Patient Package Leaflet in Accordance with the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Dulox Teva 30 mg
Gastro-resistant capsules

Active ingredient:
Each capsule contains Duloxetine (as hydrochloride) 30 mg

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Each capsule contains Duloxetine (as hydrochloride) 60 mg

Inactive ingredients and allergens in the preparation: See Chapter 6 *"Additional information"* and under *"Important information about some of the ingredients of this medicine"* in Chapter 2.

Read the entire leaflet carefully before using this medicine.
This leaflet contains concise information about this medicine. If you have any further questions, contact your doctor or pharmacist. This medicine has been prescribed for the treatment of your illness. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.

Antidepressants and antianxiety medicines increase the risk of suicidal behavior and thoughts in children, adolescents and young adults up to 24 years of age. When beginning treatment with this medicine, patients of all ages and their relatives, must monitor behavioral changes such as: worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts, aggressiveness, etc. If changes such as these occur, contact the doctor immediately.

1. WHAT IS THIS MEDICATION INTENDED FOR?
Dulox Teva is used to treat adults suffering from:
• depression • generalized anxiety disorder (chronic feeling of anxiety or nervousness) • neuropathic pain associated with peripheral diabetic neuropathy • fibromyalgia • chronic musculoskeletal pain, when other treatment cannot be administered or previous treatment has failed

Therapeutic group:
Dulox Teva belongs to the SNRI family of drugs and causes an increase in the serotonin and noradrenaline levels.

2. BEFORE USING THIS MEDICINE

Do not use this medicine if:
- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see Chapter 6 *"Additional information"*).
- You suffer from a liver disease.
- You suffer from a severe kidney disease.
- You are taking or have taken within the last 14 days another medicine known as a Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI), including intravenous methylene blue and the antibiotic linezolid. Do not start treatment with a monoamine oxidase inhibitor-type drug unless at least 5 days have passed since the cessation of treatment with Dulox Teva; see *"Drug interactions"*.
- You are taking thioridazine.

Special warnings regarding the use of this medicine
Angle Closure Glaucoma - Dilation of pupils, often caused by antidepressants such as Dulox Teva, may trigger an angle closure glaucoma attack in patients with anatomically narrow angles who have not undergone iris removal surgery.

Before starting treatment with Dulox Teva, tell your doctor if you:
- Are breastfeeding
- Are pregnant or trying to become pregnant while taking Dulox Teva
- Suffer from a kidney disease
- Suffer or have suffered in the past from seizures (convulsions)
- Suffer or have suffered in the past from bipolar disorder (manic depression) or mania
- Suffer from eye problems, such as certain types of glaucoma (increased pressure in the eye)
- Suffer or have suffered in the past from hepatic dysfunction or if you consume large quantities of alcohol – excessive alcohol consumption while taking Dulox Teva may cause liver damage
- Suffer or have suffered in the past from abnormal bleeding (a tendency to develop bruises)
- Suffer from low sodium levels or are at risk of having low sodium levels (for example if you are taking diuretics, particularly if you are elderly)
- Suffer from heart problems or high blood pressure or you are taking medicines to lower your blood pressure
- Suffer from diabetes (treatment with Dulox Teva may adversely affect blood sugar control in some patients)
- Suffer from slow gastric emptying
- Have a history of drug abuse

Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression or anxiety disorder
Depression and other serious psychiatric disorders are known to be the highest risk factors for suicidal tendencies. Nevertheless, some children, adolescents and young adults who took antidepressants, an increase in suicidal thoughts and actions was observed, particularly at the beginning of treatment, or when the dosage has been changed. If you are depressed and/or have anxiety disorders, you may sometimes have thoughts about harming yourself or committing suicide. These thoughts may appear more frequently when you start taking antidepressants, usually during the first few months of treatment or when the dosage has been changed.
You may be more likely to have such thoughts if:
- You have had thoughts in the past about committing suicide or harming yourself.
- You are a young adult. Information collected in clinical trials has shown an increased risk of suicidal behavior in adults under 24 years of age suffering from psychiatric conditions and who have been treated with antidepressants.
- You suffer from (or have a family history of) bipolar disorder (manic-depressive disorder).

Please pay attention to any change in mood, behavior, actions, thoughts or feelings, especially sudden changes. If at any time you have thoughts about harming yourself or committing suicide, call your doctor or go to a hospital immediately. Pay special attention to such changes at the beginning of treatment and after a change in dosage.

