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Effexor

Generic Name: [venlafaxine](#) (VEN la fax een)

Brand Names: *Effexor*, *Effexor XR*

3 Herbs that Beat Anxiety

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Overview

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What is Effexor?

Effexor (venlafaxine) is an antidepressant in a group of drugs called selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SSNRIs). Venlafaxine affects chemicals in the brain that may become unbalanced and cause depression.

Effexor is used to treat [major depressive disorder](#), [anxiety](#), and [panic disorder](#).

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Important information

You should not take Effexor if you have uncontrolled narrow-angle glaucoma, or if you are being treated with methylene blue injection.

Do not use Effexor if you have taken an MAO inhibitor in the past 14 days. A dangerous drug interaction could occur. MAO inhibitors include isocarboxazid, linezolid, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, and tranylcypromine. After you stop taking this medicine, you must wait at least 7 days before you start taking an MAOI.

Some young people have thoughts about suicide when first taking an antidepressant. Your doctor will need to check your progress at regular visits while you are using Effexor. Your family or other caregivers should also be alert to changes in your mood or symptoms.

Report any new or worsening symptoms to your doctor, such as: mood or behavior changes, anxiety, panic attacks, trouble sleeping, or if you feel impulsive, irritable, agitated, hostile, aggressive, restless, hyperactive (mentally or physically), more depressed, or have thoughts about suicide or hurting yourself.

Do not give this medicine to anyone younger than 18 years old without the advice of a doctor. Effexor is not approved for use in children.

Before taking this medicine

You should not take Effexor if you are allergic to venlafaxine or desvenlafaxine (Pristiq), or:

- if you have uncontrolled narrow-angle glaucoma; or
- if you are being treated with methylene blue injection.

Do not use Effexor if you have taken an MAO inhibitor in the past 14 days. A dangerous drug interaction could occur. MAO inhibitors include isocarboxazid, linezolid, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, and tranylcypromine. After you stop taking Effexor, you must wait at least 7 days before you start taking an MAOI.

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PRISTIQ is available by prescription only.



Important Safety Information

Prescribing Information

Important Safety Information About PRISTIQ® (desvenlafaxine)

Suicidality and Antidepressant Drugs

Antidepressants increased the risk of suicidal thinking and behavior in children, teens, and young adults. 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 or when the dose is changed should be monitored appropriately and observed closely for clinical worsening, suicidality, or unusual changes in behavior such as becoming agitated, irritable, hostile, aggressive, impulsive, or restless. Should these occur, report them to a doctor right away. PRISTIQ is not approved for use in children under 18.

Do not take PRISTIQ if you are allergic to desvenlafaxine.

Slideshow: Depression, the Risk of Suicide, and Treatment Options



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To make sure Effexor is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

- bipolar disorder (manic depression);
- cirrhosis or other liver disease;
- kidney disease;
- heart disease, high blood pressure, high cholesterol;
- diabetes;
- narrow-angle glaucoma;
- a thyroid disorder;
- a history of seizures;
- a bleeding or blood clotting disorder;
- low levels of sodium in your blood; or
- if you are switching to Effexor from another antidepressant.

Some young people have thoughts about suicide when first taking an antidepressant. Your doctor will need to check your progress at regular visits while you are using Effexor. Your family or other caregivers should also be alert to changes in your mood or symptoms.

FDA pregnancy category C. Taking an SSRI antidepressant during pregnancy may cause serious lung problems or other complications in the baby. However, you may have a relapse of depression if you stop taking your antidepressant. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant while taking Effexor. **Do not start or stop taking this medicine during pregnancy without your doctor's advice.**

See also: [Pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings](#) (in more detail)

Venlafaxine can pass into breast milk and may harm a nursing baby. You should not breast-feed while using this medicine.

Do not give this medicine to anyone younger than 18 years old without the advice of a doctor. Effexor is not approved for use in children.



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How should I take Effexor?

Take Effexor exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Follow all directions on your prescription label. Do not take this medicine in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended.

Effexor should be taken with food. Try to take this medicine at the same time each day.

Swallow the controlled-release capsule (Effexor XR) whole, without crushing or chewing. To make the medication easier to swallow, you may open the capsule and sprinkle the medicine into a small amount of applesauce. Swallow all of the mixture without chewing, and do not save any for later use.

Your blood pressure will need to be checked often.

It may take 4 weeks before your symptoms improve. Keep using the medication as directed and tell your doctor if your symptoms do not improve.

You should not stop using Effexor suddenly. Follow your doctor's instructions about tapering your dose.

This medicine can cause you to have a false positive drug screening test. If you provide a urine sample for drug screening, tell the laboratory staff that you are taking Effexor.

Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat.

What happens if I miss a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Skip the missed dose if it is almost time for your next scheduled dose. Do not take extra medicine to make up the missed dose.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222.

