

Package leaflet: information for the user

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 10 mg film-coated tablets
Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 25 mg film-coated tablets
Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 50 mg film-coated tablets
Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 75 mg film-coated tablets
Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 100 mg film-coated tablets
amitriptyline

Read the entire leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine, because it contains important

information for you. Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again later.

Do you have any questions? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

Do not pass this medicine on to others, as it has been prescribed only for you. It may harm others, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

Do you experience any side effects listed in section 4? Or do you experience a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet?

Do you experience any of the side effects listed in section 4? Or do you experience a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

Contents of this leaflet:

1. What is Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX and what is this medicine used for?
2. When should you not use this medicine or be extra careful with it?
3. How do you use this medicine?
4. Possible side effects
5. How do you store this medicine?
6. Contents of the package and other information

1. What is Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX and what is this medicine used for?

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX contains the active substance amitriptyline. This medicine belongs to a group of medicines called tricyclic antidepressants.

This medicine is used:

for the treatment of depression in adults (major depressive episodes)

for the treatment of nerve pain in adults (neuropathic pain)

to ensure that adults do not suffer from tension headaches that do not go away

to ensure that adults do not suffer from an attack of severe headache (migraine)

for the treatment of bedwetting at night (nocturnal enuresis) in children aged 6 years and older. It is only used if the complaints are not caused by physical causes. Such as spina bifida and related diseases. In addition, all other treatments with and without medication have also not worked. Such as muscle relaxants and medications similar to vasopressin.

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX may only be prescribed by a doctor who is very knowledgeable about treating persistent bedwetting.

2. When should you not use this medicine or be extra careful with it?

When should you not use this medicine?

You are allergic to amitriptyline or any of the substances in this medicine. These substances can you find in section 6 of this leaflet.

You have recently had a heart attack (myocardial infarction).

You have heart problems. For example, arrhythmias visible on an electrocardiogram, your heart no longer transmits signals properly (heart block), or a coronary artery disease.

You are using medications called monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO inhibitors).

You have used MAO inhibitors in the past 14 days.

You took moclobemide 1 day ago.

You have a severe liver disease.

Have you used Amitriptyline HCl Amarox ? Then you must stop using this medicine for 14 days before starting treatment with an MAO inhibitor.

This medicine should not be used by children under 6 years of age.

When should you be extra careful with this medicine?

Contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

Serious skin problems, including severe skin inflammation due to an allergy to a medicine (DRESS), have been reported in connection with treatment with amitriptyline. Stop using use of amitriptyline and seek immediate medical attention if you notice any of the symptoms in section 4 related to these serious skin problems.

The use of Amitriptyline HCl Amarox together with buprenorphine and opioids can cause a lot of serotonin in your brain (serotonin syndrome). This condition can be life-threatening (see "Are you taking any other medicines?").

Are you taking a high dose of this medicine? Then you may experience heart rhythm disorders and low blood pressure (hypotension). Do you have heart disease? Then this can also happen at a normal dose.

Long QT syndrome

A heart disease called long QT syndrome and heart rhythm disorders have been reported with the use of this medicine. The QT interval is a part of an electrocardiogram (ECG). Your doctor can see a prolonged QT interval on an electrocardiogram. Tell your doctor if you:

- a slow heart rate has

- your heart pumps your blood less effectively around or previously pumped less effectively (heart failure)

- other medications used that can cause heart problems

- a problem causing you to have low potassium or magnesium in your blood. Or just a lot of potassium in your blood has.

- a surgery planned. You may need to stop using Amitriptyline HCl Amarox before you receive medication to sedate you during the operation (anesthetics). Are you suddenly

undergoing surgery? Then the doctor who gives you the anesthesia for the operation (anesthetist) must be informed about your treatment with Amitriptyline HCl Amarox. a thyroid that is overactive or are using medication for your thyroid.

Thoughts of suicide and worsening of your depression

Are you depressed? Then you may sometimes have thoughts about self-harm or suicide. You may experience these thoughts more often when you first start taking medication for depression (antidepressants). It takes a while for these medications to work. Usually about 2 weeks, but sometimes longer.

