

## **Diazepam 2mg ,5mg, 10mg tablets**

### **What Is This Medicine Used For**

Diazepam Accord contains diazepam as an active ingredient and belongs to a group of medicines called benzodiazepines. Diazepam has anxiolytic, sedative, and muscle relaxant effects.

Diazepam Accord is used for:

- the treatment of anxiety.
- the treatment of muscle spasms, including spasms caused by cerebral spasticity (from the brain).
- alcohol withdrawal symptoms.
- sleep prior to surgery (premedication).
- Your doctor may also prescribe Diazepam Accord for other uses. Follow your doctor's instructions carefully.

### **When should you not use this medicine or be extra careful with it?**

You are allergic to any of the substances contained in this medicine.

If you suffer from myasthenia gravis, which causes your muscles to weaken or become fatigued more quickly., If you have sleep apnea (a sleep disorder in which breathing has abnormal pauses during sleep).If you have a severe liver disease. If you have acute respiratory depression (slow and/or shallow breathing).

### **When should you be extra careful with this medicine?**

If you have been addicted to alcohol or drugs. If you are over 65 years of age. Diazepam Accord can cause confusion and affect your muscles, which can cause you to fall and sustain injuries. If you have breathing problems. If you suffer from depression. If you have suicidal thoughts. If you suffer from epilepsy or have had seizures before.

### **Other considerations**

Mental side effects - consult your doctor if you experience side effects such as agitation, hyperactivity, restlessness, aggression, nightmares, or hallucinations. The risk of these side effects is highest in children or the elderly.

Memory loss - when using this medicine, you may experience memory loss. The risk of this is greater when you use higher doses of diazepam.

Dependence - there is a risk of dependence when using this medicine. This risk increases with higher doses, longer use, and in patients who have previously been addicted to alcohol or drugs. Therefore, it is important that you use Diazepam Accord for as short a period as possible.

Tolerance - if you notice that the tablets are not working as well after a few weeks of treatment, contact your doctor.

Withdrawal - the treatment should be gradually tapered off. Withdrawal symptoms of Diazepam Accord can occur with normal doses for short periods.

### **Using other medications besides Diazepam**

Are you using any other medications besides Diazepam Accord, or have you done so recently or is it possible that you will use other medications in the near future? Tell your doctor or pharmacist about it, especially in the case of:

Antidepressants (such as fluvoxamine and fluoxetine), antipsychotics like clozapine (for the treatment of mental disorders), antihistamines (for the treatment of allergies), general anesthesia, sedatives (used for calming effects), hypnotics (sleeping pills), muscle relaxants (such as suxamethonium and tubocurarine), certain powerful painkillers such as morphine (opioids), barbiturates like phenobarbital (for the treatment of epilepsy and mental disorders). The use of these medications in combination with diazepam can affect your mental state, make you very drowsy, and suppress your breathing and blood pressure. Disulfiram (for the treatment of alcohol addiction).

Using this medication in combination with diazepam can make you very drowsy and also cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal.

Medications for epilepsy, such as phenytoin and carbamazepine, because these medications can reduce the effectiveness of diazepam. Diazepam can also change the way phenytoin works. Theophylline (for the treatment of asthma and other respiratory problems), because this medication can reduce the effectiveness of diazepam. Cimetidine, omeprazole, or esomeprazole (acid reducers). Because these medications can cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal.

Rifampicin (an antibiotic) because this medication can cause diazepam to disappear from your body faster than normal. This can reduce the effectiveness of diazepam. Atazanavir, ritonavir, delavirdine, efavirenz, indinavir, nelfinavir, or saquinavir (antiviral agents), fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, or voriconazole (antifungal agents). Because these medications can cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal and increase the risk of side effects.

Isoniazid (for the treatment of tuberculosis), because this medication can cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal. Oral contraceptives, because the pill can cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal and increase its effectiveness. When diazepam and oral contraceptives are used together, breakthrough bleeding may occur, but protection against pregnancy is not reduced. Cisapride (for the treatment of gastric disorders), because this medication can cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal. Corticosteroids (for the treatment of inflammation in the body), because these medications can reduce the effectiveness of diazepam.

levodopa (for the treatment of Parkinson's disease). Diazepam can reduce the effectiveness of levodopa. valproic acid (for the treatment of epilepsy and mental disorders), Because this medication can cause diazepam to disappear from your body more slowly than normal and increase the effectiveness of diazepam.

ketamine (an anesthetic), because diazepam enhances the effect of ketamine.

Simultaneous use of Diazepam Accord and opioids (strong painkillers, substitution therapy drugs, and some cough medicines) increases the risk of drowsiness, difficulty breathing (respiratory depression), coma, and can be life-threatening. Therefore, simultaneous use should only be considered when other treatment options are not possible. If your doctor still prescribes Diazepam Accord with opioids, the dose and duration of concurrent treatment should be limited by your doctor. Tell your doctor about all opioid medications you use and follow your doctor's dosage recommendations exactly. It may be helpful to inform friends or family members to watch for the signs and symptoms mentioned above. Contact your doctor if you experience such symptoms.

#### **What should you watch for with eating, drinking, and alcohol?**

Do not drink alcohol while using diazepam. Alcohol can enhance the sedative effect of Diazepam Accord and make you very drowsy. You should not drink grapefruit juice while using diazepam because it can cause diazepam to be eliminated from your body slower than normal, increasing the risk of side effects.