The following symptoms have been reported in adults, children and adolescents treated with antidepressants: anxiety, agitation, panic attacks, insomnia, irritability, hostility, aggressiveness, impulsivity, akathisia (psychomotor restlessness), hypomania, and mania. Although a causal link between the onset of such symptoms and the worsening of depression and/or the emergence of suicidal impulses has not been established, they appear to be early signs of suicidal behavior.

It may be helpful to tell a relative or close friend that you are suffering from depression or have an anxiety disorder and ask them to read this leaflet. You can ask them to tell you if they think your depression or anxiety is getting worse, or if they are concerned about changes in your behavior. Also, be sure to go to all appointments with your attending doctor.

Patients and their families are advised to monitor mood and behavioral changes such as: increased anxiety, panic attacks, restlessness and agitation, mania or hypomania, aggressiveness or sleep disorders, particularly at the beginning of treatment or when the dosage has been changed. If such changes occur, contact your doctor immediately. This recommendation must be followed strictly with young patients aged 18-24.

Use in children and adolescents under the age of 18
Dulox Teva is not intended for the treatment of children and adolescents under the age of 18.

Drug interactions
If you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including over-the-counter medicines and nutritional supplements, inform your doctor or pharmacist. You should also inform your doctor or pharmacist especially if you are taking:
- Other medicines containing duloxetine, such as Yentreve – avoid simultaneous use with this medicine. Check with your doctor if you are already taking other medicines containing duloxetine
- Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs) – you should avoid taking Dulox Teva if you are taking or have recently taken (in the last 14 days), a Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) drug. Taking an MAOI (such as intravenous methylene blue or linezolid) concomitantly with numerous prescription medicines, including Dulox Teva, can cause serious or even life-threatening side effects. You must wait at least 14 days after you have stopped taking an MAOI before you can start taking Dulox Teva. In addition, you must wait at least 5 days after you stop taking Dulox Teva before you can take an MAOI
- Medicines that increase serotonin levels – these medicines increase the risk of serotonin syndrome (see Chapter 4 *"Side effects"*)
- Strong painkillers such as tramadol and fentanyl
- Triptans (for the treatment of migraines)
- Tryptophan – an amino acid found in foods, nutritional infusion solutions and food supplements
- Tricyclic antidepressants
- St. John's wort
- SSRI and SNRI antidepressants
- Buspirone
- Amphetamines
- Lithium

If you experience any unusual symptom while taking any of these medicines concomitantly with Dulox Teva, you should go to the doctor.
- Medications that affect blood coagulation and clotting, such as:
  – Warfarin (Coumadin) – patients taking warfarin should be monitored at the beginning and end of treatment with Dulox Teva
  – Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDS), such as ibuprofen, naproxen or aspirin. These medicines may increase the risk of bleeding
- Medicines that affect the central nervous system
- Diuretics
- Medications that lower the level of acidity in the stomach (may cause premature release of the medicine)
- Medicines that lower blood pressure
- Dulox Teva affects the concentration of other medicines in the blood:
  – Theophylline (for asthma treatment)
  – Tricyclic antidepressants such as: desipramine, nortriptyline, amitriptyline and imipramine
  – Phenothiazines
  – Medicines for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmia: flecainide, propafenone, thioridazine, the combination can cause severe heart rhythm problems or sudden death
- The following medicines affect the concentration of Dulox Teva in the blood:
  – Quinidine for the treatment of arrhythmias
  – Fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine
  – Cimetidine
  – Antibacterial medicines from the quinolone family, such as ciprofloxacin or enoxacin

Your doctor should decide if you can take Dulox Teva together with other medicines. Do not start or stop taking any medication, including medicines purchased without a doctor's prescription and herbal remedies, before consulting your doctor.

Use of this medicine and food
Dulox Teva may be taken with or without food.

