

Atomoxetine 10, 18, 25, 40, 60, 80 and 100 mg hard capsules

Important things you need to know about your medicine

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This medicine is used to treat ADHD

- the full name for ADHD is ‘Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder’
- the medicine helps with your brain activity. It can help improve your attention, help you concentrate, and make you less impulsive
- you need to have other help for ADHD as well as this medicine

Read section 1 for more information.

Before you take this medicine, talk to your doctor if you:

- have mental health problems
- have a problem with your heart or blood circulation
- have serious problems with the blood vessels in your brain such as a stroke

Read section 2 for more information.

While taking this medicine:

- see your doctor regularly. This is because your doctor will want to check how the medicine is working
- do not stop taking the medicine without first talking to your doctor
- if you take it for more than a year your doctor may stop your medicine to see if it is still needed
- the most common side effects in children and young people are: headache, stomach ache, not feeling hungry, feeling or being sick, feeling sleepy, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate
- the most common side effects in adults are: feeling sick, dry mouth, headache, not feeling hungry, not being able to sleep, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate

Read sections 3 and 4 for more information.

Talk to your doctor straight away if any of the following happen:

- your mood and how you feel changes
- you feel any problems with your heart e.g. a fast or unusual heartbeat rhythm

Read sections 2 and 4 for more information.

The rest of this leaflet includes more detail and other important information on the safe and effective use of this medicine.

- 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.

The leaflet has been written in sections:

Sections 1 to 6 are for parents, carers and guardians. The last section is a special section for a child or young person to read. However, all sections are written as though the child or young person taking the medicine is reading them.

What is in this leaflet

- What Atomoxetine is and what it is used for
- What you need to know before you take Atomoxetine
- How to take Atomoxetine
- Possible side effects
- How to store Atomoxetine
- Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Atomoxetine is and what it is used for

What Atomoxetine is used for

Atomoxetine contains the active substance atomoxetine and is used to treat attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). It is used in:

- children over six years of age
- adolescents
- adults

It is used as part of the total treatment of the disease which also requires treatments such as counselling and behavioural therapy.

In adults, atomoxetine is used to treat ADHD when the symptoms are very troublesome and affect your work or social life, and when you have had symptoms of the disease as a child.

How Atomoxetine works

Atomoxetine increases the amount of noradrenaline in the brain. This is a chemical that is produced naturally, increasing attention and decreasing impulsiveness and hyperactivity in patients with ADHD. This medicine has been prescribed to help control the symptoms of ADHD.

This medicine is not a stimulant.

It may take a few weeks after you start the medicine for your symptoms to fully improve.

About ADHD

Children and adolescents with ADHD find it:

- hard to sit still and
- hard to concentrate

It is not their fault that they cannot do these things. Many children and adolescents struggle to do these things. However, with ADHD this can cause problems with everyday life. Children and adolescents with ADHD may have difficulty learning and doing homework. They find it hard to behave well at home, at school or in other places. ADHD does not affect the intelligence of a child or adolescent.

Adults with ADHD find it difficult to do all the things that children find difficult; however this may mean they have problems with:

- work
- relationships
- low self esteem
- education

2. What you need to know before you take Atomoxetine

Do not take Atomoxetine if you:

- are allergic to atomoxetine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- took a medicine known as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), for example phenelzine, in the last two weeks. An MAOI is sometimes used for depression and other mental-health problems; taking atomoxetine with an MAOI could cause serious side effects or be life-threatening. You also need to wait at least 14 days after you stop taking atomoxetine before you take an MAOI
- have an eye disease called narrow-angle glaucoma (increased pressure in your eye)
- have serious problems with your heart which may be affected by an increase in heart rate and/or blood pressure, as this may be an effect of atomoxetine

- have serious problems with the blood vessels in your brain - such as a stroke, swelling and weakening of part of a blood vessel (aneurysm) or narrow or blocked blood vessels
- have a tumour of your adrenal gland (phaeochromocytoma)

Do not take Atomoxetine if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before you take Atomoxetine. This is because Atomoxetine can make these problems worse.

