

Clonazepam Cas No. : 1622-61-3

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Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Clonazepam

CAS No. : 1622-61-3

**Identification**

Name Clonazepam

Synonyms 5-(2-Chlorophenyl)-7-nitro-3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(1H)-one

Molecular Formula C₁₅H₁₀ClN₃O₃

Molecular Weight 315.71

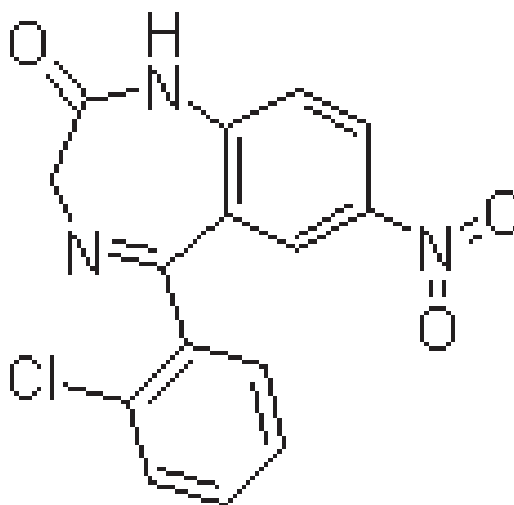
EINECS 216-596-2

ATC code N03AE01

PubChem 2802

DrugBank APRD00054

ChemSpider 2700

**Pharmacokinetic data**

Bioavailability 90%

Metabolism Hepatic CYP3A4

Half life 18–50 hours

Excretion Renal

DOSAGE

Take clonazepam exactly as it was prescribed for you. Do not take the medication in larger amounts, or take it for longer than recommended by your doctor. Follow the directions on your prescription label.

Your doctor may occasionally change your dose to make sure you get the best results from this medication.

Swallow the regular clonazepam tablet whole, with a full glass of water.

To take the clonazepam orally disintegrating tablet (wafer):

*Keep the tablet in its blister pack until you are ready to take the medicine. Open the package and peel back the foil from the tablet blister. Do not push a tablet through the foil or you may damage the tablet.

*Using dry hands, remove the tablet and place it in your mouth. It will begin to dissolve right away.

*Do not swallow the tablet whole. Allow it to dissolve in your mouth without chewing.

*Swallow several times as the tablet dissolves. If desired, you may drink liquid to help swallow the dissolved tablet.

Clonazepam should be used for only a short time. Do not take this medication for longer than 9 weeks without your doctor's advice. To be sure this medication is not causing harmful effects, your blood and liver function may need to be tested on a regular basis. Do not miss any scheduled visits to your doctor.

Do not stop using clonazepam or change your dose without first talking to your doctor, even if you feel better. You may have increased seizures if you stop using the medicine suddenly. You will need to use less and less before you stop the medication completely. Your doctor may also prescribe another seizure medication for you to start while you are stopping clonazepam.

Your symptoms may return when you stop using clonazepam after using it over a long period of time. You may have seizures or withdrawal symptoms when you stop using clonazepam. Withdrawal symptoms may include tremor, sweating, trouble sleeping, muscle cramps, stomach pain, vomiting, and unusual thoughts or behavior.

Store clonazepam at room temperature away from moisture, heat, and light. Keep track of how many pills have been used from each new bottle of this medicine. Benzodiazepines are drugs of abuse and you should be aware if any person in the household is using this medicine improperly or without a prescription.



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SIDE EFFECTS

Get emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat. Call your doctor at once if you have any of these serious side effects:

- *confusion, hallucinations, unusual thoughts or behavior;
- *hyperactivity, agitation, hostility;
- *unusual or involuntary eye movements;
- *weak or shallow breathing;
- *depressed mood, thoughts of suicide or hurting yourself;
- *chest tightness, fast or pounding heartbeats;
- *painful or difficult urination, urinating more or less than usual;
- *pale skin, easy bruising or bleeding; or
- *new or worsening seizures.

Less serious clonazepam side effects may include:

- *drowsiness, dizziness, spinning sensation;
- *memory problems;
- *tired feeling, muscle weakness, lack of balance or coordination;
- *slurred speech;
- *drooling or dry mouth, sore gums;
- *runny or stuffy nose;
- *loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhea, constipation;
- *blurred vision;
- *headache;
- *nervousness, sleep problems (insomnia);
- *skin rash; or
- *weight changes.



PRECAUTIONS

Do not use clonazepam if you have severe liver disease, or if you are allergic to clonazepam or to other benzodiazepines, such as alprazolam (Xanax), chlordiazepoxide (Librium), clorazepate (Tranxene), lorazepam (Ativan), or oxazepam (Serax).

Before taking clonazepam, tell your doctor if you are allergic to any drugs, or if you have:

- *kidney or liver disease;
- *glaucoma;
- *asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD), or other breathing problems;
- *a history of depression or suicidal thoughts or behavior; or
- *a history of drug or alcohol addiction.

If you have any of these conditions, you may need a dose adjustment or special tests to safely take this medication. FDA pregnancy category D. Clonazepam may cause harm to an unborn baby, and may cause breathing or feeding problems in a newborn. But having a seizure during pregnancy could harm both the mother and the baby. Do not start taking clonazepam during pregnancy without telling your doctor you are pregnant. If you become pregnant while taking this medicine for seizures, do not stop taking clonazepam without your doctor's advice. Seizure control is very important during pregnancy and the benefits of preventing seizures may outweigh any risks posed by taking clonazepam.



Clonazepam may pass into breast milk and could harm a nursing baby. Do not breast-feed a baby while taking this medication. The sedative effects of clonazepam may last longer in older adults. Accidental falls are common in elderly patients who take benzodiazepines. Use caution to avoid falling or accidental injury while you are taking this medicine. Clonazepam may be habit-forming and should be used only by the person it was prescribed for. Clonazepam should never be shared with another person, especially someone who has a history of drug abuse or addiction. Keep the medication in a secure place where others cannot get to it.

DRUG DESCRIPTION

Clonazepam belongs to a group of drugs called benzodiazepines. Benzodiazepines are sedative-hypnotic drugs that help to relieve nervousness, tension, anxiety symptoms, and seizures by slowing the central nervous system. To do this, they block the effects of a specific chemical involved in the transmission of nerve impulses in the brain, decreasing the excitement level of the nerve cells.

When clonazepam is used to treat panic disorder, it is more sedating than alprazolam, another benzodiazepine drug used to treat panic disorder. However, unlike alprazolam, clonazepam may trigger depressive episodes in patients with a previous history of depression. In people who experience social phobia, treatment with clonazepam reduces the rate of depression. The use of clonazepam for social phobia is considered off-label use—a use that is legal, but not specifically approved by the FDA.

Clonazepam comes in 0.5 mg-, 1 mg-, and 2 mg tablets.

Clonazepam comes as a tablet to take by mouth. It usually is taken three times a day and may be taken with or without food. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take clonazepam exactly as directed.

Clonazepam can be habit-forming. Do not take a larger dose, take it more often, or for a longer time than your doctor tells you to. Tolerance may develop with long-term or excessive use, making the drug less effective. This medication must be taken regularly to be effective. Do not skip doses even if you feel that you do not need them. Do not take clonazepam for more than 4 months or stop taking this medication without talking to your doctor. Stopping the drug suddenly can worsen your condition and cause withdrawal symptoms (anxiousness, sleeplessness, and irritability). Your doctor probably will decrease your dose gradually. Clonazepam is also used to treat symptoms of Parkinson's disease, twitching, schizophrenia, and for pain management. Talk to your doctor about the possible risks of using this drug for your condition.

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:
91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by
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