Imipramine 10mg and 25mg tablets

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 young adults (less than 25 years old) 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 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.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist before taking Imipramine tablets if you or your child (if they are the patient):
- have any psychiatric disorder (e.g., schizophrenia or manic depression)
- are withdrawing from alcohol or medicines used to treat fits
- have ever had glaucoma or an enlarged prostate gland
- have an overactive thyroid gland and are taking medicines to treat a thyroid disorder
- have a history of epilepsy or brain damage
- have low blood pressure or poor circulation
- have severe kidney disease
- have a tumour of the adrenal gland (e.g., phaeochromocytoma or neuroblastoma)
- suffer from panic attacks
- suffer from long term constipation
- wear contact lenses
- are being given electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
- are due to have any surgery, including dental, that involves an anaesthetic.

Taking other medicines
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Especially:
- medicines to treat epilepsy such as barbiturates, phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital
- medicines called "benzodiazepines" such as diazepam, nitrazepam, oxazepam, alprazolam
- medicines to treat depression, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as fluoxetine, fluvoxamine
- nicotine replacement therapy
- medicines to treat epilepsy such as thioridazine, chlorpromazine
- medicines to treat some mental illnesses such as thioridazine, chlorpromazine
- medicines to treat some heart conditions such as diltiazem, verapamil, labetalol, propranolol, quinidine
- medicines to treat some painkillers such as nefopam, tramadol, codeine, dihydrocodeine
- medicines to treat some heart conditions such as diuretics ("water" tablets)
- medicines to treat overactive thyroid gland
- medicines to treat some blood pressure conditions such as guanethidine, debrisoquine, bethanidine, methyldopa, reserpine, clonidine or diuretics ("water" tablets)
- medicines to treat some muscle illnesses such as thioridazine, chlorpromazine

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.

Before you take
Do not take imipramine tablets and tell your doctor if you or your child (if they are the patient):
- are allergic (hypersensitive) to imipramine, other tricyclic antidepressants or any of the other ingredients (see section 6). The 10mg tablets contain sunset yellow (E110) and amaranth (E123) and the 25mg tablets contain propylhydroxybenzoate (E216) and methylhydroxybenzoate (E218) which may cause allergic reactions which could be delayed
- have heart disease such as irregular heart beats, heart block or have recently had a heart attack
- suffer from periods of increased and exaggerated behaviour (mania)
- have severe liver disease
- suffer from porphyria (a genetic disorder of the red blood cells)
- have increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma)
- are taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) or you have taken MAOIs within the previous 14 days for depression
- if the child is under 6 years old.

Thoughts are the same as yours.

If you have previously had thoughts about killing or harming yourself.

If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. You may need to read this leaflet again.
Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Imipramine tablets can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop taking the tablets and contact a doctor at once if you have the following allergic reaction: pneumonia (fever, chills, cough, difficulty breathing, unusual weight loss, feeling sick), a skin rash, which may be itchy, sensitivity to the sun or sun lamps, puffiness, swollen face or tongue, which may be severe causing shortness of breath, shock and collapse.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects or notice any other effects not listed:

Blood: reduction in some blood cells (you may experience a sore throat, hair loss, ringing in the ears, small purple red spots. An increase risk of death before you stop taking the tablets and follow their advice.

Impaired liver function, hepatitis, including changes in liver function (as seen in blood tests).

Brain and central nervous system: disorientation, dizziness, tiredness or sleepiness, weakness, headache, difficulty concentrating, confusion, agitation, mood swings, aggressiveness, difficulty sleeping, delusions, seeing things that are not there, anxiety, restlessness, pins and needles, tremor, muscle spasm or lack of muscle control, speech problems, fits, Anticholinergic effects (dry mouth, constipation, blurred or double vision, sweating, hot flushes, difficulty passing water (urine), dilation of the pupil of the eye, glaucoma and blockage of the small intestine).

Heart: feeling faint when getting up (postural hypotension), high or severely low blood pressure, fast/racing heart, palpitations, irregular heart-beats, changes in ECG readings.

Stomach and intestines: feeling or being sick, loss of appetite, inflammation of the mucus membranes in the mouth, tongue lesions.

Liver: impaired liver function, hepatitis, including changes in liver function (as seen in blood tests). jaundice (yellowing of the skin and/or whites of the eyes).

Other hair loss, ringing in the ears, small purple red spots. An increase risk of bone fractures has been observed in patients taking this type of medicine.

Withdrawal symptoms: feeling or being sick, stomach pain, diarrhoea, difficulty sleeping, nervousness, anxiety, headache, irritability.

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/yellowcard

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

How to store

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Store below 25°C in a dry place.

Do not use Imipramine tablets after the expiry date stated on the label/carton/bottle. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Return any unused medicines to your pharmacist for safe disposal.

Further information

What Imipramine tablets contain

• The active substance (the ingredient that makes the tablets work) is imipramine hydrochloride. Each tablet contains either 10mg or 25mg of the active ingredient.

• The other ingredients are camellia wax, colloidal silica, gelatin, lactose, magnesium stearate, maize starch, polyvinyl, stearic acid, sucrose, E170, E171, E211, E414, E460, and E551.

The 10mg tablets also contain silicon dioxide, E16, E218 and E172.

What Imipramine tablets look like and contents of the pack

Imipramine tablets are red (10mg) or tan (25mg) circular, sugar coated tablets.

Pack sizes are 28 tablets.

Marketing Authorisation holder and Manufacturer:

Actavis, Barnstaple, EX32 8NS, UK.

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