


Title: Haloperidol 0.5 mg PIL	Colours (Printed) 	Minimum point size: 9pt
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PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET Haloperidol 0.5mg Tablets		Pharmacoode PIL000000
Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you. <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.		If you are not sure if any of the above applies to you, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine. Medical check ups Your doctor may want to take an electrocardiogram (ECG) before or during your treatment with Haloperidol Tablets. The ECG measures the electrical activity of your heart. Blood tests Your doctor may want to check the levels of potassium or magnesium (or other 'electrolyte') in your blood before or during your treatment with Haloperidol Tablets. Children below 6 years of age This medicine should not be used in children below 6 years of age. This is because it has not been studied adequately in this age group. Other medicines and Haloperidol Tablets Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. Do not take Haloperidol Tablets if you are taking certain medicines for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Problems with your heart beat (such as amiodarone, dofetilide, disopyramide, dronedarone, ibutilide, quinidine and sotalol)Depression (such as citalopram and escitalopram)Psychoses (such as fluphenazine, levomepromazine, perphenazine, pimozide, prochlorperazine, promazine, sertindole, thiorizadine, trifluoperazine, triflupromazine and ziprasidone)Bacterial infections (such as azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and telithromycin)Fungal infections (such as pentamidine)Malaria (such as halofantrine)Nausea and vomiting (such as dolasetron)Cancer (such as toremifene and vandetanib)
<p>The name of your medicine is Haloperidol 0.5mg Tablets.</p> <p>It will be referred to as Haloperidol Tablets for ease of use hereafter.</p> <p>In this leaflet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">What Haloperidol Tablets are and what they are used forWhat you need to know before you take Haloperidol TabletsHow to take Haloperidol TabletsPossible side effectsHow to store Haloperidol TabletsContents of the pack and other information		Adults <ul style="list-style-type: none">Your dose will normally be between 0.5 mg and 10 mg each dayYour doctor may adjust this to find the dose that suits you bestThe highest dose adults should take depends on the condition you are being treated for and varies between 5 mg and 20 mg each day Elderly people <ul style="list-style-type: none">Elderly people will normally start on 0.5 mg each day or half the lowest adult dose.The number of tablets you take will then be adjusted until the doctor finds the dose that suits you bestThe highest dose elderly people should take is 5 mg each day unless your doctor decides a higher dose is needed Children and adolescents 6 to 17 years of age <ul style="list-style-type: none">Your dose will normally be between 0.5 mg and 3 mg each dayAdolescents up to 17 years of age being treated for schizophrenia or behavioural problems may have a higher dose, up to 5 mg each day Taking Haloperidol Tablets <ul style="list-style-type: none">Haloperidol Tablets are for oral useSwallow the tablets with some water If you take more Haloperidol Tablets than you should <ul style="list-style-type: none">If you take more Haloperidol Tablets than you were told to or if someone else has taken any Haloperidol Tablets, talk to a doctor or go to the nearest hospital casualty department straight away. If you forget to take Haloperidol Tablets <ul style="list-style-type: none">If you forget to take a dose, take your next dose as usual. Then keep taking your medicine as your doctor has told youDo not take a double dose If you stop taking Haloperidol Tablets Unless your doctor tells you otherwise, you should stop taking Haloperidol Tablets gradually. Stopping treatment suddenly may cause effects such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nausea and vomitingDifficulty sleeping Always follow your doctor's instructions carefully. If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
1. What Haloperidol Tablets are and what they are used for		Also tell your doctor if you are taking bepridil (for chest pain or to lower blood pressure) or methadone (a pain killer or to treat drug addiction). These medicines may make heart problems more likely, so talk to your doctor if you are taking any of these and do not take Haloperidol Tablets (see 'Do not take Haloperidol Tablets if'). Special monitoring may be needed if you are taking lithium and Haloperidol Tablets at the same time. Tell your doctor straight away and stop taking both medicines if you get: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fever you can't explain or movements you can't controlConfused, disoriented, a headache, balance problems and feel sleepy. These are signs of a serious condition. Certain medicines may affect the way that Haloperidol Tablets work or may make heart problems more likely Tell your doctor if you are taking: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Alprazolam or buspirone (for anxiety)Duloxetine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, nefazodone, paroxetine, sertraline, St John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum) or venlafaxine (for depression)Bupropion (for depression or to help you stop smoking)Carbamazepine, phenobarbital or phenytoin (for epilepsy)Rifampicin (for bacterial infections)Itraconazole, posaconazole or voriconazole (for fungal infections)Ketoconazole tablets (to treat Cushing's syndrome)Indinavir, ritonavir or saquinavir (for human immunodeficiency virus or HIV)Chlorpromazine or promethazine (for nausea and vomiting)Verapamil (for blood pressure or heart problems) Also tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines to lower blood pressure, such as water tablets (diuretics). Your doctor may have to change your dose of Haloperidol Tablets if you are taking any of these medicines. Haloperidol Tablets can affect the way the following types of medicine work Tell your doctor if you are taking medicines for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Calming you down or helping you to sleep (tranquillisers)Pain (strong pain killers)Depression ('tricyclic antidepressants')Lowering blood pressure (such as guanethidine and methyldopa)Severe allergic reactions (adrenaline)Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or narcolepsy (known as 'stimulants')Parkinson's disease (such as levodopa)Thinning the blood (phenindione) Talk to your doctor before taking Haloperidol Tablets if you are taking any of these medicines. Haloperidol Tablets and alcohol Drinking alcohol while you are taking Haloperidol Tablets might make you feel sleepy and less alert. This means you should be careful how much alcohol you drink. Talk to your doctor about drinking alcohol while taking Haloperidol Tablets, and let your doctor know how much you drink. Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility Pregnancy - if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice. Your doctor may advise you not to take Haloperidol Tablets while you are pregnant. The following problems may occur in newborn babies of mothers that take Haloperidol Tablets in the last 3 months of their pregnancy (the last trimester): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Muscle tremors, stiff or weak musclesBeing sleepy or agitatedProblems breathing or feeding The exact frequency of these problems is unknown. If you took Haloperidol Tablets while pregnant and your baby develops any of these side effects, contact your doctor. Breast-feeding - talk to your doctor if you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed. This is because small amounts of the medicine may pass into the mother's milk and on to the baby. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of breast-feeding while you are taking Haloperidol Tablets. Fertility - Haloperidol Tablets may increase your levels of a hormone called 'prolactin', which may affect fertility in men and women. Talk to your doctor if you have any questions about this. Driving and using machines Haloperidol Tablets can affect your ability to drive and use tools or machines. Side effects, such as feeling sleepy, may affect your alertness, particularly when
2. What you need to know before you take Haloperidol Tablets		3. How to take Haloperidol Tablets Always take Haloperidol Tablets exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. How much should you take Your doctor will tell you how many tablets to take and for how long. Your doctor will also tell you whether to take Haloperidol Tablets one or more times a day. It may be some time before you feel the full effect of the medicine. Your doctor will normally give you a low dose to start, and then adjust the dose to suit you. It is very important you take the correct amount. Your dose of Haloperidol Tablets will depend on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Your ageWhat condition you are being treated forWhether you have problems with your kidneys or liverOther medicines you are taking
3. How to take Haloperidol Tablets		4. Possible side effects Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Look out for serious side effects Tell your doctor straight away if you notice or suspect any of the following. You may need urgent medical treatment. Problems with the heart: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Abnormal heart rhythm - this stops the heart working normally and may cause loss of consciousnessAbnormally fast heart beatExtra heart beats Heart problems are uncommon in people taking Haloperidol Tablets (may affect up to 1 in 100 people). Sudden deaths have occurred in patients taking this medicine, but the exact frequency of these deaths is unknown. Cardiac arrest (the heart stops beating) has also occurred in people taking antipsychotic medicines. A serious problem called 'neuroleptic malignant syndrome'. This causes a high fever, severe muscle stiffness, confusion and loss of consciousness. It is rare in people taking Haloperidol Tablets (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people). Problems controlling movements of the body or limbs (extrapyramidal disorder), such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Movements of the mouth, tongue, jaw and sometimes limbs (tardive dyskinesia)Feeling restless or difficulty sitting still, increased body movementsSlow or reduced body movements, jerking or twisting movementsMuscle tremors or stiffness, a shuffling walkBeing unable to moveLack of normal facial expression that sometimes looks like a mask These are very common in people taking Haloperidol Tablets (may affect more than 1 in 10 people). If you get any of these effects, you may be given an additional medicine. Severe allergic reaction that may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">A swollen face, lips, mouth, tongue or throatDifficulty swallowing or breathingItchy rash (hives) An allergic reaction is uncommon in people taking Haloperidol Tablets (may affect up to 1 in 100 people). Blood clots in the veins, usually in the legs (deep vein thrombosis or DVT). These have been reported in people taking antipsychotic medicines. The signs of a DVT in the leg include swelling, pain and redness in the leg, but the clot may move to the lungs causing chest pain and difficulty in breathing. Blood clots can be very serious, so tell your doctor straight away if you notice any of these problems. Tell your doctor straight away if you notice any of the serious side effects above. Other side effects Tell your doctor if you notice or suspect any of the following side effects.
