Uncommon (these side effects may affect up to 1 in every 100 patients):
Trembling, uncontrolled body movements, muscle spasms.

Rare (these side effects may affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients):
Itching, swollen glands, agitation or hostility (especially in the elderly), fainting, difficulty in speaking or slurred speech, depression with restlessness, nervousness or other mood or mental changes, hallucinations, blurred vision, double vision, itching with redness and swelling of the eye (conjunctivitis), feeling pressure/pain in the eye (signs of increased pressure in the eye), uncontrolled eye movements, ringing or other unexplained sounds in the ears, decreased hearing, troubled breathing, chest pain, fast or unusually slow heart rate, numbness, tingling in hands and feet, weakness, frequent urination, sudden decrease in amount of urine, taste disturbances, unusual secretion of breast milk, breast enlargement in men, swelling and redness along a vein with heightened sensitivity to touch, often experienced as painful (thrombophlebitis), increased sensitivity of the skin to sun, softening or thinning or weakening of bones causing an increased risk of bone fractures (lack of vitamin D, osteoporosis).

Very rare (these side effects may affect less than 1 in every 10,000 patients):
Increased cholesterol, pulmonary embolism (blood clot in the lungs), blood clots, cataract.

Some side effects of unknown frequency:
Reactivation of herpes virus infection (can be serious when the immune system is depressed), complete loss of the nails, fracture, decrease in the measure of the bone density.

Usually the following side effects do not need medical attention. However, if they last for more than a few days or are bothersome, check with your doctor.

Very common (these side effects may affect more than 1 in 10 patients):
Vomiting, nausea, dizziness, sleepiness, unsteadiness, weight gain.

Common (these side effects may affect up to 1 in every 10 patients):
Headache, dry mouth.

Rare (these side effects may affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients):
Constipation, diarrhea, abdominal pain, aching joints or muscles, increased sweating, loss of appetite, loss of hair, excessive body and facial hair, sexual disturbances, male infertility, red and sore tongue, mouth sores, alterations in skin pigmentation, acne.

Side effects of unknown frequency:
Drowsiness, memory loss, purple or reddish-purple bumps that may be itchy.

If one or more of these side effects affects you severely, **tell your doctor**.

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

5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE STORED?

Avoid poisoning! This medicine, and any other medicine, should be kept in a safe place out of the reach of children and/or infants in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.

Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (Exp. Date) appearing on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Tablets: Store below 25°C and in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

CR Tablets: Store below 25°C and protect from moisture.

Syrup: Store below 30°C, protect from light.

After first opening the bottle, store below 25°C and use within 3 months.

Return any unused medicine to the pharmacy.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Tegretol CR 200 mg, Tegretol CR 400 mg:
The tablet:
Cellulose, microcrystalline; Sodium carboxymethylcellulose; Polyacrylate dispersion 30 per cent; Ethylcellulose aqueous dispersion; Talc; Silica colloidal anhydrous; Magnesium stearate
Each CR 200 mg tablet contains approximately 2.3 mg sodium.
Each CR 400 mg tablet contains approximately 4.6 mg sodium.
The tablet coating:
Hypromellose; Talc; Titanium dioxide; Castor oil, polyoxyl hydrogenated; Iron oxide yellow; Iron oxide red.

Tegretol 200 mg:
Cellulose microcrystalline; Carmellose sodium; Magnesium stearate; Silica, colloidal anhydrous.
Each tablet contains approximately 0.46 mg sodium.

Tegretol Syrup 2%:
Polyethylene glycol 400 stearate; Saccharin sodium; Hydroxyethyl cellulose; dispersible cellulose (Microcrystalline cellulose+Sodium CMC); Sorbitol liquid; Propylene glycol; Methylparaben; Propylparaben; Sorbic acid; Caramel aroma 52929A; Purified water.
5 ml syrup contains 2 mg saccharin sodium, 875 mg liquid sorbitol, approximately 0.6 mg sodium and preservatives:
Methylparaben 6 mg, Propylparaben 1.5 mg, Sorbic acid 5 mg.