You have a higher chance of these thoughts:

if you have previously had thoughts about self-harm or suicide.

if you are a young adult (younger than 25 years). Data from clinical studies show a higher chance of suicidal behavior in young adults with psychiatric disorders treated with antidepressant medications.

Do you have thoughts of self-harm or suicide? Then contact your doctor immediately or go to the hospital right away.

It may help you to tell a friend or family member that you feel depressed. Also, ask them to read this leaflet. You can ask them to tell you if they think that your depression or anxiety is getting worse. Or if they are concerned about changes in your behavior.

Manic episodes

In some patients with manic-depressive illness, depression may turn into a manic episode. You can recognize this by having many rapidly changing ideas, being extremely cheerful, and being physically very active. If you experience this, it is important to contact your doctor immediately. Your doctor may adjust your treatment.

Do you have medical problems or have you had them? Tell your doctor. Especially if you have or have had had :

- not being able to see well due to very high pressure in the eye (narrow-angle glaucoma)
- epilepsy. Or if you have previously had muscle cramps (seizures) or epilepsy attacks (fits)
- difficulty urinating
- larger prostate
- thyroid disease
- bipolar disorder
- schizophrenia
- severe liver disease
- severe heart disease
- narrowing of the outlet of your stomach (pyloric stenosis) or paralysis of your intestines (paralytic ileus)
- diabetes (diabetes). Your diabetes medication may need to be adjusted.

Are you using medications for depression, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI's)? Then your doctor may consider adjusting the dose of your medication (see "Are you taking any other medicines?")

Elderly people are more likely to experience certain side effects. Such as dizziness when standing up. This is due to low blood pressure (see also section 4 'Possible side effects').

Children and adolescents up to 18 years

Depression, nerve pain (neuropathic pain), prevention of tension headache that does not go away and prevention of a severe headache attack (migraine)

Do not give this medicine to children and adolescents under 18 years. The safety and efficacy for this age group have not been established.

Bedwetting at night

- Before you/your child starts using this medicine, an ECG should be performed. This is to ensure that you/your child does not have long QT syndrome.
- You/your child may not take Amitriptyline HCl Amarox at the same time as an anticholinergic medicine use (see "Are you taking any other medicines?")
- You/your child may also experience suicidal thoughts and behavior at the start of treatment with antidepressant medications if you/your child suffers from conditions other than depression. Therefore, the same precautions should be taken when treating patients with bedwetting as for patients with depression.

Are you taking any other medicines?

Some medicines can affect how well other medicines work. This can sometimes cause serious side effects.

Are you taking Amitriptyline HCl Amarox in addition to other medicines or have you recently done so?

Then tell your doctor or pharmacist. For example:

- monoamine-oxidase inhibitors (MAO inhibitors). For example phenelzine, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide of tranylcypromine (for the treatment of depression) or selegiline (for the treatment of Parkinson's disease). You must not take these medicines together with Amitriptyline HCl Amarox (see "When should you not use this medicine or be extra careful with it?").
- adrenaline, ephedrine, isoprenaline, noradrenaline, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine (found in some cough or cold remedies and in some anesthetics).
- medicine for the treatment of high blood pressure. For example, calcium channel blockers (such as diltiazem and verapamil), guanethidine, betanidine, clonidine, reserpine and methyldopa.
- anticholinergic medications. Such as some medications for the treatment of Parkinson's disease and diseases of your stomach and intestines. For example atropine, hyoscyamine.
- thioridazine (for the treatment of schizophrenia)
- tramadol (painkiller)

