

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Quentiax SR 50 mg prolonged-release tablets
Quentiax SR 150 mg prolonged-release tablets
Quentiax SR 200 mg prolonged-release tablets
Quentiax SR 300 mg prolonged-release tablets
Quentiax SR 400 mg prolonged-release tablets
quetiapine

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- 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.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Quentiax SR is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Quentiax SR
3. How to take Quentiax SR
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Quentiax SR
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Quentiax SR is and what it is used for

Quentiax SR contains a substance called quetiapine. This belongs to a group of medicines called anti-psychotics. Quentiax SR can be used to treat several illnesses, such as:

- Bipolar depression and major depressive episodes in major depressive disorder: where you feel sad. You may find that you feel depressed, feel guilty, lack energy, lose your appetite or can't sleep.
- Mania: where you may feel very excited, elated, agitated, enthusiastic or hyperactive or have poor judgement including being aggressive or disruptive.
- Schizophrenia: where you may hear or feel things that are not there, believe things that are not true or feel unusually suspicious, anxious, confused, guilty, tense or depressed.

When Quentiax SR is being taken to treat major depressive episodes in major depressive disorder, it will be taken in addition to another drug being used to treat this illness.

Your doctor may continue to prescribe Quentiax SR even when you are feeling better.

2. What you need to know before you take Quentiax SR

Do not take Quentiax SR

- if you are allergic to quetiapine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are taking any of the following medicines:
 - some medicines for HIV
 - azole medicines (for fungal infections)
 - erythromycin or clarithromycin (for infections)

- nefazodone (for depression).

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Quentiax SR.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Quentiax SR if:

- You or someone in your family, have or have had any heart problems, for example heart rhythm problems, weakening of the heart muscle or inflammation of the heart or if you are taking any medicines that may have an impact on the way your heart beats.
- You have low blood pressure.
- You have had a stroke, especially if you are elderly.
- You have problems with your liver.
- You have ever had a fit (seizure).
- You have diabetes or have a risk of getting diabetes. If you do, your doctor may check your blood sugar levels while you are taking Quentiax SR.
- You know that you have had low levels of white blood cells in the past (which may or may not have been caused by other medicines).
- You are an elderly person with dementia (loss of brain function). If you are, Quentiax SR should not be taken because the group of medicines that Quentiax SR belongs to may increase the risk of stroke or in some cases the risk of death in elderly people with dementia.
- You are an elderly person with Parkinson's disease/parkinsonism.
- You or someone else in your family has a history of blood clots, as medicines like these have been associated with formation of blood clots.
- You have or have had a condition where you stop breathing for short periods during your normal nightly sleep (called "sleep apnoea") and are taking medicines that slow down the normal activity of the brain ("depressants").
- You have or have had a condition where you can't completely empty your bladder (urinary retention), have an enlarged prostate, a blockage in your intestines, or increased pressure inside your eye. These conditions are sometimes caused by medicines (called "anti-cholinergics") that affect the way nerve cells function in order to treat certain medical conditions.
- You have a history of alcohol or drug abuse.

Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following after taking Quentiax SR:

- A combination of fever, severe muscle stiffness, sweating or a lowered level of consciousness (a disorder called "neuroleptic malignant syndrome"). Immediate medical treatment may be needed.
- Uncontrollable movements, mainly of your face or tongue.
- Dizziness or a severe sense of feeling sleepy. This could increase the risk of accidental injury (fall) in elderly patients.
- Fits (seizures).
- A long-lasting and painful erection (Priapism).
- Have a fast and irregular heartbeat, even when you are at rest, palpitations, breathing problems, chest pain or unexpected tiredness. Your doctor will need to check your heart and if necessary, refer you to a cardiologist immediately.

These conditions can be caused by this type of medicine.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you have:

- A fever, flu-like symptoms, sore throat or any other infection, as this could be a result of a very low white blood cell count, which may require Quentiax SR to be stopped and/or treatment to be given.
- Constipation along with persistent abdominal pain or constipation which has not responded to treatment, as this may lead to a more serious blockage of the bowel.

Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression

If you are depressed you may sometimes have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. These may be increased when first starting treatment, since these medicines all take time to work, usually about two weeks but sometimes longer. These thoughts may also be increased if you suddenly stop taking your medication. You may be more likely to think like this if you are a young adult. Information from clinical trials has shown an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and/or suicidal behaviour in young adults aged less than 25 years with depression.

If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself at any time, contact your doctor or go to a hospital straight away. You may find it helpful to tell a relative or close friend that you are depressed, and ask them to read this leaflet. You might ask them to tell you if they think your depression is getting worse, or if they are worried about changes in your behaviour.

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs)

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs) which can be life-threatening or fatal have been reported very rarely with treatment of this medicine. These are commonly manifested by:

- Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), a widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals
- Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN), a more severe form causing extensive peeling of the skin
- Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) consists of flu-like symptoms with a rash, fever, swollen glands and abnormal blood tests results (including increased white blood cells (eosinophilia) and liver enzymes)

Stop using Quentiax SR if you develop these symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately.

Weight gain

Weight gain has been seen in patients taking Quentiax SR. You and your doctor should check your weight regularly.

Children and adolescents

Quentiax SR is not for use in children and adolescents below 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Quentiax SR

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Do not take Quentiax SR if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Some medicines for HIV.
- Azole medicines (for fungal infections).
- Erythromycin or clarithromycin (for infections).
- Nefazodone (for depression).

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- Epilepsy medicines (like phenytoin or carbamazepine).
- High blood pressure medicines.
- Barbiturates (for difficulty sleeping).
- Thioridazine or Lithium (other anti-psychotic medicines).
- Medicines that have an impact on the way your heart beats, for example, drugs that can cause an imbalance in electrolytes (low levels of potassium or magnesium) such as diuretics (water pills) or certain antibiotics (drugs to treat infections).
- Medicines that can cause constipation.
- Medicines (called “anti-cholinergics”) that affect the way nerve cells function in order to treat certain medical conditions.

Before you stop taking any of your medicines, please talk to your doctor first.

Quentiax SR with food, drink and alcohol

- Quentiax SR can be affected by food and you should therefore take your tablets at least one hour before a meal or prior to bedtime.
- Be careful how much alcohol you drink. This is because the combined effect of Quentiax SR and alcohol can make you sleepy.
- Do not drink grapefruit juice while you are taking Quentiax SR. It can affect the way the medicine works.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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

You should not take Quentiax SR during pregnancy unless this has been discussed with your doctor. Quentiax SR should not be taken if you are breast-feeding.

The following symptoms which can represent withdrawal may occur in newborn babies of mothers that have used Quentiax SR in the last trimester (last three months of their pregnancy): shaking, muscle stiffness and/or weakness, sleepiness, agitation, breathing problems, and difficulty in feeding. If your baby develops any of these symptoms you may need to contact your doctor.

Driving and using machines

Your tablets may make you feel sleepy. Do not drive or use any tools or machines until you know how the tablets affect you.

Quentiax SR contains lactose and sodium

Quentiax SR contains lactose which is a type of sugar. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

50 mg prolonged-release tablets:

This medicine contains 8.44 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each tablet. This is equivalent to 0.42% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

150 mg prolonged-release tablets:

This medicine contains 14.53 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each tablet. This is equivalent to 0.73% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

200 mg prolonged-release tablets:

This medicine contains 19.38 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each tablet. This is equivalent to 0.97% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

300 mg prolonged-release tablets:

This medicine contains 29.06 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each tablet. This is equivalent to 1.45% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

400 mg prolonged-release tablets:

This medicine contains 23.46 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each tablet. This is equivalent to 1.17% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

Effect on Urine Drug Screens

If you are having a urine drug screen, taking Quentiax SR may cause positive results for methadone or certain drugs for depression called tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) when some test methods are used, even though you may not be taking methadone or TCAs. If this happens, a more specific test can be performed.

