

**PATIENT PACKAGE INSERT  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE  
PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS  
(PREPARATIONS) - 1986**

The medicine is dispensed  
with a doctor's prescription only

**Escitalopram Teva® 10 mg  
Tablets**

The active ingredient and its quantity:  
Each tablet contains:

Escitalopram (as oxalate) 10 mg

**Escitalopram Teva® 20 mg  
Tablets**

The active ingredient and its quantity:  
Each tablet contains:

Escitalopram (as oxalate) 20 mg

For information on the inactive ingredients,  
see section 6 - "Further Information".

**Read the leaflet carefully in its entirety  
before using the medicine.** This leaflet  
contains concise information about the  
medicine. If you have further questions,  
refer to the doctor or pharmacist.

This medicine has been prescribed for  
you. Do not pass it on to others. It may  
harm them even if it seems to you that their  
medical condition is similar.

This medicine is not usually intended for  
use in children and adolescents under the  
age of 18.

Antidepressants and anti-anxiety  
medicines increase the risk of suicidal  
behavior and thoughts in children,  
adolescents and young adults up to the  
age of 25.

Upon commencement of treatment  
with the medicine, patients of all  
ages, and their relatives, must monitor  
behavioral changes, such as: worsening  
of depression, suicidal thoughts,  
aggressiveness and the like.

If such changes occur, refer to a doctor  
immediately.

**1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED  
FOR?**

Escitalopram Teva is an antidepressant  
from the selective serotonin reuptake  
inhibitors (SSRI) group. Medicines  
belonging to this group act on the serotonin  
system in the brain by increasing serotonin  
levels. Disruptions in the serotonin system  
are considered important factors in  
development of depression and diseases  
associated with depression. Escitalopram  
Teva is used to treat the following  
conditions:

depression  
panic disorders  
generalized anxiety  
social anxiety  
obsessive-compulsive disorder

A few weeks may pass until you start to feel  
better. Continue taking the medicine even if  
it takes time until your feeling improves.

Talk to the doctor if you do not experience  
an improvement or if you feel worse.

**2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE**

**Do not use the medicine if:**

- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active  
ingredient (escitalopram) or to any of  
the additional ingredients contained  
in the medicine (see list of inactive  
ingredients in section 6 - "Further  
Information").
- You are taking other medicines  
from the non-selective, irreversible  
monoamine oxidase inhibitors  
(MAOI) group, such as: phenelzine,  
iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide,  
tranylcypromine. Wait 14 days  
after taking these medicines before  
beginning to use Escitalopram Teva, or  
wait 7 days after taking Escitalopram  
Teva before starting treatment with  
these medicines. Likewise, do not  
concomitantly take Escitalopram Teva  
with MAO-AI reversible monoamine  
oxidase inhibitors (e.g., moclobemide  
to treat depression) or the non-  
selective and reversible monoamine  
oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) linezolid (an  
antibiotic), or irreversible monoamine  
oxidase B inhibitors (MAO-BI) (e.g.,  
selegiline for treatment of Parkinson's).  
The combination with these medicines  
increases the risk of serotonin  
syndrome (see "Drug interactions" in  
section 2).
- You are suffering from heart rhythm  
disorders (as tested by ECG, a heart  
function test), or from a congenital  
defect in the electrical activity of the  
heart.
- You are taking medicines to treat heart  
rhythm disorders or which may have  
an effect on the heart rhythm (see  
"Drug interactions" in section 2).
- You are taking the medicine pimozide.

