EFFECTS OF EFFEXOR XR: Dose-Related Effects

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS—Adequate and well-controlled studies have not been conducted in pregnant women. Because the drug can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant animals, use Effexor XR during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

LACTATION—It is not known whether Effexor XR is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, carefully consider the potential benefits and risks of Effexor XR before breastfeeding.

PEDIATRIC USE—Safety and effectiveness of Effexor XR in children aged 17 years and younger have not been established. There is no evidence of effective treatment with Effexor XR in children younger than 18 years of age.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: ADDICTIVE USE OF TREATMENT

- Approximately 1% and 2% of Effexor XR patients in controlled clinical depression trials and placebo-controlled generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) trials, respectively, were 65 years of age or over. No overall differences in effectiveness or safety were observed between elderly and younger patients.

- No changes were observed between geriatric patients and younger patients. However, greater sensitivity of some older individuals to adverse reactions may require increased caution.

OVERDOSAGE: In premarketing evaluation of Effexor XR for depression, there were 2 reports of acute overdoses of 300 mg to 1 g Effexor XR. Both patients were treated with supportive care and survived. In premarketing evaluation of Effexor XR for GAD, there were 2 reports of acute overdoses of 300 mg to 1 g Effexor XR. Both patients were treated with supportive care and survived.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS: Patients should be advised to take Effexor XR exactly as directed. If a dose is missed, it should be taken as soon as possible unless it is接近下一个预定服药时间，此时剂量应省略。

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS: Patients should be advised to take Effexor XR exactly as directed. If a dose is missed, it should be taken as soon as possible unless it is接近下一个预定服药时间，此时剂量应省略。
In Depression or Generalized Anxiety Disorder

The goal is recovery

- Working on both serotonin and norepinephrine, EFFEXOR XR has been shown to offer more patients the ability to achieve recovery.

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The efficacy and safety of EFFEXOR XR for pediatric use have not been established.

EFFEXOR XR is contraindicated in patients taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). EFFEXOR XR should not be used in combination with an MAOI or within at least 14 days of discontinuing treatment with an MAOI; at least 7 days should be allowed after stopping EFFEXOR XR before starting an MAOI.

The most common adverse events reported in EFFEXOR XR placebo-controlled depression trials (incidence ≥10% and ≥2× that of placebo) were nausea, dizziness, somnolence, abnormal ejaculation, sweating, dry mouth, and nervousness; and in GAD trials were nausea, dry mouth, insomnia, abnormal ejaculation, anorexia, constipation, nervousness, and sweating.

Treatment with venlafaxine is associated with sustained increases in blood pressure (BP) in some patients. Three percent of EFFEXOR XR patients in depression studies (doses of 75 to 375 mg/day) and 0.4% in GAD studies (doses of 75 to 225 mg/day) had sustained BP elevations. Less than 1% discontinued treatment because of elevated BP. Regular BP monitoring is recommended.