

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE
PART III: PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

CYMBALTA
Duloxetine delayed-release capsules

Read this carefully before you start taking **Cymbalta**. Read it again every time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary. It will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment. Ask whether there is any new information about **Cymbalta**.

What is Cymbalta used for?

- **Chronic (ongoing) low-back pain**
- **Chronic (ongoing) osteoarthritis knee pain**
- **Fibromyalgia pain:** a condition with pain in many parts of the body
- **Diabetic nerve pain:**
 - pain that may be burning, stabbing, stinging, shooting, aching or like an electric shock
 - pain may be caused by touch, heat, cold, or pressure
 - there may be loss of feeling in the affected area
- **Depression:**
 - feeling sad, restless, irritable, tired
 - experiencing a change in appetite or weight, difficulty concentrating or sleeping, headaches, unexplained aches and pains
- **Generalized anxiety:** feeling very anxious and worried

How does Cymbalta work?

Cymbalta belongs to a group of medicines called “serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors” (SNRIs). Cymbalta increases the levels of two chemical messengers (serotonin and norepinephrine) found naturally in your brain and other parts of your body.

Depression and Anxiety

Depression and anxiety are mental illnesses. They may happen when chemicals in the brain, such as serotonin and norepinephrine, are not in balance. Cymbalta works to help balance these chemicals. This helps to relieve the emotional and physical symptoms of depression and anxiety.

You may notice that your depression or anxiety symptoms feel better within 1 to 4 weeks after starting Cymbalta.

Diabetic Nerve Pain, Fibromyalgia Pain, Chronic Low Back Pain, and Chronic Osteoarthritis Knee Pain

Cymbalta works by increasing the levels of serotonin and norepinephrine. This helps to reduce the pain in these conditions.

You may notice that your pain symptoms feel better within 1 week after starting Cymbalta.

What are the ingredients in Cymbalta?

Medicinal ingredient: Duloxetine hydrochloride

Non-medicinal ingredients: FD&C blue No. 2, gelatin, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, sodium lauryl sulphate, sucrose, sugar spheres, talc, titanium dioxide, and triethyl citrate. The 60 mg capsules also contain iron oxide yellow.

Cymbalta comes in the following dosage forms: 30mg and 60 mg delayed-release capsules.

Do not use Cymbalta if:

- You are younger than 18 years of age
- You are allergic to any of the ingredients in Cymbalta (please read “What are the ingredients in Cymbalta?”, above)
- You have a liver impairment or disorder. A liver disorder is when your liver can no longer carry out its normal function
- You have severe kidney disease
- You are taking or have just stopped taking any of these drugs in the last 14 days:
 - monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI), such as phenelzine or moclobemide, to treat depression
 - linezolid to treat infection(s)
- You have been given a dye called methylene blue during surgery in the last 14 days
- You are on a drug or have been on a drug to manage psychosis (serious mental illness) called thioridazine
- You are taking a medication to treat depression, like fluvoxamine, a potent CYP1A2 inhibitor
- You are taking certain antibiotics, like ciprofloxacin or enoxacin

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take Cymbalta. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- Have or have a history of liver, kidney, or heart problems, diabetes, or seizures
- Have high blood pressure. Cymbalta may raise your blood pressure.
- Have low sodium levels in your blood
- Are pregnant, are thinking about getting pregnant, or are breast-feeding
- Drink alcohol or use street drugs. Drinking a large amount of alcohol while taking Cymbalta may lead to serious liver problems and death.
- Have an allergy to any medication
- Have a bleeding disorder that makes you more likely to bleed, or if you have low platelet levels (a type of blood cell)
- Have problems urinating
- Have a rare hereditary disease that means you should not eat sugar. Cymbalta contains a type of sugar called sucrose. These diseases include:
 - Fructose intolerance
 - Glucose-galactose malabsorption
 - Sucrose-isomaltase insufficiency.

Other warnings you should know about:

Angle-closure Glaucoma

CYMBALTA can cause an acute attack of glaucoma. Having your eyes examined before you take CYMBALTA could help identify if you are at risk of having angle-closure glaucoma. Seek immediate medical attention if you experience:

- eye pain
- changes in vision
- swelling or redness in or around the eye.

Driving and using machines:

Cymbalta may make you feel dizzy or tired, especially just after you start taking it or after the dose is increased. Wait to see how you feel while taking Cymbalta before driving or using machines.

Changes in your behaviour and feelings, thoughts and actions about suicide:

Treatment with these types of medications is most safe and effective when you and your healthcare professional have good communication about how you are feeling. You may find it helpful to tell a relative or close friend that you are depressed or have an anxiety disorder. You might ask them to tell you if they think you are getting worse or if they are worried about changes in your behaviour.

