PAROXETINE- paroxetine tablet, film coated
Yiling Pharmaceutical, Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIPTION INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use PAROXETINE TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for PAROXETINE TABLETS.

PAROXETINE tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1992

WARNING: SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
Increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior in pediatric and young adult patients taking antidepressants. Closely monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening and emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Paroxetine is not approved for use in pediatric patients. (5.1, 8.4)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Paroxetine is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) indicated in adults for the treatment of (1):
1. Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)
2. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
3. Panic Disorder (PD)
4. Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD)
5. Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
6. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Recommended starting and maximum daily dosage for MDD, OCD, PD, and PTSD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Starting Daily Dose</th>
<th>Maximum Daily Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDD</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCD</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>60 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>60 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>50 mg (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended starting dosage for SAD and GAD is 20 mg daily. (2.3)
Elderly patients, patients with severe renal impairment or severe hepatic impairment: Starting dosage is 10 mg daily. Maximum dosage is 40 mg daily. (2.4)
When discontinuing paroxetine, reduce dosage gradually. (2.6, 5.7)

DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Tablets: 10 mg, scored; 20 mg, scored; 30 mg; and 40 mg tablets. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Concomitant use of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) or use within 14 days of discontinuing a MAOI. (4, 5.3, 7)
Concomitant use of pimozide or thioridazine. (4, 5.3, 7)
Known hypersensitivity to paroxetine or to any of the inactive ingredients in paroxetine tablets. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
Serotonin Syndrome: Increased risk when co-administered with other serotonergic agents (e.g., SSRI, SNRI, triptans), but also when taken alone. If occurs, discontinue paroxetine and initiate supportive measures. (5.2)
Embryofetal and Neonatal Toxicity: Can cause fetal and neonatal harm. Increased risk of cardiovascular malformations with exposure during the first trimester. Exposure in late pregnancy may lead to an increased risk for persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn. (5.4, 8.1)
Increased Risk of Bleeding: Concomitant use of aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, other antithrombotic, or other anticoagulant drugs may increase risk. (5.5)
Activation of Mania/Hypomania: Screen patients for bipolar disorder. (5.6)
Seizures: Use with caution in patients with epilepsy. (5.7)
Angle-Closure Glaucoma: Angle-closure glaucoma has occurred in patients with untreated anatomically narrow angles treated with antidepressants. (5.8)
Sexual Dysfunction: Paroxetine may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction. (5.9)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Most common adverse reactions (≥5% and at least twice placebo) are abnormal ejaculation, asthenia, constipation, decreased appetite, diarrhea, dizziness, dry mouth, female genital disorder, impotence, infection, insomnia, libido decreased, male genital disorder, nausea, nervousness, somnolence, sweating, tremor, yawn. (6) (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Yiling Pharmaceutical, Inc. at 1-877-736-5697 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. (6)

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Drugs Highly Bound to Plasma Protein: Monitor for adverse reactions and reduce dosage of paroxetine or other protein-bound drugs (e.g., warfarin) as warranted. (7)
Drugs Metabolized by CYP2D6: Reduce dosage of drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 as warranted. (7)
Concomitant use with tamoxifen: Consider use of an alternative antidepressant with little or no CYP2D6 inhibition. (5.11, 7)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
Pregnancy: Can cause fetal and neonatal harm. Advise women of potential risk to the fetus. (8.1)
Nursing Mothers: Discontinue drug or nursing, taking into consideration importance of drug to mother. (8.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide. (8)
See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.
Revised: 10/2021
Antidepressants increased the risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in pediatric and young adult patients in short-term studies. Closely monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening, and for emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Paroxetine is not approved for use in pediatric patients [see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Paroxetine is indicated in adults for the treatment of:

- Major depressive disorder (MDD)
- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
- Panic disorder (PD)
- Social anxiety disorder (SAD)
- Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
- Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Administration Information

Administer paroxetine as a single daily dose in the morning, with or without food.

