

# TRIPROLIDINE

---

## ***What is in this leaflet***

---

The medicine you have purchased contains triprolidine.

This leaflet is intended to provide information on the active ingredient triprolidine, which is contained in many different medicines. The packaging of the medicine you have bought should be read carefully. This leaflet provides additional information on triprolidine which should also be read and understood.

Please read this leaflet and the packaging of the medicine you purchased, carefully before you start using triprolidine.

This leaflet answers some common questions about triprolidine. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits.

**If you have any concerns about using this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.**

Keep this leaflet with the medicine. You may need to read it again.

---

## ***What triprolidine is used for***

---

Tripolidine belongs to a group of medicines called 'sedating antihistamines' which help reduce allergic symptoms by preventing the effects of a substance called histamine. Histamine is produced by the body in response to foreign substances that the body is allergic to. It also works directly on the brain to help you feel more relaxed.

Sedating antihistamines are used in different situations:

- to relieve red, itchy, watery eyes; sneezing; itchy nose or throat; and runny nose caused by the common cold, as well as allergies and hay fever.
- to stop you feeling sick or being sick such as travel sickness.
- to help control anxiety or help you to go to sleep.
- to relieve some of the symptoms of the common cold.

The age of people who can use medicines containing triprolidine varies depending on the reason for use. Read the medicine packaging carefully and talk to your pharmacist or doctor.

There may be more than one active ingredient in your medicine, such as paracetamol, ibuprofen, a nasal decongestant or a cough suppressant. If you are taking more than one cough and cold medicine, please read the packaging of each medicine carefully to ensure you are not taking the same active ingredient from 2 or more medicines. Taking the same active ingredient from more than one medicine could mean you are taking too much of that active ingredient.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions about triprolidine.

---

## ***Before you use triprolidine***

---

### **When you must not use it**

#### **Do not use triprolidine:**

- if you have or have had glaucoma (high pressure in the eyes).
- if you have or have had a stomach or duodenal ulcer, or other stomach problems.
- if you are a man with prostate problems.
- if you have or have had bladder problems.
- if you are taking a medicine known as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or have taken one in the last 14 days.
- in a child under 6 years of age to relieve cough and cold symptoms.
- if you have an allergy to triprolidine or any of the ingredients listed on the back packaging of the medicine you have purchased.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- shortness of breath.
- wheezing or difficulty breathing.
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body.
- rash, itching or hives on the skin.

**Do not take this medicine after the expiry date printed on the pack or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.**

If it has expired or is damaged, return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

If you are not sure whether you should start using triprolidine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

### **Before you start to use it**

#### **Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine if you:**

- **have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.**
- **you are taking medicines to help you relax or sleep (sedatives).**
- **you have, or have had, any of the following medical conditions:**
  - kidney or liver disease.
  - epilepsy.
  - asthma or other breathing problems.

- high blood pressure.

**Tell your pharmacist or doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.**

Your pharmacist or doctor will discuss the benefits and possible risks of taking the medicine during pregnancy.

**Ask your pharmacist or doctor about taking triprolidine if you are breastfeeding.**

It is not known if triprolidine passes into the breast milk. Your pharmacist or doctor will discuss the potential benefits and risks of taking the medicine if you are breastfeeding.

**If you have not told your pharmacist or doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you start taking triprolidine**

**Taking other medicines**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other cough and cold medicines.

You should also tell any health professional who is prescribing a new medication for you that you are taking triprolidine.

Some medicines and triprolidine may interfere with each other. These include:

- monoamine oxidase inhibitor medicines (used for depression and Parkinson's disease) or have taken them within the last 14 days. These include moclobemide, phenazine and tranylcypromine.
- medicines used to treat depression such as tricyclic antidepressants.
- medicines used to help you sleep or relax (sedatives and hypnotics).
- strong pain killers (opioid analgesics).
- phenytoin, a medicine used to treat epilepsy.
- alcohol.

These medicines may be affected by triprolidine or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicine or you may need to take different medicines.

Your doctor or pharmacist will have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking triprolidine.

---

***How to use triprolidine***

---

**Follow any directions given to you by your pharmacist or doctor carefully.**

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

Read the packaging and this leaflet carefully before taking triprolidine. If you do not understand the instructions on the packaging, ask your pharmacist for help.

### **How much to take**

**Follow the instructions on the packaging of the product you have purchased.** You may also wish to discuss how much to take and when to take it with your pharmacist or doctor.

Doses for adults are very different to doses for children over 6 years of age, please check the packaging carefully.

Doses of triprolidine are usually taken 4 hourly as required, with a maximum of 4 doses in any 24 hour period.

**Do not take more than the amount recommended on the packaging of the medicine you have purchased.**

Triprolidine does not need to be taken with food.

If the symptoms persist for more than a few days, or worsen, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

### **If you forget to take it**

**Take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking your medicine as you would normally.**

**Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.** This may increase the chance of you getting an unwanted side effect.

**If you are not sure what to do, ask your pharmacist or doctor.**

---

## ***While you are using triprolidine***

---

### **Things you must do**

**Talk to your pharmacist or doctor if your symptoms do not improve.** Your pharmacist or doctor will assess your condition and decide if you should continue to take the medicine.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine tell your doctor or pharmacist that you are taking triprolidine.

### **Things you must not do**

Do not give triprolidine to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Do not take triprolidine to treat any other complaints unless your pharmacist or doctor tells you to.

Do not take more than the recommended dose unless your doctor tells you to.

### **Things to be careful of**

Use caution when driving, operating machinery or performing other hazardous activities. Triprolidine may cause dizziness or drowsiness. If you experience dizziness or drowsiness avoid these activities. Avoid alcohol.

---

### **In case of overdose**

#### ***If you take too much (overdose)***

Symptoms of overdose of triprolidine include extreme sleepiness, confusion, weakness, ringing in the ears, blurred vision, large pupils, dry mouth, flushing, fever, shaking, insomnia, hallucinations and possible seizures.

Immediately telephone your doctor or the National Poisons Centre (telephone 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766), or go to accident and emergency at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much triprolidine.

Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need medical attention.

---

### **Side Effects**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are using triprolidine.

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the adverse effects. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

**If you experience any of the following stop using the medicine and seek immediate medical help:**

- Drowsiness or sleepiness
- Dry mouth, nose and throat
- Constipation
- Nervousness and irritability
- Anxiety
- Hallucinations
- Twitching or jerking muscles

- Fast heart beat

Other adverse effects not listed above may also occur in some patients. Tell your doctor if you notice any other effects.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible adverse effects. You may not experience any of them.

---

## ***After using triprolidine***

---

### **Storage**

Keep your medicine in the original pack until it is time to take it.  
Do not store above the temperature shown on the packaging of your medicine  
Do not use after the end of the month of the expiry date (EXP month/year) shown on the pack.

**Keep it out of sight and where children cannot reach it.**

### **Disposal**

Ask your pharmacist what to do with any medicine that is left over, or if the expiry date has passed.

---

## ***Product description***

---

Tripolidine is available in a number of medicines used to treat coughs, colds and influenza. It may be contained in tablets, capsules, caplets or liquids. Always read the packaging of the medicine you have purchased carefully to see which ingredients it contains.

---

## ***Date of Preparation***

---

This leaflet was prepared on 22 September 2010.

This leaflet was prepared under the guidance of the New Zealand Self-Medication Industry (NZSMI):

PO Box 6473  
Auckland  
New Zealand  
Ph: 09 235 5260

Should you have any questions regarding the product you have purchased, please contact you doctor, pharmacist or the manufacturer (contact details should be provided on the packaging of the medicine you have purchased).