Warnings and precautions

Both adults and children should be aware of the following warnings and precautions. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Atomoxetine if you have:

- thoughts about killing yourself or trying to kill yourself
- problems with your heart (including heart defects) or an increased heartbeat. atomoxetine can increase your heart rate. Sudden death has been reported in patients with heart defects
- high blood pressure. atomoxetine can increase blood pressure
- low blood pressure. atomoxetine can cause dizziness or fainting in people with low blood pressure
- problems with sudden changes in your blood pressure or your heart rate
- cardiovascular disease or past medical history of stroke
- liver problems. You may need a lower dose
- psychotic symptoms including hallucinations (hearing voices or seeing things which are not there), believing things that are not true or being suspicious
- mania (feeling elated or over-excited, which causes unusual behaviour) and agitation
- aggressive feelings
- unfriendly and angry feelings
- a history of epilepsy or have had seizures for any other reason. atomoxetine might lead to an increase in seizure frequency
- different moods than usual or feeling very unhappy
- hard-to-control, repeated twitching of any parts of the body or repeating sounds and words

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the above applies to you before starting treatment. This is because atomoxetine can make these problems worse. Your doctor will want to monitor how the medicine affects you.

Treatment with Atomoxetine may make you feel aggressive, hostile or violent; or aggravate these symptoms if they were present before treatment. It may also cause you to have unusual changes in behaviour or mood (including physical assault, threatening behaviour and thoughts of harming others). If you or your family and/or friends notice any of these reactions, talk to your doctor or pharmacist right away.

Serotonin syndrome

Serotonin syndrome is a potentially life-threatening condition which may occur when taking Atomoxetine in combination with some other medicines (see section 2 “Other medicines and Atomoxetine”). Signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome may include a combination of the following: confusion, restlessness, incoordination and rigidity, hallucinations, coma, fast heartbeat, increased body temperature, fast changes in blood pressure, sweating, flushing, tremor, overactive reflexes, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea.

Contact a doctor or go to your nearest emergency department immediately if you think serotonin syndrome is happening to you.

Checks that your doctor will make before and during treatment with Atomoxetine

Your doctor will do some tests:

- before you start - to make sure that atomoxetine is safe and will be of benefit
- after you start - they will be done at least every 6 months, but possibly more often
- when the dose is changed

Your doctor will check:

- your blood pressure and your heart rate before and during the time you take atomoxetine
- your height and weight if you are a child or adolescent during the time you take atomoxetine
- whether you have any problems or if side effects have worsened while taking atomoxetine

Your doctor will talk to you about:

- any other medicines you are taking
- whether there is any family history of sudden unexplained death
- any other medical problems (such as heart problems) you or your family may have

It is important that you provide as much information as you can. This will help your doctor decide if atomoxetine is the correct medicine for you. Your doctor may decide that other medical tests are needed before you start taking this medicine.

Important information about the content of the capsules

Do not open Atomoxetine capsules because the contents of the capsule can irritate the eye. If the contents of the capsules come into contact with the eye, the affected eye should be flushed immediately with water, and medical advice obtained. Hands and any other part of the body that may have come into contact with the capsule contents should also be washed as soon as possible.

Other medicines and Atomoxetine

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes non-prescription medicines. Your doctor will decide if you can take Atomoxetine with your other medicines and in some cases your doctor may need to adjust your dose or increase your dose much more slowly.

Do not take Atomoxetine with medicines called MAOIs (monoamine oxidase inhibitors) used for depression. See section 2 “Do not take Atomoxetine if you:”.

If you are taking other medicines, Atomoxetine may affect how well they work or may cause side effects.

If you are taking any of the following medicines, check with your doctor or pharmacist before taking Atomoxetine:

- medicines that increase blood pressure or are used to control blood pressure
- antidepressant medicines, for example imipramine, venlafaxine, mirtazapine, fluoxetine and paroxetine
- some cough and cold remedies which contain medicines that can affect blood pressure. It is important to check with your pharmacist when you get any of these products
- some medicines used to treat mental health conditions
- medicines that are known to increase the risk of seizures
- some medicines that cause atomoxetine to stay in the body for longer than normal (such as quinidine and terbinafine)
- salbutamol (a medicine to treat asthma) may make you feel as if your heart is racing, but this will not make your asthma worse

Atomoxetine may affect or be affected by other medicines. These include:

- some anti-depressants, opioids as tramadol, and medicines used to treat migraine called triptans. These medicines may interact with Atomoxetine and can lead to serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition. (See section 2 “Warnings and Precautions”, Serotonin Syndrome).