2.2 Recommended Dosage for MDD, OCD, PD, and PTSD

The recommended starting dosages and maximum dosages of paroxetine in patients with MDD, OCD, PD, and PTSD are presented in Table 1.

In patients with an inadequate response, increase dosage in increments of 10 mg per day at intervals of at least 1 week, depending on tolerability.

Table 1: Recommended Daily Dosage of paroxetine in Patients with MDD, OCD, PD, and PTSD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Starting Dose</th>
<th>Maximum Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDD</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCD</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>60 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>60 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Recommended Dosage for SAD and GAD

SAD

The starting and recommended dosage in patients with SAD is 20 mg daily. In clinical trials the effectiveness of paroxetine was demonstrated in patients dosed in a range of 20 mg to 60 mg daily. While the safety of paroxetine has been evaluated in patients with SAD at doses up to 60 mg daily, available information does not suggest any additional benefit for doses above 20 mg daily [see Clinical Studies (14.4)].

GAD

The starting and recommended dosage in patients with GAD is 20 mg daily. In clinical trials the effectiveness of paroxetine in GAD was demonstrated in patients dosed in a range of 20 mg to 50 mg daily. There is not sufficient evidence to suggest a greater benefit to doses higher than 20 mg daily [see Clinical Studies (14.5)].

In patients with an inadequate response, increase dosage in increments of 10 mg per day at intervals of at least 1 week, depending on tolerability.

2.4 Screen for Bipolar Disorder Prior to Starting Paroxetine

Prior to initiating treatment with paroxetine or another antidepressant, screen patients for a personal or family history of bipolar disorder, mania, or hypomania [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

2.5 Recommended Dosage for Elderly Patients, Patients with Severe Renal Impairment, and Patients with Severe Hepatic Impairment

The recommended initial dosage is 10 mg per day for elderly patients, patients with severe renal impairment, and patients with severe hepatic impairment. Dosage should not exceed 40 mg/day.

2.6 Switching Patients to or From a Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI)

At least 14 days must elapse between discontinuation of a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI and initiation of paroxetine. In addition, at least 14 days must elapse after stopping paroxetine before starting an MAOI antidepressant [see Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

2.7 Discontinuation of Treatment With Paroxetine

Adverse reactions may occur upon discontinuation of paroxetine [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]. Gradually reduce the dosage rather than stopping paroxetine abruptly whenever possible.
3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Paroxetine Tablets, USP are available as:

- The 10 mg tablets are yellow, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets, with a partial score bar on one side and debossed with “Y121” on the other side.
- The 20 mg tablets are pink, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets with a partial score bar on one side and debossed with “Y122” on the other side.
- The 30 mg tablets are blue, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets, debossed with “Y123” on one side.
- The 40 mg tablets are green, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets, debossed with “Y124” on one side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Paroxetine is contraindicated in patients:

- Taking, or within 14 days of stopping, MAOIs (including the MAOIs linezolid and intravenous methylene blue) because of an increased risk of serotonin syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Drug Interactions (7)].
- Taking thioridazine because of risk of QT prolongation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Drug Interactions (7)].
- Taking pimozide because of risk of QT prolongation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3), Drug Interactions (7)].
- With known hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema, Stevens-Johnson syndrome) to paroxetine or any of the inactive ingredients in paroxetine tablets [see Adverse Reactions (6.1), (6.2)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Adolescents and Young Adults

In pooled analyses of placebo-controlled trials of antidepressant drugs (SSRIs and other antidepressant classes) that included approximately 77,000 adult patients and 4,500 pediatric patients, the incidence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in antidepressant-treated patients age 24 years and younger was greater than in placebo-treated patients. There was considerable variation in risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors among drugs, but there was an increased risk identified in young patients for most drugs studied. There were differences in absolute risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors across the different indications, with the highest incidence in patients with MDD. The drug-placebo differences in the number of cases of suicidal thoughts and behaviors per 1000 patients treated are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Risk Differences of the Number of Patients with Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in the Pooled Placebo-Controlled Trials of Antidepressants in Pediatric and Adult Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Drug-Placebo Difference in Number of Patients with Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors per 1,000 Patients Treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18 years old</td>
<td>14 additional cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 years</td>
<td>5 additional cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥25-64 years</td>
<td>1 fewer case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥65 years</td>
<td>6 fewer cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paroxetine is not approved for use in pediatric patients.

