LOMOTIL®
Diphenoxylate hydrochloride and atropine sulfate tablets

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet
This leaflet answers some common questions about LOMOTIL. 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. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking LOMOTIL against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Keep this leaflet with the medicine. You may need to read it again.

What LOMOTIL is used for
LOMOTIL is a combination medicine used along with other measures for the treatment of acute or chronic diarrhoea.

LOMOTIL contains diphenoxylate hydrochloride and atropine sulfate along with other ingredients. The diphenoxylate reduces diarrhoea by slowing down the movements of the intestines. Because diphenoxylate may be abused by taking it in doses that are larger than prescribed, a small amount of atropine sulfate is included in LOMOTIL. This causes unpleasant effects if larger than normal doses are taken, and discourages abuse.

LOMOTIL, in pack sizes of 20 and 100 tablets, is only available with a doctor's prescription. LOMOTIL in a pack size of 8 tablets is available as a pharmacist only medicine.

Before you start to use LOMOTIL
You must tell your doctor if:
- You are allergic to any other medicines, or foods, dyes or preservatives
- You have any other medical conditions, especially:
  - Liver disease, jaundice
  - Kidney disease
  - Colitis
  - History of drug abuse
- You are taking any other medicines, including medicines that you buy without a prescription from a pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some of the medicines in common use that may interfere with LOMOTIL include:
- Tranquillisers - medicines used to produce calmness, treat anxiety or help you sleep
- Antidepressants - medicines used to treat depression, such as monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI)
- Barbiturates - medicines used to treat epilepsy and to help you sleep.

These medicines may be affected by LOMOTIL, or may affect how well it works. You may need to take different amounts of your medicine or you may need to take different medicines. Your doctor or pharmacist has a more complete list of medicines that you may need to avoid while taking LOMOTIL.

Do not drink alcohol while taking LOMOTIL.

Tell your doctor if you become pregnant while you are taking LOMOTIL.

You should not take LOMOTIL near or at the time of giving birth, because diphenoxylate is chemically related to medicines which can slow down the breathing of newborn infants.

How to take LOMOTIL
Follow your doctor's or pharmacist's instructions exactly on how much LOMOTIL to take and for how long to take it.

The usual starting dose of LOMOTIL is 2 tablets, three or four times a day, until the diarrhoea is under control.

The dose is then usually cut down, so that you are taking just enough tablets to control the diarrhoea. This may be as few as 2 tablets a day. Please check with your doctor as to how you should take LOMOTIL.

The usual maximum dose is 8 tablets in a day (24 hours).

Your doctor may want you to stop taking LOMOTIL when your bowel movements return to normal.

If your diarrhoea contains blood or lasts for more than 2 days, tell your doctor.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor, pharmacist or Poisons Information Centre (telephone number: 131126) for advice, or go to Casualty at your nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken a large number of LOMOTIL tablets. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

Keep telephone numbers for these places handy.

If you think someone has taken an overdose of LOMOTIL, or if a child has accidentally taken LOMOTIL tablets, you should get medical help immediately.

Signs that may indicate an overdose are: at first, dryness of the skin and mouth, widening of the pupils of the eye, restlessness, flushing, high temperatures and rapid heart beat, followed by lack of energy or coma, poor reflexes, constant movements of the eyeballs, pinpoint (small) pupils and slow, shallow breathing (respiratory depression). Sometimes respiratory depression may not occur straight away, and may develop as late as 30 hours after an overdose. Patients should be watched for at least 48 hours, preferably in hospital.

While you are using LOMOTIL
Things you must do

Use LOMOTIL exactly as your doctor has prescribed.

Tell all doctors, dentists and pharmacists who are treating you that you are taking LOMOTIL.

Drink plenty of liquids, such as an oral rehydration solution.

Drinking plenty of liquids makes sure you do not become dehydrated (lose too much liquid from your body). If you have become very dehydrated, you should see your doctor to make sure this is corrected, before taking LOMOTIL.

Eat as little as possible for the first few days. Eat only plain, bland foods, such as unbuttered toast, plain biscuits, boiled potatoes, rice or pasta. When the diarrhoea has stopped gradually return to your normal diet.

Things you must not do

Do not drink alcohol or milk.

Drinking alcohol or milk can make your diarrhoea worse.

Do not eat dairy foods, fatty foods such as cakes, pies, chocolates, fatty meats and fried foods, spicy foods, fruit or acidic vegetables.

Eating these foods can make your diarrhoea worse.

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Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how LOMOTIL affects you.

LOMOTIL can make some people drowsy or dizzy. Make sure you know how you react to LOMOTIL before you drive a car, operate dangerous machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if this happens to you.

Do not give this medicine to anyone else, even if their symptoms seem similar to yours.

Side effects

As well as benefits, medicines may have some effects you do not want (side effects). Knowledge of this medicine is continually increasing. Side effects may possibly occur, which were previously unknown, and so this list of possible side effects cannot be complete. It is therefore important to tell your doctor if you experience any unusual side effects or any changes in your health, while you are taking LOMOTIL.

Side effects which have been reported in patients taking LOMOTIL are:

- Lack of energy
- Confusion
- Drowsiness
- Dizziness
- Restlessness
- Depression
- Euphoria
- Numbness in hands and feet
- Headache
- Allergic wheals and swelling
- Rash
- Swelling of gums
- Itching
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Abdominal discomfort
- Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)
- Obstruction or paralysis of the intestine

Reported side effects of atropine sulfate are:

- Unusually high fever
- Rapid heart beat
- Being unable to urinate
- Flushing
- Dry skin and
- Dry mouth

If any side effects do not settle down during treatment and are a problem for you, or if you develop any new medical problem while you are taking LOMOTIL, tell your doctor.

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

LOMOTIL helps most people with diarrhoea, but it may have unwanted effects in a few people.

All medicines 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 side effects.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist about any questions you may have.