**IMIPRAMINE ADVERSE REACTIONS MAY INCLUDE:** per PDR

**Severe:** seizures, agranulocytosis, hepatic failure, serotonin syndrome, ventricular tachycardia, suicidal ideation, ileus, heart failure, stroke, myocardia infarction, ocular hypertension, vasculitis, SIADH

**Moderate:** dysarthria, elevated hepatic enzymes, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, eosinophilia, hepatitis, jaundice, constipation, orthostatic hypotension, ejaculation dysfunction, impotence (erectile dysfunction), blurred vision, urinary retention, withdrawal, memory impairment, ataxia, peripheral neuropathy, EEG changes, mania, hostility, confusion, delirium, hallucinations, akathisia, psychosis, glossitis, stomatitis, parotitis, hypertension, sinus tachycardia, palpitations, QT prolongation, PR prolongation, galactorrhea, testicular swelling, cycloplegia, erythema, edema, hyponatremia, goiter, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, hyperthermia

**Mild:** yawning, abdominal pain, anorexia, vomiting, insomnia, diarrhea, purpura, increased urinary frequency, dizziness, headache, fatigue, drowsiness, tremor, nausea, increased urinary frequency or irritability, excessive or spontaneous flow of milk, fatigue, fever, flushing, frequent urination or difficulty or delay in urinating, hair loss, hallucinations, headache, heart attack, heart failure, high blood pressure, high or low blood sugar, high pressure of fluid in the eyes, hives, impotence, increased or decreased sex drive, inflammation of the mouth, insomnia, intestinal blockage, irregular heartbeat, lack of coordination, light-headedness (especially when rising from lying down), loss of appetite, nausea, nightmares, odd taste in mouth, palpitations, purple or reddish-brown spots on skin, rapid heartbeat, restlessness, ringing in the ears, seizures, sensitivity to light, skin itching and rash, stomach upset, stroke, sweating, swelling due to fluid retention (especially in face or tongue), swelling of breasts, swelling of testicles, swollen glands, tendency to fall, tingling, pins and needles, and numbness in hands and feet, tremors, visual problems, vomiting, weakness, weight gain or loss, yellowed skin and whites of eyes

**IMIPRAMINE SIDE EFFECTS MAY INCLUDE:**

abdominal cramps, agitation, anxiety, black tongue, bleeding sores, blood disorders, blurred vision, breast development in males, confusion, congestive heart failure, constipation or diarrhea, cough, fever, sore throat, delusions, dilated pupils, disorientation, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, episodes of elation or irritability, excessive or spontaneous flow of milk, fatigue, fever, flushing, frequent urination or difficulty or delay in urinating, hair loss, hallucinations, headache, heart attack, heart failure, high blood pressure, high or low blood sugar, high pressure of fluid in the eyes, hives, impotence, increased or decreased sex drive, inflammation of the mouth, insomnia, intestinal blockage, irregular heartbeat, lack of coordination, light-headedness (especially when rising from lying down), loss of appetite, nausea, nightmares, odd taste in mouth, palpitations, purple or reddish-brown spots on skin, rapid heartbeat, restlessness, ringing in the ears, seizures, sensitivity to light, skin itching and rash, stomach upset, stroke, sweating, swelling due to fluid retention (especially in face or tongue), swelling of breasts, swelling of testicles, swollen glands, tendency to fall, tingling, pins and needles, and numbness in hands and feet, tremors, visual problems, vomiting, weakness, weight gain or loss, yellowed skin and whites of eyes

**IMIPRAMINE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE:**
aggression, anxiety, balance issues, blurred vision, brain zaps, concentration impairment, constipation, crying spells, depersonalization, diarrhea, dizziness, electric shock sensations, fatigue, flatulence, flu-like symptoms, hallucinations, hostility, highly emotional, indigestion, irritability, impaired speech, insomnia, jumpy nerves, lack of coordination, lethargy, migraine headaches / increased headaches, nausea, nervousness, over-reacting to situations, paranoia, repetitive thoughts or songs, sensory & sleep disturbances, severe internal restlessness (akathisia), stomach cramps, tremors, tinnitus (ear ringing or buzzing), tingling sensations, troubling thoughts, visual hallucinations / illusions, vivid dreams, speech or visual changes, worsened depression

IMIPRAMINE BOXED WARNINGS: per PDR

Children, suicidal ideation

Imipramine is approved by the FDA in children and adolescents 6 years and older for the treatment of nocturnal enuresis and in adolescents for the treatment of major depression. There are limited data on the use of imipramine in children for other indications. A boxed warning in the product labeling for all antidepressants details the increased risk of suicidality in pediatric patients and young adults. The risk of suicidality for these drugs was identified in a pooled analysis of 24 placebo-controlled trials (n = 4,400) lasting up to 16 weeks in pediatric patients and young adults (18 to 24 years) with major depressive disorder (MDD) and other psychiatric disorders. The analysis showed a greater risk of suicidality during the first few months of treatment in those receiving antidepressants (SSRIs and others); however, no suicides occurred in these trials. The need for an antidepressant in children or young adults for any use must be weighed against the risk of increased suicidality; patients should be observed closely for clinical worsening, suicidality, or unusual changes in behavior, particularly within the first few months of starting therapy or during dose changes. It is unknown if the suicidality risk extends to longer-term therapy (i.e., beyond several months). The possibility of a suicide attempt is inherent in patients with depressive symptoms, whether these occur in primary depression or in association with another primary disorder. All patients with a history of suicidal ideation or behaviors and those with a prominence of suicidal ideation prior to treatment have an increased risk for suicidal ideation or attempts, and should be closely monitored during treatment with imipramine. In patients who exhibit changes in symptoms, worsening of depression, or suicidality while receiving imipramine, a decision should be made to change or discontinue treatment. If discontinuing, the medication should be tapered as rapidly as possible, but with recognition that abrupt discontinuation can also cause adverse symptoms. Antidepressants should be prescribed in the smallest quantity consistent with good patient management in order to reduce the risk of overdose. No studies have evaluated the effect of imipramine on the growth, development, and maturation of children long-term. Although there is no evidence to suggest that imipramine adversely affects these parameters, the absence of such findings is not adequate to rule out a potential for such effects during chronic use.

Disclaimer:
*Because prescription medications can cause severe withdrawal reactions, do not stop taking any medication without first consulting your physician. The decision to taper any medication should be discussed with your doctor and done with their consent and support.*
*While great care has been taken in organizing and presenting the material throughout this website, please note that it is provided for informational purposes only and should not be taken as Medical Advice.

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