It is unknown whether the risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in children, adolescents, and young adults extends to longer-term use, i.e., beyond four months. However, there is substantial evidence from placebo-controlled maintenance trials in adults with MDD that antidepressants delay the recurrence of depression and that depression itself is a risk factor for suicidal thoughts and behaviors.

Monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for any indication for clinical worsening and emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors, especially during the initial few months of drug therapy, and at times of dosage changes. Counsel family members or caregivers of patients to monitor for changes in behavior and to alert the healthcare provider. Consider changing the therapeutic regimen, including possibly discontinuing paroxetine, in patients whose depression is persistently worse, or who are experiencing emergent suicidal thoughts or behaviors.

5.2 Serotonin Syndrome

SSRIs, including paroxetine, can precipitate serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-
threatening condition. The risk is increased with concomitant use of other serotonergic
drugs (including triptans, tricyclic antidepressants, fentanyl, lithium, tramadol,
tryptophan, buspirone, amphetamines and St. John’s Wort) and with drugs that impair
metabolism of serotonin, i.e., MAOIs [see Contraindications (4), Drug Interactions (7.1)].
Serotonin syndrome can also occur when these drugs are used alone.

Serotonin syndrome symptoms may include mental status changes (e.g., agitation,
hallucinations, delirium, and coma), autonomic instability (e.g., tachycardia, labile blood
pressure, dizziness, diaphoresis, flushing, hyperthermia), neuromuscular symptoms
(e.g., tremor, rigidity, myoclonus, hyperreflexia, incoordination), seizures, and/or
gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

The concomitant use of paroxetine with MAOIs is contraindicated. In addition, do not
initiate paroxetine in a patient being treated with MAOIs such as linezolid or intravenous
methylene blue. No reports involved the administration of methylene blue by other
routes (such as oral tablets or local tissue injection) or at lower doses. If it is necessary
to initiate treatment with an MAOI such as linezolid or intravenous methylene blue in a
patient taking paroxetine discontinue paroxetine before initiating treatment with the
MAOI [see Contraindications (4), Drug Interactions (7)].

Monitor all patients taking paroxetine for the emergence of serotonin syndrome.
Discontinue treatment with paroxetine and any concomitant serotonergic agents
immediately if the above symptoms occur, and initiate supportive symptomatic
treatment. If concomitant use of paroxetine with other serotonergic drugs is clinically
warranted, inform patients of the increased risk for serotonin syndrome and monitor for
symptoms.

5.3 Drug Interactions Leading to QT Prolongation

The CYP2D6 inhibitory properties of paroxetine can elevate plasma levels of thioridazine
and pimozide. Since thioridazine and pimozide given alone produce prolongation of the
QTc interval and increase the risk of serious ventricular arrhythmias, the use of
paroxetine is contraindicated in combination with thioridazine and pimozide [see
Contraindications (4), Drug Interactions (7), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

5.4 Embryofetal and Neonatal Toxicity

Paroxetine can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman.
Epidemiological studies have shown that infants exposed to paroxetine in the first
term of pregnancy have an increased risk of cardiovascular malformations.
Exposure to paroxetine in late pregnancy may lead to an increased risk for persistent
pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN) and/or neonatal complications requiring
prolonged hospitalization, respiratory support, and tube feeding.

If paroxetine are used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking
paroxetine, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus [see Use
in Specific Populations (8.1)].

