

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I using Tofranil?

Tofranil contains the active ingredient Imipramine hydrochloride. Tofranil belongs to a group of medicines called tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs). Tofranil corrects this chemical imbalance and may help relieve the symptoms of depression. For more information, see Section [1. Why am I using Tofranil?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I use Tofranil?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to Imipramine hydrochloride or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI. **Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.** For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I use Tofranil?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with Tofranil and affect how it works. A list of these medicines is in section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How do I use Tofranil?

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor and pharmacist carefully. They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet. Swallow the tablets with a full glass of water. If your stomach is upset after taking the tablets, take them with a meal or after a snack. More instructions can be found in Section [4. How do I use Tofranil?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using Tofranil?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using Imipramine hydrochloride.• Tell your doctor if you are allergic to any other medicines.• Tell your doctor if you have an intolerance to lactose or sucrose. This medicine contains lactose and sucrose.• Tell your doctor if you smoke.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not stop using this medicine suddenly unless after checking with your doctor.• Do not let yourself run out of medicine over the weekend or on holidays.• Be careful to stay out of direct sunlight as much as possible until you find out if your skin is more sensitive than usual.• Do not get up quickly as you may feel lightheaded, be careful when getting up from a sitting or lying position.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be careful driving, operating machinery or doing jobs that require you to be alert while you are taking Tofranil until you know how it affects you. Children should take care when doing things like riding bicycles or climbing trees.
Drinking alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be careful when drinking alcohol or taking pain relievers, sleeping tablets or antihistamines (medicines for colds or allergies such as hay fever) while you are taking Tofranil.
Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep your tablets in their container until it is time to take them. Store Tofranil in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C. Protect from moisture.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using \[insert medicine\]?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

Less serious side effects: drowsiness, dizziness, blurred vision or difficulty focussing your eyes, especially when treatment is started or the dose is increased, Palpitations, rash, hives, light-headedness, especially when you get up too quickly from a sitting or lying position, dry mouth, altered sense of taste, problems with urinating (passing water), dry or sticky eyes constipation or diarrhoea, sweating or hot flushes, weight gain, tired feeling, feeling of unrest or anxiety, hallucinations,

feeling very confused, euphoria (strong feeling of happiness), disturbed sleep, aggression, suicidal thinking and behaviour mood swings, prickly skin, nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, loss of appetite or weight loss, headache, reduced sexual desire hair loss, dark skin (hyperpigmentation), swelling (generalised or local), excessive breast tissue growth, (Hypertrophy breast) milky nipple discharge unrelated to the normal milk production (galactorrhoea) abnormal liver function test.

Signs of allergy such as rash, itching or hives on the skin; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other part of the body. Shortness of breath, wheezing or troubled breathing, pink or red skin rash with blotchy blisters, scaly patches, (photosensitivity reactions), high fever, agitation, confusion, trembling and abrupt contractions of muscles, constant "flu like" symptoms, (chills, fever, sore throat, aching joints, swollen glands, tiredness, or lack of energy), unusual bleeding or bruising, reduction in some blood cells, (recurring infections), pain in the stomach or abdomen, that is severe or doesn't go away, fast or irregular heartbeat, (pounding, racing, skipping beats), heart failure, muscle numbness, tingling or spasms, stroke (trouble walking, speaking and understanding, as well as paralysis or numbness of the face

Serious side effects: Signs of allergy such as rash, itching or hives on the skin; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other part of the body; shortness of breath, wheezing or troubled breathing, pink or red skin rash with blotchy blisters, scaly patches (photosensitivity reactions) high fever, agitation, confusion, trembling and abrupt contractions of muscles, constant "flu like" symptoms, (chills, fever, sore throat, aching joints, swollen glands, tiredness or lack of energy), unusual bleeding or bruising, reduction in some blood cells (recurring infections), pain in the stomach or abdomen, that is severe or doesn't go, away, fast or irregular heartbeat, (pounding, racing, skipping beats), heart failure, muscle numbness, tingling or spasms stroke (trouble walking, speaking, and understanding, as well as paralysis or numbness of the face, arm or leg.), uncontrolled, involuntary and jerky movements, including tremors and shaking of the hands, arms or legs, weakness or loss of balance, severe dizziness or drowsiness, fainting spells or seizures (fits), difficulty in speaking or slurred speech, unusually high energy, irritability or outbursts of anger, confusion or hallucinations (Seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there), frequent passing of large amounts of urine, yellow colour to the skin or eyes, eye pain, high or unstable blood sugar levels, abnormal Electrocardiogram (ECG).

