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.

What is in this leaflet
1. What Chlorpromazine Tablets are and what they are used for
2. What you need to know before you take Chlorpromazine Tablets
3. How to take Chlorpromazine Tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Chlorpromazine Tablets
6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Chlorpromazine Tablets are and what they are used for
Chlorpromazine tablets belong to a group of drugs known as phenothiazines, which act on the central nervous system. They are used to treat the following conditions:
- schizophrenia and other psychoses particularly paranoia (delusions and feelings of persecution), mania (overactive behaviour and hypomania (elevated moods and excitability), anxiety, agitation and violent or dangerously impulsive behaviour).
- Chlorpromazine is also used for prolonged periods of Nicipus, feeling or being sick (when other drugs have failed), to lower body temperature and for childhood schizophrenia and autism (learning and communication difficulties).

What you need to know before you take Chlorpromazine Tablets
Do not take Chlorpromazine Tablets and tell your doctor if you:
- are allergic (hypersensitive) to Chlorpromazine, other phenothiazines or to any of the other ingredients in the tablets (see Section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swelling or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue
- have a low number of blood cells (bone marrow depression)
- have an increased prothrombin time (an inherited condition which affects clotting)
- have low levels of potassium, calcium and magnesium. Your doctor or dentist may ask you to have tests to check these.
- have low levels of sodium (salt)
- have liver or kidney disease
- have epilepsy or have had fits (seizures)
- have Parkinson’s disease
- have hypothyroidism (reduced activity of the thyroid gland)
- have heart disease such as heart failure
- have had a stroke
- have myasthenia gravis (a condition where muscles become easily tired and weak leading to difficulty breathing)

Other medicines and Chlorpromazine Tablets
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines especially:
- Medicines for epilepsy (epilepsy medicines) such as carbamazepine or phenytoin
- Medicines for high blood pressure or prostate problems such as doxazosin and tamsulosin
- Medicines for fits (epilepsy) such as carbamazepine or phenytoin
- Medicines to help you sleep (sedatives) such as zopiclone or zolpidem
- Medicines for high blood pressure such as guanethidine, clonidine or propranolol
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as doxycycline
- Some medicines used for cancer (cytotoxics) such as doxorubicin
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as moxifloxacin
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as ciprofloxacin
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as clarithromycin
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as metronidazole
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as cefuroxime
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as tetracycline
- Some medicines used for infections (antibiotics) such as rifampicin

Chlorpromazine Tablets with alcohol
Alcohol must not be used with Chlorpromazine. This is because alcohol can increase the effects of Chlorpromazine and cause serious breathing problems.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine if you are pregnant. This medicine may affect your baby. It is not known if this medicine passes into breast milk. If you are breast-feeding, tell your doctor or pharmacist. This medicine may affect your baby.

Driving and using machines
This medicine may cause some people, especially elderly people, to become dizzy, drowsy, light-headed, clumsy, unsteady or less alert than normal. If you are affected, do not drive or operate dangerous machinery.

Chlorpromazine Tablets contain lactose
If you have been told by your doctor or pharmacist that you have an intolerance to some sugars, check with your doctor before taking these tablets, as they contain a type of sugar called lactose.

How to take Chlorpromazine Tablets
Always take the medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- You will be prescribed the lowest dose needed to control your symptoms.
- Do not stop taking your medicine or change the dose unless your doctor tells you to.
- The tablets should be swallowed with a glass of water.

Dose for schizophrenia, other psychoses, anxiety and agitation
Adults: Start with 25mg three times a day or 75mg at bedtime. This may be increased by 25mg a day to an effective dose. This is usually 75mg – 300mg daily, but some patients need up to 1000mg (1g) daily.

Elderly or weak or infirm patients: Start with 1/4 – 1/8 adult dose or a gradually increased dose.
Children 6-12 years: 1/4 – 1/3 adult dose to a maximum daily dose of 30mg.
Children 1-5 years: 0.5mg per kg bodyweight every 4-6 hours to a maximum daily dose of 40mg.
Children under 1 year: Not to be used unless the need is life saving.

