PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

[Product name] 37.5 mg hard prolonged-release capsules
[Product name] 75 mg hard prolonged-release capsules
[Produt name] 150 mg hard prolonged-release capsules

venlafaxine

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 [Product name] is and what it is used for

[Product name] contains the active substance venlafaxine.

[Product name] is an antidepressant that belongs to a group of medicines called serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). This group of medicines is used to treat depression and other conditions such as anxiety disorders. It is thought that people who are depressed and/or anxious have lower levels of serotonin and noradrenaline in the brain. It is not fully understood how antidepressants work, but they may help by increasing the levels of serotonin and noradrenaline in the brain.

[Product name] is a treatment for adults with depression. It is also a treatment for adults with the following anxiety disorders: generalised anxiety disorder, social anxiety disorder (fear or avoidance of social situations) and panic disorder (panic attacks). Treating depression or anxiety disorders properly is important to help you get better. If it is not treated, your condition may not go away and may become more serious and more difficult to treat.

2. What you need to know before you take [Product name]

Do not take [Product name]

- If you are allergic to venlafaxine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you are also taking, or have taken any time within the last 14 days, any medicines known as irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), used to treat depression or Parkinson's disease. Taking an irreversible MAOI together with [Product name], can cause serious or even life-threatening side effects. Also, you must wait at least 7 days after you stop taking [Product name] before you take any MAOI (see also the sections "Other medicines and [Product name]" and the information in that section about "Serotonin Syndrome".

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking [Product name]:

- If you use other medicines that taken together with [Product name] could increase the risk of developing serotonin syndrome (see section "Other medicines and [Product name]").
- If you have eye problems, such as certain kinds of glaucoma (increased pressure in the eye).
- If you have a history of high blood pressure.
- If you have a history of heart problems.
- If you have been told you have an abnormal heart rhythm.
- If you have a history of fits (seizures).
- If you have a history of low sodium levels in your blood (hyponatraemia).
- If you have a tendency to develop bruises or a tendency to bleed easily (history of bleeding disorders), if you are taking other medicines that may increase the risk of bleeding e.g., warfarin (used to prevent blood clots), or if you are pregnant (see section "Pregnancy and breast-feeding").
- If you have a history of, or if someone in your family has had, mania or bipolar disorder (feeling over-excited or euphoric).
- If you have history of aggressive behaviour.

[Product name] may cause a sensation of restlessness or an inability to sit or stand still during the first few weeks of treatment. You should tell your doctor if this happens to you.

Do not drink alcohol while being treated with [Product name] as it can lead to extreme tiredness and unconsciousness. Concomitant use with alcohol and/or certain medicines can make your symptoms of depression and other conditions, such as anxiety disorders worse.

Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression or anxiety disorder
If you are depressed and/or have anxiety disorders, you can sometimes have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. These thoughts may be increased when you first start taking antidepressants, since these medicines all take time to work, usually about two weeks, but sometimes longer. These thoughts may also occur when your dose is decreased or during discontinuation of treatment with [Product name].

You may be more likely to think like this:
- If you have previously had thoughts about killing yourself or harming yourself.
- If you are a young adult. Information from clinical trials has shown an increased risk of suicidal behaviour in young adults (less than 25 years old) with psychiatric conditions who were treated with an antidepressant.

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 or have an anxiety disorder, and ask them to read this leaflet. You might ask them to tell you if they think your depression or anxiety is getting worse, or if they are worried about changes in your behaviour.

Dry mouth
Dry mouth is reported in 10 % of patients treated with venlafaxine.This may increase the risk of tooth decay (caries). Therefore, you should take special care in your dental hygiene.

Diabetes
Your blood glucose levels may be altered due to [Product name]. Therefore, the doses of your diabetes medicines may need to be adjusted.

Sexual problems
Medicines such as [Product name] (SNRIs) may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction (see section 4). In some cases, there symptoms have continued after stopping treatment.

Spheroids in stool
Do not be concerned if you see small white balls or granules in your stool after taking this medicine. Inside [Product name] capsules are spheroids (small white balls) that contain the active substance (venlafaxine). These spheroids are released from the capsule into your stomach. As they travel through your stomach and intestines, venlafaxine is slowly released. The spheroid "shell" does not dissolve and is passed out in your stools. So even though you may see spheroids in your stools, your dose of medicine has been absorbed.