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

Tofranil®

Active ingredient(s): *Imipramine hydrochloride*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using Tofranil. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Tofranil.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I using Tofranil?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I use Tofranil?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How do I use Tofranil?](#)
- [5. What should I know while using Tofranil?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I using Tofranil?

Tofranil contains the active ingredient Imipramine hydrochloride. Tofranil belongs to a group of medicines called tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs). Tofranil corrects this chemical imbalance and may help relieve the symptoms of depression.

Tofranil is used to Depression that is longer lasting and/or more severe than the "low moods" that everyone has from time to time due to the stress of everyday life. It is thought to be caused by a chemical imbalance in parts of the brain. This imbalance affects your whole body and can cause emotional and physical symptoms such as feeling low in spirit, loss of interest in activities, being unable to enjoy life, poor appetite or overeating, disturbed sleep, loss of sex drive, lack of energy and feeling guilty over nothing.

Tofranil is used to treat bed-wetting in people from the age of 5 years onwards if there is no physical cause for the problem (i.e. there is nothing wrong with the bladder itself).

2. What should I know before I use Tofranil?

Warnings

Do not use Tofranil if:

- you have ever had an allergic reaction after taking:
 - imipramine (the active ingredient)
 - any of the other ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet
 - any other tricyclic antidepressant.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the

body; rash, itching or hives on the skin.

- You are already taking another medicine called a monoamineoxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or you have been taking it within the past 2 weeks.

Taking this medicine together with a MAOI may cause a serious reaction (a condition called serotonin syndrome) with a sudden increase in body temperature, extremely high blood pressure, seizures (fits), hyperactivity, increase in muscle tone or stiffness of muscle and coma or death. Your doctor will know when it is safe to start Tofranil after the MAOI has been stopped.

- **you are recovering from a recent heart attack.** It may make your condition worse.
- **you are under 18 years of age for the treatment of depression or other psychiatric disorders.** There is not enough information to recommend the use of this medicine to treat depression or other psychiatric disorders in children under 18 years of age.
- **you have an intolerance to lactose or sucrose.** This medicine contains lactose and sucrose.

Check with your doctor if you:

have any other medical conditions such as

- heart problems, especially an irregular heartbeat
- increased pressure in the eye from any cause (e.g. glaucoma)
- difficulty in passing urine (water), due to prostate trouble or any other cause
- seizures (fits)
- severe liver or kidney disease
- mental disorders other than depression
- problems with blood pressure (either too high or too low)
- blood disorders
- thyroid problems
- chronic constipation
- a tumour of the adrenal gland.
- depression or other conditions that are treated with antidepressants.

The use of these medicines such as imipramine, selective Serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors together with Tofranil can lead to serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition. Symptoms may include confusion, agitation, mood changes, diarrhoea, chills, increased body temperature, sweating, changes in blood pressures, nausea, vomiting, involuntary muscle jerk, overresponsive bodily reflexes, involuntary shaking or movement in one or more parts of body, difficult movement

coordination, disturbances in mental abilities and coma.

Your doctor may not want you to take this medicine or may want to take special precautions if you have any of the above conditions.

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Tell your doctor if you smoke

Nicotine can affect the amount of Tofranil that is in your body. Sudden changes in your usual smoking habits can also change the effects of Tofranil.

Tell your doctor if you are allergic to any other medicines, foods, dyes or preservatives. Your doctor will want to know if you are prone to allergies.

Tell your doctor if you have an intolerance to lactose or sucrose. This medicine contains lactose and sucrose.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Check with your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

There have been reports of some congenital abnormalities or an increase in pre-term delivery associated with taking antidepressants in pregnancy.

