

# Sanity mond Film coated tablets

## COMPOSITION:

Each film coated tablet contains escitalopram oxalate equivalent to 5 mg, 10 mg, or 20 mg of escitalopram base.  
 Excipients: Talc, Croscarmellose sodium, Microcrystalline cellulose, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Magnesium stearate, opadry.

## PHARMACODYNAMICS:

The mechanism of antidepressant action of escitalopram, the S-enantiomer of racemic citalopram, is presumed to be linked to potentiation of serotonergic activity in the central nervous system (CNS) resulting from its inhibition of CNS neuronal reuptake of serotonin. In vitro and in vivo studies in animals suggest that escitalopram is a highly selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) with minimal effects on norepinephrine and dopamine neuronal reuptake. Escitalopram is at least 100-fold more potent than the R-enantiomer with respect to inhibition of 5-HT reuptake and inhibition of 5-HT neuronal firing rate. Escitalopram has no or very low affinity for serotonergic other receptors including alpha- and beta-adrenergic, dopamine, histamine, muscarinic, and benzodiazepine receptors. Escitalopram also does not bind to or has low affinity for various ion channels including Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, and Ca<sup>++</sup> channels. Antagonism of muscarinic, histaminergic, and adrenergic receptors has been hypothesized to be associated with various anticholinergic, sedative, and cardiovascular side effects of other psychotropic drugs.

## PHARMACOKINETICS:

**The single- and multiple-dose:** Pharmacokinetics of escitalopram are linear and dose-proportional in a dose range of 10 to 30 mg/day. Biotransformation of escitalopram is mainly hepatic, with a mean terminal half-life of about 27-32 hours. With once-daily dosing, steady state plasma concentrations are achieved within approximately one week. At steady state, the extent of accumulation of escitalopram in plasma in young healthy subjects was 2.2-2.5 times the plasma concentrations observed after a single dose. The tablet and the oral solution dosage forms of escitalopram oxalate are bioequivalent.  
**Absorption and Distribution:** Following a single oral dose (20 mg tablet or solution) of escitalopram, peak blood levels occur at about 5 hours. Absorption of escitalopram is not affected by food. The absolute bioavailability of citalopram is about 80% relative to an intravenous dose, and the volume of distribution of citalopram is about 12 L/kg. Data specific on escitalopram are unavailable.  
 The binding of escitalopram to human plasma proteins is approximately 56%.  
**Metabolism and Elimination:** Following oral administration of escitalopram, the fraction of drug recovered in the urine as escitalopram and S-demethylcitalopram is about 8% and 10%, respectively. Renal clearance of escitalopram is 600 mL/min, with approximately 7% of that due to renal clearance. Escitalopram is metabolized to S-demethylcitalopram (S-DCT) and S-didemethylcitalopram (S-DDCT). In humans, unchanged escitalopram is the predominant compound in plasma. At steady state, the concentration of the escitalopram metabolite S-demethylcitalopram (S-DCT) in plasma is approximately one-third that of escitalopram. The level of S-didemethylcitalopram (S-DDCT) was not detectable in most subjects.

## Population Subgroups:

**Elderly:** Escitalopram pharmacokinetics in subjects ≥ 65 years of age were compared to younger subjects in a single dose and a multiple-dose study. Escitalopram AUC and half-life were increased by approximately 50% in elderly subjects, and C<sub>max</sub> was unchanged. 10 mg is the recommended dose for elderly patients.  
**Gender:** There are no differences in AUC, C<sub>max</sub>, and half-life between the male and female subjects. No adjustment of dosage on the basis of gender is needed.  
**Reduced hepatic function:** Citalopram oral clearance was reduced by 37% and half-life was doubled in patients with reduced hepatic function compared to normal subjects. 10 mg is the recommended dose of escitalopram for most hepatically impaired patients.  
**Renal function:** In patients with mild to moderate renal function impairment, oral clearance of citalopram was reduced by 17% compared to normal subjects. No adjustment of dosage for such patients is recommended.  
 No information is available about the pharmacokinetics of escitalopram in patients with severely reduced renal function (creatinine clearance < 20 mL/min).

## INDICATIONS AND USAGE:

**Major Depressive Disorder:** Sanity mond (escitalopram) is indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder.

