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PSYCHIATRY

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PATIENT EDUCATION

Amisulpride

Oral psychiatric formulations / International prescribing

A guide for adults taking amisulpride.
Follow the directions on your prescription and your provider's recommendations.

ORAL PSYCHIATRIC REFERENCE | NOT THE US IV ANTI-NAUSEA FORMULATION

Formulations: Oral tablets and, in some markets, oral solution are available. Kidney function has a major effect on dosing. Follow the leaflet for the formulation supplied to you.

What it is used for

Oral amisulpride is prescribed for schizophrenia in countries where that formulation is approved. It can reduce hallucinations, suspicious thoughts, and other symptoms.

This guide concerns oral psychiatric treatment. The U.S. IV formulation used for postoperative nausea has a different purpose and dosing regimen.

How it works

Amisulpride blocks dopamine receptors. Dopamine signaling contributes to psychotic symptoms, movement, and hormone regulation, which helps explain both benefits and some side effects.

What to expect over time

Some symptoms improve earlier than others. Changes in hallucinations, mood, or organized thinking often develop over several weeks. Track practical goals, such as regular sleep and daily activities, and report side effects or limited benefit.

Taking your medication

- Take at the prescribed times and follow the food instructions on your pack.
- Use the prescribed tablet strength or measuring device. Ask before splitting a tablet.
- If you miss a dose, take it when you remember unless it is almost time for the next dose. Then skip it. Do not double a dose.
- Avoid alcohol and do not drive when sleepy, dizzy, or visually impaired.

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Side effects and safety

Possible side effects

- Sleepiness, dizziness, or lightheadedness
- Restlessness, stiffness, or tremor
- Changes in appetite, weight, or digestion

Keeping track of treatment

Some side effects resolve with time; others may require a change of medication. Discuss persistent or bothersome side effects with your provider.

Expect periodic checks of weight, blood pressure, blood sugar, cholesterol, and movement symptoms. Some changes, such as higher blood sugar, may occur before you feel different.

Report new mouth, tongue, face, or limb movements. Tardive dyskinesia is a movement disorder that can persist after medication is stopped.

Kidney function and, when indicated, an ECG and electrolytes need review. Report breast discharge, menstrual changes, sexual problems, or persistent headaches with visual changes; prolactin may be elevated.

If you take too much

For a suspected overdose, call Poison Control at **1-800-222-1222** immediately, even if you feel well. Call 911 for a seizure, collapse, trouble breathing, or inability to wake.

Before you start

Discuss diabetes, heart-rhythm problems, fainting, seizures, low blood counts, swallowing difficulties, and kidney or liver disease. Antipsychotics increase the risk of death in older adults with dementia-related psychosis.

Discuss pregnancy, pregnancy plans, and breastfeeding with your provider. Treatment decisions should consider both the medication and the condition being treated.

Tell your provider about prolactin-dependent tumors, pheochromocytoma, Parkinson disease, and a personal or family history of abnormal heart rhythms.

Medicines and interactions

Review all your medications with your provider, including over-the-counter medicines and supplements. Have new medications checked before taking them.

Levodopa must not be combined with the UK oral formulation. Other dopamine medicines may also conflict.

Medicines that prolong the QT interval can add heart-rhythm risk. Low potassium, some diuretics, antibiotics, and other antipsychotics need review. Alcohol and sedatives increase impairment.

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Living with your treatment

When to get help

Emergency symptoms. Get emergency care for fever with severe muscle stiffness and confusion, a seizure, fainting with an irregular heartbeat, or trouble breathing. Fever and stiffness can signal neuroleptic malignant syndrome, a rare but serious reaction.

Prompt medical advice. Contact your provider promptly for new involuntary movements, trouble swallowing, severe restlessness, or symptoms of high blood sugar such as unusual thirst and frequent urination.

If you feel unsafe or have thoughts of self-harm, call 911 or go to an emergency department.

Your questions answered

Can I stop when I feel better?
Consult with your provider. Continuing treatment may prevent symptoms from returning. Abrupt stopping can cause withdrawal symptoms or a relapse.

What if I cannot sit still?
An inner urge to keep moving can be akathisia, a medication side effect. Tell your provider promptly; it can be mistaken for worsening anxiety.

Everyday tips

Stand up slowly. Avoid driving until you know how the medication affects alertness and coordination.

Stay hydrated and take breaks in hot weather. Some antipsychotics interfere with temperature regulation.

Discuss appetite or weight changes early, and keep scheduled monitoring visits.

Storage and safety

Keep medication in its labeled container, away from excess heat and moisture and out of reach of children and pets. Do not share it. Ask a pharmacy about disposal of unused medication.

Sources

UK prescribing information: Amisulpride (updated 2026)

Educational handout; does not replace your prescription or provider's recommendations.