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PATIENT EDUCATION

# Flupenthixol

Flupentixol / Depixol / Fluanxol / International formulations

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

NOT FDA-APPROVED IN THE U.S.

UK FORMULATION INFORMATION; FOLLOW YOUR OWN PRESCRIPTION

**Formulations:** Oral tablets and depot injections have different strengths, schedules, and indications. Follow the local formulation's prescribing information.

## What it is used for

UK Depixol tablets and long-acting injections treat schizophrenia and other psychoses. Low-dose Fluanxol tablets have a separate depression indication and regimen. Do not assume that the low-dose and antipsychotic regimens are interchangeable.

## How it works

It blocks dopamine receptors involved in psychotic symptoms, movement, and hormone regulation. A depot injection releases medication gradually over weeks.

## 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 tablets at the prescribed times; discuss timing if they make you feel activated or interfere with sleep.
- 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.
- Keep depot appointments and contact the clinic if one is missed.
- Do not change between tablets and injections without a specific plan.

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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.

Report restlessness, insomnia, breast discharge, menstrual changes, or sexual difficulties. ECG or electrolyte checks may be needed for heart-rhythm risk.

## 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.

## Medicines and interactions

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

Alcohol, opioids, sleeping pills, and sedating allergy medicines can increase impairment. Blood-pressure medicines may add lightheadedness or falls.

Medicines that affect heart rhythm or dopamine signaling need particular review. Some antibiotics, antifungals, and seizure medicines change antipsychotic levels.

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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 patient information: Depixol
UK patient information: Fluanxol

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