An antipsychotic

Sulpiride (sul-pee-ride)

You should read this leaflet with your carer/care giver.



Sulpiride:

- Is also called Dolmatil, Sulpitil or Sulpor.
- Come as tablets or liquid.
- Sulpiride is used for schizophrenia and psychoses.
- Sulpiride is sometimes used for people who are distressed. There is no clear evidence that it improves someone's behaviour.



The label on your sulpiride packet should tell you when and how much medicine to take.

Swallow your tablet or capsule with water or measure and swallow the liquid.



If you forget to take your medicine, tell someone straight away.

You should carry on taking your medicine even if you feel better unless your doctor asks you to stop.

Drinking alcohol whilst taking sulpiride could make you feel sleepy.

Some medicines do not work well together.

You should tell your doctor about any other medicines you are taking.

This is an unofficial leaflet produced by Professor Shoumitro (Shoumi) Deb and Ms. Bharati Limbu of Imperial College London, UK and Dr Gemma Unwin, University of Birmingham, UK with help from Cornwall Learning Disability Advisory Group. The project is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK and sponsored by ©CNWL NHS Trust UK. Any adaptation or translation of this leaflet has to acknowledge fully the original source with author affiliation and copyright information and be made available free of charge. 01.07.2020.

Side effects:

- Medicine can have certain effects on your body that are not wanted.
- Not everyone taking a medicine will get them.
- Many will go away with time.
- Many are rare.

You might want to talk to your doctor or the pharmacist or your key worker if you have any side effect.

These are some (but NOT all) side effects of sulpiride...



- Constipation or upset tummy
- Feeling stiff or have shakes in Putting on weight (check hands and body
- May increase your blood fat (cholesterol) (check blood test)
- May lead to diabetes (check blood test)
- You may lose interest in sex

- Feeling more restless and agitated
- weight regularly)
- May increase your blood sugar level (check blood test)
- May affect your heart function (check ECG)
- Headache

This is an unofficial leaflet produced by Professor Shoumitro (Shoumi) Deb and Ms. Bharati Limbu of Imperial College London, UK and Dr Gemma Unwin, University of Birmingham, UK with help from Cornwall Learning Disability Advisory Group. The project is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK and sponsored by ©CNWL NHS Trust UK. Any adaptation or translation of this leaflet has to acknowledge fully the original source with author affiliation and copyright information and be made available free of charge. 01.07.2020.

- In women, menstrual periods may change (check blood test)
- Men may develop breasts and, in both men and women, there may be secretion of breast milk (check blood test)

Some side effects are more serious.

You should tell someone straight away if you have...

- High temperature and stiffness (check blood test)
- Shaky movements in face, mouth, arms and legs
- Sweating and loss of senses (check blood test)

You should talk to your doctor before you stop taking your medicine.

Sometimes, if you stop taking your medicine, you may have:

- Vomiting
- Problems sleeping
- Sweating a lot
- Restlessness and anxiety





This leaflet does not tell you everything about sulpiride.

You can get more information from:

- your pharmacist, doctor, nurse or carer/ care giver
- check http://www.choiceandmedication.org/cnwl/
- NHS on 111
- medicine information helpline on 020 3317 5090.

This leaflet can be downloaded free of charge from: https://spectrom.wixsite.com/project/

While preparing this leaflet we checked information in...

- The British National Formulary (<u>www.bnf.org</u>)
- Dulcan, M. K., & Ballard, R. (2015). Helping parents and teachers understand medications for behavioural and emotional problems: A resource book of medication information handouts. American Psychiatric Publishing, Washington DC, USA.

This leaflet is not designed for people with intellectual disabilities to read on their own. Support (care) staff or care givers should go through the leaflet with the person who has intellectual disabilities.

All images copyright ©Photosymbols.

This is an unofficial leaflet produced by Professor Shoumitro (Shoumi) Deb and Ms. Bharati Limbu of Imperial College London, UK and Dr Gemma Unwin, University of Birmingham, UK with help from Cornwall Learning Disability Advisory Group. The project is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK and sponsored by ©CNWL NHS Trust UK. Any adaptation or translation of this leaflet has to acknowledge fully the original source with author affiliation and copyright information and be made available free of charge. 01.07.2020.