

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Melatonin Zentiva 2 mg prolonged-release tablets

melatonin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What <Invented name> is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take <Invented name>
3. How to take <Invented name>
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store <Invented name>
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What <Invented name> is and what it is used for

The active substance of <Invented name> is melatonin and it belongs to a natural group of hormones produced by the body.

<Invented name> is used on its own for the short-term treatment of primary insomnia (persistent difficulty in getting to sleep or staying asleep, or poor quality of sleep) in patients aged 55 years and older. 'Primary' means that the insomnia does not have any identified cause, including any medical, mental or environmental cause.

2. What you need to know before you take <Invented name>

Do not take <Invented name>

- If you are allergic to melatonin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking <Invented name>:

- If you have liver problems. No studies on the use of melatonin in people with liver diseases have been performed, you should speak to your doctor before taking <Invented name> as its use is not recommended.
- If you have kidney problems, you should speak to your doctor before taking <Invented name>.
- If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars
- If you have an autoimmune disease (where the body is 'attacked' by its own immune system). No studies on the use of melatonin in people with auto-immune diseases have been performed; therefore, you should speak to your doctor before taking <Invented name> as its use is not recommended.
- Melatonin can make you feel drowsy, you should be careful if the drowsiness affects you as it may impair your ability on tasks such as driving.
- Smoking may make <Invented name> less effective, because the components of tobacco smoke can increase the breakdown of melatonin by the liver.

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children between the ages of 0 to 18 years as it has not been tested and its effects are unknown. Another medicine containing melatonin may be more appropriate for administration to children between the ages of 2 to 18 - please ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

Other medicines and <Invented name>

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. These medicines include:

- fluvoxamine (used for the treatment of depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder)
- psoralens (used in the treatment of skin disorders e.g. psoriasis)
- cimetidine (used in the treatment of stomach problems such as ulcers)
- quinolones (used in the treatment of bacterial infections)
- rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis)
- oestrogens (used in contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy)
- carbamazepine (used in the treatment of epilepsy)
- adrenergic agonists/antagonists (such as certain types of medicines used to control blood pressure by constricting blood vessels, nasal decongestants, blood pressure lowering medicines)
- opiate agonists/antagonists (such as medicines used in the treatment of drug addiction)
- prostaglandin inhibitors (such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines)
- antidepressant medication, tryptophan and alcohol
- benzodiazepines and non-benzodiazepine hypnotics (medicines used to induce sleep such as zaleplon, zolpidem and zopiclone)
- thioridazine (for the treatment of schizophrenia)
- imipramine (for the treatment of depression).

<Invented name> with food, drink and alcohol

Take <Invented name> after you have eaten. Do not drink alcohol before, during or after taking <Invented name>, because it reduces the effectiveness of <Invented name>.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take <Invented name> if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby. Ask your doctor for advice before using this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Melatonin may cause drowsiness. If you are affected, you should not drive or operate machinery. If you suffer from continued drowsiness, then you should consult your doctor.

<Invented name> contains lactose monohydrate

<Invented name> contains lactose monohydrate. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take <Invented name>

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The recommended dose is one <Invented name> tablet (2 mg) taken daily by mouth, after food, 1-2 hours before bedtime. This dosage may be continued for up to thirteen weeks.

You should swallow the tablet whole. Do not crush, divide or chew the tablet.

If you take more <Invented name> than you should

If you have accidentally taken too much of your medicine, contact your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible.

Taking more than the recommended daily dose may make you feel drowsy.

If you forget to take <Invented name>

If you forget to take your tablet, take another as soon as you remember, before going to sleep, or wait until it is time to take your next dose, then go on as before.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking <Invented name>

There are no known harmful effects if treatment is interrupted or ended early. The use of melatonin is not known to cause any withdrawal effects after treatment completion.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you experience any of the following serious side effects, stop taking the medicine and contact your doctor **immediately**:

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- chest pain

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people)

- loss of consciousness or fainting
- severe chest pain due to angina
- feeling your heartbeat
- depression
- visual impairment
- blurred vision
- disorientation
- vertigo (a feeling of dizziness or “spinning”)
- presence of red blood cells in the urine
- reduced number of white blood cells in the blood
- reduced blood platelets, which increases risk of bleeding or bruising
- psoriasis

Not known (frequency cannot be established from the available data)

- swelling of the face, tongue or throat; difficulty swallowing; hives and breathing difficulties (angioedema).
- hypersensitivity reactions

If you experience any of the following other side effects, contact your doctor and/or seek medical advice:

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- irritability, nervousness, restlessness, insomnia, abnormal dreams, nightmares, anxiety
- migraine, headache, lethargy (tiredness, lack of energy), restlessness associated with increased activity, dizziness, sleepiness
- high blood pressure
- upper abdominal pain, indigestion, mouth ulceration, dry mouth, nausea
- changes in the composition of your blood which could cause yellowing of the skin or eyes
- inflammation of the skin, night sweats, itching, rash, dry skin
- pain in extremities
- menopausal symptoms

- feeling of weakness
- excretion of glucose in the urine, excess proteins in the urine
- abnormal liver function and weight increase.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people)

- shingles
- high level of fatty molecules in the blood, low serum calcium levels in the blood, low sodium levels in the blood
- altered mood, aggression, agitation, crying, stress symptoms, early morning awakening, increased sex drive, depressed mood
- memory impairment, disturbance in attention, dreamy state, restless legs syndrome, poor quality sleep, 'pins and needles' feeling
- watery eyes
- dizziness when standing or sitting
- hot flushes
- acid reflux, stomach disorder, blistering in the mouth, tongue ulceration, stomach upset, vomiting, abnormal bowel sounds, wind, excess saliva production, bad breath, abdominal discomfort, gastric disorder, inflammation of the stomach lining
- eczema, skin rash, hand dermatitis, itchy rash, nail disorder
- arthritis, muscle spasms, neck pain, night cramps
- prolonged erection that might be painful, inflammation of the prostate gland
- tiredness, pain, thirst
- passing large volumes of urine, urinating during the night
- increased liver enzymes, abnormal blood electrolytes and abnormal laboratory tests.

Not known (frequency cannot be established from the available data)

- abnormal milk secretion.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via [the national reporting system](#) listed in [Appendix V](#). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store <Invented name>

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister (EXP). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What <Invented name> contains

- The active substance is melatonin. Each prolonged-release tablet contains 2 mg melatonin.
- The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate; calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate (E 341); ammonio methacrylate copolymer (type B); talc (E 553b); silica, colloidal anhydrous (E 551) and magnesium stearate (E 470b).

What <Invented name> looks like and contents of the pack

The prolonged-release tablets are white to off-white, round, biconvex shaped, uncoated, plain on both sides with a diameter of 8 mm.

The tablets are packed in PVC/PE/PVDC-Alu blisters.

Pack size: 30 prolonged-release tablets

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

<[To be completed nationally]>

This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area under the following names:

Sweden: Melatonin Zentiva

France: Melatonine Zentiva LP

Italy: Melatonina Zentiva

This leaflet was last revised in 2024-02-07.