Some infants, exposed to antidepressants late in the third trimester, have shown drug withdrawal symptoms such as difficulty of breathing, sluggish, colic irritability, low or high blood pressure, and tremor or spasms. To avoid such symptoms, Tofranil should, if possible, be gradually withdrawn at least 7 weeks before the calculated date of confinement. Your doctor will discuss the possible risks and benefits of taking Tofranil during pregnancy.

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.

Breastfeeding is not recommended while you are taking Tofranil. The active ingredient passes into the breast milk and could affect your baby.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines may interfere with Tofranil and affect how it works. These include:

- MAOI medicines. You must not take Tofranil together with a AOI (see "When you must not take it")
- medicines for high blood pressure or heart problems
- medicines to help you sleep or calm you down
- other medicines for depression called SSRIs (e.g. fluoxetine and paroxetine)
- medicines for other mental disorders
- medicines for seizures (fits)

- medicines to prevent blood clots (e.g. warfarin)
- some medicines for colds or allergies, including some nose drops
- anticholinergic medicines, which are used to relieve stomach cramps, spasms and travel sickness
- medicines for thyroid problems
- cimetidine, a medicine for stomach ulcers
- sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim, medicines used to treat bacterial infections
- terbinafine, a medicine to treat fungal infections
- medicines for Parkinson's disease
- oestrogens (e.g. birth control pills, hormone replacement therapy)
- nicotine in medicines used to help you quit smoking, such as nicotine patches or chewing gum
- methylphenidate (Ritalin)
- disulfiram, a medicine for alcoholism.

These medicines may be affected by Tofranil, or they may affect how well it works. You may need to take different amounts of your medicines, or you may need to take different medicines.

If you have not told your doctor about any of these things, tell them before you take Tofranil.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect Tofranil.

4. How do I use Tofranil?

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor and pharmacist carefully. They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

If you do not understand the instructions on the label, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How much to take / use

For depression, treatment is usually started with a low dose (e.g. up to 75 mg each day). The dose can be increased slowly over the first week up to 150 to 200 mg each day.

If your symptoms are very severe, up to 300 mg each day may be prescribed.

Some people will need higher doses than others because each person's body chemistry is different.

Once you are feeling better, your doctor may be able to slowly reduce the dose, usually down to 50 to 100 mg each day.

For bed-wetting, the usual dose for children aged 5-8 years is 20 to 30 mg each day. For children aged 9-12 years the dose is 25 to 50 mg each day, and for children aged over 12 years, the dose is up to 75 mg each day.

The higher doses are usually used if bed-wetting does not improve after a week of treatment at a lower dose. If you are older than 65 years, your doctor will probably start with

a low dose (e.g. 10 mg each day) to help avoid side effects. The dose is gradually increased over about ten days to 30 to 50 mg each day and kept at that dose for the rest of your treatment.

How to take it

Swallow the tablets with a full glass of water. If your stomach is upset after taking the tablets, take them with a meal or after a snack.

How long to take it

Take this medicine until your doctor tells you to stop treatment.

The length of treatment will depend on your condition and on how well the medicine works.

For depression, the length of treatment will depend on how quickly your symptoms improve. This type of medicine takes time to work, so don't be discouraged if you don't feel better right away. Some of your symptoms may improve in 1 or 2 weeks, but it can take up to 4 to 6 weeks to feel any real improvement.

Even when you feel well, you will usually have to take Tofranil for several months or even longer to make sure the benefits will last.

Continue taking it until your doctor tells you to stop.

For bed-wetting, the treatment is usually continued for 1 to 3 months.

When to take Tofranil

For depression, take the tablets in 2 or 3 doses spread over the day unless your doctor advises you otherwise.

If the tablets make you sleepy, your doctor may suggest that you take one dose at night to help you sleep well.

For bed-wetting, take the tablets as a single dose after the evening meal unless your doctor advises you otherwise.

If bed-wetting tends to happen early in the night, your doctor may advise you to take part of the dose earlier (e.g. at 4 p.m.).