Dose for nausea and vomiting
Adults: 10mg-25mg every 4-6 hours.

Dose for migraines
Elderly or weak or infirm patients: Start with 1/8 – 1/4 adult dose. Your doctor will then increase the dose.
Children 6-12 years: 0.5mg per kg bodyweight every 4-6 hours.
Children 1-5 years: 0.5mg per kg bodyweight every 4-6 hours.
Children under 1 year: Not to be used unless the need is life saving.

Dose for headaches
Adults, elderly, weak or infirm patients: 25-50mg 3-4 times a day.
Children: Not recommended in children.

If you don’t feel better
If you don’t feel the tablets are working as well as you have taken them for a short time (3-4 days), do not increase the dose; instead check with your doctor.

If you take more Chlorpromazine Tablets than you should
If you accidentally take more tablets or somebody else takes any tablets, contact a doctor or go to your nearest hospital casualty department at once. Take any remaining tablets with you and the container or packaging, so they can be identified.

This leaflet has been compiled by the European Union of Pharmaceutical Companies and Associations (EU-PPCA).
Tell your doctor or pharmacist or go to a hospital straight away if:

- you have frequent infections such as fever, severe chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers. These could be signs of a blood problem called 'leucopenia'
- you have a high temperature, sweating or stiff muscles, fast heartbeat, fast breathing and feel confused, drowsy or agitated. These could be signs of a serious but rare side effect called 'neuroleptic malignant syndrome'
- you have a localized feeling and cramping pain in the abdomen (stomach) be sick (vomit), have indigestion, heartburn, upset stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, dry mouth. This could be caused by an obstruction or blockage of the intestine
- you have in your abdomen with vomiting and diarrhoea
- you have a long lasting painful erection of the penis
- you bruise more easily than usual. This could be because of a blood disorder called 'thrombocytopenia'
- you have blood clots in the veins especially in the legs (symptoms include swelling, pain and redness in the leg), which may travel through blood vessels to the lungs causing chest pain and difficulty in breathing. If you notice any of these symptoms seek medical advice immediately.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you have any of the following side effects:

- dry mouth
- feeling dizzy or faint when you stand or sit up quickly (due to low blood pressure).

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

- changes in skin or eye colour after having Chlorpromazine for a long time
- problems with sleep
- rigidity or stiff muscles, trembling or shaking, difficulty moving
- passing large amounts of urine, excessive thirst and having a dry mouth or skin. You may be more likely get infections such as thrush. This could be due to too much sugar in your blood (hyperglycaemia)
- unusual eye movements (rolling of the eyes)
- your neck becomes twisted to one side
- you are light and stiff
- you have difficulty in passing water (urine)
- feeling tired, weak, confused and have muscles that ache, are stiff or do not work well. This may be due to low sodium levels in your blood.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects gets serious or lasts longer than a few days:

- dry mouth
- feeling dizzy or sleepy
- putting on weight.

Common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- abdominal pain
- loss of appetite
- dry mouth
- tiredness, low mood.
- skin rashes
- being more sensitive to the sun than usual
- feeling agitated
- difficulty sleeping (insomnia)
- feeling anxious.
- loss of menstrual periods
- abnormal production of breast milk in men and women
- feeling dizzy, lightheaded or faint when you stand or sit up quickly (due to low blood pressure).
- difficulty in getting or keeping an erection (impotence)
- breast enlargement in men
- tremor (shaking), jerky body movements and the inability to control movements of the hands and body can occur.
- feeling tired, weak, confused and have muscles that ache, are stiff or do not work well. This may be due to low sodium levels in your blood.

Withdrawal symptoms can occur after you stop treatment (see Section 4), so gradual withdrawal is advisable.

If this medicine is stopped suddenly nausea, vomiting and difficulty sleeping (insomnia), tremor (shaking), jerky body movements, and the inability to control movements of the hands and body can occur.

If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

3. 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.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects although not everybody gets them. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects. Most people take Chlorpromazine without any problems.