The efficacy of Sanity mond in the treatment of major depressive disorder was established in 3 to 8-week, acute-treatment phase trials. In these trials, patients with moderate to severe major depressive disorder who responded during an 8-week, acute-treatment phase while taking Sanity mond and were then observed for relapse during a period of up to 36 weeks, was demonstrated in a placebo controlled trial. Nevertheless, the physician who elects to use Sanity mond for extended periods should periodically re-evaluate the long-term usefulness of the drug for the individual patient.

**Generalized Anxiety Disorder:** Sanity mond is indicated for the treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD).

The efficacy of Sanity mond was established in 3-8 week placebo-controlled trials in patients with GAD. Generalized Anxiety Disorder (DSM-IV) is characterized by excessive anxiety and worry that is persistent for at least 6 months and which the person finds difficult to control. It must be associated with at least 3 of the following symptoms: restlessness, being easily fatigued, difficulty concentrating, irritability, muscle tension, and sleep disturbance. The efficacy of Sanity mond in the long-term treatment of GAD, that is, for more than 8 weeks, has not been systematically evaluated in controlled trials. The physician who elects to use Sanity mond for extended periods should periodically re-evaluate the long-term usefulness of the drug for the individual patient.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Concomitant use of Sanity mond in patients taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) is contraindicated.  
 Sanity mond is contraindicated in patients with a hypersensitivity to escitalopram or citalopram or any of the active ingredients in Sanity mond.

## WARNINGS:

**Potential for Interaction with Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors:** In patients receiving serotonin reuptake inhibitor drugs in combination with a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), there have been reports of serious, sometimes fatal, reactions including hyperthermia, rigidity, myoclonus, autonomic instability with possible rapid fluctuations of vital signs, and mental status changes that include extreme agitation progressing to delirium and coma. These reactions have also been reported in patients who have recently discontinued SSRI treatment and have been started on a MAOI.

Some cases presented with features resembling neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Furthermore, limited animal data on the effects of combined use of SSRIs and MAOIs suggest that these drugs may act synergistically to elevate blood pressure and evoke behavioral excitation. Therefore, it is recommended that Sanity mond should not be used in combination with an MAOI, or within 14 days of discontinuing treatment with an MAOI. Similarly, at least 14 days should be allowed after stopping Sanity mond before starting an MAOI.

**Clinical Worsening and Suicide Risk:** Patients with major depressive disorder, both adult and pediatric, may experience worsening of their depression and/or the emergence of suicidal ideation and behavior (suicidality), whether or not they are taking antidepressant medications, and this risk may persist until significant remission occurs. Although there has been a long-standing concern that antidepressants may have a role in inducing worsening of depression and the emergence of suicidality in certain patients, a causal role for antidepressants in inducing such behaviors has not been established. Nevertheless, patients being treated with antidepressants should be observed closely for clinical worsening and suicidality, especially at the beginning of a course of drug therapy, or at the time of dose changes, either increases or decreases. Consideration should be given to changing the therapeutic regimen, including possibly discontinuing the medication, in patients whose depression is persistently worse or whose emergent suicidality is severe, abrupt in onset, or was not part of the patient's presenting symptoms. Because of the possibility of co-morbidity between major depressive disorder and other psychiatric and nonpsychiatric disorders, the same precautions observed when treating patients with major depressive disorder should be observed when treating patients with other psychiatric and nonpsychiatric disorders.

The following symptoms, anxiety, agitation, panic attacks, insomnia, irritability, hostility (aggressiveness), impulsivity, akathisia (psychomotor restlessness), hypomania, and mania, have been reported in adult and pediatric patients being treated with antidepressants for major depressive disorder as well as for other indications, both psychiatric and nonpsychiatric. Although a causal link between the emergence of such symptoms and either the worsening of depression and/or the emergence of suicidal impulses has not been established, consideration should be given to changing the therapeutic regimen, including possibly discontinuing the medication, in patients for whom such symptoms are severe, abrupt in onset, or were not part of the patient's presenting symptoms.

Families and caregivers of patients being treated with antidepressants for major depressive disorder or other indications, both psychiatric and nonpsychiatric, should be alerted about the need to monitor patients for the emergence of agitation, irritability, and the other symptoms described above, as well as the emergence of suicidality, and to report such symptoms immediately to healthcare providers. Prescriptions for Sanity mond should be written for the smallest quantity of tablets consistent with good patient management, in order to reduce the risk of overdose.

