Prozac Makes History

When PROZAC was introduced in 1986, it was the first drug of its class. Since then, PROZAC has been a catalyst in bringing attention to mental health. PROZAC has helped millions of people in more than 90 countries in their battle with depression.

PROZAC is a medicine approved by the FDA for the treatment of Major Depressive Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Bulimia Nervosa, and Panic Disorder in adults. PROZAC is also approved for pediatric patients in the treatment of Major Depressive Disorder (8-18 years old) and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (7-17 years old). PROZAC is available by prescription only.

View the PROZAC Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.

WARNING: SUICIDALITY AND ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS

Antidepressants increased the risk compared to placebo of suicidal thinking and behavior (suicidality) in children, adolescents, and young adults in short-term studies of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and other psychiatric disorders. Anyone considering the use of PROZAC or any other antidepressant in a child, adolescent, or young adult must balance this risk with the clinical need. Short-term studies did not show an increase in the risk of suicidality with antidepressants compared to placebo in adults beyond age 24; there was a reduction in risk with antidepressants compared to placebo in adults aged 65 and older. Depression and certain other psychiatric disorders are themselves associated with increases in the risk of suicide. Patients of all ages who are started on antidepressant therapy should be monitored appropriately and observed closely for clinical worsening, suicidality, or unusual changes in behavior. Families and caregivers should be advised of the need for close observation and communication with the prescriber. PROZAC is approved for use in pediatric patients with MDD and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD).
Medication Guide

PROZAC® (PRO-zac)  
(flouxetine hydrochloride)  
Pulvulo® and Weekly™ Capsule

Read the Medication Guide that comes with PROZAC before you start taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This Medication Guide does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment. Talk with your healthcare provider if there is something you do not understand or want to learn more about.

What is the most important information I should know about PROZAC?

PROZAC and other antidepressant medicines may cause serious side effects, including:

1. Suicidal thoughts or actions:
   - PROZAC and other antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts or actions in some children, teenagers, or young adults within the first few months of treatment or when the dose is changed.
   - Depression or other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts or actions.
   - Watch for these changes and call your healthcare provider right away if you notice:
     - New or sudden changes in mood, behavior, actions, thoughts, or feelings, especially if severe.
     - Pay particular attention to such changes when PROZAC is started or when the dose is changed.

Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider and call between visits if you are worried about symptoms.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms, or call 911 if an emergency, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

   - attempts to commit suicide
   - acting on dangerous impulses
   - acting aggressive or violent
   - thoughts about suicide or dying
   - new or worse depression
   - new or worse anxiety or panic attacks
   - feeling agitated, restless, angry or irritable
   - trouble sleeping
   - an increase in activity or talking more than what is normal for you
   - other unusual changes in behavior or mood

Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms, or call 911 if an emergency. PROZAC may be associated with these serious side effects:

2. Serotonin Syndrome or Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome-like reactions. This condition can be life-threatening and may include:
   - agitation, hallucinations, coma or other changes in mental status
   - coordination problems or muscle twitching (overactive reflexes)
   - racing heartbeat, high or low blood pressure
   - sweating or fever
   - nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
   - muscle rigidity

3. Severe allergic reactions:
   - trouble breathing
   - swelling of the face, tongue, eyes or mouth
   - rash, itchy welts (hives) or blisters, alone or with fever or joint pain

4. Abnormal bleeding: PROZAC and other antidepressant medicines may increase your risk of bleeding or bruising, especially if you take the blood thinner warfarin (Coumadin®), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAIDs, like ibuprofen or naproxen), or aspirin.

5. Seizures or convulsions

6. Manic episodes:
   - greatly increased energy
   - severe trouble sleeping