
ACAMPROSATE (Campral) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Acamprosate (a-KAM-proe-sate)

Brand Name: Campral

What Does It Treat?

Moderate to severe alcohol use disorder.

How Does It Work?

Acamprosate works in the brain to treat alcohol use disorder. Its exact mechanism is not known, but it has been shown to decrease cravings for alcohol. Especially when combined with other types of therapy or support, it can help people to stop using alcohol and prevent relapse.

How Do I Take It?

Acamprosate is usually taken by mouth as two tablets with or without food three times daily.

What Is the Dose?

The typical dose of Acamprosate is 666 mg taken three times a day. Lower doses may be used in some patients. It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions regarding the dose.

How Long Will I Take It?

Acamprosate is taken for 12 months and then can be stopped, but its effects on alcohol cravings will last for at least another 12 months.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you miss a dose of acamprosate, take it as soon as you remember unless it is closer to the time of your next dose. Do not double your next dose.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Diarrhea, weakness, swelling, insomnia, anxiety.
- Rare: Changes in kidney function.

What Else Should I Know?

- Do not cut, crush, or chew acamprosate tablets; they should be swallowed whole.
- You can take acamprosate with or without food, but taking it with meals may help you to remember to take each of the three daily doses.
- If you have kidney problems, you may need to take a lower dose and be monitored with blood tests while taking acamprosate.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

AMPHETAMINES and MIXED AMPHETAMINE SALTS Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Names:

Amphetamine (am-FET-a-meen), dextroamphetamine (dex-tro-am-FET-a-meen), lisdexamfetamine (lis-dex-am-FET-a-meen)

Brand Names:

Adderall, Adderall XR, Adzenys XR-ODT, Dyanavel, Evekeo, Mydayis, ProCentra, Vyvanse, Xelstrym, Zenzedi

What Does It Treat?

Amphetamines and mixed amphetamine salts are used to treat attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. Lisdexamfetamine is used for ADHD and binge eating disorder. These medications help improve attention span, focus, and impulse control in individuals with ADHD.

How Does It Work?

Amphetamines are central nervous system stimulants that increase the availability of certain neurotransmitters in the brain, like dopamine and norepinephrine, which helps improve focus, attention, and impulse control.

How Do I Take It?

Amphetamine stimulants are available as immediate-release or extended-release tablet or capsule, transdermal patch, and liquid. For ADHD, the dose and dosing schedule are individualized, but typically you will start at a low dose and gradually increase it under the guidance of your health care provider.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for amphetamine/dextroamphetamine, used for ADHD and narcolepsy, ranges from 5-60 mg per day, either in divided doses or once daily in the morning depending on the formulation. The typical dosage for lisdexamfetamine, used for ADHD, is 30-70 mg per day taken in the morning. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of amphetamine stimulant treatment can vary depending on individual circumstances. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may range from several months to longer periods.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of amphetamine stimulant, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Avoid taking double doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Loss of appetite, weight loss, stomach upset/pain, headache, diarrhea, nervousness, trouble sleeping (insomnia).
- Serious but rare: Increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, palpitations, mood changes, hallucinations.

What Else Should I Know?

- Amphetamine stimulants may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take amphetamine stimulants if you have a history of glaucoma, tics or Tourette's syndrome, seizures, heart disease, high blood pressure, mental health conditions, or substance use disorder.

- Amphetamine stimulants have the potential for abuse or dependence. Do not take more than prescribed to you and do not abruptly stop taking these medications. They should be used as prescribed and monitored closely by your health care provider.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

ARIPIPRAZOLE (Abilify) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Aripiprazole (ay-ri-PIP-ra-zole)

Brand Names: Abilify, Abilify Asimtufii, Abilify Maintena, Abilify MyCite, Aristada, Aristada Initio

What Does It Treat?

Aripiprazole is used to treat certain mental/mood disorders such as bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, Tourette's syndrome, and irritability associated with autistic disorder. It can also be used in combination with other medications to treat depression.

How Does It Work?

Aripiprazole is a second-generation antipsychotic. It works by helping to restore the balance of certain natural chemicals in the brain (neurotransmitters) such as dopamine and serotonin.

How Do I Take It?