How does the medicine look like and what are the contents of the package

Tegretol CR 200 mg:
Beige-orange, oval, slightly biconvex tablet. H/C imprinted on one side and C/G on the other side. Score line on both sides.
Marketed in a pack of 50 tablets.

Tegretol CR 400 mg:
Brownish-orange, oval, slightly biconvex tablet. ENE/ENE imprinted on one side and CG/CG on the other side. Score line on both sides.
Marketed in a pack of 30 tablets.

Tegretol 200 mg:
White, round, flat tablet with beveled edges. The imprint CG on one side, the imprint G/K and a score line on the other side.
Marketed in a pack of 50 tablets.

Tegretol Syrup 2% :
White, viscous suspension.
Marketed in a bottle that contains 250 ml.

Registration holder and address: Novartis Israel Ltd., 36 Shacham St., Petach-Tikva.

Manufacturer and address: Tegretol 200 mg, Tegretol CR 200 mg, Tegretol CR 400 mg: Novartis Farma SpA, Torre Annunziata, Italy, for Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland.
Tegretol Syrup 2%: Delpharm Huningue SAS, Huningue, France, for Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland.

This leaflet was checked and approved by the Ministry of Health in July 2014.

Registration numbers of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health:
Tegretol CR 200 mg Tablets:
041-24-25416
Tegretol CR 400 mg Tablets:
041-23-25417
Tegretol 200 mg Tablets:
015-41-24602
Tegretol Syrup 2%:
022-90-24971

Hormonal contraception (birth control pills) may be less effective and therefore, other forms of contraception should be considered. This is detailed in the section 'Special warnings regarding use of the medicine'.

Use of Tegretol and food
Do not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit since this can increase the effect of Tegretol. Other juices, such as orange juice or apple juice, do not have this effect.

Use of Tegretol and alcohol consumption
Do not drink alcohol while under treatment with Tegretol.

Children and older people
Tegretol may be safely used in children and in elderly patients, when keeping to the doctor's instructions. As necessary, special information will be given, such as the need for carefully adjusting the dosage and close supervision (see also section 3 'How should you use the medicine' and section 4 'Side Effects').

Pregnancy
Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.
It is important to control epileptic seizures during pregnancy. However, there is a possible risk to your baby if you take antiepileptic medication during pregnancy. Your doctor will explain to you the potential risk of taking Tegretol during pregnancy.
Do not stop treatment with Tegretol during pregnancy without consulting with your doctor.
If you were exposed to this medicine during pregnancy, especially during the first trimester, you must consult a doctor in order to evaluate the risk of fetal damage.

Breast-feeding
Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding.
The active ingredient in Tegretol passes into the breast milk. As long as your doctor agrees and your baby is closely watched for side effects, you may breast-feed. However, if side effects appear, e.g. if your baby gets very sleepy, stop breast-feeding and tell your doctor.

Women of child-bearing potential
Irregularity of the menstrual period may occur in women taking hormonal contraceptives (birth control pills) and Tegretol. For further information, see the section 'Special warnings regarding use of the medicine'.

Driving and using machines
Tegretol may cause sleepiness, dizziness, blurred vision, double vision or lack of muscular coordination especially when starting treatment or increasing the dose. Therefore, caution must be exercised when driving a car, operating machinery or during any activity which requires alertness. Children should be cautioned about riding a bicycle or playing near the street, and the like.

Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients
Tegretol Syrup:
One ml of Tegretol syrup contains 175 mg of sorbitol. When taken according to the dosage recommendations, the maximum daily dose contains 17.5 g of sorbitol. Sorbitol may cause abdominal discomfort and diarrhoea. Do not use this preparation if you have rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance.
Tegretol syrup contains parahydroxybenzoates which may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed).

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Always use according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain.
Be sure to take this medicine regularly and exactly as your doctor instructed. This will help you to get the best results and reduce the chance of serious side effects.
Do not increase the dose, the frequency of taking the medicine or the duration of treatment from what was instructed by the doctor.