If the decision has been made to discontinue treatment, medication should be tapered, as rapidly as is feasible, but with recognition that abrupt discontinuation can be associated with certain symptoms. It should be noted that Sanity mond is not approved for use in treating any indications in the pediatric population.

A major depressive episode may be the initial presentation of bipolar disorder. It is generally believed (though not established in controlled trials) that treating such an episode with an antidepressant alone may increase the likelihood of precipitation of a mixed/manic episode in patients at risk for bipolar disorder. However, prior to initiating treatment with an antidepressant, patients should be adequately screened to determine if they are at risk for bipolar disorder; such screening should include a detailed psychiatric history, including a family history of suicide, bipolar disorder, and depression. It should be noted that Sanity mond is not approved for use in treating bipolar depression.

## PRECAUTIONS:

**General Discontinuation of Treatment with Sanity mond:** Sanity mond and other SSRIs (serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors), there have been spontaneous reports of adverse events occurring upon discontinuation of these drugs, particularly when abrupt, including the following: dysphoric mood, irritability, agitation, dizziness, sensory disturbances (e.g., paresthesias such as electric shock sensations), anxiety, confusion, headache, lethargy, emotional lability, insomnia, and hypomania. While these events are generally self-limiting, there have been reports of serious discontinuation symptoms. Patients should be monitored for these symptoms when discontinuing treatment with Sanity mond. A gradual reduction in the dose rather than abrupt cessation is recommended whenever possible. If intolerable symptoms occur following a decrease in the dose or upon discontinuation of treatment, then resuming the previously prescribed dose may be considered. Subsequently, the physician may continue decreasing the dose but at a more gradual rate.

**Abnormal Bleeding:** Published case reports have documented the occurrence of bleeding episodes in patients treated with psychotropic drugs that interfere with serotonin reuptake. Subsequent studies, have demonstrated an association between the use of psychotropic drugs that interfere with serotonin reuptake and the occurrence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Patients should be cautioned regarding the risk of bleeding associated with the concomitant use of Sanity mond with NSAIDs, aspirin, or other drugs that affect coagulation.

**Hypotension:** One case of hypotension has been reported in association with Sanity mond treatment. Several cases of hypotension or SIADH (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion) have been reported in association with racemic citalopram. All patients with these events have recovered with discontinuation of escitalopram or citalopram and/or medical intervention. Hypotension and SIADH have also been reported in association with other drugs effective in the treatment of major depressive disorder.

**Activation of Mania/Hypomania:** Activation of mania/hypomania has also been reported in a small proportion of patients with major affective disorders treated with racemic citalopram and other drugs effective in the treatment of major depressive disorder. As with all drugs effective in the treatment of major depressive disorder, Sanity mond should be used cautiously in patients with a history of mania.

**Seizures:** In clinical trials of Sanity mond, cases of convulsion have been reported in association with Sanity mond treatment. Like other drugs effective in the treatment of major depressive disorder, Sanity mond should be introduced with care in patients with a history of seizure disorder.

**Interference with Cognitive and Motor Performance:** Sanity mond 10 mg/day did not produce impairment of intellectual function or psychomotor performance. Because any psychoactive drug may impair judgment, thinking, or motor skills, however, patients should be cautioned about operating hazardous machinery, including automobiles, until they are reasonably certain that Sanity mond therapy does not affect their ability to engage in such activities.

**Use in Patients with Concomitant Illness:** Caution is advisable in using Sanity mond in patients with diseases or conditions that produce altered metabolism or hemodynamic responses. Sanity mond has not been systematically evaluated in patients with a recent history of Myocardial infarction or unstable heart disease.

**Pregnancy Category C:** Sanity mond should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

## Labor and Delivery

The effect of Sanity mond on labor and delivery is unknown.

## Nursing Mothers

Racemic citalopram, like many other drugs, is excreted in human breast milk. The decision whether to continue or discontinue either nursing or Sanity mond therapy should take into account the risks of citalopram exposure for the infant and the benefits of Sanity mond treatment for the mother.

## Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

## Geriatric Use

No overall differences in safety or effectiveness of racemic citalopram were observed between these elderly subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the older and younger patients, but, greater sensitivity of some elderly individuals cannot be ruled out.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS:

**Major Depressive Disorder:**  
 - Autonomic Nervous System Disorders: Dry Mouth, Sweating Increased  
 - Central & Peripheral Nervous System Disorders: Dizziness  
 - Gastrointestinal Disorders: Nausea, Diarrhea, Constipation, Indigestion, Abdominal Pain.  
 - General: Influenza-like Symptoms, Fatigue.  
 - Psychiatric Disorders: Insomnia, Somnolence, Appetite Decreased, Libido Decreased.  
 - Respiratory System Disorders: Rhinitis, Sinusitis.  
 - Urogenital: Ejaculation Disorder, Impotence, Anorgasmia.

## Generalized Anxiety Disorder:

- Autonomic Nervous System Disorders: Dry Mouth, Sweating Increased.  
 - Central & Peripheral Nervous System Disorders, Headache, Paresthesia.  
 - Gastrointestinal Disorders: Nausea, Diarrhea, Constipation, Indigestion, Vomiting, Abdominal Pain, Flatulence, Toothache.  
 - General: Fatigue, Influenza-like Symptoms.  
 - Musculoskeletal: Neck/Shoulder Pain.  
 - Psychiatric Disorders: Somnolence, Insomnia, Libido Decreased, Dreaming Abnormal, Appetite Decreased, Lethargy, Yawning.  
 - Urogenital: Ejaculation Disorder, Menstrual Disorder.

## Male and Female Sexual Dysfunction with SSRIs:

Although changes in sexual desire, sexual performance, and sexual satisfaction often occur as manifestations of a psychiatric disorder, they may also be a consequence of pharmacologic treatment. In particular, some evidence suggests that SSRIs can cause such untoward sexual experiences.

## Adverse Event

**In Males Only:** Ejaculation Disorder (primarily ejaculatory delay), Libido Decreased, Impotence.  
**In Females Only:** Libido Decreased, Anorgasmia.

**Vital Sign Changes:** These analyses did not reveal any clinically important changes in vital signs associated with Sanity mond treatment. In addition, a comparison of supine and standing vital sign measures in subjects receiving Sanity mond indicated that Sanity mond treatment is not associated with orthostatic changes.

**Weight Changes:** Patients treated with Sanity mond in controlled trials did not differ from placebo-treated patients with regard to clinically important change in body weight.

**Laboratory Changes:** There are no clinically important changes in laboratory test parameters associated with Sanity mond treatment.

**Electrocardiogram (ECG) Changes:** These analyses revealed (1) a decrease in heart rate of 2.2 bpm for Sanity mond and 2.7 bpm for racemic citalopram, compared to an increase of 0.3 bpm for placebo and (2) an increase in QTc interval of 3.9 msec for Sanity mond and 3.7 msec for racemic citalopram, compared to 0.5 msec for placebo. Neither Sanity mond nor racemic citalopram were associated with the development of clinically significant ECG abnormalities.

## DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE:

**Controlled Substance Class:** Sanity mond is not a controlled substance.  
**Physical and Psychological Dependence:** Sanity mond has not been systematically studied in humans for its potential for abuse, tolerance, or physical dependence. The clinical experience with Sanity mond did not reveal any drug-seeking behavior. However, these observations were not systematic and it is not possible to predict on the basis of this limited experience the extent to which a CNS active drug will be misused. Consequently, physicians should carefully evaluate Sanity mond patients for history of drug abuse and follow such patients closely, observing them for signs of misuse or abuse (e.g., development of tolerance, increments of dose, drug-seeking behavior).

**Drug Interactions:**  
**CNS Drugs:** Given the primary CNS effects of escitalopram, caution should be used when it is taken in combination with other centrally acting drugs.  
**Alcohol:** Although Sanity mond did not potentiate the cognitive and motor effects of alcohol in a clinical trial, as with other psychotropic medications, the use of alcohol by patients taking Sanity mond is not recommended.  
**Drug that interfere with hemostasis (NSAID, Aspirin, Warfarin, etc):**  
 Serotonin release by platelets plays an important role in hemostasis. Studies have demonstrated an association between the use of psychotropic drugs that interfere with serotonin reuptake and the occurrence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding and have also shown that concurrent use of an NSAID or aspirin potentiated the risk of bleeding. Thus, patients should be cautioned about the use of such drugs concurrently with Sanity mond.  
**Cimetidine:** In subjects who had received 21 days of 40 mg/day racemic citalopram, combined administration of 400 mg/day cimetidine for 8 days resulted in an increase in citalopram AUC and C<sub>max</sub> of 43% and 39%, respectively. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown.