Aripiprazole is available as a tablet, an orally disintegrating tablet, a liquid, and an injectable solution. The dose varies depending on the condition being treated and should be determined by your health care provider.

What Is the Dose?

The dose of aripiprazole varies depending on the condition being treated. For instance, for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, the usual dose starts at 10-15 mg per day for adults and can be adjusted based on the response to treatment. Lower doses are typically used for major depression. It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions regarding the dose.

How Long Will I Take It?

The length of time you'll need to take aripiprazole can vary. It depends on how your body responds to the medication and the specifics of your condition. Your health care provider will guide you on this, but usually it's taken for several months or longer.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of aripiprazole, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it's close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and just take the next one at its regular time. Don't double up on doses.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Sedation, an uneasy feeling, sleep problems (insomnia), tremors.
- Serious but rare: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (fever, muscle stiffness, confusion), tardive dyskinesia (uncontrolled movements), difficulty swallowing, lightheadedness or fainting, high blood sugar, high cholesterol/triglyceride levels.

What Else Should I Know?

- Aripiprazole may interact with other medications. Inform your health care provider of all medications you are taking.
- You should not use aripiprazole if you are allergic to it.
- Before starting aripiprazole, tell your health care provider if you have a personal or family history of diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, blood clotting issues, or seizures.
- Do not stop taking aripiprazole abruptly without consulting your health care provider. Follow their guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

BUPROPION (Wellbutrin) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Bupropion (byoo-PRO-pee-on)

Brand Names: Forfivo, Wellbutrin, Wellbutrin SR, Wellbutrin XL, Zyban

What Does It Treat?

Bupropion is used to treat major depressive disorder and seasonal affective disorder, and can help people stop smoking (as Zyban) as part of a comprehensive treatment program.

How Does It Work?

Bupropion is an antidepressant that belongs to the class of drugs known as norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitors (NDRIs). It works by increasing the levels of certain chemicals in your brain that help elevate your mood.

How Do I Take It?

Bupropion is available as immediate-release tablets (Wellbutrin), sustained-release tablets (Wellbutrin SR, Zyban), and extended-release tablets (Forfivo, Wellbutrin XL).

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for bupropion, used for depression and smoking cessation, ranges from 150-300 mg per day. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of your treatment with bupropion can vary. It will depend on your response to the medication and your specific health condition. However, it's common to take antidepressants for several months or more. Your health care provider will give you a clear plan.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of bupropion, take it as soon as you remember. But if it's nearly time for your next dose, skip the missed one. Never take two doses at the same time to make up for a missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Agitation, dry mouth, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, ringing in the ears, headache, decreased appetite, weight loss, trouble sleeping (insomnia).
- Serious but rare: Seizures.

What Else Should I Know?

- Bupropion may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not use bupropion if you have a seizure disorder or an eating disorder, or if you have suddenly stopped using alcohol or sedatives.
- Before starting bupropion, tell your health care provider if you have any history of liver problems, kidney problems, or bipolar disorder, or if you drink a lot of alcohol.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

CARIPRAZINE (Vraylar) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Cariprazine (kar-IP-ra-zeen)

Brand Name: Vraylar

What Does It Treat?

Cariprazine is used to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in adults. It helps to improve symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, mood changes, and disorganized thinking. It can also be used in combination with other medications to treat depression.

How Does It Work?

Cariprazine is a second-generation antipsychotic medication. It works by acting on certain receptors in the brain, specifically dopamine and serotonin receptors, to help restore the balance of these neurotransmitters and regulate brain activity.

How Do I Take It?

Cariprazine is available in capsule form. It is typically taken once daily, with or without food.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for cariprazine, used for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depression, ranges from 1.5-6 mg per day. Follow your health care provider's instructions on dosing and schedule.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of cariprazine treatment can vary. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may be long-term depending on the condition being treated.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of cariprazine, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not take extra doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Restlessness, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea.
- Serious but rare: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (fever, muscle stiffness, confusion), tardive dyskinesia (uncontrolled movements), high blood sugar, high cholesterol/triglyceride levels.

What Else Should I Know?