The medicines below may lead to an increased risk of an abnormal heart rhythm when taken with atomoxetine:

- medicines used to control heart rhythm
- medicines which change the concentration of salts in the blood
- medicines for malaria prevention and treatment
- some antibiotic medicines (such as erythromycin and moxifloxacin)

If you are not sure about whether any medicines you are taking are included in the list above, ask your doctor or pharmacist before taking atomoxetine.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant, are planning to have a baby or planning to breast-feed your baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

It is not known if this medicine can affect an unborn baby or pass into breast milk:

- This medicine should not be used during pregnancy unless your doctor has advised you to do so.
- You should either avoid taking this medicine if you are breast-feeding or discontinue breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines

You may feel tired, sleepy or dizzy after taking Atomoxetine. You should be careful if you are driving or operating machinery until you know how Atomoxetine affects you. If you feel tired, sleepy or dizzy you should not drive or operate machinery.

3. How to take Atomoxetine

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

How much to take

Adults

Atomoxetine should be started at a total daily dose of 40 mg for a minimum of 7 days. Your doctor may then decide to increase this to the usual maintenance dose of 80 mg-100 mg daily. The maximum daily dose your doctor will prescribe is 100 mg

The capsules are usually taken once or twice a day (morning and late afternoon or early evening). Taking the medicine at the same time each day may help you remember to take it. If you are taking this medicine once a day and experience sleepiness or feel sick, your doctor may change your treatment schedule to twice a day.

Liver problems

If you have problems with your liver your doctor may prescribe a lower dose.

Children or adolescents (6 years or older)

Your doctor will tell you how much Atomoxetine you should take and will calculate this according to your weight. He/she will normally start you on a lower dose before increasing the amount of atomoxetine you need to take according to your body weight.

- Body weight up to 70 kg:** a starting total daily dose of 0.5 mg per kg of body weight for a minimum of 7 days. Your doctor may then decide to increase this to the usual maintenance dose of about 1.2 mg per kg of body weight daily.
- Body weight over 70 kg:** a starting total daily dose of 40 mg for a minimum of 7 days. Your doctor may then decide to increase this to the usual maintenance dose of 80 mg daily. The maximum daily dose your doctor will prescribe is 100 mg.

The capsules are usually taken once or twice a day (morning and late afternoon or early evening). Taking the medicine at the same time each day may help you remember to take it. If you are taking this medicine once a day and experience sleepiness or feel sick, your doctor may change your treatment schedule to twice a day.

Atomoxetine is not for use as a treatment for ADHD in children under 6 years of age as it is not known if the medicine works or is safe for these people.

Method of administration

- For oral use.
- The capsules should be swallowed whole, either with or without food.
- The capsules should not be opened and the contents inside the capsules should not be removed and taken in any other way.
- Children should not take this medicine without help from an adult.

Duration of treatment

Atomoxetine does not need to be taken for ever. If you take Atomoxetine for more than a year, your doctor will review your treatment to see if the medicine is still needed.

If you take more Atomoxetine than you should

Contact your doctor or the nearest hospital casualty department immediately and tell them how many capsules you have taken. The most commonly reported symptoms accompanying overdoses are gastrointestinal symptoms, sleepiness, dizziness, tremor, and abnormal behaviour. Very rarely, serotonin syndrome has also been reported, a potentially life-threatening condition. (See section 2, Warnings and precautions, Serotonin Syndrome).

If you forget to take Atomoxetine

If you miss a dose, you should take it as soon as possible, but you should not take more than your total daily dose in any 24-hour period. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Atomoxetine

If you stop taking atomoxetine there are usually no side effects but your ADHD symptoms may return. You should talk to your doctor first before you stop treatment.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Your doctor will talk to you about these side effects.

You should **stop taking Atomoxetine** and **call your doctor immediately** if you have any of the following:

- dark urine
- yellow skin or yellow eyes
- tummy pain on the right side just below your ribs which is sore when you press it
- a feeling of sickness (nausea) that is unexplained
- tiredness
- itching
- feeling that you are coming down with flu
- prolonged and painful erections

Some side effects could be serious. **If you have any of the side effects below, see a doctor straight away.**

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	Adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mood swings or mood changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeling or having a very fast heartbeat, abnormal rhythms of the heart

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	Adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeling or having a very fast heartbeat, abnormal rhythms of the heart thinking about or feeling like killing yourself feeling aggressive feeling unfriendly and angry (hostility) serious allergic reaction with symptoms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> swelling of the face and throat difficulty breathing hives (small raised, itchy patches of skin) seizures psychotic symptoms including hallucinations (hearing voices or seeing things which are not there), believing things that are not true or being suspicious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> thinking about or feeling like killing yourself feeling aggressive feeling unfriendly and angry (hostility) mood swings or mood changes serious allergic reaction with symptoms of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> swelling of the face and throat difficulty breathing hives (small raised, itchy patches of skin)