What should I avoid while taking Effexor?

Ask your doctor before taking a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for pain, arthritis, fever, or swelling. This includes aspirin, ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), naproxen (Aleve), celecoxib (Celebrex), diclofenac, indomethacin, meloxicam, and others. Using an NSAID with Effexor may cause you to bruise or bleed easily.

Avoid drinking alcohol, which can increase some of the side effects of Effexor.

Effexor may impair your thinking or reactions. Be careful if you drive or do anything that requires you to be alert.



Effexor side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these **signs of an allergic reaction to Effexor**: skin rash or hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Report any new or worsening symptoms to your doctor, such as: mood or behavior changes, anxiety, panic attacks, trouble sleeping, or if you feel impulsive, irritable, agitated, hostile, aggressive, restless, hyperactive (mentally or physically), more depressed, or have thoughts about suicide or hurting yourself.

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- blurred vision, tunnel vision, eye pain or swelling, or seeing halos around lights;
- easy bruising;
- cough, chest tightness, trouble breathing;
- seizure (convulsions);
- high levels of serotonin in the body - agitation, hallucinations, fever, fast heart rate, overactive reflexes,

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nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of coordination, fainting;

- low levels of sodium in the body - headache, confusion, slurred speech, severe weakness, vomiting, loss of coordination, feeling unsteady; or
- severe nervous system reaction - very stiff (rigid) muscles, high fever, sweating, confusion, fast or uneven heartbeats, tremors, feeling like you might pass out.

Common Effexor side effects may include:

- vision changes;
- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea;
- changes in appetite or weight;
- dry mouth, yawning;
- dizziness, headache, anxiety, feeling nervous;
- fast heartbeats, tremors or shaking;
- sleep problems (insomnia), strange dreams, tired feeling;
- increased sweating; or
- decreased sex drive, impotence, or difficulty having an orgasm.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

See also: [Side effects](#) (in more detail)

Effexor dosing information

Usual Adult Dose for Depression:

Immediate release:

Initial dose: 37.5 mg orally twice a day or 25 mg orally 3 times a day

Maintenance dose: May increase in daily increments of up to 75 mg at intervals of no less than 4 days

Maximum dose: (moderately depressed outpatients): 225 mg/day

Maximum dose (severely depressed inpatients): 375 mg/day

Daily dosage may be divided in 2 or 3 doses/day

Extended release:

Initial dose: 75 mg orally once daily

Maintenance dose: May increase in daily increments of up to 75 mg at intervals of no less than 4 days

Maximum dose (moderately depressed outpatients): 225 mg/day

Maximum dose (severely depressed inpatients): 375 mg/day

Usual Adult Dose for Anxiety:

For generalized anxiety disorder or social anxiety disorder:

Extended release:

Initial dose: 75 mg orally once daily

Maintenance dose: May increase in daily increments of 75 mg at intervals of no less than 4 days

Maximum dose: 225 mg/day

Usual Adult Dose for Panic Disorder:

Extended-release:

Initial dose: 37.5 mg once a day

Maintenance dose: May increase dose in daily increments of 75 mg at intervals of no less than 7 days

Maximum dose: 225 mg/day

What other drugs will affect Effexor?

Taking this medicine with other drugs that make you sleepy can worsen this effect. Ask your doctor before taking Effexor with a sleeping pill, narcotic pain medicine, muscle relaxer, or medicine for anxiety, depression, or seizures.

Many drugs can interact with venlafaxine. Not all possible interactions are listed here. Tell your doctor about all your medications and any you start or stop using during treatment with Effexor, especially:

- any other antidepressant;
- cimetidine;
- St. John's wort;
- tramadol;
- tryptophan (sometimes called L-tryptophan);
- a blood thinner - warfarin, Coumadin, Jantoven;
- medicine to treat mood disorders, thought disorders, or mental illness - buspirone, lithium, and many others; or
- migraine headache medicine - sumatriptan, zolmitriptan, and others.

This list is not complete and many other drugs can interact with venlafaxine. This includes prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Give a list of all your medicines to any healthcare provider who treats you.

Next → [Side Effects](#)



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Where can I get more information?

- Your pharmacist can provide more information about Effexor.

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Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use Effexor only for the indication prescribed.

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DRUG STATUS

- Rx

Availability
Prescription only
- C

Pregnancy Category
Risk cannot be ruled out

▼
- N/A

CSA Schedule
Not a controlled drug

▼
- Approval History
Drug history at FDA

▼

Manufacturer

Wyeth

Drug Class

Serotonin-
norepinephrine
reuptake inhibitors
(SNRIs)

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Effexor Rating

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Effexor

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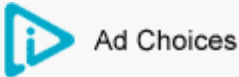


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