Some patients may feel worse instead of better when first starting drugs like Cymbalta or when changing the dose. You may feel more anxious, agitated, hostile, aggressive, impulsive, and feel like you are not yourself or become less inhibited. You may have thoughts of suicide, hurting yourself or other people. Thoughts and actions about suicide can occur especially if you have had thoughts of hurting yourself in the past. These changes in behaviour and feelings can happen in patients of any age treated with Cymbalta. Changes in suicidal thoughts and actions may be more likely if you are 18 to 24 years old. **If this happens, seek immediate medical help.** Do NOT stop taking Cymbalta on your own.

Effects on pregnancy and newborns:

If you are or become pregnant while taking Cymbalta, talk to your healthcare professional about the risks and benefits of various treatment options. It is very important that you keep taking Cymbalta until your healthcare professional tells you to stop.

When pregnant women took drugs in the same group of medications as Cymbalta, some newborn babies had complications at birth. This happened especially when the medication was taken in the last three months of pregnancy.

Some newborns:

- Required breathing support, tube feeding and a longer stay in the hospital
- Had difficulty feeding or breathing, seizures, tense or overly relaxed muscles and were jittery and cried constantly.

These symptoms normally go away over time. If your baby experiences any of these symptoms, contact your healthcare professional as soon as possible.

Risk of breaking a bone:

You should tell your doctor if you:

- are elderly and had a recent bone fracture or
- were told you have osteoporosis or risk factors for osteoporosis.

Taking Cymbalta may increase your risk of breaking a bone. This is especially true when you first start taking Cymbalta and soon after you stop taking it. Take extra care to avoid falling, especially if you get dizzy or have low blood pressure.

Serotonin syndrome/neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS):

This is a rare side effect of the group of medications like Cymbalta. It is life-threatening and can lead to death. It can cause serious changes in how your brain, muscles, digestive system and nervous system work. The reaction is more likely if you take Cymbalta with certain other medications. Please read the box called “Serious side effects and what to do about them”, below.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with Cymbalta:

- Medications for depression called monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), like phenelzine and moclobemide
- An antibiotic called linezolid
- A dye called methylene blue used during surgery
- A medication to manage psychosis (serious mental illness) called thioridazine.
- Some antibiotics, like ciprofloxacin or enoxacin
- Other medications to treat depression such as:
 - selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or SNRIs like fluoxetine, venlafaxine and paroxetine
 - tricyclics like amitriptyline and desipramine
 - potent CYP1A2 inhibitors like fluvoxamine
- Medications used to treat schizophrenia like olanzapine and risperidone
- Medications used to treat bipolar disorder like lithium
- Medications that can affect blood clotting and increase bleeding such as:
 - oral anticoagulants like warfarin and dabigatran
 - acetylsalicylic acid or ASA
 - non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) used to treat pain and fever like ibuprofen and naproxen
- Some medications used to treat patients with irregular heartbeats like flecainide and encainide
- Some medications that affect the chemical messenger serotonin, like
 - lithium
 - medications containing tryptophan, used to treat bipolar disorder
 - St. John’s Wort (also called *Hypericum perforatum*), an herbal product often used to treat depression

- a group of medications called triptans used to treat migraines, like sumatriptan and rizatriptan
 - Some pain medications in a group of drugs called opioids, like fentanyl, tramadol, tapentadol, meperidine, methadone and pentazocine
 - Some medications used to treat cough, like dextromethorphan (a cough syrup)
- In general, drink only small amounts of alcohol while you are taking Cymbalta.

How to take Cymbalta:

- Once each day, at about the same time every day
- **Swallow capsules whole with a drink of water.**
- Take with or without food. Taking it with food can reduce nausea at the start of treatment
- Take exactly as prescribed. Do NOT give it to anybody else. They may have unwanted side effects that may be serious.
- Do NOT chew, crush or open the capsule. Do NOT mix with liquids or sprinkle on food or drink.
- If you accidentally break or open the capsules, do NOT touch the powder. Wash away any loose powder right away with water. If you get powder in your eyes, rinse them with water right away and contact your healthcare professional.

Usual dose:

The usual adult dose is 60 mg once daily.

Elderly patients with generalized anxiety:

The starting dose is 30 mg once daily. After 2 weeks, your healthcare professional may increase the dose to 60 mg once daily.

Your healthcare professional may adjust the dose during the course of your treatment. Only increase the amount of Cymbalta you are taking if your healthcare professional tells you to.

You should continue to take Cymbalta for several months or longer, as directed by your healthcare professional.

Stopping Cymbalta:

Do NOT stop taking Cymbalta without discussing it with your healthcare professional. This may help you avoid discontinuation symptoms. Follow your healthcare professional's instructions. They may gradually reduce the dose you are taking.

Patients being treated for nerve pain caused by diabetes:

Continue to see your healthcare professional regularly for the proper management of your diabetes. This will help to control your blood sugar levels and prevent further nerve damage. It is important that you continue to do daily foot examinations.

Overdose:

If you think you have taken too much Cymbalta, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

If you miss a dose of Cymbalta by a few hours, take the dose when you remember. If most of the day has passed, wait until your next scheduled dose. Try not to miss any more. Do NOT take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.