Dosage
The dosage and manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only.
Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Manner of Administration
Tegretol is **always** given (except possibly on the first day) in divided daily doses.
Take the medicine during or after a meal.
Tablets: Do not chew! Swallow the medicine with some water. If necessary, the tablets can be halved along the score line.
Syrup: Shake well before use.

Directions for using the preparation – general instructions
With liquid medicines, you must use a measuring spoon, syringe or dropper meant for measuring the correct dose of medicine.
If a spoon or other measuring device was not attached to the package, consult the pharmacist.
Do not use a household spoon to measure the amount of the medicine. Household spoons differ in size and you may not get the correct amount of medicine.
Child-resistant caps have significantly reduced the number of cases of medicine-induced poisoning each year. However, if you find it difficult to open the bottle, you can ask the pharmacist to remove the safety mechanism in the cap and make it into a regular easy-open cap.

Tests and follow-up
It is very important that your doctor checks your progress at regular visits. The doctor may take periodic blood tests, especially when you start taking the medicine. This is quite usual and nothing to worry about.
Before and during treatment with this medicine, the following tests should be conducted: urine, liver and kidney function, and also, general blood count including platelets and iron levels in the blood.
During treatment, testing of carbamazepine and calcium levels in the blood should be performed. The risk of serious skin reactions in patients of Chinese or Thai origin associated with carbamazepine or similar chemical compounds can be detected by testing a blood sample of these patients. The doctor will advise whether the blood test is necessary before starting treatment with Tegretol.

If you forget to take Tegretol
If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the missed one; just go back to your regular dosing timetable. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.
Be sure to adhere to the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

Taking more Tegretol than required
If you have accidentally taken too much of the medicine, **refer to your doctor straight away.** You may require medical attention.
If you experience difficulty in breathing, a fast and irregular heart rate, loss of consciousness, fainting, shakiness, nausea and/or vomiting, your dose may be too high. Stop taking the medicine and refer to your doctor immediately.
If you took an overdose, or if a child has accidentally swallowed the medicine, refer immediately to a doctor or proceed to a hospital emergency room, and bring the package of the medicine with you.

Stopping treatment
Do not suddenly stop treatment with the medicine without consulting the doctor, in order to prevent sudden worsening of seizures.
The doctor will tell you whether and how to stop treatment with the medicine (see 'Special warnings regarding use of the medicine').

Additional instructions
If you are about to undergo any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, or any procedure that requires anesthesia, tell the attending doctor that you are taking Tegretol.
Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take a medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.
If you have further questions regarding use of the medicine, consult a doctor or pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of Tegretol may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them.
Most of the side effects are mild to moderate and usually disappear after a few days of treatment.

Some effects could be serious
(These side effects may affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients)
If you experience one or more of the following side effects, check with your doctor immediately or make sure that someone else will do this for you. These effects may be early signs of serious damage to your blood system, liver, kidneys or other organs and may need urgent medical treatment.
- Fever, sore throat, rash, ulcers in the mouth, swollen glands or catching infections more easily than usual (signs of lack of white blood cells).
- Fatigue, headache, shortness of breath during physical activity, dizziness; paleness, frequent infections leading to fever, chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers; bleeding or bruising more easily than normal, nose bleeds (signs of lack of all types of blood cells).
- Red blotchy rash mainly on the face which may be accompanied by fatigue, fever, nausea, loss of appetite (signs of systemic lupus erythematosus).
- Yellowing of the white of the eyes or of the skin (signs of hepatitis).
- Dark urine (sign of porphyria or hepatitis)
- Severely decreased urine output due to kidney disorders, blood in the urine.
- Severe upper abdominal pain, vomiting, loss of appetite (signs of pancreatitis).
- Skin rash, redness of the skin, blistering of the lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, accompanied by fever, chills, headache, cough, body pain (signs of serious skin reactions).
- Swelling of the face, eyes, or tongue, difficulty swallowing, wheezing, hives and generalized itching, rash, fever, abdominal cramps, chest discomfort or tightness, difficulty breathing, loss of consciousness (signs of angioedema and severe allergic reactions).
- Lethargy, confusion, muscle twitching or significant worsening of convulsions (symptoms that may be linked to low sodium levels in the blood).
- Fever, nausea, vomiting, headache, stiff neck and extreme sensitivity to bright light (signs of meningitis).
- Muscle stiffness, high fever, altered consciousness, high blood pressure, excessive salivation (signs of neuroleptic malignant syndrome)
- Irregular heart rate, chest pain.
- Disturbed consciousness, fainting.
- Diarrhea, abdominal pain and fever (signs of an inflammation of the colon). The frequency of this side effect is unknown.