- Cariprazine may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- Before starting cariprazine, tell your health care provider if you have a history of heart problems, seizures, liver or kidney problems, or any other medical conditions.
- It may take several weeks for cariprazine to start working fully. Continue taking it as prescribed, even if you start feeling better.
- Do not stop taking cariprazine abruptly without consulting your health care provider. Follow their guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

CLONAZEPAM (Klonopin) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Clonazepam (kloh-NAY-zuh-pam)

Brand Name: Klonopin

What Does It Treat?

Clonazepam is primarily used to treat seizures and panic disorder. It helps to reduce the frequency and intensity of seizures and can help manage symptoms of panic attacks.

How Does It Work?

Clonazepam belongs to a class of medications called benzodiazepines. It works by enhancing the activity of a neurotransmitter in the brain called gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which helps to reduce excessive electrical activity and promote relaxation.

How Do I Take It?

Clonazepam is available in tablet or disintegrating tablet form. It is usually taken orally, with or without food.

What is the Dose?

The dose of clonazepam varies depending on the condition being treated. The typical dosage, used for panic disorder, is 0.5-1 mg taken two or three times a day. Follow your health care provider's instructions on dosing and schedule.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of clonazepam treatment can vary. Your health care provider will assess your condition and determine the appropriate length of treatment. For some individuals, it may be used on a long-term basis to manage chronic conditions.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of clonazepam, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not take extra doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Drowsiness, dizziness, coordination problems, fatigue.
- Serious but rare: Slurred speech, memory problems, increased agitation, worsening of depression, respiratory depression (unusually slow or shallow breathing).

What Else Should I Know?

- Clonazepam may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- Avoid alcohol and certain medications that can cause drowsiness while taking clonazepam, as they may increase clonazepam's sedative effects.
- Clonazepam should not be stopped abruptly without consulting your health care provider, as it may lead to withdrawal symptoms. Follow their guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.
- Discuss with your health care provider if you have a history of respiratory problems, glaucoma, liver or kidney disease, or are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

DISULFIRAM (Antabuse) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Disulfiram (dye-SUL-fee-ram)

Brand Name: Antabuse

What Does It Treat?

Moderate to severe alcohol use disorder.

How Does It Work?

Disulfiram blocks the breakdown of alcohol in the body, which leads to a buildup of a toxic compound that can cause a bad reaction in people who drink alcohol while taking the medication. Especially when combined with other types of therapy or support, it can help encourage people to stop using alcohol.

How Do I Take It?

Disulfiram can be taken once daily by mouth, with or without food, as a tablet. You must not start taking it until at least 12 hours after your last drink of alcohol.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for disulfiram is 250-500 mg per day. It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions regarding the dose.

How Long Will I Take It?

Different people take disulfiram for different lengths of time. Continue taking it as long as you and your provider find it helpful.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you miss a dose of disulfiram, take it as soon as you remember unless it is closer to the time of your next dose. Do not double your next dose.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Headache, metallic taste, skin eruptions like acne, sleepiness.
- Rare: Changes in liver function.

What Else Should I Know?

- Avoid drinking alcohol and ingesting any other forms of alcohol while taking disulfiram and for one to two weeks after stopping the medication. Other forms of alcohol include creams and ointments, cough syrups, mouthwashes, oral liquid medications, vinegars, ciders, and foods containing alcohol (such as rum cakes, chocolates with liquor inside, and various other desserts that may have alcohol).
- If you drink or ingest alcohol while taking disulfiram, you will experience a very unpleasant reaction that can include flushing, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, sweating, heart palpitations, and chest pain. Call your doctor or go to your nearest emergency room if you experience a reaction.
- Let your health care providers know you are taking disulfiram and consider carrying a wallet card or other alert stating you are taking disulfiram.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

DIVALPROEX SODIUM (Depakote) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Divalproex sodium (dye-VAL-pro-ex SO-dee-um)

Brand Name: Depakote

What Does It Treat?

Divalproex sodium is used to treat various conditions, including epilepsy, bipolar disorder, and migraine headaches. It helps to control seizures, stabilize mood, and reduce the frequency and intensity of migraines.

How Does It Work?

Divalproex sodium works by increasing the levels of a neurotransmitter called gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the brain. This helps to calm excessive electrical activity and stabilize mood.

How Do I Take It?

Divalproex sodium is available in tablet form as well as sprinkles. It is typically taken orally, with or without food. Follow your health care provider's instructions on dosing and schedule.

