Keep this leaflet. You might ask them to tell you more.

You may be more likely to think like this:

• Panic disorder (in adults).

1-2 weeks.

- irritability, - increased reflex reactions, - tremors, jitters or fits - stiff or floppy muscles - vomiting or not feeding properly - crying, fussiness - trouble sleeping.

If your baby has any of these symptoms - contact your midwife and/or doctor immediately.

The safety of Sertraline has not fully been established in children or adolescents aged 6-17 years old, or adults aged 18 years and older.

- Diuretics (also called ‘water’ tablets).
- Medicines to treat excessive stomach secretions (such as cimetidine).
- Medicines to treat psychosis (pimozide). Do not use with these medicines.
- Medicines known to increase the risk of bleeding (such as clopidogrel, warfarin).
- Medicines used to treat meningitis, encephalitis or Guillain-Barré syndrome (such as aminoglycosides and vancomycin).
- Medicines used in anaesthesia or to treat epilepsy (phenytoin, carbamazepine, lamotrigine) and anti-psychotic medicines.
- Medicines to treat bipolar (manic-depressive) disorder (bipolar disorder)
or from manic (fit) or a history of mania.
- Medicines to treat mania and depression (clozapine).
- Medicines to treat diabetes (tolbutamide).
- Medicines used to treat HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C (protease inhibitors such as voriconazole).
- Medicines used to treat chronic pain (fentanyl mivacurium and propafenone).
- Medicines used to treat migraines (e.g. sumatriptan).
- Medicines used in anaesthesia or to treat epilepsy (phenytoin, carbamazepine, lamotrigine) and anti-psychotic medicines.
- Medicines to treat psychosis (pimozide). Do not use with these medicines.
- Medicines known to increase the risk of bleeding (such as clopidogrel, warfarin).
- Medicines used to treat meningitis, encephalitis or Guillain-Barré syndrome (such as aminoglycosides and vancomycin).
- Medicines used in anaesthesia or to treat epilepsy (phenytoin, carbamazepine, lamotrigine) and anti-psychotic medicines.

Sedatives (diazepam).

Taking Sertraline together with the following medicines may increase the risk of bleeding:

Blood thinners (e.g. warfarin) and some other medicines used to prevent blood clots (e.g. apalutamid, clopidogrel, dabigatran, edoxaban).

Interactions:

Diabetes medicines (e.g. tolbutamide).

The decision to use this medicine is made by your doctor.

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Sertraline may affect the way a newborn baby breathes.

Some medicines can affect the way other medicines work. This may increase the risk of serious side effects or make the medicines not work as well as they should.

• Medicines to treat depression (such as amitriptyline, citalopram).

Your doctor or pharmacist will tell you what to do if you are taking any of these medicines.

If you are allergic to any of these medicines, tell your doctor or pharmacist before you start treatment.

- Medicines to treat mania and depression (clozapine).
- Medicines to treat diabetes (tolbutamide).
- Medicines used to treat HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C (protease inhibitors such as voriconazole).
- Medicines used to treat chronic pain (fentanyl mivacurium and propafenone).
- Medicines used in anaesthesia or to treat epilepsy (phenytoin, carbamazepine, lamotrigine) and anti-psychotic medicines.
- Medicines to treat psychosis (pimozide). Do not use with these medicines.
- Medicines known to increase the risk of bleeding (such as clopidogrel, warfarin).
- Medicines used to treat meningitis, encephalitis or Guillain-Barré syndrome (such as aminoglycosides and vancomycin).
- Medicines used in anaesthesia or to treat epilepsy (phenytoin, carbamazepine, lamotrigine) and anti-psychotic medicines.

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Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- nausea
- diarrhoea
- abnormal dreams
- loss of appetite
- skin problem with blisters
- toothache
- scalp problems
- increased saliva
- tongue disorder
- difficulty swallowing
- haemorrhoids
- dry skin
- cold sweat
- increased urination
- increased pain
- muscle twitching
- hives
- itching
- oedema
- hair loss
- tarry stools
- fever
- cold
- flu-like symptoms
- sore throat
- tiredness
- feeling strange
- nightmares
- feeling restless
- heartburn
- vomiting
- diarrhoea
- abdominal pain
- loss of balance
- jaw pain
- change in taste
- dry mouth
- increased weight
- decreased weight
- increased appetite
- decreased appetite
- tiredness
- depression
- tremors
- sweating
- shaking
- agitation
- confusion
- hallucinations
- skin rash
- skin tingling
- blood in urine
- fever
- muscle pain
- joint pain
- joint swelling
- muscle cramps
- breast enlargement
- dry mouth
- hypersomnia
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- loss of weight
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