



Tranlycypromine

(Pronounced tran-yl-sigh-pro-meen)

Why has tranlycypromine been prescribed?

Tranlycypromine is an antidepressant known as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor or MAOI. These medications are prescribed to treat depression.

What are the benefits of taking tranlycypromine?

Antidepressants are effective in reducing the severity of the symptoms of depression. They also shorten the time to recovery and prevent depression returning.

Are there any precautions with tranlycypromine?

Tranlycypromine is suitable for most people. As with all medicines, however, there are precautions. Your prescriber will usually check that it is safe to prescribe tranlycypromine, but let your prescriber know if any of the following apply to you, as extra care may be needed:

- If you have epilepsy, diabetes, phaeochromocytoma, porphyria or suffer from heart or liver trouble.
- If you are taking any other medication, particularly for Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, selegiline, medication for high blood pressure, antidepressants, anticonvulsants, strong pain killers or drugs for migraine. Also, tell your prescriber if you buy any medicine 'over the counter' from a pharmacy or supermarket. Please also tell your prescriber if you take any alternative or complementary medicine such as Chinese herbal medicines. St John's Wort should not be taken by patients prescribed tranlycypromine.
- If you are pregnant, breast feeding, or wish to become pregnant.

What is the usual dose of tranlycypromine?

The starting dose is usually 10mg twice a day. This may sometimes be increased after a few days or weeks. This dose may be increased so you are taking another tablet. When you start to feel better your prescriber may reduce your medication to one tablet a day.

How should tranlycypromine be taken?

Tranlycypromine is usually taken once or twice a day with the second dose no later than 3pm. However, you and your prescriber may decide that it is better for you to take the medicine at another time.

What form does tranlycypromine come in?

Tranlycypromine is available only as tablets. The tablets are available as 10mg.

What should be done if a dose is missed?

If you forget a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If you miss a whole day's dose – just carry on as normal with the next due dose. If you miss more than a day's dose, speak to your prescriber.

What will happen when tranlycypromine is first taken?

Tranlycypromine, like many medicines, does not work straight away. For example, it may take several days or even weeks for some symptoms to improve. To begin with, some people find that tranlycypromine may help them feel more alert and less slowed down. Later, (usually in two to three weeks) other symptoms should begin to improve. Many people do not experience any side effects. However some people may experience some side effects. We have listed potential side effects in the table below, whether or not they are

likely to be short or long-term and what measures can be taken is also described. There are other possible side effects – we have listed only the most important ones. Ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are worried about anything else that you think might be a side effect. Further information on side effects is available in the official manufacturer's leaflet.

Reporting side effects

The 'Yellow Card' scheme encourages patients to report any side effects that they feel may be caused by their medication. Ask your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse for the forms if you wish to report any side effects. Alternatively, telephone 0800 100 3352 or go to www.mhra.gov.uk.

Is tranylcypromine addictive?

Tranylcypromine is not addictive, but if you stop taking the medicine suddenly, you may experience unpleasant physical feelings. Symptoms include nausea, insomnia, anxiety and dizziness.

What about alcohol?

It is recommended that people taking tranylcypromine should not drink any alcohol. Discuss any concerns you may have with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

Is it OK to stop taking tranylcypromine when symptoms go away?

No. If you stop taking tranylcypromine your original symptoms are very likely to return. Most people need to remain on tranylcypromine for at least six months after they have fully recovered. You should always discuss with your prescriber any plans you have to reduce or stop any of your prescribed medicines.

Are there any alternatives to tranylcypromine?

Yes, there are alternatives available. Although antidepressants have broadly similar therapeutic effects they differ in the side effects they produce. There are more than 20 antidepressants available so most people can find one which suits them. Psychological therapies can also help in some types of depression, either as an alternative to medication or alongside it.

Further information

A number of foods need to be avoided while taking tranylcypromine. This is because tranylcypromine reacts with these foods and causes hypertension (very high blood pressure). Foods containing large amounts of a substance called tyramine should be avoided. These include mature cheese, red wine, non-alcoholic beers, foods made of yeast extract e.g. Marmite or Bovril, yoghurt, pickled fish and broad bean pods. For further details speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

Summary of side effects



Insomnia or disturbed sleep – Common

What can be done about it?

This should wear off within a few days or weeks. Discuss with your prescriber if this persists. Take in the early afternoon before 3pm.

Other (less common) side effects	How common is it and what can be done about it?
Abnormal movements	Uncommon These are not dangerous but you should tell your prescriber straightaway if you experience any abnormal movements..
Blurred vision	Uncommon This should wear off within a few days. Discuss with your prescriber if this persists.
Anxiety or restlessness – feeling worried and agitated	Uncommon This should wear off within a few days. Discuss with your prescriber
Odema (swelling of ankles)	Uncommon This may persist. Tell your prescriber as an alternative medicine may need to be prescribed.
Headache (if you have a throbbing headache)	Uncommon Mild headaches should wear off within a few days. Paracetamol can be taken but discuss with your prescriber if this is a throbbing headache or persists.
Postural hypotension (low blood pressure)	Rare Try not to stand up too quickly. If you feel dizzy do not drive. This dizziness is not dangerous and should wear off after a few days.
Urinary retention (difficulty passing water)	Rare Contact your prescriber if you have any difficulty passing water.
Dry mouth	Rare This should wear off within a few days. Sugar-free boiled sweets, chewing gum or eating citrus fruits may help. Discuss with your prescriber if this persists.
Sexual dysfunction (reduced libido (desire) and lack of orgasm in males and females. Impotence in males)	Rare Any changes should be reported to your prescriber. It may be necessary to switch to another medication. Symptoms should go away when switched to another medication.
Liver problems	Rare Contact your prescriber straightaway if you have any bruising or yellowing of the skin or eyes.

Very common = almost everyone affected

Common = many people affected

Uncommon = some people affected

Rare = few people affected

Very rare = very few or no one affected

Disclaimer

This leaflet does not replace the official manufacturer's Patient Information Leaflet.

For more information, visit www.slam.nhs.uk/meds or speak to a health care professional.

Leaflet supplied by: Medicines Information, Pharmacy Department, Maudsley Hospital,
London SE5 8AZ | Telephone: 020 3228 2317

Artwork by: Oscar Millar (www.millarstratton.co.uk)