**Special warnings regarding use of the  
medicine**

**Before treatment with Escitalopram Teva,  
tell the doctor if:**

- You are pregnant or breastfeeding (see  
"Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility"  
section).
- You are suffering, or have suffered in  
the past, from epilepsy. Discontinue  
treatment with Escitalopram Teva if you  
have an epileptic attack for the first time  
or if there is an increase in the frequency  
of attacks (also see section 4 - "Side  
Effects").
- You are suffering, or have suffered in  
the past, from impaired liver or kidney  
function. The doctor may need to adjust  
the dosage of the medicine for you.
- You have diabetes. Treatment with  
Escitalopram Teva may affect your sugar  
level balance. The dosage of the insulin  
and/or other diabetes medicines may  
need to be adjusted.
- You have reduced blood sodium levels.
- You have a tendency to easily bleed or  
develop bruises.
- You are receiving electroconvulsive  
therapy (ECT).
- You are suffering, or have suffered in the  
past, from coronary heart disease.
- You are suffering, or have suffered in the  
past, from heart function disturbances or  
if you have recently suffered from a heart  
attack.
- You have a low heart rate at rest and/or  
if you know you may develop a decrease  
in blood salts, as a result of prolonged  
diarrhea or vomiting or as a result of  
taking diuretics.
- You are suffering, or have suffered in the  
past, from symptoms which may be  
indicative of heart rhythm disorders such  
as: rapid or irregular heart rate, fainting,  
collapse or dizziness when getting up  
from sitting or lying down.
- You have or, previously had, eye problems,  
such as certain types of glaucoma  
(increased intraocular pressure).

**Attention:**

Some patients suffering from manic  
depression may enter a state of mania,  
characterized by unusual ideas, which  
rapidly change, unexplained happiness  
and more physical activity than usual. If  
you experience these symptoms, refer to  
a doctor.

Symptoms such as restlessness or difficulty  
sitting or standing still, may also occur in  
the first weeks of treatment. If they occur,  
report them immediately to the doctor.

Medicines such as Escitalopram Teva  
(called SSRI/SNRI) may cause symptoms  
of sexual function disturbances (see  
section 4 - "Side Effects"). In certain  
cases, the symptoms persisted even after  
discontinuation of the treatment.

**Panic disorder**

When treating panic disorders, 2-4 weeks  
usually pass before any improvement is felt.  
Some patients may experience increased  
anxiety at the beginning of treatment, which  
will disappear during the first or second  
week of treatment. Therefore, in cases of  
panic disorders, it is recommended to start  
treatment with a low dosage.

It is very important to strictly follow the  
doctor's instructions and not to stop  
treatment or change the dose without  
consulting the doctor.

**Suicidal thoughts and worsening of  
depression or of anxiety disorder**

Suicidal thoughts or thoughts of self-harm  
are common in psychiatric disorders,  
especially in patients suffering from  
depression and/or anxiety disorder. These  
thought may increase at the beginning  
of treatment with antidepressants, as  
the effect of these medicines takes time,  
usually two weeks, but sometimes longer.  
The chance of occurrence of such thoughts  
is higher if:

- You have had suicidal thoughts or  
thoughts of self-harm in the past.
- You are a young adult. Data from clinical  
trials show that there is increased risk of  
suicidal behavior among adults below the  
age of 25 with a psychiatric condition,  
who were treated with antidepressants.

If you have suicidal thoughts or thoughts of  
self-harm at any time, **refer to your doctor  
or proceed to a hospital immediately.**

**It is recommended that you tell a relative  
or close friend that you are suffering from  
depression or from an anxiety disorder, and  
ask them to read this leaflet.** You can  
ask them to tell you when they think there  
has been a worsening of your depression  
or your anxiety disorder, or if they are  
concerned about a change that has  
occurred in your behavior.

**Children and adolescents**

Escitalopram Teva is not usually intended  
for use in children and adolescents under  
the age of 18.

In patients under the age of 18 who have  
taken medicines from this group, there is  
an increased risk of side effects, such as  
suicide attempts, suicidal thoughts and  
hostility (particularly aggressive behavior,  
rebellious behavior and anger). Despite this,  
your doctor can prescribe this medicine for  
patients under the age of 18 if he thinks that  
this is for their benefit.

If the doctor has prescribed the medicine  
for a patient under the age of 18 and you  
are interested in discussing it - refer to the  
doctor again.

Inform your doctor if some of the listed  
side effects occurred or became worse  
in patients under the age of 18. Likewise,  
the long-term effects of Escitalopram Teva  
on growth, maturation and cognitive-  
behavioral development in this age group  
have not yet been tested.