If you forget to take Tofranil

If you normally take the tablets 2 or 3 times a day and it is almost time for your next dose (e.g. within 2 or 3 hours), skip the dose you missed and take the next one when you are meant to. Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember, and then go back to taking the tablets as you would normally. **If you normally take the tablets only at bedtime and you miss a dose, do not take the missed dose the next morning until you check with your doctor.** The medicine may cause some side effects during the day if you take the whole dose in the morning.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the one that you missed. This may increase the chance of you getting an unwanted side effect.

If you have trouble remembering when to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you use too much Tofranil

If you think that you have used too much Tofranil, you may need urgent medical attention.

You should immediately:

- phone the Poisons Information Centre (by calling 13 11 26), or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

You should do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

In children, accidental ingestion of any amount should be regarded as serious and potentially fatal. If you take too much Tofranil, you may feel sleepy, unresponsive, coma, impaired balance or coordination, restless or agitated, dilated pupils, overresponsive bodily reflexes, less wakeful or aware and symptoms of serotonin syndrome (refer section 4.4). You may also have stiffness or unusual muscle movements, fever, sweating, vomiting, difficulty breathing, a drop in blood pressure/shock, fast or irregular heartbeat, heart disorder including heart failure and cardiac arrest, bluish discoloration of the skin, unable to breathe during sleep, fits or other symptoms including dry mouth, constipation, and low urine output.

If you are not sure what to do, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

Children are much more sensitive than adults to tricyclic antidepressants. An accidental overdose is especially dangerous. While you are taking Tofranil.

5. What should I know while using Tofranil?

Things you should do

- You must tell your doctor if you are pregnant or are intending to become pregnant.
- Be careful driving, operating machinery or doing jobs that require you to be alert while you are taking Tofranil until you know how it affects you. Children should take care when doing things like riding bicycles or climbing trees.
- If this medicine makes you feel lightheaded, be careful when getting up from a sitting or lying position.
- Be careful to stay out of direct sunlight as much as possible until you find out if your skin is more sensitive than usual. Wear protective clothing and use a sunscreen. Do not use a sunlamp.

Call your doctor straight away if you:

See signs of allergy such as rash, itching or hives on the skin; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other part of the body; shortness of breath, wheezing or troubled breathing. Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using Tofranil.

Things you should not do

- Do not stop taking Tofranil or change the dose without first checking with your doctor.
- Do not let yourself run out of medicine over the weekend or on holidays.

If you stop taking this medicine suddenly, your condition may worsen or you may have unwanted side effects such as headache, nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, chills, pain that affects bones, muscles and nerves. inability to sleep, irritability, tiredness, anxiety and nervousness. If possible, your doctor will gradually reduce the amount you take each day before stopping the medicine completely.

- Do not take Tofranil to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.
- Do not give this medicine to anyone else, even if their symptoms seem similar to yours or if they have the same condition as you.
- Get up slowly and be careful when getting up from a sitting or lying position if this medicine makes you feel lightheaded,

You can usually prevent these symptoms by getting up slowly and flexing leg muscles and toes to get the blood flowing. When getting out of bed, dangle your legs over the side for a minute or two before standing up.

- **Be careful to stay out of direct sunlight as much as possible until you find out if your skin is more sensitive than usual. Wear protective clothing and use a sunscreen. Do not use a sunlamp.**

This medicine makes some people more sensitive to sunlight. After you have stopped taking Tofranil, you should still be careful about 1 or 2 weeks since some of the medicine will still be in your body.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how Tofranil affects you.

Tofranil may cause tiredness, dizziness, drowsiness or blurred vision in some people.

Be careful driving, operating machinery or doing jobs that require you to be alert while you are taking Tofranil until you know how it affects you. Children should take care when doing things like riding bicycles or climbing trees.

Drinking alcohol

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

Be careful when drinking alcohol or taking pain relievers, sleeping tablets or antihistamines (medicines for colds or allergies such as hay fever) while you are taking Tofranil.

This medicine can increase the drowsiness caused by alcohol and by medicines that affect your nervous system.

Looking after your medicine

- Keep your tablets in their container until it is time to take them.

- Store Tofranil in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C. Protect from moisture. Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

Do not store it:

- in the bathroom or near a sink, or
- in the car or on windowsills.