**Digoxin:** In subjects who had received 21 days of 40 mg/day racemic citalopram, combined administration of citalopram and digoxin (single dose of 1 mg) did not significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of either ritonavir or escitalopram.  
**Lithium:** Co-administration of racemic citalopram (40 mg/day for 10 days) and lithium (30 mmol/day for 5 days) had no significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of citalopram or lithium. Nevertheless, plasma lithium levels should be monitored with appropriate adjustment to the lithium dose in accordance with standard clinical practice.  
**Sumatriptan:** There have been rare reports describing patients with weakness, hyperreflexia, and incoordination following the use of an SSRI and sumatriptan. If concomitant treatment with sumatriptan and an SSRI (e.g., fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline, citalopram, escitalopram) is clinically warranted, appropriate observation of the patient is advised.

**Theophylline:** Combined administration of racemic citalopram (40 mg/day for 21 days) and the CYP1A2 substrate theophylline (single dose of 300 mg) did not affect the pharmacokinetics of theophylline. The effect of theophylline on the pharmacokinetics of citalopram was not evaluated.  
**Warfarin:** Administration of 40 mg/day racemic citalopram for 21 days did not affect the pharmacokinetics of warfarin. Prothrombin time was increased by 5%, the clinical significance of which is unknown.  
**Carbamazepine:** Combined administration of racemic citalopram (40 mg/day for 14 days) and carbamazepine (titrated to 400 mg/day for 35 days) did not significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of carbamazepine. Although trough citalopram plasma levels were unaffected, the possibility that carbamazepine might increase the clearance of escitalopram should be considered if the two drugs are co-administered.

**Triazolam:** Combined administration of racemic citalopram (titrated to 40 mg/day for 28 days) and triazolam (single dose of 0.25 mg) did not significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of either citalopram or triazolam.  
**Itraconazole:** Combined administration of racemic citalopram (40 mg) and itraconazole (200 mg) decreased the C<sub>max</sub> and AUC of itraconazole by 21% and 10%, respectively, and did not significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of citalopram.

**Ritonavir:** Combined administration of a single dose of ritonavir (600 mg), and escitalopram (20 mg) did not affect the pharmacokinetics of either ritonavir or escitalopram.  
**CYP3A4 and 2C19 Inhibitors:** CYP3A4 and 2C19 are the primary enzymes involved in the metabolism of escitalopram. However, co-administration of escitalopram (20 mg) and ritonavir (600 mg), a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4, did not significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of escitalopram.

Because escitalopram is metabolized by multiple enzyme systems, inhibition of a single enzyme may not appreciably decrease escitalopram clearance.  
**Drugs Metabolized by Cytochrome P4502D6:** In vitro studies did not reveal an inhibitory effect of escitalopram on CYP2D6. Co-administration with escitalopram, of a drug that inhibits CYP2D6, is unlikely to have clinically significant effects on citalopram metabolism. However, there are limited in vivo data suggesting a modest CYP2D6 inhibitory effect for escitalopram, i.e., co-administration of escitalopram (20 mg/day for 21 days) with the tricyclic antidepressant desipramine (single dose of 50 mg), a substrate for CYP2D6, resulted in a 50% increase in C<sub>max</sub> and a 100% increase in AUC of desipramine. The clinical significance of this finding is unknown. Nevertheless, caution is indicated in the co-administration of escitalopram and drugs metabolized by CYP2D6.

**Metoprolol:** Administration of 40 mg/day Sanity mond for 21 days in healthy volunteers resulted in a 50% increase in C<sub>max</sub> and 82% increase in AUC of the beta-adrenergic blocker metoprolol (given in a single dose of 100 mg). Increased metoprolol plasma levels have been associated with decreased cardiac selectivity. Co-administration of Sanity mond and metoprolol had no clinically significant effects on blood pressure or heart rate. Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) - There are no clinical studies of the combined use of ECT and escitalopram.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

**Major Depressive Disorder:**  
**Initial Treatment:** The recommended dose of Sanity mond is 10 mg once daily. Sanity mond should be administered once daily, in the morning or evening, with or without food.  
**Special Populations:** 10 mg/day is the recommended dose for most elderly patients and patients with hepatic impairment.  
 No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. Sanity mond should be used with caution in patients with severe renal impairment.