Use of this medicine and alcohol consumption
Do not consume large quantities of alcohol while taking Dulox Teva, as it may damage the liver.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding
Consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking any medicine.
• Tell your doctor right away if you are pregnant or if you think you are pregnant while taking Dulox Teva. Dulox Teva may harm your fetus. You should only use Dulox Teva after discussing the potential benefits and any potential risks to your unborn child with your doctor.
• Make sure that your midwife and/or doctor know that you are being treated with Dulox Teva. When taking SSRIs and SNRIs, including Dulox Teva, late in the third trimester, the risk of complications that may require prolonged hospitalization of the newborn, respiratory support and nourishment through a feeding tube, may increase. Such complications can arise immediately upon delivery and can include respiratory distress, cyanosis, apnea, seizures, temperature instability, feeding difficulty, vomiting, hypoglycemia, hypotonia, hypertonia, hyperreflexia, tremor, jitteriness, irritability and constant crying. If after birth your baby shows any of the symptoms mentioned above, or if you are concerned about your baby's health, consult your midwife or doctor.
• Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed. Dulox Teva passes into breast milk and can be harmful to the baby. Using Dulox Teva while breastfeeding is not recommended. Consult your doctor about the best way to feed your baby while taking Dulox Teva.

Driving and using machines
Using this medicine may cause drowsiness or affect your ability to make decisions, think clearly or respond quickly. Therefore, caution should be exercised when driving a vehicle, operating dangerous machinery and any other activity which requires alertness. Do not drive or use any tools or machines until you know how Dulox Teva affects you.

Important information about some of the ingredients of this medicine
Dulox Teva contains sucrose. If your doctor has told you that you have an intolerance to certain types of sugar, consult your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. HOW TO USE THIS MEDICINE?
Always use this medicine according to your doctor's instructions. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about your dose or how to take this medicine.

Only your doctor will determine your dose and how you should take this medicine. Your doctor may need to change the dose until finding the right dose for you. The recommended dosage is usually:
- **For diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain:** the usual dose of Dulox Teva is 60 mg once daily. Your doctor will determine the dose that is right for you.
- **For chronic musculoskeletal pain and generalized anxiety disorder:** most patients will receive 60 mg once daily. Your doctor will determine the dose that is right for you. Some patients require an initial dose of Dulox Teva 30 mg once daily for one week, and then the usual dose of 60 mg once daily.
- **For depression:** most patients will receive 60 mg once daily. Some patients require an initial dose of Dulox Teva 30 mg once daily for one week, and then the usual dose of 60 mg once daily.
  The elderly - start treatment with an initial dose of 30 mg once daily for two weeks, and only then consider increasing the dose to 60 mg once daily.
- **Fibromyalgia:** the initial dose of Dulox Teva is 30 mg once daily for one week, and then the usual dose of 60 mg once daily.

In most cases, the effect of medication therapy with Dulox Teva is noticeable after 2-4 weeks of treatment.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Direction for use
Dulox Teva is intended to be taken orally.
Swallow the capsule whole with water. Dulox Teva contains enteric-coated pellets that prevent degradation in the stomach. Therefore, do not chew or crush the contents of the capsule and do not open the capsule and sprinkle the contents on food or in beverages. This is to prevent the effect of food or drink on the enteric coating.
Furthermore, the medicine is not meant to be taken via a nasogastric tube since contents of the capsule may obstruct the tube.

Talk to your doctor about the length of time you should continue taking Dulox Teva. Do not stop taking Dulox Teva without first talking to your doctor.

If you accidentally take a higher dose, you should call your doctor or pharmacist immediately. The symptoms of an overdose may include somnolence, coma, serotonin syndrome (a reaction that can cause hallucinations, irritability, coma, rapid pulse, unstable blood pressure, dizziness, sweating, flushing, fever, tremor, muscle rigidity, muscle tightness, hyperreflexia, lack of coordination, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea), seizures, fainting, low blood pressure, high blood pressure, vomiting and rapid heartbeat.
If you have taken an overdose or if a child has accidentally swallowed the medicine, proceed immediately to a doctor or a hospital emergency room, and bring the package of the medicine with you.

If you forgot to take the medicine, please take the dose you forgot as soon as you remember. However, if it is already nearly time for you to take your next dose, skip the one you forgot and only take the next one. Do not take a double dose of Dulox Teva. You must adhere to the treatment as recommended by your doctor. Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop taking this medicine without consulting your doctor or pharmacist.