Children and adolescents

[Product name] should normally not be used for children and adolescents under 18 years. Also, you should know that patients under 18 have an increased risk of side effects, such as suicide attempt, suicidal thoughts and hostility (predominantly aggression, oppositional behaviour and anger) when they take this class of medicines. Despite this, your doctor may prescribe this medicine for patients under 18 because he/she decides that this is in their best interests. If your doctor has prescribed this medicine for a patient under 18, and you want to discuss this, please go back to your doctor. You should inform your doctor if any of the symptoms listed above develop or worsen when patients under 18 are taking [Product name]. Also, the long-term safety effects concerning growth, maturation and cognitive behavioural development of this medicine in this age group has not yet been demonstrated.

Other medicines and [Product name]

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

Your doctor should decide whether you can take [Product name] with other medicines.

Do not start or stop taking any medicines, including those brought without a prescription, natural and herbal remedies, before checking with your doctor or pharmacist.

- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors which are used to treat depression or Parkinson's disease **must not be taken with [Product name]**. Tell your doctor if you have taken these medicines within the last 14 days. (MAOIs: see the section "Do not take {Product name]").
- **Serotonin syndrome:**
  A potentially life-threatening condition or Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS)-like reactions (see the section "Possible Side Effects") may occur with venlafaxine treatment, particularly when taken with other medicines.

  Examples of these medicines include:
  - Triptans (used for migraine)
  - Other medicines to treat depression, for instance SNRIs, SSRIs, tricyclic antidepressants, or medicines containing lithium
  - Medicines containing amphetamines (used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy and obesity)
  - Medicines containing linezolid, an antibiotic (used to treat infections)
  - Medicines containing moclobemide, a MAOI (used to treat depression)
  - Medicines containing sibutramine (used for weight loss)
  - Medicines containing opioids (e.g. buprenorphine, tramadol, fentanyl, tapentadol, pethidine, or pentazocine) used to treat severe pain
  - Medicines containing dextromethorphan (used to treat cough)
  - Medicines containing methadone (used to treat opioid drug addiction or severe pain)
  - Medicines containing methylene blue (used to treat high levels of methaemoglobin in the blood)

- Medicines containing St.John's Wort (also called *Hypercium perforatum*, a natural or herbal remedy used to treat mild depression)
- Medicines containing tryptophan (used for problems such as sleep and depression)
- Antipsychotics (used to treat a disease with symptoms such as hearing, seeing or sensing things which are not there, mistaken beliefs, unusual suspiciousness, unclear reasoning and becoming withdrawn)

Signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome may include a combination of the following: Restlessness, hallucinations, loss of coordination, fast heart beat, increased body temperature, fast changes in blood pressure, overactive reflexes, diarrhoea, coma, nausea, vomiting.

In its most severe form, serotonin syndrome can resemble Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS). Signs and symptoms of NMS may include a combination of fever, fast heart beat, sweating, severe muscle stiffness, confusion, increased muscle enzymes (determined by a blood test).

Tell your doctor immediately, or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you think serotonin syndrome is happening to you.

You must tell your doctor if you are taking medicines that can affect your heart rhythm.

Examples of these medicines include:
- Antiarrhythmics such as quinidine, amiodarone, sotalol or dofetilide (used to treat abnormal heart rhythm)
- Antipsychotics such as thioridazine (see also Serotonin Syndrome above)
- Antibiotics such as erythromycin or moxifloxacin (used to treat bacterial infections)
- Antihistamines (used to treat allergy)

The following medicines may also interact with [Product name] and should be used with caution. It is especially important to mention to your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking medicines containing:
- Ketoconazole (an antifungal medicine)
- Haloperidol or risperidone (to treat psychiatric conditions)
- Metoprolol (a beta blocker to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)

[Product name] with food, drink and alcohol

[Product name] should be taken with food (see section 3 "How to take [Product name]").

Do not drink alcohol while being treated with [Product name]. Concomitant use with alcohol can lead to extreme tiredness and unconsciousness and can make your symptoms of depression and other conditions, such as anxiety disorders worse.

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 use [Product name] only after discussing the potential benefits and the potential risks to your unborn child with your doctor.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor knows you are on [Product name]. When taken during pregnancy, similar drugs (SSRIs) may increase the risk of serious condition in babies, called persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN), making the baby breathe faster and appear bluish. These symptoms usually begin during the first 24 hours after the baby is born. If this happens to your baby you should contact your midwife and/or doctor immediately.

If you take [Product name] near the end of your pregnancy there may be an increased risk of heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth, especially if you have a history of bleeding disorders. Your doctor or midwife should be aware that you are taking [Product name] so they can advise you.

If you are taking this medicine during pregnancy, in addition to having trouble breathing, another symptom your baby might have when it is born is not feeding properly. If your baby has these symptoms when it is born and you are concerned, contact your doctor and/or midwife who will be able to advise you.