- medications for the treatment of fungal infections. Such as fluconazole, terbinafine, ketoconazole, and itraconazole.
- medications that calm you (sedatives). Such as barbiturates.
- medications for depression (antidepressants). Such as SSRIs (fluoxetine, paroxetine, fluvoxamine), duloxetine, and bupropion.
- buprenorphine and opioids can affect Amitriptyline HCl Amarox. You may experience symptoms such as muscles that contract involuntarily (including the muscles that move your eyes), feeling nervous, excited, or restless (agitation), seeing, feeling, or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations), coma, excessive sweating, trembling (tremor), exaggerated reflexes, increased muscle tension, or your body temperature is higher than 38°C. Are you experiencing these symptoms? Contact your doctor.
- medications for certain heart diseases. Such as medications that make your heart beat slower and your blood pressure goes down (beta-blockers) and medications for heart rhythm disorders (anti-arrhythmics).
- cimetidine (for the treatment of stomach ulcers)
- methylphenidate (for the treatment of ADHD)
- ritonavir (for the treatment of HIV. HIV is the virus that can cause AIDS.)
- agent that prevents pregnancy (contraceptive) that you take orally.
- rifampicin (for the treatment of infections)
- phenytoin and carbamazepine (for the treatment of epilepsy)
- sint-janskruid (hypericum perforatum). This is an herbal remedy used for the treatment of depression.
- medications for the thyroid
- valproic acid

Are you using medications that affect your heart rhythm? Or have you done this recently? Tell your doctor. For example, medications for the treatment of:

- an irregular heartbeat. Such as quinidine and sotalol.
- allergies and hay fever. Such as astemizole and terfenadine.
- some mental illnesses. Such as pimozide and sertindole.
- some diseases where digesting food in your body does not go well (indigestion). Such as cisapride.
- malaria. Such as halofantrine.
- pain and detoxification, Such as methadone.
- diuretics (diuretics). As furosemide.

Are you having surgery? And will you be fully or locally anesthetized? Tell your doctor that you are using this medication.

Are you being locally anesthetized by your dentist? Tell your dentist that you are using this medication.

What should you watch out for with alcohol?

It is advised not to drink alcohol during treatment with this medication. This can make you even calmer.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility

Are you pregnant, do you think you might be pregnant, do you want to become pregnant, or are you breastfeeding? Then contact your doctor for advice before using this medication.

This medication is not advised during pregnancy. Only if your doctor finds it absolutely necessary. The benefits and risks must be very carefully weighed. Are you using this medication during the last part of your pregnancy? Then the newborn baby may experience withdrawal symptoms. Such as being irritable, increased muscle tension, trembling, irregular breathing, poor feeding, excessive crying, urineretention (urinary retention), and constipation. Your doctor will advise you whether to start, continue, or stop breastfeeding. Or whether you should stop using this medication. This depends on the benefit of

breastfeeding for your childbreastfeeding for your child and the benefit of the treatment for you.

Driving ability and the use of machines

This medicine can make you drowsy and dizzy. Especially at the start of the treatment. Are you experiencing this? Then you should not drive or operate devices or machines.

This medicine contains lactose

Has your doctor told you that you cannot tolerate some sugars well? Then contact your doctor before using this medicine.

This medicine contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol of sodium (23 mg) per tablet, which means it is essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How do you use this medicine?

Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Are you unsure about the correct use? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

Depression

Adults

The recommended starting dose is 25 mg twice a day.

Your doctor may slowly increase the dose to 150 mg per day, divided into 2 doses. This depends on how you respond to the medicine.

Elderly (over 65 years) and patients with heart or blood vessel diseases

The recommended starting dose is 10 mg to 25 mg per day.

Your doctor may slowly increase the dose to a total daily dose of 100 mg per day, divided into 2 doses. This depends on how you respond to the medication.

Are you receiving doses of 100 mg to 150 mg? Then your doctor may need to monitor you more frequently.

Use in children and adolescents under 18 years

This medication should not be used for the treatment of depression in children or adolescents under 18 years. See section 2 for further information.

Pain in nerves (neuropathic pain), prevention of tension headaches that do not go away, and prevention of a severe headache attack (migraine)

Your doctor may adjust the doses. This depends on your symptoms and how you respond to the medication.

Adults

The recommended starting dose is 10 mg to 25 mg in the evening.

The recommended daily dose is 25 mg to 75 mg.