5.5 Increased Risk of Bleeding

Drugs that interfere with serotonin reuptake inhibition, including paroxetine, increase the
risk of bleeding events. Concomitant use of aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
drugs (NSAIDS), other antiplatelet drugs, warfarin, and other anticoagulants may add to
this risk. Case reports and epidemiological studies (case-control and cohort design) have
demonstrated an association between use of drugs that interfere with serotonin
reuptake and the occurrence of gastrointestinal bleeding. Bleeding events related to
drugs that interfere with serotonin reuptake have ranged from ecchymoses,
hematomas, epistaxis, and petechiae to life-threatening hemorrhages.

Inform patients about the increased risk of bleeding associated with the concomitant
use of paroxetine and antiplatelet agents or anticoagulants. For patients taking warfarin,
carefully monitor the international normalized ratio.

5.6 Activation of Mania or Hypomania

In patients with bipolar disorder, treating a depressive episode with paroxetine or
another antidepressant may precipitate a mixed/manic episode. During controlled clinical
trials of paroxetine, hypomania or mania occurred in approximately 1% of paroxetine-
treated unipolar patients compared to 1.1% of active-control and 0.3% of placebo-
treated unipolar patients. Prior to initiating treatment with paroxetine, screen patients for
any personal or family history of bipolar disorder, mania, or hypomania.

5.7 Discontinuation Syndrome

Adverse reactions after discontinuation of serotonergic antidepressants, particularly
after abrupt discontinuation, include: nausea, sweating, dysphoric mood, irritability,
agitation, dizziness, sensory disturbances (e.g., paresthesia, such as electric shock
sensations), tremor, anxiety, confusion, headache, lethargy, emotional lability, insomnia,
hypomania, tinnitus, and seizures. A gradual reduction in dosage rather than abrupt
cessation is recommended whenever possible [see Dosage and Administration (2.7)].

During clinical trials of GAD and PTSD, gradual decreases in the daily dose by 10 mg/day
The following adverse reactions were reported at an incidence of 2% or greater for paroxetine and were at least twice that reported for placebo: Abnormal dreams, paresthesia, and dizziness. Adverse reactions have been reported upon discontinuation of treatment with paroxetine in pediatric patients. The safety and effectiveness of paroxetine in pediatric patients have not been established [see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

5.8 Seizures
Paroxetine tablets have not been systematically evaluated in patients with seizure disorders. Patients with history of seizures were excluded from clinical studies. During clinical studies, seizures occurred in 0.1% of patients treated with paroxetine. Paroxetine should be prescribed with caution in patients with a seizure disorder. Discontinue paroxetine in any patient who develops seizures.

5.9 Angle-Closure Glaucoma
The pupillary dilation that occurs following use of many antidepressant drugs including paroxetine may trigger an angle closure attack in a patient with anatomic narrowing of the angle who does not have a patent iridectomy. Cases of angle-closure glaucoma associated with use of paroxetine have been reported. Avoid use of antidepressants, including paroxetine in patients with untreated anatomic narrowing of the angle.

5.10 Hyponatremia
Hyponatremia may occur as a result of treatment with SSRIs, including paroxetine. Cases with serum sodium lower than 110 mmol/L have been reported. Signs and symptoms of hyponatremia include headache, difficulty concentrating, memory impairment, confusion, weakness, and unsteadiness, which may lead to falls. Signs and symptoms associated with more severe and/or acute cases have included hallucination, syncope, seizure, coma, respiratory arrest, and death. In many cases, this hyponatremia appears to be the result of the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH).

In patients with symptomatic hyponatremia, discontinue paroxetine and institute appropriate medical intervention. Elderly patients, patients taking diuretics, and those who are volume-depleted may be at greater risk of developing hyponatremia with SSRIs [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)].

5.11 Reduction of Efficacy of Tamoxifen
Some studies have shown that the efficacy of tamoxifen, as measured by the risk of breast cancer relapse/mortality, may be reduced with concomitant use of paroxetine as a result of paroxetine’s irreversible inhibition of CYP2D6 and lower blood levels of tamoxifen [see Drug Interactions (7)]. One study suggests that the risk may increase with longer duration of coadministration. However, other studies have failed to demonstrate such a risk. When tamoxifen is used for the treatment or prevention of breast cancer, prescribers should consider using an alternative antidepressant with little or no CYP2D6 inhibition.

