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PSYCHIATRY

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PATIENT EDUCATION

Sulpiride

International oral antipsychotic / UK labeling reference

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

ORAL TABLETS | TAKE ONLY YOUR PRESCRIBED DOSE

Formulations: Oral tablets or liquids differ by country and strength. Kidney function often requires dose adjustment.

What it is used for

Sulpiride treats schizophrenia and related psychotic symptoms under UK labeling. Other country uses differ. It is not an FDA-approved U.S. medication.

How it works

It blocks dopamine receptors. This can reduce psychotic symptoms and can also increase prolactin or cause movement 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 consistently at the prescribed times.
- 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.
- Take sulpiride at least two hours before antacids or sucralfate.
- Consult with your provider before stopping or changing the dose.

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SULPIRIDE / 02

Side effects and safety

Possible side effects

- Sleepiness, dizziness, or insomnia
- Stiffness, tremor, or restlessness
- Constipation or weight gain
- Breast discharge, menstrual changes, or sexual effects

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.

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.

Discuss prolactin-dependent tumors, pheochromocytoma, kidney impairment, blood clots, and QT risk. Some conditions rule out treatment.

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 and certain dopamine agonists are incompatible under the reviewed UK label.

QT-prolonging medicines, potassium-lowering drugs, lithium, alcohol, and sedatives require particular review.

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SULPIRIDE / 03

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

Official prescribing information: sulpiride
Official prescribing information: sulpiride

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