat respiratory disorders (e.g. bronchodilators, corticosteroids)
• medicines to treat gastrointestinal disorders (e.g. proton pump inhibitors, anti-ulcer medications)
• medicines to treat cardiovascular disorders (e.g. angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, beta-blockers)
• medicines to treat endocrine disorders (e.g. insulin, thyroid hormones)
• medicines to treat metabolic disorders (e.g. antidiabetic agents, lipid-lowering agents)
• medicines to treat hematological disorders (e.g. platelet anticoagulants, blood transfusions)
• medicines to treat renal disorders (e.g. diuretics, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors)
• medicines to treat neurological disorders (e.g. antiepileptics, muscle relaxants)
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