5.12 Bone Fracture
Epidemiological studies on bone fracture risk during exposure to some antidepressants, including SSRIs, have reported an association between antidepressant treatment and fractures. There are multiple possible causes for this observation, and it is unknown to what extent fracture risk is directly attributable to SSRI treatment.

5.13 Sexual Dysfunction
Use of SSRIs, including paroxetine, may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. In male patients, SSRI use may result in ejaculatory delay or failure, decreased libido, and erectile dysfunction. In female patients, SSRI use may result in decreased libido and delayed or absent orgasm. It is important for prescribers to inquire about sexual function prior to initiation of paroxetine and to inquire specifically about changes in sexual function during treatment, because sexual function may not be spontaneously reported. When evaluating changes in sexual function, obtaining a detailed history (including timing of symptom onset) is important because sexual symptoms may have other causes, including the underlying psychiatric disorder. Discuss potential management strategies to support patients in making informed decisions about treatment.

5.14 Risk of Allergic Reactions Due to Tartrazine
The Paroxetine Tablets, 40 mg contains FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) which may cause allergic-type reactions (including bronchialasthma) in certain susceptible persons. Although the overall incidence of FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) sensitivity in the general population is low, it is frequently seen in patients who also have aspirin hypersensitivity.
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are included in more detail in other sections of the prescribing information:

- Hypersensitivity reactions to paroxetine [see Contraindications (4)]
- Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Serotonin Syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Embryofetal and Neonatal Toxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Increased Risk of Bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Activation of Mania/Hypomania [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Discontinuation Syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Seizures [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
- Angle-closure Glaucoma [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]
- Hyponatremia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]
- Bone Fracture [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)]
- Sexual Dysfunction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The safety data for paroxetine are from:

- 6-week clinical trials in MDD patients who received paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg once daily
- 12-week clinical trials in OCD patients who received paroxetine 20 mg to 60 mg once daily
- 10- to 12-week clinical trials in PD patients who received paroxetine 10 mg to 60 mg once daily
- 12-week clinical trials in SAD patients who received paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg once daily
- 8-week clinical trials in GAD patients who received paroxetine 10 mg to 50 mg once daily
- 12-week clinical trials in PTSD patients who received paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg once daily

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

Twenty percent (1,199/6,145) of patients treated with paroxetine in clinical trials in MDD and 16.1% (84/522), 11.8% (64/542), 9.4% (44/469), 10.7% (79/735), and 11.7% (79/676) of patients treated with paroxetine in clinical trials in SAD, OCD, PD, GAD, and PTSD, respectively, discontinued treatment due to an adverse reaction. The most common adverse reactions (≥1%) associated with discontinuation (i.e., those adverse reactions associated with dropout at a rate approximately twice or greater for paroxetine compared to placebo) are presented in Table 3:

Table 3: Adverse Reactions Reported as Leading to Discontinuation (≥1% of Paroxetine-Treated Patients and Greater than Placebo) in MDD, OCD, PD, SAD, GAD, and PTSD Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MDD</th>
<th>OCD</th>
<th>PD</th>
<th>SAD</th>
<th>GAD</th>
<th>PTSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agitation</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Ejaculation</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweating</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impotence</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libido Decreased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where numbers are not provided the incidence of the adverse reactions in patients treated with paroxetine was not >1% or was not greater than or equal to 2 times the incidence of placebo.

a. Incidence corrected for gender.

**Most Common Adverse Reactions**

The most commonly observed adverse reactions associated with the use of paroxetine (incidence of 5% or greater and at least twice that for placebo) were:

**MDD:** Asthenia, sweating, nausea, decreased appetite, somnolence, dizziness, insomnia, tremor, nervousness, ejaculatory disturbance, and other male genital disorders.