#### **Pregnancy and breastfeeding**

If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding, you should not use Diazepam Accord. If you use Diazepam Accord in the later stages of pregnancy or during labor, your baby may have a lower body temperature, be limp, or have breathing problems. Regular use of this medication in the later stages of pregnancy can cause withdrawal symptoms in your baby.

#### **Driving and using machinery**

Diazepam Accord can make you feel drowsy and affect your ability to concentrate. It can also affect the way your muscles work. These effects can last for a few days after stopping treatment with diazepam. Do not drive a car or any other vehicle, and do not use machinery or tools if you experience these effects.

#### **Diazepam Accord contains lactose**

Diazepam Accord contains lactose (a type of sugar). If you have been told that you are intolerant to certain sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medication.

#### **how to use this medicine?**

Swallow the tablets whole with a glass of water.

[For 5 mg and 10 mg tablets:]

The tablet can be divided into equal doses. Your doctor will determine the right dose for you and how long you should take the tablets. The duration of treatment is usually not longer than 4 weeks. If necessary, your doctor may extend the duration of the treatment.

The usual dosage is:

##### **Adults**

For anxiety: Two to three times a day 2 mg to 5 mg of diazepam. If necessary, the dosage may be increased up to a maximum of 30 mg of diazepam per day, divided into 2 to 4 doses.

For the treatment of muscle spasms: Up to 15 mg of diazepam per day, divided into 2 to 4 doses.

For the treatment of muscle spasms in cerebral spasticity: Up to a maximum of 60 mg of diazepam per day, divided into 3 to 4 doses.

For the treatment of alcohol withdrawal symptoms: 5 mg to 20 mg of diazepam, if necessary repeated once within 2 to 4 hours, or three to four times 10 mg of diazepam on the first day.

After the first day, the dosage is usually reduced to 5 mg of diazepam, three to four times a day if necessary. In severe cases, your doctor may prescribe a different dosage schedule and it may be necessary to conduct the treatment in a hospital setting.

Premedication for surgery: Once 5 mg to 20 mg of diazepam.

Use in children older than 6 years and adolescents

The pediatrician will decide how much and how often Diazepam Accord should be given. The usual dose is 0.1 to 0.3 mg/kg body weight per day, divided into two to four doses.

Elderly patients: If you are older or weakened, you are likely more sensitive to the effects of Diazepam Accord and may need to have your dose reduced. Your doctor will decide how much and how often you should receive Diazepam Accord. The usual starting dose is 2 to 2.5 mg once or twice a day.

Impaired kidney function

Dose adjustment is generally not necessary.

Impaired liver function: If you have cirrhosis or another liver disease, your dose should be reduced.

Overweight patients: If you are overweight, it may take longer for you to experience the effects of the medication. The effects of Diazepam Accord, with possible side effects, may also last longer.

#### **Have you used too much of this medicine?**

If you have taken too many tablets (more than prescribed) or if you think a child may have swallowed a tablet, contact the nearest emergency department or your doctor immediately.

Symptoms of an overdose may include loss of coordination of muscle movements, drowsiness and lethargy, confusion, slurred speech, and muscle weakness. An extreme overdose can lead to coma (deep unconsciousness), low body temperature (hypothermia), low blood pressure, slow heart rate, and severe breathing problems.

#### **Have you forgotten to use this medicine?**

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

#### **If you stop using this medication**

Do not stop using this medicine without first consulting your doctor. You should gradually reduce the number of tablets you are taking before stopping this medication completely.

If you suddenly stop taking Diazepam Accord, you may experience withdrawal symptoms, including: anxiety, panic attacks, palpitations (strong and pounding heartbeat), sweating, shaking, stomach problems, irritability, aggression, distorted sensory perception, muscle spasms, general malaise, loss of appetite, insomnia, mental side effects such as severe confusion and seizures.

The likelihood and severity of withdrawal symptoms depend on the duration of treatment, the dosage, and the degree of dependence.

If you have epilepsy or have had seizures before and suddenly stop taking Diazepam Accord, you risk having convulsions or prolonged epileptic seizures. Also, if you have an alcohol or drug problem, you risk having seizures if you suddenly stop taking Diazepam Accord.

If you have any other questions about using this medication, please contact your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

#### **Possible Side Effects**

Like any medicine, this medicine can have side effects, although not everyone gets them. Some side effects can be serious and require immediate medical attention:

Sometimes: occurs in 1 to 10 out of 1000 users: Respiratory depression (very slow and/or shallow breathing)

Rarely (occurs in 1 to 10 out of 10,000 users): Respiratory arrest (stop breathing), Unconsciousness, Jaundice (leads to yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes)

Very rarely: occurs in more than 1 out of 10,000 users Anaphylaxis (serious allergic reaction) with symptoms such as sudden shortness of breath, swelling of the lips, tongue and throat or body, rash, fainting or difficulty swallowing

Other possible side effects may include: Very common: occurs in more than 1 out of 10 users

Drowsiness Common: occurs in 1 to 10 out of 100 users: Fatigue, Withdrawal symptoms (for possible symptoms, see section 3 If you stop using this medicine), Confusion, Loss of coordination of muscle movements (ataxia) and other movement disorders, tremors

Sometimes: occurs in 1 to 10 out of 1000 users: Muscle weakness, Memory loss, Concentration problems, Balance disorders, Dizziness, Headache, Unclear speech, Stomach and intestinal disorders, such as nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, Increased saliva production, Allergic skin reactions in the form of itching, red skin, swelling and rash.

#### **how to store this medicine?**

No special storage conditions are required for this medicine.