If you stop taking the medicine: If your doctor thinks that you no longer need Dulox Teva, they will instruct you to reduce the dose you are taking gradually before stopping treatment altogether. Do not stop taking this medicine abruptly without consulting your doctor. When you stop taking the medicine too fast or switch from another antidepressant too quickly, you may experience the following severe symptoms: dizziness, headache, nausea, diarrhea, paresthesia (tingling feelings like pins and needles), restlessness and irritability, vomiting, insomnia, anxiety, confusion, emotional instability, hypomania, tinnitus (hearing sounds in the ear when there is no external sound), seizures, excessive perspiration and fatigue.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and dose each time you take your medicine. Wear glasses if you need them. If you have additional questions regarding the use of this medicine, consult a doctor or pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS
Like with all medicines, using Dulox Teva may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by the list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Stop treatment and contact your doctor immediately if the following reactions develop:
• Signs of liver damage: itching, dark urine, pain in the upper right side of the abdomen, yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes (jaundice), sharp increase in liver enzymes. In patients who develop jaundice or any other symptom indicating hepatic dysfunction – stop treatment with Dulox Teva.
• Severe allergic reaction that causes blisters, peeling rash, mouth sores, uticaria, or other signs of hypersensitivity – stop treatment with Dulox Teva immediately with the appearance of these symptoms due to possible Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

Contact your doctor immediately if you feel any of the following side effects, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:
• suicide attempts • acting on dangerous impulses • acting aggressive, being angry, or violent • thoughts about suicide or dying • new or worse depression • new or worse anxiety • panic attacks • feeling very agitated or restless • new or worse irritability • trouble sleeping • an extreme increase in activity or talking (mania) • other unusual changes in behavior or mood • serotonin syndrome - a life-threatening condition. Symptoms may include: a reaction that can cause changes in mental state (such as irritability, hallucinations, coma), autonomic instability (rapid heart rate, unstable blood pressure, dizziness, excessive sweating, flushing, fever), neuromuscular problems (tremor, rigidity, muscle spasms, hyperreflexia, lack of coordination), seizures, convulsions and/or gastrointestinal symptoms (such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) • abnormal bleeding: SSRI and SNRIs, including Dulox Teva, can increase the risk of bleeding such as subcutaneous bruises (which may also appear as red dots on the skin), nose bleeds, and even life-threatening bleeding, especially if you are also taking a blood thinner such as warfarin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or aspirin. Postpartum bleeding may also be more common • low blood sodium levels (especially in the elderly or patients taking diuretics) - symptoms can include headache, difficulty concentrating, memory problems, confusion, weakness, instability that can lead to falls. More serious symptoms are hallucinations, loss of consciousness, seizures, coma, respiratory failure and death • hypotension (low blood pressure) when shifting from a lying to standing position, which causes dizziness, falls or fainting, especially at the beginning of treatment or after the dose is increased. Blood pressure should be monitored before and during treatment. The falls may be related to hypotension as well as other factors

Very common side effects
• headache, sleepiness • nausea, dry mouth

Common side effects
• lack of appetite • sleep disorders, insomnia, restlessness, anxiety, difficulty or inability to experience orgasm, abnormal dreams • dizziness, tremor, paresthesia (pricking or tingling of the skin) • blurred vision • feeling your heartbeat in your chest (palpitations) • increased blood pressure, hot flashes • increased tendency to yawn • constipation, flatulence, diarrhea, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, abdominal tenderness, vomiting, digestive disorder • increased sweating, rash (itchy) • muscle pain, muscle spasm, back pain • frequent urination • fatigue • weight loss or gain • pain in the pharynx • changes in the sense of taste • feeling of dizziness or "spinning" (vertigo) • restlessness • itching • decrease in urine flow

Uncommon side effects
• throat inflammation that causes hoarseness • throat tightness • suicidal thoughts, grinding of teeth, feeling disoriented, apathy, spatial disorientation • sudden involuntary movements, feeling restless or unable to sit or stand still, nervousness, difficulty concentrating, lack of coordination, restless legs syndrome, poor quality of sleep, mood swings, suicide attempts • vision problems, dry eyes, double vision, dilation of the pupils (mydriasis) • ear pain, tinnitus (hearing ringing in the ear when there is no external ringing) • rapid or unstable pulse • fainting, fainting sensation or fainting while standing, cold fingers and/or toes • gastrointestinal inflammations, gastrointestinal bleeding • night sweats, rash, skin allergy, redness, cold sweat, sensitivity to sunlight, increased tendency to bruise • muscle rigidity, muscle spasms • difficulty or inability to pass urine, painful urination, urgent urination, needing to pass more urine than normal, unusual urine odor, nocturia (passing urine during the night) • testicular pain • sexual dysfunction, decreased sexual desire • a sharp drop in blood pressure when switching from lying down to sitting or from sitting to standing (especially at the beginning of treatment or after increasing the dose) • increased risk of falls (especially in the elderly), feeling sick, thirsty, trembling, feeling hot and/or cold • the flu • upper respiratory tract infection • cough • swallowing disorders • Dulox Teva may cause side effects that you are not aware of, such as an increase in levels of lipids (hyperlipidemia) or cholesterol in the blood • decreased thyroid gland activity • dehydration • bad breath, inflammation of the mouth • menopausal symptoms • myocardial infarction • flushing • broken heart syndrome (Takotsubo cardiomyopathy)