Your doctor may slowly increase the dose. This depends on how you respond to the medication.

Are you receiving doses of more than 100 mg per day? Then your doctor may need to monitor you more frequently. Your doctor will tell you whether to take the dose once a day or divided into 2 doses.

Elderly (over 65 years) and patients with heart or blood vessel diseases

The recommended starting dose is 10 mg to 25 mg in the evening.

Your doctor may slowly increase the dose. This depends on how you respond to the medication.

Are you receiving doses of more than 75 mg per day? Then your doctor may need to monitor you more frequently.

Use in children and adolescents under 18 years

This medication should not be used for the treatment of pain in nerves (neuropathic pain), prevention of tension headaches that do not go away and prevention of an attack of severe headache (migraine) in children or adolescents under 18 years. See section 2 for further information.

Bedwetting during the night (enuresis nocturna)

Use in children and adolescents under 18 years

The recommended doses for children:

- younger than 6 years: see section 2.
- 6 to 10 years old: 10 mg to 20 mg per day. Use an appropriate dosage form for children in this age group.
- children older than 11 years: 25 mg to 50 mg.

The dosage should be increased slowly.

Use this medication 1 to 1½ hours before bedtime.

Before you/your child starts using this medication, an electrocardiogram should be made. This is to check if you/your child does not have an unusual heartbeat.

Your doctor will reassess the treatment after 3 months. Your doctor will make a new electrocardiogram if necessary.

Do not stop the treatment before consulting your doctor.

Patients with special risks

Do you have liver disease or are you a 'poor metabolizer'? Then you usually receive a lower dose. Your doctor may test your blood to determine the amount of amitriptyline in your blood (see also section 2).

How and when do you take this medication?

You take this medication by mouth (oral use).

This medication can be taken with or without food.

Swallow the tablets with a glass of water. Do not chew the tablets.

Duration of the treatment

Do not change the dose of the medication. Do not stop the medication without you first contact your doctor contact.

Depression

It may take a few weeks before you notice improvement.

The duration of depression treatment varies per person. It is usually at least 6 months. Your doctor decides on the duration of your treatment.

You should continue using this medication as long as your doctor advises.

The condition causing your symptoms may persist. If you stop your treatment too soon, the symptoms may return.

Pain in nerves (neuropathic pain), prevention of tension headaches that do not go away, and prevention of a severe headache attack (migraine)

It may take a few weeks before you notice your pain decreasing.

Talk to your doctor about the duration of your treatment. Continue using this medication as long as your doctor advises.

Bedwetting during the night

Your doctor will assess after 3 months whether you/your child should continue with the treatment.

Have you taken too much of this medicine?

Contact your doctor immediately or go to the emergency department of the nearest hospital. Do this even if you have no symptoms of discomfort or poisoning. Take the packaging of this medicine with you if you go to a doctor or hospital.

Symptoms of an overdose are:

- dilated pupils
- rapid or irregular heartbeat

- difficulty urinating dry
- mouth mouth en tongue
- constipation (constipation)
- attacks of epilepsy (seizures)
- fever
- you are nervous, excited or restless (agitation)
- confused are
- you see, feel or hear things that are not there (hallucinations)
- movements that you do not want to make yourself
- low low blood pressure, low heart rate, looking pale
- problems with breathing
- blue color of your skin
- slower heart rate
- drowsy being
- unconscious being
- coma
- various complaints about your heart. Such as your heart not transmitting signals properly (heart block), your heart pumping blood less effectively (heart failure), low blood pressure, your heart suddenly functioning less well (cardiogenic shock), your blood becoming acidic (metabolic acidosis), too little potassium in your blood (hypokalemia).

Overdose with this medicine can have serious consequences in children. Children are especially sensitive to coma, heart problems, breathing difficulties, epileptic seizures(seizures), low sodium in the blood, feeling sluggish, having little energy, and wanting to sleep a lot (lethargy), being drowsy, feeling nauseous, vomiting, and having high blood sugar.

Did you forget to take this medicine?