If you experience any of these, **refer to the doctor straight away.**

Other side effects

If you experience one or more of the following side effects contact the doctor as soon as possible, since medical supervision may be necessary:

Very common (these side effects may affect more than 1 in 10 patients):
Loss of muscle coordination, inflammation of the skin with itchy rash and redness, itchy rash.

Common (these side effects may affect up to 1 in every 10 patients):
Swelling of the ankles, feet or lower legs (edema), changes in behavior, confusion, weakness, increase in seizures (fits, due to insufficient amount of sodium in your body).

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

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

TEGRETOL CR 200 mg

Slow Release Tablets

Active ingredient:
Each tablet contains:
Carbamazepine 200 mg

TEGRETOL CR 400 mg

Slow Release Tablets

Active ingredient:
Each tablet contains:
Carbamazepine 400 mg

TEGRETOL 200 mg

Tablets

Active ingredient:
Each tablet contains:
Carbamazepine 200 mg

TEGRETOL Syrup 2%

Syrup

Active ingredient:
Each 5 ml contains:
Carbamazepine 100 mg

Inactive ingredients:
See section 6 'Further Information'.

Read this 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.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Tegretol is used to treat certain types of seizures (epilepsy), to treat trigeminal neuralgia (a sharp recurring pain in the face), to treat diabetes insipidus, to treat mania disorder and to prevent manic depression (bipolar mood disorders).

Therapeutic group:
Antiepileptic, neurotropic, psychotropic.
Do not use this medicine for common pain.
Epilepsy is a disorder characterized by two or more seizures. Seizures occur when messages from the brain to the muscles are not properly passed on by the nerve pathways. Tegretol helps to control the passing-on of these messages. Tegretol also regulates nerve function for the other diseases mentioned above.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE

You may only take Tegretol after a full medical examination.

☒ **Do not use the medicine if:**
you are allergic (hypersensitive) to carbamazepine or to other structurally similar medicines (such as oxcarbazepine and tricyclic antidepressants) or to any of the other ingredients of the medicine listed in section 6 'Further Information'.
you have atrioventricular block.
you suffer or have suffered from bone marrow suppression or a serious blood disease.
you have a disturbance in the production of porphyrin, a pigment important for liver function and blood formation (also called 'hepatic porphyria').
you are taking medicines belonging to a certain group of antidepressants called monoamine-oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs).
If this applies to you, **tell your doctor before taking Tegretol.**
If you think you may be allergic, ask your doctor for advice.

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine:

☐ **Before treatment with Tegretol, tell the doctor if:**
- you have blood illnesses (including those caused by other drugs).
- you have ever shown unusual sensitivity (rash or any other sign of allergy) to oxcarbazepine or to any other medicine. It is important to know that if you are allergic to carbamazepine, the chances are approximately 1 in 4 (25%) that you could also have an allergic reaction to oxcarbazepine (Trileptin).
- you have or have had heart, liver or kidney disease in the past.
- you have increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma) or if you cannot retain your urine.
- you were told by your attending doctor that you suffer from a mental disorder called psychosis that may be accompanied by confusion or agitation.
- you are taking hormonal contraceptives (birth control pills). Tegretol may render these contraceptives ineffective. Therefore, you should use a different or additional non-hormonal method of contraception while you are taking Tegretol. This should help to prevent an unwanted pregnancy.