**Drug interactions**

**If you are taking, or have recently  
taken, other medicines, including  
non-prescription medicines and  
nutritional supplements, tell the doctor  
or pharmacist. In particular, inform the  
doctor or pharmacist if you are taking:**

- Do not use with non-selective monoamine  
oxidase inhibitors (MAOI) (such as:  
phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid,  
nialamide, tranylcypromine). If you took  
one of these medicines, you should wait  
14 days before starting treatment with  
Escitalopram Teva. After discontinuing  
treatment with Escitalopram Teva, you  
should wait 7 days before starting  
treatment with these medicines.
- Do not use together with selective,  
reversible monoamine oxidase A inhibitors  
(MAO-AI), such as moclobemide (for  
treatment of depression).
- Do not use together with irreversible  
monoamine oxidase B inhibitors  
(MAO-BI), such as selegiline (to treat  
Parkinson's disease). They may increase  
the risk of side effects.
- Do not use together with the antibiotic  
linezolid.
- Lithium (for treatment of manic  
depression) and tryptophan.
- Imipramine and desipramine (for  
treatment of depression).
- Sumatriptan and similar medicines (for  
treatment of migraine) and tramadol (to  
relieve strong pains). These medicines  
may increase the risk of side effects.
- Cimetidine, lansoprazole and omeprazole  
(for treatment of gastric ulcer),  
fluconazole (for treatment of fungal  
infections), fluvoxamine (for treatment of  
depression) and ticlopidine (to reduce risk  
of stroke). These medicines may increase  
the concentration of escitalopram in the  
blood.
- St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*),  
a herbal medicine for treatment of  
depression.
- Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) and  
non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs  
(NSAIDs) (medicines to relieve pain or  
thin the blood, anticoagulants). These  
medicines may increase the tendency  
for bleeding.
- Warfarin, dipyridamole and  
phenprocoumon (blood thinners,  
anticoagulants): the doctor will monitor  
your blood coagulation time at the start  
of treatment and at the end of treatment  
with Escitalopram Teva, to makes sure  
that the dosage of the blood thinner  
medicine you are taking is appropriate.
- Medicines that may lower your sensitivity  
threshold for convulsions: mefloquine  
(for treatment of malaria), bupropion  
(for treatment of depression) and tramadol  
(for treatment of severe pain), neuroleptic  
preparations (medicines for treatment of  
schizophrenia and psychoses), and  
antidepressants (from the tricyclic  
antidepressants group, and SSRIs).
- Flecainide, propafenone and  
metoprolol (for treatment of heart and  
vascular diseases), clomipramine,  
nortriptyline (antidepressants) and  
risperidone, thioridazine and haloperidol  
(antipsychotics). It may be necessary  
to adjust the dosage of Escitalopram  
Teva.
- Medicines that lower blood potassium  
and magnesium levels, as such conditions  
increase the risk of life-threatening  
arrhythmias.

**Do not take Escitalopram Teva  
concomitantly with medicines to treat  
heart rhythm disorder or with medicines  
that may have an effect on heart rhythm,**  
such as class IA and III anti-arrhythmias,  
antipsychotics (e.g., phenothiazine  
derivatives, pimozide, haloperidol), tricyclic  
antidepressants, certain antimicrobial  
agents (e.g., sparfloxacin, moxifloxacin,  
erythromycin administered intravenously,  
pentamidine, anti-malarials particularly  
halofantrine), certain antihistamines  
(for the treatment of allergy, astemizole,  
mizolastine). If you have further questions  
on this matter, refer to the doctor.

• SNRI and SSRI antidepressants may  
cause serotonin syndrome (rare), which  
includes symptoms such as nervousness,  
restlessness, confusion, sweating,  
high fever, increased reflexes, muscle  
spasms, tremors, increase in heart rate  
(see section 4 - "Side Effects").

The syndrome may occur at a higher  
frequency if you are concomitantly taking  
additional medicines that affect the  
nervous system (see above). Therefore,  
inform the doctor about any other  
medicine you are taking.

**Use of the medicine and food**

The medicine can be taken with or without  
food.

**Use of the medicine and alcohol  
consumption**

As with many medicines, it is recommended  
not to consume alcohol with Escitalopram  
Teva, although no interaction between  
Escitalopram Teva and alcohol is  
expected.

**Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility**

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think  
you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy,  
consult with the doctor or pharmacist  
before using this medicine. Do not use

Escitalopram Teva if you are pregnant or  
breastfeeding, unless you have consulted  
your doctor and discussed with him the risk  
versus benefit of taking this medicine.