**OCD:** Nausea, dry mouth, decreased appetite, constipation, dizziness, somnolence, tremor, sweating, impotence, and abnormal ejaculation.

**PD:** Asthenia, sweating, decreased appetite, libido decreased, tremor, abnormal ejaculation, female genital disorders, and impotence.

**SAD:** Sweating, nausea, dry mouth, constipation, decreased appetite, somnolence, tremor, libido decreased, yawn, abnormal ejaculation, female genital disorders, and impotence.

**GAD:** Asthenia, infection, constipation, decreased appetite, dry mouth, nausea, libido decreased, somnolence, tremor, sweating, and abnormal ejaculation.

**PTSD:** Asthenia, sweating, nausea, dry mouth, diarrhea, decreased appetite, somnolence, libido decreased, abnormal ejaculation, female genital disorders, and impotence.

**Adverse Reactions in Patients with MDD**

Table 4 presents the adverse reactions that occurred at an incidence of 1% or more and greater than placebo in clinical trials of paroxetine-treated patients with MDD.

**Table 4: Adverse Reactions (≥1% of Paroxetine-Treated Patients and Greater than Placebo) in 6-Week Clinical Trials for MDD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System/ Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Paroxetine</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body as a Whole</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiovascular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitation</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasodilation</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dermatologic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweating</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Mouth</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Appetite</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharynx Disorder</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musculoskeletal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myopathy</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myasthenia</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paresthesia</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libido Decreased</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugged Feeling</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawn</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Senses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blurred Vision</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste Perversion</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urogenital System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body System/Preferred Term</td>
<td>Obsessive Compulsive Disorder</td>
<td>Panic Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine (n = 542)</td>
<td>Placebo (n = 265)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body as a Whole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest Pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Pain</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasodilation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatologic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweating</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Mouth</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Appetite</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Appetite</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libido Decreased</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agitation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Dreams</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration Impaired</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depersonalization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoclonus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amnesia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Senses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Vision</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste Perversion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urogenital System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6 presents adverse reactions that occurred at a frequency of 2% or more in clinical trials in patients with GAD and PTSD.

**Table 6. Adverse Reactions (≥2% of Paroxetine-Treated Patients and Greater than Placebo) in 8- to 12-Week Clinical Trials for GAD and PTSD a**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System/Preferred Term</th>
<th>Generalized Anxiety Disorder</th>
<th>Posttraumatic Stress Disorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine (n = 735)</td>
<td>Placebo (n = 529)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body as a Whole</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiovascular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasodilation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dermatologic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweating</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Mouth</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Appetite</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libido Decreased</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Dreams</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Disorder</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawn</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Senses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Vision</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urogenital System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Ejaculation</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Genital Disorder</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impotence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Percentage corrected for gender.

**Dose Dependent Adverse Reactions**

**MDD**

A comparison of adverse reaction rates in a fixed-dose study comparing PAROXETINE 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, and 40 mg once daily with placebo in the treatment of MDD revealed dose dependent adverse reactions, as shown in Table 7:

**Table 7. Adverse Reactions (≥5% of Paroxetine-Treated Patients and ≥Twice the Rate of Placebo) (in a Dose-Comparison Trial in the Treatment of MDD**

**OCD**

In a fixed-dose study comparing placebo and paroxetine 20 mg, 40 mg, and 60 mg in the treatment of OCD, there was no clear relationship between adverse reactions and the dose of paroxetine to which patients were assigned.
In a fixed-dose study comparing placebo and paroxetine 10 mg, 20 mg, and 40 mg in the treatment of PD, the following adverse reactions were shown to be dose-dependent: asthenia, dry mouth, anxiety, libido decreased, tremor, and abnormal ejaculation.

**SAD**

In a fixed-dose study comparing placebo and paroxetine 20 mg, 40 mg and 60 mg in the treatment of SAD, for most of the adverse reactions, there was no clear relationship between adverse reactions and the dose of paroxetine to which patients were assigned.