What is the Dose?

The dose of divalproex sodium varies depending on the condition being treated. For instance, the typical dosage, used for bipolar disorder, is 250-750 mg twice a day. It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions regarding the dose.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of divalproex sodium treatment can vary depending on the condition being treated. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may be long-term for conditions like epilepsy or bipolar disorder.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of divalproex sodium, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not take extra doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, dizziness, tremor, weight gain, hair loss.
- Serious but rare: Liver problems, pancreatitis (abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting), increased ammonia levels (confusion).

What Else Should I Know?

- Divalproex sodium may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- Regular monitoring of liver function may be required during treatment.
- Inform your health care provider if you have a history of liver disease, pancreatitis, or are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.
- Do not stop taking divalproex sodium abruptly without consulting your health care provider, as it may lead to increased seizure activity or mood changes.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

DULOXETINE (Cymbalta) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Duloxetine (doo-LOX-e-teen)

Brand Names: Cymbalta, Drizalma Sprinkle

What Does It Treat?

Duloxetine is used to treat major depressive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, fibromyalgia, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, and chronic musculoskeletal pain.

How Does It Work?

Duloxetine is a type of medication known as a serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI). It works by increasing the levels of serotonin and norepinephrine, neurotransmitters that help regulate mood and reduce pain signals in the brain.

How Do I Take It?

Duloxetine is available as a delayed-release capsule and sprinkles. The dosage varies depending on the condition being treated. It is usually taken once or twice per day, with or without food.

What is the Dose?

The dose of duloxetine varies depending on the condition being treated. For instance, the typical dosage, used for depression and anxiety, is 30-120 mg per. It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions regarding the dose.

How Long Will I Take It?

The length of time you'll take duloxetine can vary. This often depends on how you respond to the medication and the specifics of your health condition. Your health care provider will advise you, but generally, treatment lasts several months or more.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget a dose of duloxetine, take it as soon as you remember. If it's almost time for your next dose, just skip the missed dose and continue with your regular schedule. Don't take double the dose to make up for a missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Nausea, dry mouth, sleepiness, fatigue, constipation, urinary hesitation, loss of appetite, sexual side effects, increased sweating.
- Serious but rare: Liver problems, low sodium levels in the blood (hyponatremia), skin reactions, abnormal bleeding or easy bruising, changes in blood pressure, eye problems, urinary retention.

What Else Should I Know?

- Duloxetine may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take duloxetine if you are allergic to it, if you have uncontrolled narrow-angle glaucoma, or if you are also taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI).
- Before starting duloxetine, tell your health care provider if you have a history of a manic episode or bipolar disorder, liver disease, kidney disease, glaucoma, bleeding or clotting disorder, or a history of seizures.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

ESCITALOPRAM (Lexapro) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Escitalopram (es-sye-TAL-oh-pram)

Brand Name: Lexapro

What Does It Treat?

Escitalopram is used to treat major depressive disorder and generalized anxiety disorder.

How Does It Work?

Escitalopram is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). It works by increasing the amount of serotonin, a natural substance in the brain that helps regulate mood and anxiety.

How Do I Take It?

Escitalopram is available as a tablet or a liquid. It is typically taken once a day, with or without food.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for escitalopram, used for depression and anxiety, is 10-20 mg per day. The dosing depends on the condition being treated and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of your treatment with escitalopram can vary based on your health condition and how you respond to the medication. In general, many people take it for several months or more. Your health care provider will guide you.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget a dose of escitalopram, take it as soon as you remember. But if it's nearly time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and just take the next one at the regular time. Don't take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Nausea, headache, trouble sleeping (insomnia), drowsiness, sexual side effects.
- Serious but rare: Abnormal bleeding or easy bruising, low sodium levels in the blood (hyponatremia), serotonin syndrome (agitation, confusion, rapid heartbeat).

What Else Should I Know?

- Escitalopram may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take escitalopram if you are taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or have recently stopped using an MAOI.
- Before starting escitalopram, tell your health care provider if you have a history of a manic episode or bipolar disorder, seizures, liver disease, kidney disease, or a low sodium level in your blood.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

ESZOPICLONE (Lunesta) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Eszopiclone (es-zoh-PIK-lone)

Brand Name: Lunesta

What Does It Treat?