If you took Escitalopram Teva during the last  
3 months of pregnancy, the following signs  
may occur in a newborn baby: breathing  
problems, blue skin, seizures, change in  
body temperature, eating problems,  
vomiting, low blood sugar level, stiff or  
flaccid muscles, increased reflexes, tremor,  
jitteriness, irritability, exhaustion, persistent  
crying, sleepiness, sleeping difficulties. If  
your baby shows these signs, refer to the  
doctor immediately.

Make sure your midwife and/or doctor  
know that you are taking Escitalopram  
Teva. When taking medicines such as  
Escitalopram Teva during pregnancy,  
especially in the last 3 months of the  
pregnancy, there is an increased risk  
of a serious condition in babies, called  
persistent pulmonary hypertension of the  
newborn (PPHN), which causes the baby  
to breathe faster and to appear blue. These  
symptoms usually appear during the first  
24 hours after birth. If these symptoms  
occur in your baby, refer to the midwife  
and/or doctor immediately.

If you used Escitalopram Teva during  
pregnancy, do not discontinue use  
abruptly.

Escitalopram may pass into breast milk  
and therefore it is recommended not to  
breastfeed while using the medicine.

Animal studies have shown that citalopram,  
a medicine similar to escitalopram, reduces  
sperm quality. Theoretically, this may affect  
fertility, however, no effect on human fertility  
has yet been shown.

**Driving and use of machines**

It is recommended not to drive a vehicle  
or operate dangerous machinery, or to  
engage in any activity that require alertness  
before knowing how Escitalopram Teva  
affects you.

**Important information about some of the  
ingredients of the medicine**

This medicine contains less than 23 mg  
sodium per tablet and is therefore  
considered sodium-free.

**3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE  
MEDICINE?**

Always use according to the doctor's  
instructions. Check with the doctor or  
pharmacist if you are not sure.

**The dosage and treatment regimen will  
be determined by the doctor only. The  
usual dosage is generally:**

**Adults:**

Depression: The recommended dosage is  
generally 10 mg once a day (once-daily  
dosage). Your doctor may increase the  
dosage up to 20 mg per day.

Panic disorder: The starting dosage is  
5 mg per day (once-daily dosage) for the  
first week, and afterwards, an increase in  
the dosage to 10 mg per day. Your doctor  
can increase the dosage up to 20 mg per  
day.

Social anxiety: The recommended dosage  
is usually 10 mg once a day (once-daily  
dosage). Your doctor can lower the dosage  
to 5 mg per day or increase the dosage  
up to 20 mg per day, according to your  
response to treatment with the medicine.

Anxiety disorder: The recommended  
dosage is usually 10 mg once a day  
(once-daily dosage). Your doctor can  
increase the dosage up to 20 mg per day.

Obsessive-compulsive disorder: The  
recommended dosage is usually 10 mg  
once a day (once-daily dosage). Your  
doctor can increase the dosage up to 20 mg  
per day.

**Elderly (above the age of 65):**

The recommended dosage is usually  
5 mg once a day (once-daily dosage). Your  
doctor can increase the dosage up to 10 mg  
per day.

**Children and adolescents:**

Escitalopram Teva is not usually intended  
for use in children and adolescents (see in  
section 2 - "Before Using The Medicine").

**Do not exceed the recommended dose.**

**How to use**

Swallow the tablets with water. The  
medicine can be taken with or without  
food.

Do not chew or crush the tablet, since it  
has a bitter taste.

The tablet can be halved on the scoreline.

**Duration of treatment**

A few weeks may pass until you start to  
feel better. Continue taking the medicine  
even if it takes time until you feel better. Do  
not change the dosage without consulting  
the doctor.

Complete the treatment as recommended  
by the doctor. Premature discontinuation  
of treatment may cause the symptoms  
to recur. It is recommended to  
adhere to the treatment for at least  
6 months after you feel better.

**If you accidentally took an overdose  
or if a child accidentally swallowed the  
medicine, refer immediately to the doctor or  
proceed to a hospital emergency room, and  
bring the package of the medicine with you.**

Do so even if you do not feel bad. Possible  
symptoms of an overdose are: dizziness,  
tremor, nervousness, convulsions, coma,  
nausea, vomiting, changes in heart rate,  
decreased blood pressure, changes in  
body salt/fluid balance.