3. How to take Quentiax SR

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

Your doctor will decide on your starting dose. The maintenance dose (daily dose) will depend on your illness and needs but will usually be between 150 mg and 800 mg.

- You will take your tablets once a day.
- Do not split, chew or crush the tablets.
- Swallow your tablets whole with a drink of water.
- Take your tablets without food (at least one hour before a meal or at bedtime, your doctor will tell you when).
- Do not drink grapefruit juice while you are taking Quentiax SR. It can affect the way the medicine works.
- Do not stop taking your tablets even if you feel better, unless your doctor tells you.

Liver problems

If you have liver problems your doctor may change your dose.

Elderly

If you are elderly your doctor may change your dose.

Use in children and adolescents

Quentiax SR should not be used by children and adolescents aged under 18 years.

If you take more Quentiax SR than you should

If you take more Quentiax SR than prescribed by your doctor, you may feel sleepy, feel dizzy and experience abnormal heart beats. Contact your doctor or nearest hospital straight away. Keep the Quentiax SR tablets with you.

If you forget to take Quentiax SR

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time to take the next dose, wait until then. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

If you stop taking Quentiax SR

If you suddenly stop taking Quentiax SR, you may be unable to sleep (insomnia), or you may feel sick (nausea), or you may experience headache, diarrhoea, being sick (vomiting), dizziness or irritability. Your doctor may suggest you reduce the dose gradually before stopping 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.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Dizziness (may lead to falls), headache, dry mouth.
- Feeling sleepy (this may go away with time, as you keep taking Quentiax SR) (may lead to falls).
- Discontinuation symptoms (symptoms which occur when you stop taking Quentiax SR) include not being able to sleep (insomnia), feeling sick (nausea), headache, diarrhoea, being sick (vomiting), dizziness, and irritability. Gradual withdrawal over a period of at least 1 to 2 weeks is advisable.
- Putting on weight.
- Abnormal muscle movements. These include difficulty starting muscle movements, shaking, feeling restless or muscle stiffness without pain.

- Changes in the amount of certain fats (triglycerides and total cholesterol).

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Rapid heartbeat.
- Feeling like your heart is pounding, racing or has skipped beats.
- Constipation, upset stomach (indigestion).
- Feeling weak.
- Swelling of arms or legs.
- Low blood pressure when standing up. This may make you feel dizzy or faint (may lead to falls).
- Increased levels of sugar in the blood.
- Blurred vision.
- Abnormal dreams and nightmares.
- Feeling more hungry.
- Feeling irritated.
- Disturbance in speech and language.
- Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression.
- Shortness of breath.
- Vomiting (mainly in the elderly).
- Fever.
- Changes in the amount of thyroid hormones in your blood.
- Decreases in the number of certain types of blood cells.
- Increases in the amount of liver enzymes measured in the blood.
- Increases in the amount of the hormone prolactin in the blood. Increases in the hormone prolactin could in rare cases lead to the following:
 - Men and women to have swelling of breasts and unexpectedly produce breast milk.
 - Women to have no monthly period or irregular periods.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Fits or seizures.
- Allergic reactions that may include raised lumps (weals), swelling of the skin and swelling around the mouth.
- Unpleasant sensations in the legs (also called restless legs syndrome).
- Difficulty swallowing.
- Uncontrollable movements, mainly of your face or tongue.
- Sexual dysfunction.
- Diabetes.
- Change in electrical activity of the heart seen on ECG (QT prolongation).
- A slower than normal heart rate which may occur when starting treatment and which may be associated with low blood pressure and fainting.
- Difficulty in passing urine.
- Fainting (may lead to falls).
- Stuffy nose.
- Decrease in the amount of red blood cells.
- Decrease in the amount of sodium in the blood.
- Worsening of pre-existing diabetes.