What are possible side effects from using Cymbalta?

These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking Cymbalta. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional.

Most side effects are minor and temporary. However, some may be serious.

The most common side effects with Cymbalta are:

- Constipation
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Dry Mouth
- Erectile dysfunction (trouble getting or keeping an erection)
- Feeling tired
- Headache
- Insomnia (trouble falling asleep and/or staying asleep)
- Less appetite
- More sweating
- Nausea
- Pain in the belly
- Sleepiness
- Vomiting (throwing up)

These side effects have been shown to decrease with continued treatment.

Tell your healthcare professional if:

- any of the side effects discussed above affect you severely
- you experience other side effects not listed here.

Some of these side effects may be related to the dose you are taking. Your healthcare professional will decide if your dose needs to be changed.

Depression and anxiety may decrease your sexual desire, performance and satisfaction. This medication may further decrease sexual enjoyment.

You may also have symptoms after you stop taking Cymbalta:

- Anxiety

- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Feeling tired
- Headache
- Insomnia
- Irritability
- Muscle pain
- Nausea
- Nerve sensations (numbing, tingling, burning or prickling)
- Nightmares
- Sleepiness
- Severe sweating
- Vertigo (feeling of spinning when not moving)
- Vomiting

These symptoms usually go away without treatment. Tell your healthcare professional right away if you have these or other symptoms.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
RARE			
Allergic reactions: skin rash or hives alone		✓	
Severe allergic reaction: rash, hives, itching, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat, difficulty swallowing or breathing			✓
Changes in behaviour and feelings, thoughts and actions about suicide: feeling angry, aggressive, worried, agitated, hostile or impulsive. Feeling violent or suicidal. Thoughts of hurting yourself or other people. Feeling like you are not yourself or that you are less inhibited.			✓
Angle-closure Glaucoma: eye pain, changes in vision, and swelling or redness in or around the eye.			✓
Hallucinations: seeing or		✓	

hearing things that are not there			
Mania: overactive behaviour and thoughts		✓	
Problems with urine flow		✓	
Seizures: uncontrollable shaking with fainting or passing out			✓
VERY RARE			
Akathisia: Feeling of restlessness, unable to sit or stand still		✓	
Gastrointestinal bleeding (bleeding in your stomach, small intestines or large bowel): blood or dark colour in stools, blood in vomit		✓	
Hyponatremia (low sodium level of blood): headache, feeling tired, weak, confused, difficulty remembering things, combined with achy, stiff, uncoordinated muscles		✓	
Liver disorder: skin or eyes turn yellow, dark urine, pain in the belly, nausea, vomiting, lack of appetite		✓	
Serotonin Syndrome and Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS): a combination of most or all of the following symptoms: high fever, sweating, shivering, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, muscle shakes, jerks, twitches or stiffness, overactive reflexes, loss of coordination, fast heartbeat, changes in blood pressure, confusion, hallucinations, restlessness, and extreme agitation that can lead to fainting (passing out) and coma.			✓
UNKNOWN			
Erythema multiforme (serious skin reaction): any combination			✓

of itchy skin, rash, redness, blistering and peeling of the skin and/or the lips, eyes, mouth, nasal passages or genitals, accompanied by fever, chills, headache, cough, body aches or joint pain			
High blood sugar levels: Need to urinate very often, feeling thirsty and hungry	✓		
Low levels of platelets (a type of blood cell): bruises, bleeding, feeling tired and weak		✓	
Stevens-Johnson syndrome (serious skin reaction): fever, sore throat, cough, burning eyes followed by swelling of the face and tongue, hives, pain, rash, blistering and peeling of the skin and/or the mouth, nose and eyes			✓

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects
You can help improve the safe use of health products for Canadians by reporting serious and unexpected side effects to Health Canada. Your report may help to identify new side effects and change the product safety information.

3 ways to report:

- Online at [MedEffect](#);
- By calling 1-866-234-2345 (toll-free);
- By completing a Consumer Side Effect Reporting Form and sending it by:
 - Fax to 1-866-678-6789 (toll-free), or
 - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program
Health Canada, Postal Locator 0701E
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0K9

Postage paid labels and the Consumer Side Effect Reporting Form are available at [MedEffect](#).

NOTE: Contact your healthcare professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

- Keep out of reach and sight of children.
- Keep capsules in their original package.

- Store at room temperature (15°C to 30°C or 59°F to 86°F).
- Keep the package in a dry place.
- Keep the package out of direct sunlight.
- Use capsules before the expiry date on the box. Do NOT use tablets after the expiry date.
- Return any expired or leftover medication to your pharmacist.

If you want more information about Cymbalta:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<http://hc-sc.gc.ca/index-eng.php>), the manufacturer's website www.lilly.ca, or by calling 1-866-364-4043.

The information in this document is current as of the last revision date shown below. For the most current information, please visit our website or contact us directly.

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