[Product name] passes into breast milk. There is a risk of an effect on the baby. Therefore, you should discuss the matter with your doctor, and he/she will decide whether you should stop breast-feeding or stop the therapy with this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or use any tools or machines until you know how this medicine affects you.

[Product name] contains

Sucrose
If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take [Product name]

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

The usual recommended starting dose for treatment of depression, generalised anxiety disorder and social anxiety disorder is 75 mg per day. The dose can be raised by your doctor gradually, and if needed, even up to a maximum dose of 375 mg daily for depression. If you are being treated for panic disorder, your doctor will start with a lower dose (37.5 mg) and then increase the dose gradually. The maximum dose for generalised anxiety disorder, social anxiety disorder and panic disorder is 225 mg/day.

[Product name] is for oral use.

Take [Product name] at approximately the same time each day, either in the morning or in the evening. To ensure complete swallowing of the pellets (spheroids inside the capsules), capsules must be swallowed whole with fluid and not opened, crushed, chewed or dissolved.

[Product name] should be taken with food.

If you have liver or kidney problems, talk to your doctor, since your dose of this medicine may need to be different.

Do not stop taking this medicine without first consulting your doctor (see section “if you stop taking [Product name]”).

If you take more [Product name] than you should

Call your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you take more of this medicine than prescribed by your doctor.

Overdose can be life-threatening, especially with concomitant use of alcohol and/or certain medicines (see “Other medicines and [Product name]”).
The symptoms of a possible overdose may include a rapid heart beat, changes in level of alertness (ranging from sleepiness to coma), blurred vision, seizures or fits, and vomiting.

If you forget to take [Product name]

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take only a single dose as usual. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Do not take more than the daily amount of [Product name] that has been prescribed for you in one day.

If you stop taking [Product name]

Do not stop taking your treatment or reduce the dose without the advice of your doctor even if you feel better. If your doctor thinks that you no longer need [Product name], he/she may ask you to reduce your dose slowly before stopping treatment altogether. Side effects are known to occur when people stop using this medicine, especially when it is stopped suddenly or the dose is reduced too quickly. Some patients may experience symptoms such as thoughts of suicide, aggression, tiredness, dizziness, light-headedness, headache, sleeplessness, nightmares, dry mouth, loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhoea, nervousness, agitation, confusion, ringing in the ears, tingling or rarely electric shock sensations, weakness, sweating, seizures, or flu-like symptoms, problems with eyesight and increase in blood pressure (which can cause headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, sweating etc).

Your doctor will advise you on how you should gradually discontinue [Product name] treatment. This can take a period of several weeks or months. In some patients, discontinuation may need to occur very gradually over periods of months or longer. If you experience any of these or other symptoms that are troublesome, ask your doctor for further advice.

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.

If any of the following happen, do not take more [Product name]. **Tell your doctor immediately, or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:**

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Swelling of the face, mouth, tongue, throat, hands, or feet, and/or a raised itchy rash (hives), trouble swallowing or breathing

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

- Chest tightness, wheezing, trouble swallowing or breathing
- Severe skin rash, itching or hives (elevated patches of red or pale skin that often itch)
- Signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome which may include restlessness, hallucinations, loss of coordination, fast heart beat, increased body temperature, fast changes in blood pressure, overactive reflexes, diarrhoea, coma, nausea and vomiting. In its most severe form, serotonin syndrome can resemble Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS). Signs and symptoms of NMS may include a combination of fever, fast heart beat, sweating, severe muscle stiffness, confusion, increased muscle enzymes (determined by a blood test)
- Signs of infection, such as high temperature, chills, shivering, headaches, sweating, flu-like symptoms. This may be the result of a blood disorder which leads to an increased risk of infection
- Severe rash, which may lead to severe blistering and peeling of the skin
- Unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness. This may be a sign of rhabdomyolysis.

Unknown (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Signs and symptoms of so-called stress cardiomyopathy which may include; chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting and irregular heartbeart.

Other side effects that you should **tell your doctor about** include (The frequency of these side effects are included in the list "Other side effects that may occur" below):

- Coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath which may be accompanied by a high temperature
- Black (tarry) stools or blood in stools
- Yellow skin or eyes, or dark urine, which may be symptoms of inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Heart problems, such as fast or irregular heart rate, increased blood pressure
- Eye problems, such as blurred vision, dilated pupils
- Nerve problems, such as dizziness, pins and needles, movement disorder (muscle spasms or stiffness), seizures or fits
- Psychiatric problems, such as hyperactivity and feeling unusually overexcited
- Withdrawal effects (see section "How to take [Product name], If you stop taking [Product name]")
- Prolonged bleeding – if you cut or injure yourself, it may take slightly longer than usual for bleeding to stop.

