

Dexamfetamine

(pronounced dex - am - fet - a - meen)

Why has dexamfetamine been prescribed?

Dexamfetamine is a stimulant medication which improves attention and concentration. Dexamfetamine is prescribed to treat Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents. It is effective in managing ADHD as part of a comprehensive treatment programme.

Are there any precautions with dexamfetamine?

Dexamfetamine is suitable for most people. As with all medicines, however, there are precautions. Your child's prescriber will usually check that it is safe to prescribe dexamfetamine, but let your prescriber know if any of the following apply to your child, as extra care may be needed:

- a) if your child has epilepsy, high blood pressure, glaucoma, nervous tics, Tourette's syndrome or suffers from heart or thyroid trouble.
- b) if your child is taking any other medication especially anticoagulants such as warfarin, medication for schizophrenia, medication for high blood pressure, anticonvulsants or antidepressants. Also, tell your prescriber if you buy any medicine 'over the counter' from a pharmacy or supermarket for your child. Please also tell your prescriber if your child takes any alternative or complementary medicine such as Chinese herbal medicines.
- c) if your child is at risk of becoming pregnant.

What is the usual dose of dexamfetamine?

The starting dose is usually 5mg to 10mg once daily. The dose may then be increased at weekly intervals. The usual dose of dexamfetamine may be between 10mg and 40mg daily. It may take some time to get to the dose that is most suitable.

How should dexamfetamine be taken?

Dexamfetamine can be taken once daily or sometimes more often, usually in the morning.

What form does dexamfetamine come in?

Dexamfetamine is available only as tablets. The tablets are 5mg.

What should be done if a dose is missed?

If you forget to give your child a dose, give it as soon as you remember. If your child misses a whole day's dose – just carry on as normal with the usual dose. If your child misses more than a day's dose, speak to your child's prescriber.

What will happen when dexamfetamine is first taken?

Most people find that dexamfetamine improves attention and concentration soon after the first dose is taken. Further improvements are usually seen over the first week or so of treatment. Adverse effects of dexamfetamine are usually seen early in treatment. Some may wear off in time. The table below lists some of the side effects associated with dexamfetamine. There are other possible side effects – we have listed only the most important ones. Ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are worried about anything else that you think might be a side effect. Further information on side effects is available in the official manufacturer's leaflet.

Reporting side effects

The 'Yellow Card' scheme encourages patients to report any side effects that they feel may be caused by their medication. Ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse for the forms if you wish to report any side effects. Alternatively, telephone 0800 100 3352 or go to www.mhra.gov.uk.

Summary of side effects				
Side effect	How common is it?	What can be done about it?		
Insomnia or disturbed sleep	Common	Tell the prescriber if your child finds it difficult to get off to sleep or does not seem tired at their normal bedtime. It may be necessary to alter the timing of dexamfetamine doses.		
Reduced appetite	Common	Try to encourage healthy eating.		
Abdominal pain	Uncommon	This usually occurs when dexamfetamine is started. This should wear off within a few days. Taking the medication with food may help. Discuss with the prescriber if this persists.		
Nausea (sometimes with vomiting)	Uncommon	This usually occurs when dexamfetamine is started. This should wear off within a few days. Taking the medication with food may help. Discuss with the prescriber if this persists.		
Dry mouth	Uncommon	This should wear off within a few days. Sugar-free boiled sweets, chewing gum or eating citrus fruits may help. Discuss with the prescriber if this persists.		
Headache	Uncommon	This may wear off within a few days. Paracetamol can be taken but discuss with the prescriber if this persists		
Dizziness	Uncommon	This may wear off within a few days. Discuss with the prescriber if this persists.		
Tachycardia (palpitations)	Uncommon	Contact the prescriber if your child reports experiencing palpitations.		
Slowed growth	Uncommon	All children taking dexamfetamine should have their development closely monitored by a specialist.		
High blood pressure	Uncommon	All children taking methylphenidate should have their blood pressure closely monitored by a specialist.		
Movement disorders	Uncommon	Tell the prescriber straightaway if any abnormal movements develop.		
Psychosis	Rare	If your child begins to behave strangely or reports hearing or seeing things that are not there, contact the prescriber straightaway.		
<i>Very common = almost everyone affected</i>	<i>Common = many people affected</i>	<i>Uncommon = some people affected</i>	<i>Rare = few people affected</i>	<i>Very rare = very few people affected</i>

Is dexamfetamine addictive?

When used therapeutically for ADHD dexamfetamine is not usually associated with addiction. When stopping the drug it is good practice to reduce the dose of dexamfetamine slowly. In this way, withdrawal effects can be minimised.

What about alcohol?

Generally speaking people taking dexamfetamine should avoid alcohol. Discuss any concerns you have with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

Is it OK to stop taking dexamfetamine when symptoms go away?

No. If your child stops taking dexamfetamine, your child's original symptoms are likely to return. Most people need to remain on dexamfetamine for several months, sometimes longer. You should always discuss with your prescriber any plans you have to reduce or stop any of your prescribed medicines.

Are there any alternatives to dexamfetamine?

Yes, there are alternatives available. These include other stimulants such as methylphenidate and other types of drug such as atomoxetine. Psychological and family therapies can also help in some people with ADHD, usually alongside medication.



Remember, leaflets like this can only describe some of the effects of medication. You may also find other books or leaflets useful. If you have access to the internet you may find a lot of information there as well, but be careful, as internet based information is not always accurate.

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This leaflet is to help you understand more about your medication. It is not an official manufacturer's Patient Information Leaflet (see emc.medicines.org.uk/) For more information, you could contact your local hospital pharmacy – they might have a helpline – or visit www.nwmhp.nhs.uk/pharmacy.

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