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one and half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to use this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

6. Are there any side effects?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Tofranil.

Tofranil helps most people with depression, but it may have unwanted side effects in some people.

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

If you are over 65 years old, you should be especially careful while taking this medicine. Report any side effects promptly to your doctor.

As people grow older, they are more likely to get side effects from medicines.

Tofranil can cause confusion or disorientation, especially in older people. Your family or carer should be aware of this. Special care may be needed.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• drowsiness, dizziness, blurred vision or difficulty focussing your eyes, especially when treatment is started or the dose is increased.• Palpitations• rash, hives• light-headedness, especially when you get up too quickly from a sitting or lying position• dry mouth• altered sense of taste• problems with urinating (passing	Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water) • dry or sticky eyes • constipation or diarrhoea • sweating or hot flushes • weight gain • tired feeling • feeling of unrest or anxiety • hallucinations, feeling very confused • euphoria (strong feeling of happiness) • disturbed sleep • aggression • suicidal thinking and behaviour • mood swings • prickly skin • nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, • loss of appetite or weight loss • headache • reduced sexual desire • hair loss • dark skin (hyperpigmentation) • swelling (generalised or local) • excessive breast tissue growth (Hypertrophy breast) • milky nipple discharge unrelated to the normal milk production (galactorrhoea) • abnormal liver function test 	
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These are the more common side effects of Tofranil.

An increased risk of bone fracture has been observed in patients over 50 years of age taking this type of medicine.

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs of allergy such as rash, itching or hives on the skin; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other part of the body; shortness of breath, wheezing or troubled breathing • pink or red skin rash with blotchy blisters, scaly patches (photosensitivity reactions) • high fever, agitation, confusion, • trembling and abrupt contractions of muscles • constant "flu-like" symptoms (chills, fever, sore throat, aching joints, swollen glands, tiredness or lack of energy) • unusual bleeding or bruising • reduction in some blood cells (recurring infections) • pain in the stomach or abdomen • that is severe or doesn't go away • fast or irregular heartbeat • (pounding, racing, skipping beats) 	<p>Call your doctor straight away or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heart failure • muscle numbness, tingling or spasms • stroke (trouble walking, speaking and understanding, as well as paralysis or numbness of the face, arm or leg.) • uncontrolled, involuntary and jerky movements, including tremors and shaking of the hands, arms or legs • weakness or loss of balance • severe dizziness or drowsiness • fainting spells or seizures (fits) • difficulty in speaking or slurred speech • unusually high energy, irritability or outbursts of anger • confusion or hallucinations (Seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there) • frequent passing of large amounts of urine • yellow colour to the skin or eyes • eye pain • high or unstable blood sugar levels • abnormal Electrocardiogram (ECG) 	
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Sudden deaths have occurred in patients taking this medicine. These are very serious side effects.

You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. These side effects are rare.

Other side effects not listed here may happen in some people.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you don't understand anything in this list.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Do not be alarmed by this list of possible side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects, you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What Tofranil contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imipramine hydrochloride (either 10 mg or 25 mg)
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• colloidal anhydrous silica• glycerol• lactose monohydrate• magnesium stearate• maize starch• stearic acid• purified talc• hypromellose• microcrystalline cellulose• macrogol 8000• povidone• copovidone• sucrose• titanium dioxide• iron oxide red• carnauba wax (Tofranil 25 mg tablets only)

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

What Tofranil looks like

Tofranil is available as
Tofranil 10 tablets - red-brown, triangular-shaped, convex sugar-coated tablets.
Australian registration Number: AUST R 11064
Blister pack of 50 tablets.

Tofranil 25 tablets - reddish-brown, round, biconvex sugar-coated tablets
Australian registration Number: AUST R 60673
Blister pack of 50 tablets

Who distributes Tofranil

Tofranil tablets are supplied in Australia by:

Amdipharm Mercury (Australia) Pty Ltd
Level 9, 76 Berry Street, North
Sydney NSW 2060

This leaflet was prepared in October 2025.

Amdipharm Mercury (Australia) Pty
Ltd is licensed to use the trademark
Tofranil