



# TOWARDS THE LIGHT

**Focus on effective antidepressant care  
Faverin, the highly selective 5-HT reuptake inhibitor.**

**Selective action means:**

- it lifts mood without sedating in the majority of patients<sup>1</sup>
- it has little effect on the cardiovascular system<sup>3</sup>
- it produces minimal unwanted anticholinergic effects at therapeutic levels<sup>2</sup>
- impressive safety record in overdose even up to 8600mg

Most patients will respond to 100mg/day, taken each night.



**Faverin two tablets nocte**

 **FAVERIN**<sup>®</sup>  
fluvoxamine

**HIGHLY SELECTIVE 5-HT REUPTAKE INHIBITOR**

**Faverin Prescribing Information** ▽ Presentation: Round, yellow, enteric-coated tablets each containing 50mg fluvoxamine maleate, imprinted with Duphar 291. Pack of 60 tablets, basic NHS price £25.00. PL 0512/0070. Uses: The treatment of symptoms of depressive illness. Dosage and Administration: The tablets should be swallowed without chewing and with water. Adults, including the elderly: Recommended starting dose of 100mg in the evening. Adjust according to response to maximum of 300mg daily, in divided doses. Children: Not recommended. Contra-indications, Warnings, etc: Avoid during pregnancy and in nursing mothers, unless compelling reasons. Do not use with, or within two weeks of, ending treatment with monoamine-oxidase inhibitors. Faverin has been used in combination with lithium in the treatment of patients with severe drug-resistant depression. However, lithium (and possibly tryptophan) enhances the serotonergic effects of Faverin and the combination should therefore be used with caution. In hepatic or renal insufficiency use low dose initially with careful monitoring. Discontinue if associated with increased hepatic enzymes. The effects of alcohol may be enhanced. Information for Faverin: information may be deleted for two or more weeks and close monitoring is

metabolised by liver and having narrow therapeutic index (eg warfarin, phenytoin and theophylline). Increased plasma levels of propranolol and warfarin seen in practice. No interactions seen with atenolol or digoxin. Side-effects: Most commonly, gastrointestinal; nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In some patients who report nausea, vomiting may occur. Caution should therefore be exercised when administering Faverin to patients with a medical condition likely to be exacerbated by vomiting. Others include dizziness, somnolence, agitation, headache and tremor. Anxiety reported less often. Convulsions have been reported. Avoid in patients with a history of epilepsy. Faverin may cause a decrease in heart rate; hypotension rarely reported. Further information available from: Duphar Laboratories Limited, Duphar House, Gaters Hill, West End, Southampton SO3 3JD. Telephone: 0703-472281. References: 1. Curran HV, Lader MH. Eur J Clin Pharmacol 1983; 15 (suppl 3) 349S-355S. 2. Claassen V. Brit J Clin Pharmacol 1983; 15 (suppl 3) 349S-355S. 3. Prager G, et al. Adv Pharmacother 1986; 2: 113-150.

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