Eszopiclone is primarily used to treat insomnia, a sleep disorder characterized by difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep. It helps promote sleep and improve the quality and duration of sleep.

How Does It Work?

Eszopiclone is a sedative-hypnotic medication. It works by targeting receptors in the brain that regulate sleep and wakefulness, helping to induce and maintain sleep throughout the night.

How Do I Take It?

Eszopiclone is available in tablet form. It is typically taken orally, immediately before bedtime, on an empty stomach. Follow your health care provider's instructions on dosing and schedule.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for eszopiclone, used for insomnia, is 1-3 mg before bedtime. The dosing depends on the condition being treated and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of eszopiclone treatment can vary. Your health care provider will assess your condition and determine the appropriate length of treatment. It is generally used short-term, typically seven to 10 days, to address acute insomnia. However, in some cases, it may be prescribed for longer durations under the guidance of your health care provider.

What If I Miss a Dose?

Eszopiclone is taken on an as-needed basis before bedtime, so there is no concern about missing a dose.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Headache, drowsiness, dry mouth, unpleasant taste.
- Serious but rare: Memory problems, unusual behaviors (e.g., sleep-driving, sleep-eating).

What Else Should I Know?

- Eszopiclone may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- Avoid alcohol and certain medications that can cause drowsiness while taking eszopiclone, as they may increase eszopiclone's sedative effects.
- Do not take eszopiclone if you have a history of sleep apnea, severe liver disease, or are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- If you experience any complex sleep-related behaviors or unusual changes in mood or behavior, contact your health care provider immediately.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

FLUOXETINE (Prozac) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Fluoxetine (floo-OX-e-teen)

Brand Name: Prozac

What Does It Treat?

Fluoxetine is used to treat major depressive disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder(OCD), bulimia nervosa, and panic disorder. It may also be prescribed for other conditions as determined by your health care provider.

How Does It Work?

Fluoxetine is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). It works by increasing the levels of serotonin, a natural chemical in the brain, which helps improve mood, reduce anxiety, and restore balance in certain brain functions.

How Do I Take It?

Fluoxetine is available as a liquid, capsule, or tablet, and it is typically taken once daily in the morning or as directed by your health care provider.

What is the Dose?

The dose of fluoxetine varies depending on the condition being treated. For instance, the typical dosage, used for depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder, is 20-80 mg per day. It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions regarding the dose.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of fluoxetine treatment can vary depending on individual circumstances. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may range from several months to longer periods.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of fluoxetine, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not double up on doses.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Nausea, headache, insomnia, feeling nervous, sexual side effects.
- Serious but rare: Abnormal bleeding or easy bruising, low sodium levels in the blood (hyponatremia), serotonin syndrome (agitation, confusion, rapid heartbeat).

What Else Should I Know?

- Fluoxetine may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take fluoxetine if you are taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or have recently stopped using an MAOI.
- Before starting fluoxetine, tell your health care provider if you have a history of bipolar disorder, liver or kidney problems, seizures, or any bleeding disorders.
- Fluoxetine may take several weeks to start working fully. Continue taking it as prescribed, even if you start feeling better.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

LAMOTRIGINE (Lamictal) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Lamotrigine (la-MOH-tri-jeen)

Brand Names: Lamictal, Subvenite

What Does It Treat?

Lamotrigine is used to treat epilepsy and bipolar disorder. It helps to control seizures and stabilize mood in individuals with these conditions.

How Does It Work?

Lamotrigine works by stabilizing electrical activity in the brain. It blocks excessive firing of neurons, which helps prevent or reduce the occurrence of seizures. In bipolar disorder, it helps regulate mood swings and prevent episodes of mania or depression.

How Do I Take It?

Lamotrigine is available in tablet form. It is typically taken orally, with or without food. Your health care provider will provide specific instructions on dosing and schedule based on your condition.

What is the Dose?

The dose of lamotrigine varies depending on the condition being treated. For instance, the typical dosage, used for bipolar disorder, is 200-400 mg per day. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of lamotrigine treatment can vary depending on the condition being treated. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may be long-term for epilepsy or bipolar disorder.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of lamotrigine, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not take extra doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, non-serious rash.
- Serious but rare: Serious skin reactions (rash, blisters), heart rhythm problems.