Take the next dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking this medicine

Your doctor will decide when and how you should stop your treatment. This way you will not experience unpleasant symptoms that you may get if you stop the medicine too quickly. For example, headache, feeling unwell, being sleepy, and being irritable.

Do you have any other questions about the use of this medicine? Then contact your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like any medicine, this medicine can also have side effects. Not everyone will experience them.

Stop using amitriptyline and seek immediate medical help if you experience any of the following symptoms notice:

- Extensive skin rash, high body temperature, and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS or drug hypersensitivity syndrome). Unknown cannot be determined with the available data. be determined.

Do you experience any of the following complaints? Contact your doctor immediately:

- You suddenly see blurry, see rainbow colors, and your eyes hurt. You must have your eyes examined immediately before you can continue treatment with this medication. These may be symptoms of a type of cataract (acute glaucoma). This side effect is very rare (occurs in less than 1 in 10,000 users).
- A heart disease called long QT syndrome. Your doctor may see a prolonged QT interval on an electrocardiogram. This side effect is common (occurs in less than 1 in 10 users).
- Severe constipation, a swollen abdomen, fever, and vomiting. These symptoms may be due to paralysis of parts of the intestine. This side effect is rare (occurs in less than 1 in 1,000 users).
- Yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes (jaundice). Your liver may be damaged. This side effect is rare (occurs in less than 1 in 1,000 users).
- Bruising, bleeding, looking pale, sore throat that does not go away, and fever. These may be the first signs that your blood or bone marrow is affected. This can affect your blood. Such as fewer red blood cells (carry oxygen throughout the body), white blood cells (help fight infections), and platelets (help with blood clotting). This side effect is rare (occurs in less than 1 in 1,000 users).
- Thoughts or behavior of suicide. This side effect is rare (occurs in less than 1 in 1,000 users).

The following side effects have been reported the following number of times:

Very common (occurs in more than 1 in 10 users):

- drowsy or lethargic being
- trembling of hands or other parts of the body
- dizzy being
- headache
- irregular, strong or rapid heartbeat
- dizzy being upon standing due to low blood pressure (orthostatic hypotension)
- dry mouth
- constipation (obstipation)
- nauseous be
- very sweating
- weight gain
- not clear or slowly speak
- aggression
- blocked nose

Often (occur in less than 1 in 10 users):

- confusion
- sexual changes (less interest in sex, problems getting an erection)
- less attention have
- things taste differently
- no feeling or tingling in the arms or legs
- movements unable to perform properly

- dilated pupils
- the heart does not transmit signals properly (heart block)
- tired be
- little sodium in the blood
- nervous, excited or restless (agitation)
- problems with urination
- thirst have

Sometimes (occur in less than 1 in 100 users):

- excited be, anxiety, difficulty sleeping, nightmares
- muscle cramps (convulsions)
- ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- higher blood pressure
- diarrhea, vomiting
- skin rash, rash on the skin with pink bumps and severe itching (hives or urticaria), swelling of the face and tongue
- difficulty being able to urinate
- increased production of breast milk or more discharge of milk while not breastfeeding
- higher pressure in the eyeball
- fainting
- worsening of heart failure heart failure
- your liver works less well (for example, cholestatic liver disease).

Rare (occur in less than 1 in 1000 users):

- none appetite
- in being confused (delirium, especially in older patients), seeing, feeling, or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations)
- change in heart rhythm or heart rate pattern
- swelling of the salivary glands
- loss of hair
- more sensitive to sunlight
- larger enlargement of the breasts in men
- fever
- weight loss
- abnormal results in tests of how well your liver is working

Very rarely (occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):

- disease of the heart muscle
- feeling of being internally restless and having a strong need to be in motion all the time
- disease of the peripheral nerves
- sudden increased pressure in the eye
- specific forms of abnormal heart rhythm. This is called torsade de pointes.
- allergic inflammation of the alveoli and lung tissue.