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- A combination of high temperature (fever), sweating, stiff muscles, feeling very drowsy or faint (a disorder called “neuroleptic malignant syndrome”).
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice).
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis).
- A long-lasting and painful erection (priapism).
- Swelling of breasts and unexpected production of breast milk (galactorrhoea).
- Menstrual disorder.
- Blood clots in the veins especially in the legs (symptoms include swelling, pain and redness in

the leg), which may travel through blood vessels to the lungs causing chest pain and difficulty in breathing. If you notice any of these symptoms seek medical advice immediately.

- Walking, talking, eating or other activities while you are asleep.
- Body temperature decreased (hypothermia).
- Inflammation of the pancreas.
- A condition (called “metabolic syndrome”) where you may have a combination of 3 or more of the following: an increase in fat around your abdomen, a decrease in “good cholesterol” (HDL-C), an increase in a type of fat in your blood called triglycerides, high blood pressure and an increase in your blood sugar.
- Combination of fever, flu-like symptoms, sore throat, or any other infection with very low white blood cell count, a condition called agranulocytosis.
- Bowel obstruction.
- Increased blood creatine phosphokinase (a substance from the muscles).

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- Severe rash, blisters or red patches on the skin.
- A severe allergic reaction (called anaphylaxis) which may cause difficulty in breathing or shock.
- Rapid swelling of the skin, usually around the eyes, lips and throat (angioedema).
- A serious blistering condition of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome). See section 2.
- Inappropriate secretion of a hormone that controls urine volume.
- Breakdown of muscle fibers and pain in muscles (rhabdomyolysis).

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Skin rash with irregular red spots (erythema multiforme).
- Serious, sudden allergic reaction with symptoms such as fever and blisters on the skin and peeling of the skin (toxic epidermal necrolysis). See section 2.
- Symptoms of withdrawal may occur in newborn babies of mothers that have used Quentiax SR during their pregnancy.
- Stroke.
- Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS), which consists of flu-like symptoms with a rash, fever, swollen glands and abnormal blood test results (including increased white blood cells (eosinophilia) and liver enzymes). See section 2.
- Disorder of the heart muscle (cardiomyopathy).
- Inflammation of the heart muscle (myocarditis).
- Inflammation of blood vessels (vasculitis), often with skin rash with small red or purple bumps.

The class of medicines to which Quentiax SR belongs can cause heart rhythm problems, which can be serious and in severe cases may be fatal.

Some side effects are only seen when a blood test is taken. These include changes in the amount of certain fats (triglycerides and total cholesterol) or sugar in the blood, changes in the amount of thyroid hormones in your blood, increased liver enzymes, decreases in the number of certain types of blood cells, decrease in the amount of red blood cells, increased blood creatine phosphokinase (a substance in the muscles), decrease in the amount of sodium in the blood and increases in the amount of the hormone prolactin in the blood. Increases in the hormone prolactin could in rare cases lead to the following:

- Men and women to have swelling of breasts and unexpectedly produce breast milk.
- Women to have no monthly period or irregular periods.

Your doctor may ask you to have blood tests from time to time.

Side effects in children and adolescents

The same side effects that may occur in adults may also occur in children and adolescents.

The following side effects have been seen more often in children and adolescents or have not been seen in adults:

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Increase in the amount of a hormone called prolactin, in the blood. Increases in the hormone prolactin could in rare cases lead to the following:
 - Boys and girls to have swelling of breasts and unexpectedly produce breast milk.
 - Girls to have no monthly period or irregular periods.
- Increased appetite.
- Vomiting.
- Abnormal muscle movements. These include difficulty starting muscle movements, shaking, feeling restless or muscle stiffness without pain.
- Increase in blood pressure.

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Feeling weak, fainting (may lead to falls).
- Stuffy nose.
- Feeling irritated.