What Else Should I Know?

- Lamotrigine may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- It is important to follow your health care provider's instructions for gradually increasing the dose of lamotrigine to minimize the risk of side effects.
- Inform your health care provider if you have a history of liver or kidney problems, if you have any allergic reactions, or if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.
- Do not stop taking lamotrigine abruptly without consulting your health care provider, as it may lead to increased seizure activity or mood changes.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

LITHIUM (Eskalith) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Lithium (LITH-ee-um)

Brand Names: Eskalith, Lithobid

What Does It Treat?

Lithium is used to treat bipolar disorder (manic depressive disorder). It stabilizes mood and reduces extreme mood fluctuations by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters in the brain.

How Does It Work?

Lithium is a mood stabilizer. While the exact way lithium works is unknown, it is believed to help strengthen nerve cell connections in brain regions that are involved in regulating mood, behavior, and response to stress.

How Do I Take It?

Lithium is available as a tablet, capsule, or liquid. Your health care provider will determine the appropriate dosage and frequency, which is usually two to three times per day with meals.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for lithium, used for bipolar disorder, is 600-1200 mg per day, guided by blood levels. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of treatment with lithium can vary widely depending on your condition and how you respond to the medication. Some people may need to take it for long periods, possibly years, under the supervision of their health care provider.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you miss a dose of lithium, take it as soon as you remember. But if it's almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and just take your next dose at the usual time. Do not double up doses to make up for the one you missed.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Sedation, nausea, diarrhea, thirst, frequent urination, hand tremor, increased appetite, weight gain, changes in thyroid function.
- Serious but rare: Unusual drowsiness, dizziness or fainting, changes in heartbeat, changes in kidney function, slurred speech.

What Else Should I Know?

- Lithium may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take lithium if you are allergic to it, or if you have significant kidney or cardiovascular disease.
- Before starting lithium, tell your health care provider if you have a history of thyroid disease, heart disease, kidney problems, or a low-sodium diet.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

LORAZEPAM (Ativan) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Lorazepam (lor-A-ze-pam)

Brand Names: Ativan, Loreev XR

What Does It Treat?

Lorazepam is used to treat anxiety disorders. It can also be used to treat insomnia and seizures, and to provide sedation before medical procedures.

How Does It Work?

Lorazepam belongs to a class of medications called benzodiazepines. It works by enhancing the activity of a neurotransmitter in the brain called gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which helps to reduce excessive electrical activity and promote relaxation.

How Do I Take It?

Lorazepam is available as a tablet, an extended-release capsule, and a concentrate (liquid) to take by mouth. It is also available as an injectable solution. Follow your health care provider's instructions on dosing and schedule.

What is the Dose?

The dose of lorazepam varies depending on the condition being treated. The typical dosage, used for anxiety, is 1-4 mg per day in divided doses. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of lorazepam treatment depends on your specific condition and how well you respond to the medication. It is meant to be used for short-term relief of acute symptoms. Your health care provider will determine the right duration for you.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of lorazepam, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not take extra doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, fatigue.
- Serious but rare: Slurred speech, memory problems, increased agitation, worsening of depression, respiratory depression (unusually slow or shallow breathing).

What Else Should I Know?

- Lorazepam may interact with other medications. Inform your healthcare provider of all medications you are taking.
- Avoid alcohol and certain medications that can cause drowsiness while taking lorazepam, as they may increase lorazepam's sedative effects.
- You should not take lorazepam if you are allergic to it, or if you have a severe respiratory disease or sleep apnea.
- Before starting lorazepam, tell your health care provider if you have a history of kidney or liver disease, glaucoma, or a history of drug or alcohol abuse.
- Do not take more lorazepam than prescribed to you and do not abruptly stop taking this medication as it may lead to withdrawal symptoms. Follow your health care provider's guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

LURASIDONE (Latuda) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Lurasidone (luh-RA-si-done)

Brand Name: Latuda

What Does It Treat?

Lurasidone is primarily used to treat schizophrenia and bipolar depression. It helps to improve symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, depressed mood, and disrupted sleep patterns.

How Does It Work?