Inform your doctor immediately if you experience unusual vaginal bleeding or spotting. If you have any questions about this, ask your doctor or health care professional.

Inform the doctor immediately about any of the following effects:
- If an allergic reaction happens such as fever with swelling of the lymph nodes, skin rash or blistering, tell your doctor immediately or go to the emergency room at your nearest hospital (see 'Side effects').
- Serious skin reactions (such as Stevens-Johnson Syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis) have been reported (rarely) during use of Tegretol. The rash is usually accompanied by mouth, throat, nose and genital ulcers and conjunctivitis (red and swollen eyes).
  These serious skin reactions usually appear after flu-like symptoms, fever, headache and body pain. The rash may progress to blistering and peeling of skin. During the first months of treatment, the risk of serious skin reactions is increased.
  Serious skin reactions are more frequent in patients of Asian origin. The risk can be checked by blood tests in patients of this origin (e.g. Taiwan, Malaysia and The Philippines).
  If a rash or one of these skin reactions develops, stop using Tegretol and tell your doctor immediately or go to the emergency room at the hospital.
- If you experience an increase in the number of seizures, refer to your doctor immediately.
- If you notice symptoms of hepatitis, such as jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), refer to your doctor immediately.
- If at any time you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. A small number of people treated with antiepileptics have had such thoughts and behaviour.
- If you have kidney problems associated with low blood sodium levels or if you have kidney problems and you are also taking certain medicines that lower blood sodium levels (diuretics such as hydrochlorothiazide, furosemide).

Do not stop your treatment with Tegretol without first checking with the doctor. To prevent sudden worsening of the seizures, do not discontinue your medicine abruptly.

☐ **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 if you are taking:
analgesics that contain dextropropoxyphene, tramadol or methadone;
analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs, e.g. ibuprofen, paracetamol;
androgens, e.g. danazol;
tetracycline antibiotics, e.g. doxycycline or macrolide antibiotics, e.g. erythromycin, troleandomycin, josamycin, clarithromycin;
antidepressants, e.g. desipramine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, nefazodone, paroxetine, trazodone, viloxazine;
antiepileptic drugs, especially phenytoin, oxcarbazepine or phenobarbital but also: stiripentol, vigabatrin, clobazam, clonazepam, ethosuximide, primidone, and valproic acid;
azole antifungals, e.g. itraconazole, ketoconazole, fluconazole, voriconazole;
antihistamines: loratadine, terfenadine;
antipsychotic medicines: loxapine, olanzapine, quetiapine, clozapine or risperidone;
antituberculosis medicines: isoniazid, rifampicin;
antivirals: protease inhibitors for HIV treatment (e.g. ritonavir);
carbonic anhydrase inhibitors: acetazolamide;
heart medicines, e.g. calcium channel blockers (diltiazem, verapamil), digoxin;
medicines for the digestive system, e.g. cimetidine, omeprazole;
muscle relaxants, e.g. oxybutynin, dantrolene;
Platelet aggregation inhibitors, e.g. ticlopidine;
antiasthmatic preparations, e.g. theophylline and aminophylline;
herbal preparations containing St. John's wort;
anticoagulants, e.g. warfarin, phenprocoumon, dicoumarol, acenocoumarol;
antineoplastics: imatinib;
hormonal contraceptives; medicines containing oestrogens/progesterones;
lithium, metoclopramide;
neuroleptic medicines, e.g. haloperidol, thioridazine;
corticosteroids, e.g. prednisolone, dexamethasone;
thyroid medicines: levothyroxine;
immunosuppressants, e.g. cyclosporine, everolimus;
diuretics: hydrochlorothiazide, furosemide;
isotretinoin;
nicotinamide;
antimalarials, e.g., mefloquine;
anti-worm medicines, e.g., praziquantel.
It is possible that there will be a need to change the dosage or occasionally to stop taking one of the medicines.