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:

HPRAs Pharmacovigilance

Website: www.hpra.ie

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Quentiax SR

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

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

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

This medicine does not require any special temperature 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 Quentiax SR contains**

- The active substance is quetiapine.
 - 50 mg prolonged-release tablets:
 - Each prolonged-release tablet contains 50 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine hemifumarate).
 - 150 mg prolonged-release tablets:
 - Each prolonged-release tablet contains 150 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine hemifumarate).
 - 200 mg prolonged-release tablets:
 - Each prolonged-release tablet contains 200 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine hemifumarate).
 - 300 mg prolonged-release tablets:
 - Each prolonged-release tablet contains 300 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine hemifumarate).
 - 400 mg prolonged-release tablets:
 - Each prolonged-release tablet contains 400 mg quetiapine (as quetiapine hemifumarate).
- The other ingredients of 50 mg and 400 mg prolonged-release tablets are hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium citrate dihydrate and magnesium stearate in the tablet core and hypromellose, titanium dioxide (E171) and macrogol 400 in the tablet coating.

See section 2 "Quentiax SR contains lactose and sodium".

The other ingredients of 150 mg prolonged-release tablets are hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, disodium phosphate dihydrate and magnesium stearate in the tablet core and polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol 3000, talc, red iron oxide (E172) and yellow iron oxide (E172) in the tablet coating. See section 2 "Quentiax SR contains lactose and sodium".

The other ingredients of 200 mg and 300 mg prolonged-release tablets are hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, disodium phosphate dihydrate and magnesium stearate in the tablet core and polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol 3000, talc and yellow iron oxide (E172) in the tablet coating. See section 2 "Quentiax SR contains lactose and sodium".

What Quentiax SR looks like and contents of the pack

50 mg prolonged-release tablets are white to almost white, capsule shaped, slightly biconvex, film-coated tablets with bevelled edges, engraved with mark 50 on one side of the tablet. Tablet dimensions: length is 16.2 mm and thickness is 4.0 – 5.2 mm.

150 mg prolonged-release tablets are pink orange, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets with bevelled edges. Tablet dimensions: diameter is 10 mm and thickness is 4.6 – 6.0 mm.

200 mg prolonged-release tablets are yellow brown, oval, biconvex, film-coated tablets. Tablet dimensions: length is 16 mm and thickness is 5.6 – 7.1 mm.

300 mg prolonged-release tablets are pale brownish yellow, capsule shaped, biconvex, film-coated tablets. Tablet dimensions: length is 19.1 mm and thickness is 5.9 – 7.4 mm.

400 mg prolonged-release tablets are white to almost white, capsule shaped, biconvex, film-coated tablets, engraved with mark 400 on one side of the tablet. Tablet dimensions: length is 18.7 - 19.5 mm and thickness is 5.5 – 7.1 mm.

Quentiax SR is available in packs containing 10, 30, 50, 60, 90 and 100 prolonged-release tablets in OPA/Alu/PVC/Alu blisters.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Šmarješka cesta 6, 8501 Novo mesto, Slovenia

Manufacturer

KRKA, d.d., Novo mesto, Šmarješka cesta 6, 8501 Novo mesto, Slovenia

TAD Pharma GmbH, Heinz-Lohmann-Straße 5, 27472 Cuxhaven, Germany

This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area under the following names:

Name of the Member State	Name of the medicinal product
Austria	Quetiapin HCS
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden	Quetiapin Krka
Belgium	Quetiapine Krka
Bulgaria	Квентиакс SR
Czech Republic	Kventiax Prolong
Estonia, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia	Kventiax SR
France	Quétiapine Krka LP
Greece	Arezil XR
Ireland	Quentiax SR
Germany	Quetiapin TAD
Italy	Quentiax
Latvia, Lithuania	Kventiax
Portugal, Spain	Quetiapina Krka
Romania	Kventiax EP

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