Lurasidone is a second-generation antipsychotic medication. It works by acting on certain receptors in the brain, specifically dopamine and serotonin receptors, to help regulate the activity of these neurotransmitters and restore balance.

How Do I Take It?

Lurasidone is available in tablet form. It is usually taken once daily with food, preferably with a meal of at least 350 calories. Follow your health care provider's instructions on dosing and schedule.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for lurasidone, used for schizophrenia and bipolar depression, ranges from 20-160 mg per day. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of lurasidone treatment can vary. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may be long-term depending on the specific condition being treated.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of lurasidone, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not take extra doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Sleepiness, nausea, akathisia (inner restlessness).
- Serious but rare: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (fever, muscle stiffness, confusion), tardive dyskinesia (uncontrolled movements), difficulty swallowing, lightheadedness or fainting, high blood sugar, high cholesterol/triglyceride levels.

What Else Should I Know?

- Lurasidone may interact with other medications. Inform your healthcare provider of all medications you are taking.
- Before starting lurasidone, tell your health care provider if you have a history of heart problems, seizures, liver or kidney problems, or any other medical conditions.
- It may take several weeks for lurasidone to start working fully. Continue taking it as prescribed, even if you start feeling better.
- Do not stop taking lurasidone abruptly without consulting your health care provider. Follow their guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

METHYLPHENIDATE Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Names: Methylphenidate (meth-il-FEN-i-date), dexamethylphenidate (dex-meth-il-FEN-i-date)

Brand Names: Adhansia XR, Aptensio XR, Azstarys, Concerta, Cotempla XR-ODT, Daytrana, Jornay PM, Metadate CD, Methylin, Quillivant XR, Relexxii, Ritalin

What Does It Treat?

Methylphenidate is used to treat attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. It helps improve attention span, focus, and impulse control in individuals with ADHD.

How Does It Work?

Methylphenidate is a central nervous system stimulant that increases the availability of certain neurotransmitters in the brain, like dopamine and norepinephrine, which helps improve focus, attention, and impulse control.

How Do I Take It?

Methylphenidate is available in various forms, including tablet, capsule, extended-release tablet or capsule, transdermal patch, and liquid. For ADHD, the dose and dosing schedule are individualized, but you will typically start at a low dose and gradually increase it under the guidance of your health care provider.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for methylphenidate, used for ADHD, is 10-60 mg per day. The typical dosage for dexamethylphenidate, used for ADHD, is 5-40 mg per day. Some forms are taken in divided doses two or three times per day, while others are taken once daily in the morning (except Jornay PM which is taken in the evening). The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of methylphenidate treatment can vary depending on individual circumstances. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may range from several months to longer periods.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of methylphenidate, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Avoid taking double doses to make up for the missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Loss of appetite, trouble sleeping (insomnia), stomach upset, headache.
- Serious but rare: Increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, palpitations, mood changes, hallucinations.

What Else Should I Know?

- Methylphenidate may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take methylphenidate if you have glaucoma, tics or Tourette's syndrome, or a history of drug or alcohol addiction.
- Before starting methylphenidate, tell your health care provider if you have any heart problems, high blood pressure, mental health conditions, or seizures.

- Methylphenidate has the potential for abuse or dependence. Do not take more than prescribed to you and do not abruptly stop taking this medication. It should be used as prescribed and monitored closely by your health care provider.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

MIRTAZAPINE (Remeron) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Mirtazapine (mir-TAZ-a-peen)

Brand Name: Remeron

What Does It Treat?

Mirtazapine is primarily used to treat major depressive disorder. It may also be prescribed off-label to help with sleep problems or anxiety disorders.

How Does It Work?

Mirtazapine is classified as a tetracyclic antidepressant. It works by enhancing the activity of certain neurotransmitters, such as serotonin and norepinephrine, in the brain. This helps to regulate mood and improve symptoms of depression.

How Do I Take It?

Mirtazapine is available in tablet form and is usually taken once daily, typically at bedtime. The dosage will depend on your specific condition and response to the medication. Follow your health care provider's instructions carefully.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for mirtazapine, used for depression, is 15-45 mg per day. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of mirtazapine treatment can vary. Your health care provider will assess your progress and determine the appropriate length of treatment, which may range from several weeks to several months or longer.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you forget to take a dose of mirtazapine, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular dosing schedule. Do not double up on doses.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Drowsiness, increased appetite, weight gain.
- Serious but rare: Serotonin syndrome (agitation, confusion, rapid heartbeat).

