Contraindications
SURMONTIL is contraindicated in patients with a history of suicide or attempts at suicide, or in patients with a plan or intent to self-harm in any way. In addition, SURMONTIL is contraindicated during the acute recovery period after a myocardial infarction. Other contraindications include a history of seizures or a seizure disorder, a history of head injury and a history of alcohol or drug dependence or abuse. SURMONTIL should be used with caution in patients with impaired liver function.

PRECAUTIONS

The possibility of suicide in children, adolescents, and young adults treated with antidepressants like SURMONTIL is important. Patients being treated with antidepressants should be closely observed and monitored by their healthcare providers for the emergence of suicide thoughts, behaviors, or suicidal ideation. Because it is not possible to determine which patients will be affected, children, adolescents, and young adults should be monitored closely and the treatment should be discontinued if any sign or symptom of suicide occurs, especially if it is sudden and severe. Parents, caregivers, healthcare providers, and patients should be alert for the emergence of suicide ideation, behavior, and clinically significant improvement in depression or in other psychiatric symptomatology in children, adolescents, and young adults treated with antidepressants, and should report such behaviors immediately to their healthcare providers.

2. Depression and other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions. Some people may have a particularly high risk of having suicidal thoughts or actions. These people include people who (or have a family history of) bipolar illness (also called manic-depressive illness) or suicidal thoughts or actions.

3. How can I watch for and try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in myself or a family member?

- Pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings. This is very important when an antidepressant is being taken for the first time, or if the dose is changed.
- Call the healthcare provider right away if new or sudden changes in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings are experienced. This includes changes such as agitated mood (being very restless and difficult to calm), extremely depressed mood (very sad or hopeless), or very increased activity and energy levels. They may occur with or without other symptoms of depression or bipolar disorder.

4. Keep all follow-up visits with the healthcare provider as scheduled. Call the healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you have concerns about symptoms.

5. Call a healthcare provider right away if you or your family member has any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worrisome:

   - thoughts about suicide or dying
   - attempts to commit suicide
   - new or worse depression
   - new or worse anxiety
   - feeling very agitated or restless
   - panic attacks
   - trouble sleeping (insomnia)
   - thoughts about suicide or dying
   - attempts to commit suicide
   - new or worse depression
   - new or worse anxiety
   - feeling very agitated or restless
   - panic attacks
   - trouble sleeping (insomnia)

What is the most important information I should know about antidepressants, depression and other serious mental illnesses, and suicidal thoughts or actions?

1. Antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts or actions in some children, teenagers, and young adults. Therefore, families and caregivers should be alert to the need for depression and other serious mental illnesses, and for suicidal thoughts or actions. These people include those who have suicidal ideation or attempts in the past. Anyone taking or using an antidepressant, especially a child or adolescent, should be monitored closely by their healthcare provider for the emergence of suicidal ideation or behavior. If a child, teenager, or young adult shows any of these symptoms, their doctor or healthcare provider should be immediately notified. Parents, caregivers, healthcare providers, and patients should be alert for the emergence of suicidal ideation, behavior, and clinically significant improvement in depression or in other psychiatric symptomatology in children, adolescents, and young adults treated with antidepressants, and should report such behaviors immediately to their healthcare providers.

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Toxicologic Management.  Topic: Antidepressants, Tricyclic

Never stop an antidepressant medicine without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping an antidepressant medicine suddenly can cause other symptoms.

Antidepressants are medicines used to treat depression and other illnesses. It is important to discuss all the risks of stopping the treatment and also the risks of not taking it. Patients and their families or other caregivers should discuss all treatment choices with the healthcare provider, not just the use of antidepressants.

Antidepressant medicines have other side effects. Talk to the healthcare provider about the side effects of the medicine prescribed for you or your family member.

Antidepressant medicines can interact with other medicines. Know all of the medicines that you or your family member take. Keep a list of all medicines to show the healthcare provider. Do not start new medicines without first checking with your healthcare provider.

Not all antidepressant medicines prescribed for children are FDA approved for use in children. Talk to your child's healthcare provider for more information.

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