**Treatment of Pregnant Women During the Third Trimester:** Neonates exposed to Sanity mond and other SSRIs or SNRIs, late in the third trimester, have developed complications requiring prolonged hospitalization, respiratory support, and tube feeding. When treating pregnant women with Sanity mond during the third trimester, the physician should carefully consider the potential risks and benefits of treatment. The physician may consider tapering Sanity mond in the third trimester.  
**Maintenance Treatment:** It is generally agreed that acute episodes of major depressive disorder require several months or longer of sustained pharmacological therapy beyond response to the acute episode. Systematic evaluation of continuing Sanity mond 10 or 20 mg/day for periods of up to 36 weeks in patients with major depressive disorder who responded while taking Sanity mond during an 8-week, acute-treatment phase demonstrated a benefit of such maintenance treatment. Nevertheless, patients should be periodically reassessed to determine the need for maintenance treatment.

**Generalized Anxiety Disorder:**  
**Initial Treatment:** The recommended starting dose of Sanity mond is 10 mg once daily. If the dose is increased to 20 mg, this should occur after a minimum of one week. Sanity mond should be administered once daily, in the morning or evening, with or without food.  
**Maintenance Treatment:** Generalized anxiety disorder is recognized as a chronic condition. The efficacy of Sanity mond in the treatment of GAD beyond 8 weeks has not been systematically studied. The physician who elects to use Sanity mond for extended periods should periodically re-evaluate the long-term usefulness of the drug for the individual patient.

**Discontinuation of Treatment with Sanity mond:** Symptoms associated with discontinuation of Sanity mond and other SSRIs and SNRIs have been reported. Patients should be monitored for these symptoms when discontinuing treatment. A gradual reduction in the dose rather than abrupt cessation is recommended whenever possible. If intolerable symptoms occur following a decrease in the dose or upon discontinuation of treatment, then resuming the previously prescribed dose may be considered. Subsequently, the physician may continue decreasing the dose but at a more gradual rate.

**Switching Patients To or From a Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor:** At least 14 days should elapse between discontinuation of an MAOI and initiation of Sanity mond therapy. Similarly, at least 14 days should be allowed after stopping Sanity mond before starting an MAOI.

**OVERDOSAGE:** There have been reports of Sanity mond overdose involving doses of up to 600 mg. All patients recovered and no symptoms associated with the overdoses were reported. In clinical trials of racemic citalopram, there were no reports of fatal citalopram overdose involving overdoses of up to 2000 mg. During the evaluation of citalopram, like other SSRIs, a fatal outcome in a patient who has taken an overdose of citalopram has been rarely reported. Symptoms most often accompanying citalopram overdose, alone or in combination with other drugs and/or alcohol, included dizziness, sweating, nausea, vomiting, tremor, somnolence, sinus tachycardia, and convulsions. In more rare cases, observed symptoms included amnesia, confusion, coma, hyperventilation, cyanosis, rhabdomyolysis, and ECG changes (including QTc prolongation, nodal rhythm, ventricular arrhythmia, and one possible case of torsades de pointes).

**MANAGEMENT OF OVERDOSAGE:** Establish and maintain an airway with adequate ventilation and oxygenation. Gastric evacuation by lavage and use of activated charcoal should be considered. Careful observation and cardiac and vital sign monitoring are recommended, along with general supportive and supportive care. Due to the large volume of distribution of escitalopram, forced diuresis, hemoperfusion, and exchange transfusion are unlikely to be of benefit. There are no specific antidotes for Sanity mond.

**STORAGE CONDITION:** Store at 25°C, excursions permitted to (15° - 30°C).  
**PACKAGE:** Carton package contains 20 film coated tablets of each strength.

Rev. No. 11710

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| <p><b>THIS IS A MEDICAMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instruction is dangerous for you.</li> <li>- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament.</li> <li>- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks.</li> <li>- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you.</li> <li>- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KEEP THE MEDICAMENT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN</b></p> |
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**Council of Arab Health Ministers Arab Pharmacists Association**  
**DIAMOND PHARMA – Damascus suburb – Syria**

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