Seroquel

THIS IS MY BROTHER, RORY

I'm always there for him but it's as if he doesn't know I'm here. Things have been tough but are starting to get better...



HELPS MAKE LIVING A REALITY.

Seroquel has proven efficacy in the treatment of a broad range of symptoms in schizophrenia including agitation and hostility^{1,2,3}, and has been proven to reduce mania symptoms in bipolar disorder as early as day 4⁴.

Seroquel® Abridged prescribing information

for full details see summary of product characteristics!

Presentations: Film coated tablets containing 25mg, 100mg, 200mg and 300mg of quetiapine las quetiapine fumarate). Uses: Treatment of schizophrenia and moderate to severe manic episode. Dosage and Administration: Schizophrenia: Adults: Initial titration from 50mg to 300mg over first 4 days. From day 4 onwards the dose should be titrated to the usual effective dose of 300-450 mg/day. Dose range 150 to 750 mg/day. Bipolar disorder: Adults: Initial titration from 100mg to 400mg over first 4 days. Dose range: 200-800 mg/day. Elderly: Rate of dose titration may need to be slower and daily therapeutic dose lower than in younger patients. Children & Adolescents: Not evaluated. Renal Impairment: No dose adjustment required. Hepatic Impairment: Use with caution. Patients should be started on 25 mg/day and increased by 25 - 50 mg/day until an effective dosago is achieved. Contra-indications. His processions are supported to the contraction of the contraction o 25 – 50 mg/day until an effective dosage is achieved. Contra-indications: Hypersensitivity quetiapine furnarate or excipients. Concomitant administration of cytochrome P450 4 inhibitors, such as HIV-protease inhibitors, azole-antifungal agents, erythromycin, clarithromycin and nefazodone. **Precautions and warnings:** Known cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, or other conditions predisposing to hypotension. Possible initial orthostatic hypotension during the dose titration period. Caution is recommended in patients with a history of seizures. If signs and symptoms of tardive dyskinesia appear dose reduction or discontinuation should be considered. In the event of neuroleptic malignant syndrome discontinue treatment. Hyperglycaemia or exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes has been reported in very rare cases. **Undesirable effects:** Mild asthenia, dizziness, somnolence, peripheral oedema,syncope, dry mouth, rhinitis, dyspepsia, constipation, leucopenia and tachycardia. Elevations in gamma-GT levels, non-fasting serum triglyceride levels and total cholesterol. Seroquel was associated with dose related decreases in thyroid hormone levels.

particularly total T_4 and free T_4 . **Interactions**: Use with caution with other centrally acting drugs and alcohol. CYP3A4 inhibitors such as ketoconazole are contraindicated. Grapefruit juice, phenytoin, carbamazepine, thioridazine. **Pregnancy & lactation**: Safety and efficacy not place, 600 Capability Green, Luton Bedfordshire, LU1 3LU. Date of Preparation: December 2005.

Further information on request from:

Pharmaceuticals (Ireland) Limited, College Park House, www.astrazeneca.ie

AstraZeneca NEUROSCIENCE

(Footnotes)

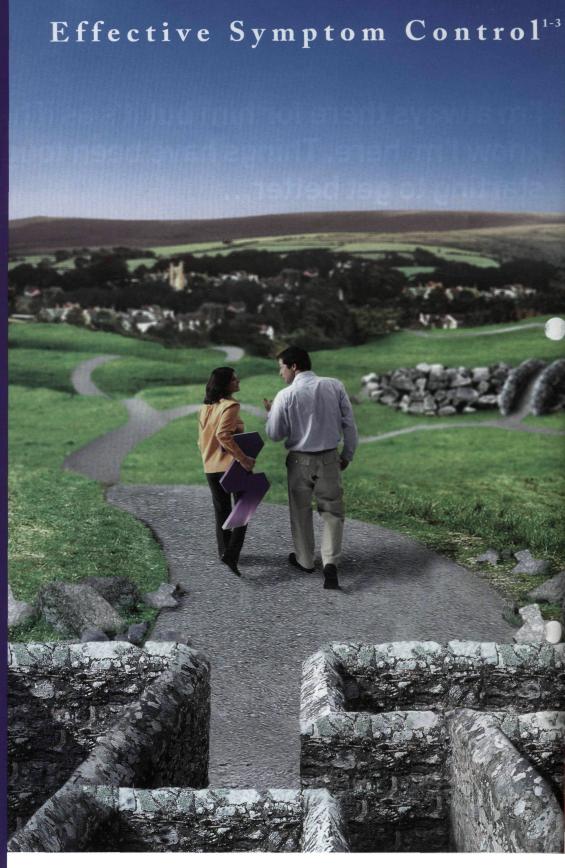
- (Footnotes)

 1. Tandon R & Jibson MD. Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2003; 28:9-26

 2. Small JG et al. Arch of Gen Psych. 1997; 54: 549-557

 3. Arvanitis LA et al. Biol Psych. 1997; 42:233-246

 4. Vieta E et al. Current Medical Research and Opinion. 2005; 21:P1-P12



Zyprexa is an antipsychotic and a mood stabiliser⁴