<u>Other side effects that may occur</u>

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

- Dizziness; headache; drowsiness
- Insomnia
- Nausea; dry mouth; constipation
- Sweating (including night sweats)

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Appetite decreased
- Confusion; feeling separated (or detached) from yourself; lack of orgasm; decreased libido; agitation; nervousness; abnormal dreams
- Tremor; a sensation of restlessness or an inability to sit or stand still; pins and needles; altered taste sensation; increased muscle tonus
- Visual disturbance including blurred vision; dilated pupils; inability of the eye to automatically change focus from distant to near objects
- Ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- Fast heartbeat; palpitations
- Increase in blood pressure; flushing
- Shortness of breath; yawning
- Vomiting; diarrhoea
- Mild rash; itching
- Increased frequency in urination; inability to pass urine; difficulties passing urine
- Menstrual irregularities such as increased bleeding or increased irregular bleeding; abnormal ejaculation/orgasm (males); erectile dysfunction (impotence)
- Weakness (asthenia); fatigue; chills
- Weight gain; weight loss
- Increased cholesterol

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Over activity, racing thoughts and decreased need for sleep (mania)
- Hallucinations; feeling separated (or detached) from reality; abnormal orgasm; lack of feeling or emotion; feeling over-excited; grinding of the teeth
- Fainting; involuntary movements of the muscles; impaired coordination and balance
- Feeling dizzy (particularly when standing up too quickly); decrease in blood pressure
- Vomiting blood, black tarry stools (faeces) or blood in stools; which can be a sign of internal bleeding

- Sensitivity to sunlight; bruising; abnormal hair loss
- Inability to control urination
- Stiffness, spasms and involuntary movements of the muscles
- Slight changes in blood levels of liver enzymes

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- Seizures or fits
- Coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath which may be accompanied by a high temperature
- Excessive water intake (known as SIADH)
- Decrease in blood sodium levels
- Severe eye pain and decreased or blurred vision
- Severe abdominal or back pains (which could indicate a serious problem in the gut, liver or pancreas)
- Itchiness, yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, or flu-like symptoms, which are symptoms of inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Disorientation and confusion often accompanied by hallucination (delirium)
- Abnormal, rapid or irregular heartbeat, which could lead to fainting

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- Prolonged bleeding, which may be a sign of reduced number of platelets in your blood, leading to an increased risk of bruising or bleeding
- Abnormal breast milk production
- Unexpected bleeding, e.g. bleeding gums, blood in the urine or in vomit, or the appearance of unexpected bruises or broke blood vessels (broken veins)

Frequency not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)
- Suicidal ideation and suicidal behaviours: cases of suicidal ideation and suicidal behaviours have been reported during venlafaxine therapy or early after treatment discontinuation (see section 2, What you need to know before you take [Product name])
- Aggression
- Vertigo
- Heavy vaginal bleeding shortly after birth (postpartum haemorrhage), see “Pregnancy and breast-feeding” in section 2 for more information.

[Product name] sometimes causes unwanted effects that you may not be aware of, such as increases in blood pressure or abnormal heart beat; slight changes in blood levels of liver enzymes, sodium or cholesterol. More rarely, [Product name] may reduce the function of platelets in your blood, leading to an increased risk of bruising or bleeding. Therefore, your doctor may wish to do blood tests occasionally, particularly if you have been taking [Product name] for a long time.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store [Product name]

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 carton and blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 30°C.

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 [Product name] contains

The active substance is venlafaxine.

[Product name] 37.5 mg:
Each prolonged-release capsule contains venlafaxine hydrochloride, equivalent to 37.5 mg of venlafaxine.

[Product name] 75 mg:
Each prolonged-release capsule contains venlafaxine hydrochloride, equivalent to 75 mg of venlafaxine.

[Product name] 150 mg:
Each prolonged-release capsule contains venlafaxine hydrochloride, equivalent to 150 mg of venlafaxine.

The other ingredients are:
Capsule contents: Sugar spheres (sucrose + maize starch), Hypromellose, Ethylcellulose, Talc.

Capsule shell:
[Product name] 37.5 mg:
Black Iron Oxide (E-172), Titanium dioxide (E-171) ,Gelatin, Red Iron Oxide (E-172).

[Product name] 75 mg:
Red Iron Oxide (E-172), Titanium dioxide (E-171), Gelatin.

[Product name] 150 mg:
Yellow Iron Oxide (E-172), Titanium dioxide (E-171), Gelatin, Red Iron Oxide (E-172).