**If you forgot to take this medicine at  
the required time, do not take a double  
dose.**

If you forgot to take the medicine and  
you remembered before going to sleep,  
take the forgotten dose immediately and  
continue as usual the following day. If you  
only remembered during the night or the  
following day, do not take the forgotten  
dose and continue as usual.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended  
by the doctor. Use this medicine at set  
intervals, as determined by the attending  
doctor. Even if there is an improvement in  
your health, do not stop treatment with  
the medicine without consulting with the  
doctor or pharmacist.

**If you stop taking the medicine:**

Do not stop treatment with Escitalopram  
Teva before being instructed to do so by  
the doctor. When completing treatment,  
it is usually recommended to gradually  
lower the dosage of the medicine over  
several weeks. Abrupt discontinuation of  
the treatment may cause the common  
symptoms with discontinuation of  
Escitalopram Teva treatment. The risk of  
these symptoms occurring is higher when  
Escitalopram Teva is used for a long time,  
or at a high dosage or if the treatment  
is reduced too quickly. In most patients,  
these symptoms are mild or go away on  
their own within two weeks. However,  
in some patients, the symptoms can be  
severe or can persist for a longer period  
of time (2-3 months and more). If you  
experience the symptoms of treatment  
discontinuation on completion of treatment  
with Escitalopram Teva, consult the doctor.

The doctor will probably ask you to take the  
medicine again and to lower the dosage  
more slowly.

Symptoms of treatment discontinuation  
include: dizziness (unsteadiness or loss  
of balance), feeling pins and needles  
("prickling"), sensation of burning and  
electric current (less common), including  
in the head, sleep disturbances (vivid  
dreams, nightmares, inability to sleep),  
feeling anxiety, headaches, nausea,  
sweating (including night sweats), a  
feeling of restlessness or nervousness,  
tremor, confusion or disorientation, feeling  
emotional or irritable, diarrhea, visual  
disturbances, palpitations.

**Do not take medicines in the dark! Check  
the label and the dose each time you  
take medicine. Wear glasses if you need  
them.**

**If you have further questions regarding  
use of the medicine, consult the doctor  
or pharmacist.**

**4. SIDE EFFECTS**

**As with any medicine, use of Escitalopram  
Teva may cause side effects in some  
users. Do not be alarmed when reading  
the list of side effects. You may not suffer  
from any of them.**

These effects usually pass after a few  
weeks of treatment. Note that some of  
the side effects may be symptoms of your  
illness and will therefore improve when you  
begin to feel better.

**Refer to the doctor or proceed to a  
hospital immediately if the following  
symptoms occur:**

Uncommon, frequency of up to 1 in 100  
patients:

- Unusual bleeding, including  
gastrointestinal bleeding.

Rare, frequency of up to 1 in 1000  
patients:

- Swelling of the skin, tongue, lips,  
throat or face, urticaria or breathing or  
swallowing difficulties (signs of a severe  
allergic reaction).

- High fever, nervousness or restlessness,  
confusion, tremor, strong muscle  
contraction, may be symptoms of a rare  
condition called serotonin syndrome.

Unknown frequency:

- Difficulty passing urine.

- Convulsions (also see "Special warnings  
regarding use of the medicine" in section  
2).

- Yellowing of the skin and white area of  
the eyes, which are signs of liver function  
problems/hepatitis.

- Rapid and irregular heartbeat, and  
fainting, may be symptoms of a  
life-threatening condition called Torsade  
de Pointes (heart rate disorder).

- Thoughts of self-harm or suicidal  
thoughts (also see "Special warnings  
regarding use of the medicine" in section  
2).

- Sudden swelling of the skin or mucous  
tissues (angioedema).

**Additional side effects:**

Occur very frequently (frequency of more  
than 1:10):

Nausea, headache.

Occur frequently (frequency of up to  
1:10):

Nasal congestion (sinusitis), reduced or  
increased appetite, anxiety, restlessness,  
abnormal dreams, difficulty falling  
asleep, sleepiness, dizziness, yawning,  
tremor, tingling sensation in the skin,  
diarrhea, constipation, vomiting, dry  
mouth, increased sweating, muscle and  
joint pain, sexual function disturbances  
(delayed ejaculation, problem with  
erection, decreased sexual desire, difficulty  
achieving orgasm in women), fatigue, fever,  
weight gain.