**GAD**

In a fixed-dose study comparing placebo and paroxetine 20 mg and 40 mg in the treatment of GAD, the following adverse reactions were shown to be dose-dependent: asthenia, constipation, and abnormal ejaculation.

**PTSD**

In a fixed-dose study comparing placebo and paroxetine 20 mg and 40 mg in the treatment of PTSD, the following adverse reactions were shown to be dose-dependent: impotence and abnormal ejaculation.

**Male and Female Sexual Dysfunction**

Although changes in sexual desire, sexual performance, and sexual satisfaction often occur as manifestations of a psychiatric disorder, they may also be a consequence of SSRI treatment. However, reliable estimates of the incidence and severity of untoward experiences involving sexual desire, performance, and satisfaction are difficult to obtain, however, in part because patients and healthcare providers may be reluctant to discuss them. Accordingly, estimates of the incidence of untoward sexual experience and performance cited in labeling may underestimate their actual incidence.

The percentage of patients reporting symptoms of sexual dysfunction in males and females with MDD, OCD, PD, SAD, GAD, and PTSD are displayed in Table 8.

**Table 8. Adverse Reactions Related to Sexual Dysfunction in Patients Treated with Paroxetine in Clinical Trials of MDD, OCD, PD, SAD, GAD, and PTSD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Paroxetine</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n (males)</td>
<td>1446%</td>
<td>1042%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Libido</td>
<td>6 to 15</td>
<td>0 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejaculatory Disturbance</td>
<td>13 to 28</td>
<td>0 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impotence</td>
<td>2 to 9</td>
<td>0 to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n (females)</td>
<td>1822%</td>
<td>1340%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Libido</td>
<td>0 to 9</td>
<td>0 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orgasmic Disturbance</td>
<td>2 to 9</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paroxetine treatment has been associated with several cases of priapism. In those cases with a known outcome, patients recovered without sequelae.

**Hallucinations**

In pooled clinical trials of paroxetine, hallucinations were observed in 0.2% of paroxetine-treated patients compared to 0.1% of patients receiving placebo.

**Less Common Adverse Reactions**

The following adverse reactions occurred during the clinical studies of paroxetine and are not included elsewhere in the labeling.

Adverse reactions are categorized by body system and listed in order of decreasing frequency according to the following definitions: Frequent adverse reactions are those occurring on 1 or more occasions in at least 1/100 patients; infrequent adverse reactions are those occurring in 1/100 to 1/1,000 patients; rare adverse reactions are those occurring in fewer than 1/1,000 patients.

**Body as a Whole**

**Infrequent:** Allergic reaction, chills, face edema, malaise, neck pain; **rare:** Adrenergic syndrome, cellulitis, moniliasis, neck rigidity, pelvic pain, peritonitis, sepsis, ulcer.

**Cardiovascular System**

**Frequent:** Hypertension, tachycardia; **infrequent:** Bradycardia, hematoma, hypotension, migraine, postural hypotension, syncope; **rare:** Angina pectoris, arrhythmia nodal, atrial fibrillation, bundle branch block, cerebral ischemia, cerebrovascular accident, congestive heart failure, heart block, low cardiac output, myocardial infarct, myocardial ischemia, pallor, phlebitis, pulmonary embolus, supraventricular extrasystoles, thrombophlebitis, thrombosis, varicose vein, vascular headache, ventricular extrasystoles.

**Digestive System**

**Infrequent:** Bruxism, colitis, dysphagia, eructation, gastritis, gastroenteritis, gingivitis,
glossitis, increased salivation, abnormal liver function tests, rectal hemorrhage, ulcerative stomatitis; rare: Aphthous stomatitis, bloody diarrhea, bulimia, cardiospasm, cholelithiasis, diverticulitis, enteritis, esophagitis, fecal impactions, fecal incontinence, gum hemorrhage, hematemesis, hepatitis, ileitis, leus, intestinal obstruction, jaundice, melena, mouth ulceration, peptic ulcer, salivary gland enlargement, sialadenitis, stomach ulcer, stomatitis, tongue discoloration, tongue edema, tooth caries.