What Else Should I Know?

- Mirtazapine may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- Avoid alcohol and certain medications that can cause drowsiness while taking mirtazapine, as they may increase mirtazapine's sedative effects.
- Before starting mirtazapine, tell your health care provider if you have a history of liver or kidney problems, bipolar disorder, or any other mental health conditions.
- Do not stop taking mirtazapine suddenly without consulting your health care provider. Follow their guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

NALTREXONE Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Naltrexone (nal-TREKS-own)

Brand Names: ReVia, Vivitrol

What Does It Treat?

Moderate to severe alcohol use disorder.

How Does It Work?

Naltrexone blocks opioid receptors in the brain, which can decrease cravings for and rewarding effects of alcohol or opioids. Especially when combined with other types of therapy or support, it can help people to stop using alcohol or opioids and prevent relapse.

How Do I Take It?

Naltrexone can be taken once daily by mouth with or without food as a tablet, or it can be taken as a once-monthly injection into the muscle. Injections are given in a physician's office or pharmacy, not at home.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for naltrexone, used for alcohol and opioid dependence, is 50 mg per day orally or 380 mg every four weeks by injection. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

Different people stay on naltrexone for different lengths of time, but usually it's taken for at least six to 12 months. Continue taking it as long as you and your provider find it helpful.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you miss a dose of oral naltrexone, take it as soon as you remember unless it is closer to the time of your next dose. Do not double your next dose.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Nausea, vomiting, headache, sleepiness. The injectable form may cause bruising, swelling, or tenderness at the injection site.
- Rare: Changes in liver function.

What Else Should I Know?

- If you experience nausea, try taking your naltrexone dose with food. Or, let your prescriber know and they may reduce your dose.
- If you experience pain in your lower back or excessive tiredness, let your prescriber know.
- Avoid taking any opioids while you are taking naltrexone or if you have recently stopped taking naltrexone.
- Naltrexone can interact with other medications, so let your health care provider know of any other medications you are taking.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.

OLANZAPINE (Zyprexa) Fact Sheet for Patients

Generic Name: Olanzapine (oh-LAN-za-peen)

Brand Names: Zyprexa, Zyprexa Relprevv, Zyprexa Zydis

What Does It Treat?

Olanzapine is used to treat certain mental/mood conditions such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and depression in combination with other medications.

How Does It Work?

Olanzapine is a second-generation antipsychotic. It works by helping to restore the balance of certain natural substances in the brain, such as dopamine and serotonin.

How Do I Take It?

Olanzapine is available as a tablet, an orally disintegrating tablet, and an injectable solution. The dose varies depending on the specific condition being treated and should be determined by your health care provider.

What is the Dose?

The typical dosage for olanzapine, used for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, ranges from 10-20 mg per day. The dosing depends on both the condition being treated and the product being used and should be determined by your health care provider.

How Long Will I Take It?

The duration of treatment with olanzapine will depend on the severity and type of your condition, as well as your individual response to the medication. Your health care provider will provide more specific guidance.

What If I Miss a Dose?

If you miss a dose of olanzapine, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is close to the time of your next dose. In that case, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

What Are Possible Side Effects?

- Most common: Dizziness, drowsiness, constipation, increased appetite, weight gain, dry mouth, restlessness.
- Serious but rare: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (fever, muscle stiffness, confusion), tardive dyskinesia (uncontrolled movements), difficulty swallowing, lightheadedness or fainting, high blood sugar, high cholesterol/triglyceride levels.

What Else Should I Know?

- Olanzapine may interact with other medications, so inform your health care provider of all the medications you are taking.
- You should not take olanzapine if you are allergic to it.
- Before starting olanzapine, tell your health care provider if you have a personal or family history of diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, liver disease, or obesity.
- Do not stop taking olanzapine abruptly without consulting your health care provider. Follow their guidance for gradually reducing the dosage.

Remember, this fact sheet provides general information about this medication. For more specific guidance and instructions, consult your health care provider.