Printing ink: Shellac , Propylene glycol (E1520), Strong ammonia solution (E527), Black iron oxide (E172), Potassium hydroxide

What [Product name] looks like and contents of the pack

[Product name] 37.5 mg:
Capsules of hard gelatin, with an opaque grey cap and opaque pink body filled with white to beige micro granules. The capsules are marked with black ink on the cap with “VNL” and the number “37.5” on the body. The capsule is approximately 16 mm x 6 mm.

[Product name] 75 mg:
Capsules of hard gelatin, with an opaque pink cap and opaque pink body filled with white to beige micro granules. The capsules are marked with black ink on the cap with “VNL” and the number “75” on the body. The capsule is approximately 20 mm x 7 mm.

[Product name] 150 mg:
Capsules of hard gelatin, with an opaque brown cap and opaque brown body filled with white to beige micro granules. The capsules are marked with black ink on the cap with “VNL” and the number “150” on the body. The capsule is approximately 24 mm x 8 mm.

Blisters of 10, 14, 20, 28, 30, 50, 98, 100 hard prolonged-release capsules or perforated unit dose blisters of 100x1 hard prolonged-release capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
<[To be completed nationally]>

{Name and address}
<{tel}>
<{fax}>
<{e-mail}>

Manufacturer
<[To be completed nationally]>

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

6399:
Germany: Venlafaxin-ratiopharm 37,5 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin-ratiopharm 75 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin-ratiopharm 150 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert

Austria: Venlafaxin !@ctavis 75 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin !@ctavis 150 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert

Bulgaria: Лароксин XR 37,5 mg твърди капсули с удължено освобождаване
Laroxin XR 37,5 mg prolonged-release hard capsules
Лароксин XR 75 mg твърди капсули с удължено освобождаване
Laroxin XR 75 mg prolonged-release hard capsules
Лароксин XR 150 mg твърди капсули с удължено освобождаване
Laroxin XR 150 mg prolonged-release hard capsules

Croatia: Venlafaksin Pliva 75 mg tvrde kapsule s produljenim oslobađanjem
Venlafaksin Pliva 150 mg tvrde kapsule s produljenim oslobađanjem

Denmark: Venlafaxin Teva

Finland: Venlafaxin ratiopharm 37,5 mg depotkapseli, kova
Venlafaxin ratiopharm 75 mg depotkapseli, kova
Venlafaxin ratiopharm 150 mg depotkapseli, kova

France: VENLAFAXINE TEVA LP 37,5 mg, gélule à libération prolongée
VENLAFAXINE TEVA LP 75 mg, gélule à libération prolongée
VENLAFAXINE TEVA LP 150 mg, gélule à libération prolongée

Italy: Venlafaxina Teva

Iceland: Venlafaxin Teva

Netherlands: Venlafaxine retard Teva 37,5 mg, harde capsules met verlengde afgifte
Venlafaxine retard Teva 75 mg, harde capsules met verlengde afgifte
Venlafaxine retard Teva 150 mg, harde capsules met verlengde afgifte

Norway: Venlafaxin Teva

Poland: Efevelon SR

Portugal: Venlafaxina ratiopharm

Sweden: Venlafaxin Teva

Luxembourg: Venlafaxin-ratiopharm 37,5 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin-ratiopharm 75 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin-ratiopharm 150 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert

6400:
Germany: Venlafaxin AbZ 37,5 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin AbZ 75 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin AbZ 150 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert

Ireland: Venlatev 37.5 mg hard prolonged-release capsules
Venlatev 75 mg hard prolonged-release capsules
Venlatev 150 mg hard prolonged-release capsules

Spain: Venlafaxina retard Davurgama 75 mg cápsulas de liberación prolongada
Venlafaxina retard Davurgama 150 mg cápsulas de liberación prolongada

Portugal: Venlafaxina Mepha

6410:
Germany: Venlafaxin-AbZ 37,5 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin-AbZ 75 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert
Venlafaxin-AbZ 150 mg Hartkapseln, retardiert

Spain: Venlafaxina retard Teva-ratiopharm 75 mg cápsulas duras de liberación prolongada
Venlafaxina retard Teva-ratiopharm 150 mg cápsulas duras de liberación prolongada

Portugal: Venlafaxina Teva

This leaflet was last revised in <{MM/YYYY}> <{month YYYY}>.

<[To be completed nationally]>

6410:
<Other sources of information
Latest approved information on this medicine is available by scanning the QR code included in the <PL> <outer carton> with a smartphone/device. The same information is also available on the following URL: [*URL to be included*] <and the <NCA> website > >

<‘QR code to be included’>