4. Possible side effects		Very Common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Feeling agitatedDifficulty sleepingHeadache Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Serious mental health problems, such as believing things that are not true (delusions) or seeing, feeling, hearing or smelling things that are not there (hallucinations)DepressionAbnormal muscle tensionFeeling dizzy, including upon sitting up or standing upFeeling sleepyUpward movement of the eyes or fast eye movements that you cannot controlProblems with vision, such as blurred visionLow blood pressureNausea, vomitingConstipationDry mouth or increased salivaSkin rashBeing unable to pass urine or empty the bladder completelyDifficulty getting and keeping an erection (impotence)Weight gain or lossChanges that show up in blood tests of the liver Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Effects on blood cells - low number of all types of blood cells, including severe decreases in white blood cells and low number of 'platelets' (cells that help blood to clot)Feeling confusedLoss of sex drive or decreased sex driveFits (seizures)Stiff muscles and jointsMuscle spasms, twitching or contractions that you cannot control, including a spasm in the neck causing the head to twist to one sideProblems walkingBeing short of breathInflamed liver, or liver problem that causes yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice)Increased sensitivity of the skin to sunlightItchingExcessive sweatingChanges in menstrual cycle (periods), such as no periods, or long, heavy, painful periodsUnexpected production of breast milkBreast pain or discomfortHigh body temperatureSwelling caused by fluid build up in the body Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none">High level of the hormone 'prolactin' in the bloodNarrowed airways in the lungs, causing difficulty breathingDifficulty or being unable to open the mouthProblems having sex The following side effects have also been reported, but their exact frequency is unknown: <ul style="list-style-type: none">High level of 'antidiuretic hormone' in the blood (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion)Low level of sugar in the bloodSwelling around the voice box or brief spasm of the vocal cords, which may cause difficulty speaking or breathingSudden liver failureDecreased bile flow in the bile ductFlaking or peeling skinInflamed small blood vessels, leading to a skin rash with small red or purple bumpsBreakdown of muscle tissue (rhabdomyolysis)Persistent and painful erection of the penisEnlarged breasts in menLow body temperature 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 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 Haloperidol Tablets		5. How to store Haloperidol Tablets Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister or carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions. Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.
6. Contents of the pack and other information		What Haloperidol Tablets contain: Each tablet contains 0.5mg of haloperidol as the active ingredient. The tablets also contain Lactose monohydrate, pregelatinized maize starch, stearic acid and magnesium stearate. What Haloperidol Tablets look like and contents of the pack: 0.5mg Tablets - Haloperidol Tablets are uncoated, 6.5mm diameter, round, white to off white tablets debossed with "H5" on one side and plain on other side. Haloperidol Tablets are supplied in Alu/PVC blisters in packs of 28, 42, 56, 84 & 112 tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed. Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer: RxPharma, Colonial Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 4YR This leaflet was last revised in July 2024.