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	Adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> liver injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seizures psychotic symptoms including hallucinations (hearing voices or seeing things which are not there), believing things that are not true or being suspicious liver injury

Other side effects reported include the following. If they get serious, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	ADULTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> headache pain in the stomach decreased appetite (not feeling hungry) feeling or being sick sleepiness increased blood pressure increased heart rate (pulse) <p>These effects usually disappear after a while in most patients.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeling sick dry mouth headache decreased appetite (not feeling hungry) problems getting to sleep, staying asleep and waking early increased blood pressure increased heart rate (pulse)

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	ADULTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> being irritable or agitated problems sleeping including waking early depression feeling sad or hopeless feeling anxious tics large pupils (the dark centre of the eye) dizziness constipation loss of appetite upset stomach, indigestion swollen, reddened and itchy skin rash feeling lazy (lethargy) chest pain tiredness weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeling agitated decreased interest in sex sleep disturbance depression feeling sad or hopeless feeling anxious dizziness an abnormal taste or change in taste that will not go away tremor abnormal skin sensation, such as burning, prickling, itching, or tingling sleepiness, drowsy, feeling tired constipation stomach ache indigestion wind (flatulence) being sick hot flush or flushing swollen, reddened and itchy skin increased sweating rash problems going to the toilet such as not being able to urinate, frequent or hesitant urinating, pain on urinating inflammation of the prostate gland (prostatitis) groin pain in men failure to obtain an erection delayed orgasm difficulty maintaining an erection menstrual cramps lack of strength or energy tiredness feeling lazy (lethargy) chills feeling irritable, jittery feeling thirsty weight loss

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	ADULTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fainting tremor migraine blurred vision abnormal skin sensation, such as burning, prickling, itching, or tingling tingling or numbness in the hands or feet shortness of breath increased sweating itchy skin lack of strength or energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restlessness tics fainting migraine blurred vision tingling or numbness in the hands or feet feeling cold in fingers and toes chest pain shortness of breath raised red itchy rashes (hives) muscle cramps an urge to urinate abnormal or absence of orgasm irregular menstruation ejaculation failure

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	ADULTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor blood circulation which makes toes and fingers numb and pale (Raynaud's disease) problems going to the toilet such as frequent or hesitant urination, pain on urinating groin pain in males 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor blood circulation which makes toes and fingers numb and pale (Raynaud's disease)

Not known side effects (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)	
CHILDREN and ADOLESCENTS over 6 years	ADULTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involuntary teeth grinding (bruxism) 	

Effects on growth

Some children experience reduced growth (weight and height) when they start taking atomoxetine.

However, with long-term treatment, children recover to the weight and height for their age range. Your doctor will watch your child's height and weight over time. If your child is not growing or gaining weight as expected, your doctor may change your child's dose or decide to stop Atomoxetine temporarily.

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 Atomoxetine

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the carton and blister after 'Exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine 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 Atomoxetine 10, 18, 25, 40, 60, 80 and 100 mg hard capsules contain

The active substance is atomoxetine.

Atomoxetine 10 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 10 mg atomoxetine as to 11.43 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

Atomoxetine 18 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 18 mg atomoxetine as 20.57 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

Atomoxetine 25 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 25 mg atomoxetine as 28.58 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

Atomoxetine 40 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 40 mg atomoxetine as 45.72 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

Atomoxetine 60 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 60 mg atomoxetine as 68.58 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

Atomoxetine 80 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 80 mg atomoxetine as 91.44 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

Atomoxetine 100 mg hard capsules

Each hard capsule contains 100 mg atomoxetine as 114.3 mg atomoxetine hydrochloride.

The other ingredients are:

Capsule contents:

Starch, pregelatinised
Dimeticone

Capsule shell:

Titanium dioxide

Gelatin

Indigotine (Atomoxetine 25 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg)

Yellow iron oxide (Atomoxetine 18 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg)

Red iron oxide (Atomoxetine 80 mg, 100 mg)

What Atomoxetine looks like and contents of the pack

Atomoxetine 10 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 4 (approximately 14.3 ± 0.3 mm length), white opaque body and cap

Atomoxetine 18 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 3 (approximately 15.9 ± 0.3 mm length), white opaque body and rich yellow opaque cap

Atomoxetine 25 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 4 (approximately 14.3 ± 0.3 mm length), white opaque body and light blue opaque cap

Atomoxetine 40 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 3 (approximately 15.9 ± 0.3 mm length), light blue opaque body and cap

Atomoxetine 60 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 2 (approximately 18.0 ± 0.3 mm length), rich yellow opaque body and light blue opaque cap

Atomoxetine 80 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 2 (approximately 18.0 ± 0.3 mm length), white opaque body and medium orange opaque cap

Atomoxetine 100 mg hard capsules

hard gelatin capsules size 1 (approximately 19.4 ± 0.3 mm length), medium orange

Atomoxetine 10 and 18 mg hard capsules are available in packs of

7, 28 and 30 capsules.