Rare side effects
• stomach ulcer • menstrual disorders • increase or decrease in blood lipid levels (dyslipidemia) • speech disorders • subcutaneous hematoma (which may also appear as red dots on the skin) • walking disorders • suicide

Side effects of unknown frequency (the frequency of these effects has not been established yet)
• acute pancreatitis • anaphylactic reaction • aggression and anger (especially at the beginning or after treatment) • angioedema – a severe allergic reaction that can cause swelling of the face or throat • extrapyramidal disorder • secretion of milk from the breast (galactorrhea), high prolactin levels • increased intraocular pressure (narrow-angle glaucoma) • pain in the eyes, vision change, swelling or redness around/inside the eye • cutaneous vasculitis (sometimes with systemic involvement) • gynecological bleeding • hallucinations • high blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia) • hypersensitivity • high blood pressure crisis • colitis – microscopic or unspecified • muscle spasms • convulsions upon discontinuation of treatment • change in heart rate – arrhythmia • tinnitus (upon discontinuation of treatment) • spasms of the jaw muscles • hives • tremor • vomiting • nasal pharyngitis • Dulox Teva can cause symptoms that you are not aware of, such as an increase in liver enzymes, bicarbonate, sugar, as well as an increase or decrease in blood potassium levels

If a side effect appears, if any of the side effects gets worse, or if you suffer from a side effect that has not been mentioned in this leaflet, you should consult your doctor.

Reporting side effects
You can report side effects to the Ministry of Health by following the link 'Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment' on the Ministry of Health home page (www.health.gov.il) which links to an online form for reporting side effects. You can also use this link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il

5. HOW TO STORE THIS MEDICINE?
- **Prevent poisoning!** To prevent poisoning, keep this, and all other medicines, in a closed place, out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) which is stated on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- **Store below 25°C.**
- Do not throw away any medicine via wastewater or household waste. Ask the pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains the following inactive ingredients:
Content of the capsule:
Dulox Teva 30 mg:
Sugar spheres, Hypromellose phthalate, hypromellose, triethyl citrate, hydroxypropylcellulose, talc, titanium dioxide, black iron oxide (E172), brilliant Blue FCF – FD&C blue 1 (E133), imprinting ink black.
Dulox Teva 60 mg:
Sugar spheres, hypromellose phthalate, hypromellose, triethyl citrate, hydroxypropylcellulose, talc, titanium dioxide, black iron oxide (E172), imprinting ink black.

What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack
Dulox Teva is a gastro-resistant capsule. Each capsule of Dulox Teva contains granules of duloxetine hydrochloride with an enteric coating to protect it from stomach acid and prevent its dissolution in the stomach.
Dulox Teva 30 mg: A capsule with blue opaque cap and grey opaque body. The capsule is marked with DLX 30.
Dulox Teva 60 mg: A capsule with white opaque cap and grey opaque body. The capsule is marked with DLX 60.
Dulox Teva 30 mg and Dulox Teva 60 mg are marketed in a blister pack (tray) that contains 7, 10, 14, 28, 30, 56 or 100 capsules. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Manufacturer's name and address: Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., P.O.Box 3190, Petach-Tikva.

License holder's name and address: Abic Marketing Ltd., P.O.B 8077, Netanya (of the Teva group)

This leaflet was revised in March 2021 according to MOH guidelines.

The drug registration number in the National Drug Registry in the Ministry of Health:
Dulox Teva 30 mg: 35976
Dulox Teva 60 mg: 36004

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