This leaflet has been prepared for Priadel 520mg/5ml Liquid
Lithium Citrate

SANOFI

1. What is in this leaflet
This leaflet contains important information for you. Please read it carefully. It contains information about:
- Your medicine
- How to use it
- What can affect it
- Possible side effects

2. What you need to know before you take Priadel

Do not take Priadel if:
- You are allergic (hypersensitive) to lithium citrate or any of the other ingredients of Priadel (see Section 6: Further information).
- You are elderly.
- You are not eating or drinking properly.
- You are elderly. You have an illness called 'Addison’s disease'. This happens when your body does not produce enough hormones. This may make you feel tired, weak, light-headed and makes areas of your skin flaccid.
- You have low levels of sodium in your body. This can happen if you are dehydrated or on a low sodium diet.
- You have suffering from addiction to alcohol (alcohol withdrawal).
- You are taking any of the other medicines that may increase the chance of side effects with Priadel.

3. How to take Priadel

You should take Priadel at the same times every day. (See section 7: Diet, food and drink while taking Priadel.)

• Take your medicine at the same times every day.
• Drink the same amount of fluid every day while taking Priadel.
• Do not drink more than 8 fl oz (240ml) alcohol a day. This is the same amount of alcohol as 30ml of beer or 12.5ml of wine. This medicine contains 5% ethanol (alcohol) by volume. A 30 ml dose contains 0.15g alcohol.

4. Possible side effects

The following medicines can increase the chance of side effects when taken with Priadel. Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following before taking Priadel:
- Some medicines used for depression (SSRIs), tricyclics and triptans - such as citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine.
- Some medicines used for depression - such as citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine and sertraline.
- Medicines used to control your heart beat - such as amiodarone, sotalol, atenolol.
- Medicines used for high blood pressure - such as diltiazem, verapamil.
- Medicines used for chest pain (angina) or high blood pressure - such as diltiazem or verapamil.
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Use in children

Priadel is not recommended for children and adolescents.

Patients with kidney problems

Your doctor will monitor the level of lithium in your blood and adjust your dose accordingly. You should not take Priadel if you have any kidney problems (see section 2).

Blood tests

- Within the first 4 weeks of treatment your doctor will give you a blood test. This is to check the level of lithium in your blood.
- Your daily dose will be changed depending on the results of your blood test.
- Your doctor will carry out a blood test every week until the level of lithium in your blood is steady.
- You will then have your blood tested every 3 months to check that the level remains steady.
- If you are going to have other types of blood test, tell the doctor or nurse that you are taking lithium.

If you take more Priadel than you should

If you or someone else has taken more Priadel liquid than you should, talk to a doctor or go to your nearest hospital casualty department straight away. Remember to take the medicine pack with you. The doctor will know what you have taken.

The following effects may happen:
- feeling sick or being sick, blurred vision, confusion, need to pass urine often, lack of control over passing urine or stool, feeling light-headed or dizzy, confusion and forgetfulness,
- experience shaking or muscle weakness, muscle twitching and jerks or spasms causing unusual movements of the face, tongue, eye or neck. In rare cases you may lose consciousness, feel faint, shortage of breath or chest pain.

If you forget to take Priadel

If you forget to take a dose of Priadel at the right time, take it as soon as you remember. Then go on as before. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Priadel

Keep taking your medicine until your doctor tells you to stop. Do not stop taking Priadel just because you feel better. If you stop, your illness may return.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.