Atomoxetine 25, 40, 60, 80 and 100 mg hard capsules are available in packs of 7, 28, 30, 56 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

STADA,

Linthwaite, Huddersfield, HD7 5QH, UK

Manufacturer

STADA Arzneimittel AG, Stadastrasse 2-18, 61118 Bad Vilbel, Germany

This leaflet was last revised in 10/2024.

Information for children and young people

This information is to help you learn the main things about your medicine called atomoxetine.

If you don't enjoy reading, someone like your mum, dad, carer or guardian can read it to you and answer any questions.

It may help if you read small bits at a time.

Why have I been given this medicine?

This medicine can help children and young people with 'ADHD'.

- ADHD can make you:
 - run about too much
 - not be able to pay attention
 - act quickly without thinking about what will happen next
- It affects learning, making friends and how you think about yourself. It is not your fault

While you are taking this medicine

- As well as taking this medicine you will also get help with ways to cope with your ADHD such as talking to ADHD specialists.
- This medicine should help you but it does not cure ADHD.
- You will need to go to your doctor several times a year for check-ups. This is to make sure the medicine is working and that you are growing and developing all right.
- Girls must tell their doctor straight away if they think they may be pregnant. We do not know how this medicine affects unborn babies. If you are having sex, please talk to your doctor about contraception.

Some people cannot have this medicine

You cannot have this medicine if you:

- took a medicine known as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), for example phenelzine, in the last two weeks
- have an eye disease called narrow-angle glaucoma (increased pressure in your eye)

- have a serious problem with your heart
- have serious problems with the blood vessels in your brain
- have a tumour of your adrenal gland

Some people need to talk to their doctor before they start taking this medicine

You need to talk to your doctor if you:

- are pregnant or breast-feeding
- are taking other medicines – your doctor needs to know about all the medicines you are taking
- have thoughts about hurting yourself or others
- have problems with your heart beating too fast or skipping beats while you are not exercising
- hear voices or see things that others do not
- have problems with getting angry easily

How do I take my medicine?

- You should not take this medicine without help from an adult.
- Swallow your medicine with water either with or without food.
- Your doctor will tell you how many times a day you should take your medicine.
- Taking your medicine at the same time each day may help you remember to take it.
- The capsules should not be opened. If the capsules break and the content inside the capsules come into contact with your skin or eyes, get help from an adult.
- Do not stop taking the medicine without talking to your doctor first.

Possible side effects

Side effects are the unwanted things that can happen when you take a medicine. If any of the following happen, tell an adult you trust straight away. They can then talk to your doctor. The main things that could affect you are:

- your heart beating faster than usual
- being very depressed and unhappy or wanting to hurt yourself

- feeling aggressive
- being very unhappy or having different moods than usual (mood swings)
- showing signs of an allergic reaction such as rash, itching or hives on the skin, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing
- having fits (seizures)
- seeing, feeling, or hearing things that other people do not
- liver injury: tummy pain on the right side just below your ribs which is sore when you press it

As the medicine can make you feel sleepy, it is important not to do outdoor sports like riding a horse or bike, swimming or climbing trees. You could hurt yourself and others.

If you feel unwell in any way while you are taking your medicine please tell an adult you trust straight away.

Other things to remember

- Make sure you keep your medicine in a safe place, so that no one else takes it, especially younger brothers or sisters.
- The medicine is only for you - do not let anyone else have it. It may help you, but it could hurt someone else.
- If you forget to take your medicine don't take two capsules the next time. Just take one capsule at the next normal time.
- If you do take too much medicine, tell your mum, dad, carer or guardian right away.
- It is important not to take too much medicine or you will get ill.
- Don't stop taking your medicine until your doctor says it's OK

Who should I ask if there is anything I don't understand?

Your mum, dad, carer, guardian, your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will be able to help you.

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