

Risperidone

(pronounced riss-perri-done)

Why has risperidone been prescribed?

Risperidone is an antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and other similar conditions.

What are the benefits of taking risperidone?

Antipsychotics are effective in reducing the symptoms of psychosis. They also shorten the time to recovery and help prevent relapses.

Are there any precautions with risperidone?

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

- a) if you have Parkinson's Disease or suffer from liver or kidney trouble
- b) if you are taking any other medication, especially furosemide, antidepressants and anticonvulsants. 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.
- c) if you are pregnant, breast feeding, or wish to become pregnant.
- d) if you have intolerance to lactose the film coated tablets contain lactose however the dispersible tablets and liquid should not cause a problem.

What is the usual dose of risperidone?

The starting dose is usually 1mg or 2mg a day. This is sometimes increased slowly over a few days. The usual dose of risperidone may be between 1mg and 6mg a day. Some people receive higher doses. It may take a few weeks to get to the dose that is most suitable.

How should risperidone be taken?

Risperidone is usually taken once or twice a day.

What form does risperidone come in?

Risperidone is available as tablets, dispersible tablets, liquid and long acting injection. The tablets are available as 0.5mg, 1mg, 2mg, 3mg, 4mg and 6mg, the dispersible tablets as 0.5mg, 1mg, 2mg, 3mg and 4mg. The liquid form is 1mg per 1ml. Long-acting injection is also available.

What should be done if a dose is missed?

If you forget a dose, take it as soon as you remember, as long as it is within a few hours of the usual time. If you miss a whole day's dose – just carry on as normal with the usual dose the following day. If you miss more than a day's dose, speak to your prescriber.

What will happen when risperidone is first taken?

Risperidone, 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 risperidone makes them feel more alert and less slowed down. 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 risperidone addictive?

No, risperidone is not addictive. However, if you stop taking the medicine suddenly, you may experience unpleasant physical feelings.

What about alcohol?

It is recommended that people taking risperidone should not drink alcohol. This is because both antipsychotics and alcohol can cause drowsiness. If the two are taken together, severe drowsiness can result. This can lead to falls and accidents. As well as this, drinking alcohol may make psychosis worse. However, once people are used to taking medication, then *very small amounts* of alcohol may not be harmful. It pays to be very careful, because alcohol affects people in different ways, especially when they are taking medication. Never drink alcohol and drive. Discuss any concerns you may have with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.




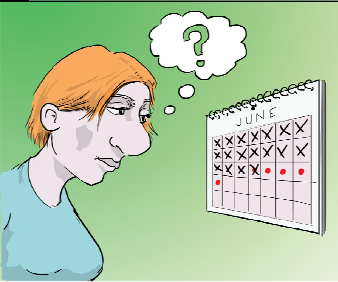
Is it OK to stop taking risperidone when symptoms go away?

No. If you stop taking risperidone, your original symptoms are very likely to return. Most people need to be on risperidone for quite a long time, sometimes years. You should always discuss any plans you have to reduce or stop any of your prescribed medicines with your prescriber.

Are there any alternatives to risperidone?

Yes, there are alternatives available. Overall, antipsychotics have broadly similar therapeutic effects, except for clozapine which is effective when other antipsychotics have failed. Antipsychotics differ in their side effects. With the range of medicines now available, a suitable and acceptable antipsychotic can usually be found for everyone.

Summary of side effects

Side effect	Side effect
<p>Insomnia - Common</p> <p>What can be done about it? This tends to wear off. Sometimes, sleeping tablets are prescribed.</p> 	<p>Agitation or anxiety - Common (also known as akathisia)</p> <p>What can be done about it? This tends to wear off. Sometimes, medication for anxiety is prescribed. Treatment may be switched to another medicine which does not cause this side effect.</p> 
<p>Headache - Common</p> <p>What can be done about it? This tends to wear off. Take paracetamol if necessary. Report to your prescriber if symptoms persist for more than a few days.</p> 	<p>Menstrual changes (women) - Common periods may stop</p> <p>What can be done about it? Any changes should be reported to the prescriber. Treatment may be switched to another medicine which does not cause this side effect.</p> 
(Other less common) side effects	How common is it and what can be done about it?
Movement disorders – trembling, muscle spasms	Uncommon Another medicine may be prescribed to treat this. Treatment may be switched to another medicine which does not cause this side effect.
Weight gain	Uncommon Some people put on a few pounds Try to eat healthily and take exercise.
Impotence (men) – difficulty in getting an erection	Uncommon Any changes should be reported to the prescriber. Treatment may be switched to another medicine which does not cause this side effect.
Breast growth and milk production (men and women)	Rare Any changes should be reported to the prescriber. Treatment may be switched to another medicine which does not cause this side effect.
Abnormal movements (also known as tardive dyskinesia)	Rare This occurs only after long term treatment. It usually begins with unusual movements of the mouth and tongue. Treatment may be switched to another medicine which is less likely to cause this side effect. Symptoms may go away when switched to another medicine.

Diabetes	Very rare It may be necessary to switch to another medicine.
Priapism (persistent and often painful erection which lasts for several hours)	Very rare Priapism is a medical emergency and you should seek medical help immediately.

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 is to help you understand more about your medication. This is not an official manufacturer's Patient Information Leaflet (see <http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/>). Remember, leaflets like this can only describe some of the effects of medication. You may also find other books or leaflets useful. If you have access to the internet you may find a lot of information there as well, but be careful, as internet based information is not always accurate. If in doubt consult your GP or a health care professional.

This leaflet has been supplied by:

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

Artwork by Oscar Millar
www.millarstratton.co.uk