Occur infrequently (frequency of up to  
1:100):

Rash, itchy skin, teeth grinding, excitement,  
nervousness, panic attack, confusion,  
sleep disturbances, disturbances in sense  
of taste, fainting, enlarged pupils, visual  
disturbances, ringing in the ears (tinnitus),  
hair loss, heavy menstrual bleeding,  
abnormal menstrual cycle, reduction in  
weight, fast heart rate, swelling of the  
limbs, nosebleed.

Occur rarely (frequency of up to 1:1000):

Aggressiveness, depersonalization,  
hallucinations, slow heart rate.

Side effects of unknown frequency:

Decrease in blood sodium level (the  
symptoms are malaise and nausea with  
muscle weakness or confusion), dizziness  
when getting up from sitting or from lying  
down, due to low blood pressure, abnormal  
liver functions (increased liver enzymes  
in the blood), movement disorders  
(involuntary muscle movements), painful  
erection, bleeding (including bleeding of  
the skin and mucous tissues), abnormal  
ADH secretion, which causes the body to  
retain water and for the blood to thin, and  
to a reduction in the amount of sodium,  
milk discharge in men and in women that  
are not breastfeeding, mania, an increased  
risk of fractures has been observed in  
patients being treated with this type of  
medicines, changes in the heart rhythm  
(called prolongation of QT interval, which  
can be seen in an ECG test of the electrical  
activity of the heart).

In addition, several side effects are known  
to occur when taking medicines which  
act similarly to escitalopram (the active  
ingredient of Escitalopram Teva), which  
are: akathisia (motor restlessness), loss  
of appetite.

**If a side effect occurs, if one of the side  
effects worsens or if you suffer from a  
side effect not mentioned in the leaflet,  
consult with the doctor.**

**Reporting side effects**

Side effects can be reported to the  
Ministry of Health by clicking on the link  
"Report Side Effects of Drug Treatment"

found on the Ministry of Health homepage  
([www.health.gov.il](http://www.health.gov.il)) that directs you to the  
online form for reporting side effects, or by  
entering the link:

<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

**5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE  
STORED?**

• Avoid poisoning! This medicine and  
any other medicine must be kept in a  
safe place out of the reach and sight of  
children and/or infants in order to avoid  
poisoning. Do not induce vomiting  
without an explicit instruction from the  
doctor.

• Do not use the medicine after the expiry  
date (exp. date) that appears on the  
package. The expiry date refers to the  
last day of that month.

• **Storage conditions:** Store the medicine  
in the original package in order to protect  
from light and moisture, below 25°C.

• Do not discard medicines into the  
wastewater or waste bin. Ask the  
pharmacist how to dispose of medicines  
no longer in use. These measures will  
help to protect the environment.

**6. FURTHER INFORMATION**

**In addition to the active ingredient, the  
medicine also contains:**

Microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose  
sodium, stearic acid, magnesium stearate,  
colloidal silicon dioxide, hypromellose,  
titanium dioxide, polyethylene glycol.

**What the medicine looks like and the  
contents of the package:**

Escitalopram Teva 10 mg: White,  
film coated, round convex tablet, scored  
on one side and debossed with "10" on  
the other side.

Escitalopram Teva 20 mg: White,  
film coated, round convex tablet, scored on  
one side and debossed with "9" on the left  
side of the score and "3" on the right side  
of the score. The other side of the tablet is  
debossed with "7463".

There are packages of 28 or 30 tablets.  
Not all package sizes may be marketed.

**Name of License Holder and its Address:**  
Abic Marketing Ltd., P.O.B. 8077, Netanya.

**Name of Manufacturer and its Address:**  
Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., P.O.B.  
3190, Petah-Tikva.

The leaflet was revised in October 2020.

**Registration number of the medicine in  
the National Drug Registry of the Ministry  
of Health:**

Escitalopram Teva 10 mg:

137.84.31381

Escitalopram Teva 20 mg:

137.85.31382

**teva** ESCI TAB PL SH 260520