Unknown (cannot be determined from the available data):

- no appetite
- higher or lower blood sugar level

- you trust people much less, without a good reason (paranoia)
- problems with movement (movements you do not want to make or fewer movements)
- inflammation of the heart muscle due to hypersensitivity (myocarditis)
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- hot flashes
- dry eyes

There is a higher risk of fractures in patients using this type of medication.

Reporting side effects

If you experience side effects, contact your doctor or pharmacist. This also applies to possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects via the Netherlands Pharmacovigilance Centre Lareb, website: www.lareb.nl. By reporting side effects, you help us obtain more information about the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store this medicine?

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date. This can be found on the box and the blister pack after EXP. It includes a month and a year. The last day of that month is the expiry date.

There are no special storage conditions for this medicine.

Do not flush medicines down the sink or toilet and do not throw them in the trash. Ask your pharmacist what to do with medicines you no longer use. If you dispose of medicines correctly, be discharged they are destroyed in a proper manner and do not end up in the environment.

6. What substances are in this medicine?

The active substance in this medicine is amitriptyline.

The active substance in this medicine is amitriptyline.

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 10 mg film-coated tablets:

Each film-coated tablet contains 10 mg amitriptyline hydrochloride (equivalent to 8.84 mg amitriptyline).

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 25 mg film-coated tablets:

Each film-coated tablet contains 25 mg amitriptyline hydrochloride (equivalent to 22.10 mg amitriptyline).

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 50 mg film-coated tablets:

Each film-coated tablet contains 50 mg amitriptyline hydrochloride (equivalent to 44.19 mg amitriptyline).

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 75 mg film-coated tablets:

Each film-coated tablet contains 75 mg amitriptyline hydrochloride (equivalent to 66.29 mg amitriptyline).

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 100 mg film-coated tablets:

Each film-coated tablet contains 100 mg amitriptyline hydrochloride (equivalent to 88.38 mg amitriptyline).

The other ingredients in this medicine are:

Tablet core: Lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate (type A), colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate.

Coating: Hypromellose (E464) 2910 6cP, macrogol 6000 (E1521), macrogol 400 (E1521), talc (E553b), titanium dioxide (E171).

What does Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX look like and what is in a package?

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 10 mg film-coated tablets:

White to off-white, round, biconvex film-coated tablets, engraved with 'H1' on one side and 'TL' on the other side.

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 25 mg film-coated tablets:

White to off-white, round, biconvex film-coated tablets, engraved with 'H2' on one side and 'TL' on the other side.

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 50 mg film-coated tablets:

White to off-white, round, biconvex film-coated tablets, engraved with 'H3' on one side and 'TL' on the other side. Amitriptyline

HCl AmaroX 75 mg film-coated tablets: White to off-white, round, biconvex film-coated tablets, engraved with 'H4' on one side and 'TL' on the other side. Amitriptyline HCl

AmaroX HCl AmaroX 100 mg film-coated tablets:

White to off-white, round, biconvex film-coated tablets, engraved with 'H5' on one side and 'TL' on the other side.

Blister packs with 20, 24, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100, 500, and 1000 film-coated tablets.

It is possible that not all mentioned pack sizes are marketed.

Marketing authorization holder and manufacturer

AmaroX Pharma B.V.

Rouboslaan 32

2252 TR Voorschoten

Netherlands

Registered under:

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 10 mg film-coated tablets: RVG: 129785

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 25 mg film-coated tablets: RVG: 129786

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 50 mg film-coated tablets: RVG: 129787

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 75 mg film-coated tablets: RVG: 129788

Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 100 mg film-coated tablets: RVG: 129789

This medicine is registered in member states of the European Economic Area under the following names:

Germany: Amitriptylin AmaroX 8.84 mg/22.1 mg/44.19 mg/66.29 mg/88.38 mg Film-coated tablets

Netherlands: Amitriptyline HCl AmaroX 10 mg/25 mg/50 mg/75 mg/100 mg film-coated tablets

Spain: Amitriptyline hydrochloride Tarbis 10 mg/25 mg/50 mg/75 mg tablets coated with film EFG

This leaflet was last approved in December 2024

Transtoyou