

Lorazepam

(pronounced lor - az - ee - pam)

Why has lorazepam been prescribed?

Lorazepam is known as an anxiolytic and also a hypnotic drug (sleeping tablet). These medications are prescribed to treat anxiety, insomnia and a variety of other conditions.

What are the benefits of taking lorazepam?

Lorazepam may be helpful in relieving anxiety, relaxing muscles and tension and helping people who have difficulty getting to sleep.

Are there any precautions with lorazepam?

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

- a) if you have myasthenia gravis, sleep apnoea syndrome, glaucoma, severe lung disease, respiratory failure, kidney trouble or suffer from severe liver trouble.
- b) if you are taking any other medication, such as cimetidine, HIV medications, sedative antihistamines, antibiotics such as rifampicin and erythromycin, antifungals, medication for Parkinson's disease, oral contraceptives, medication for schizophrenia, medication for anxiety or insomnia, antidepressants, anticonvulsants or strong pain killers. Also, tell your prescriber if you buy any medicine 'over the counter' from a pharmacy or supermarket. Please also tell your prescriber if you take any alternative or complementary medicine such as Chinese herbal medicines. St John's Wort should not be taken by patients prescribed lorazepam.
- c) if you are pregnant, breast feeding, or wish to become pregnant.
- d) if you have lactose intolerance as the tablets contain lactose.

What is the usual dose of lorazepam?

For anxiety the usual dose is 0.5mg-4mg each day in divided doses. For insomnia the dose maybe between 0.5mg-2mg a day. The dose is usually lower in older people.

How should lorazepam be taken?

Lorazepam can be taken three times during the day for anxiety or, for insomnia, once a day, at night. However, you and your prescriber may decide that it is better for you to take the medicine in another way.

What form does lorazepam come in?

Lorazepam is available as tablets and injection. The tablets are available as 1mg and 2.5mg. Lorazepam injection is also available.

What should be done if a dose is missed?

Anxiety: If you forget a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If you miss a whole day's dose – just carry on as normal with the next day's dose.

Insomnia: Ideally lorazepam should not be taken regularly. It is recommended that it should only be taken every second or third night or when absolutely necessary

What will happen when lorazepam is first taken?

Lorazepam should start to work quite quickly, usually within 30 to 60 minutes. Many people do not experience any side effects. However some people may experience some side effects. We have listed potential side effects in the table below, whether or not they are likely to be short or long-term and what measures can be taken is also described. 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 111 666 or go to www.mhra.gov.uk.

Is lorazepam addictive?

Lorazepam may be addictive if it is taken continually for extended periods or at high doses. There may also be a risk that tolerance may develop. Tolerance means that higher doses are needed to achieve the same effect. If you stop taking the medicine suddenly, you may experience unpleasant physical feelings. Symptoms usually only occur after extended use and can include return of insomnia, anxiety, sweating, headache, palpitations and panic attacks. Reducing the dose of lorazepam slowly may make these symptoms less severe.

What about alcohol?

It is recommended that people taking lorazepam should not drink alcohol. This is because both lorazepam and alcohol can cause drowsiness. If the two are taken together, severe drowsiness can result. This can lead to falls and accidents. As well as this, drinking alcohol may make anxiety and sleep problems worse. Never drink alcohol and drive. Discuss any concerns you have with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

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

Yes. Lorazepam should be taken only for short periods - ideally for less than four weeks. Other methods of dealing with anxiety and insomnia may also be tried. These include relaxation techniques and psychological therapies such as cognitive behavioural therapy. 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 lorazepam?

Yes, there are alternatives available. Although anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs have broadly similar therapeutic effects they differ in the side effects they produce. There are other treatments for anxiety and insomnia available so most people can find one which suits them. Psychological and practical therapies can also help in some people, either as an alternative to medication or alongside it.

Summary of side effects

Side effect	Side effect
Drowsiness - Common (the morning after) What can be done about it? If affected, then take the medicine at night. Be careful with driving if you still feel drowsy in the morning. This often lessens with time.	
(Other less common) side effects	How common is it and what can be done about it?
Confusion	Uncommon Tell your prescriber if you experience confusion.
Muscle weakness	Uncommon Tell your prescriber if you experience muscle weakness.
Amnesia (memory loss)	Uncommon Tell your prescriber if taking lorazepam causes any memory loss.
Incoordination	Uncommon Tell your prescriber if you experience difficulty coordinating movements.
Dizziness	Rare This may wear off within a few days. Discuss with your prescriber if this persists.
Headache	Rare This should wear off within a few days. Paracetamol can be taken but discuss with your prescriber if this persists.
Dry mouth	Rare 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.
Disinhibition (loss of self control and inhibitions)	Rare Tell your prescriber if your behaviour changes in any way.
Depressed mood	Rare Tell your prescriber if taking lorazepam causes any changes in mood, perception or thinking ability.
Irritability	
Aggression	
Nightmares	Very rare Tell your prescriber if taking lorazepam causes any changes in mood, perception or thinking ability.
Hallucinations	
Rash	Very rare Tell the prescriber straightaway if any rash develops.
Blood disorders	Very rare Any sore throat, fever, bruising or nose bleeds should be reported to your prescriber

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	immediately
Jaundice	Very rare If you notice any yellowing of the skin or eyes contact your prescriber straightaway.

Very common = almost everyone affected Common = many people affected Uncommon = some people affected
Rare = few people affected Very rare = very few or no one affected

Disclaimer

This leaflet is to help you understand more about your medication. This is not an official manufacturer’s Patient Information Leaflet (see <http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/>). 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. If in doubt consult your GP or a health care professional.

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