**Endocrine System**

Rare: Diabetes mellitus, goiter, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, thyroiditis.

**Hemic and Lymphatic Systems**

Infrequent: Anemia, leukopenia, lymphadenopathy, purpura; rare: Abnormal erythrocytes, basophilia, bleeding time increased, eosinophilia, hypochromic anemia, iron deficiency anemia, leukocytosis, lymphedema, abnormal lymphocytes, lymphocytosis, microcytic anemia, mononcytosis, normocytic anemia, thrombocythemia, thrombocytopenia.

**Metabolic and Nutritional**

Frequent: Weight gain; infrequent: Edema, peripheral edema, SGOT increased, SGPT increased, thirst, weight loss; rare: Alkaline phosphatase increased, bilirubinemia, BUN increased, creatinine phosphokinase increased, dehydration, gamma globulins increased, gout, hypercalcemia, hypercholesteremia, hyperglycemia, hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, hypoglycemia, hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia, hypothyroidism, ketosis, lactic dehydrogenase increased, non-protein nitrogen (NPN) increased.

**Musculoskeletal System**

Frequent: Arthralgia; infrequent: Arthritis, arthrosis; rare: Bursitis, myositis, osteoporosis, generalized spasm, tenosynovitis, tetany.

**Nervous System**

Frequent: Emotional lability, vertigo; infrequent: Abnormal thinking, alcohol abuse, ataxia, dystonia, dyskinesia, euphoria, hostility, hypertonia, hypesthenia, hypokinesia, incoordination, lack of emotion, libido increased, mania, reaction, neuromuscular, paraneoplastic; rare: Abnormal gait, akinesia, antisocial reaction, aphasias, choreoathetosis, circumoral paresthesias, convulsion, delirium, delusions, diplopia, drug dependence, dysarthria, extrapyramidal syndrome, fasciculations, grand mal convulsion, hyperalgesia, hysteria, manic-depressive reaction, myoclonus, myotonia, myalgia, neuralgia, neuritis, nystagmus, peripheral neuritis, psychomotor agitation, psychosis, reflexes decreased, reflexes increased, stupor, torticollis, trismus, withdrawal syndrome.

**Respiratory System**

Infrequent: Asthma, bronchitis, dyspnea, epistaxis, hyperventilation, pneumonia, respiratory flu; rare: Emphysema, hemoptysis, hiccups, lung fibrosis, pulmonary edema, sputum increased, stridor, voice alteration.

**Skin and Appendages**

Frequent: Pruritus; infrequent: Acne, alopecia, contact dermatitis, dry skin, ecchymosis, eczema, herpes simplex, photosensitivity, urticaria; rare: Angioedema, erythema nodosum, erythema multiforme, exfoliative dermatitis, fungal dermatitis, furunculosis; herpes zoster, hirsutism, maculopapular rash, seborrhea, skin discoloration, skin hypertrophy, skin ulcer, sweating decreased, vesiculobullous rash.

**Special Senses**

Frequent: Tinnitus; infrequent: Abnormality of accommodation, conjunctivitis, ear pain, eye pain, keratoconjunctivitis, mydriasis, otitis media; rare: Amblyopia, anisocoria, blepharitis, cataract, conjunctival edema, corneal ulcer, deafness, exopthalmos, eye hemorrhage, glaucoma, hyperacusis, night blindness, otitis externa, parosmia, photophobia, ptosis, retinal hemorrhage, taste loss, visual field defect.

**Urogenital System**

Infrequent: Amenorrhea, breast pain, cystitis, dysuria, hematuria, menorrhagia, nocturia, polyuria, pyuria, urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urinary urgency, vaginitis; rare: Abortion, breast atrophy, breast enlargement, endometrial disorder, epididymitis, female lactation, fibrocystic breast, kidney calculus, kidney pain, leukorrhea, mastitis, metrorrhagia, nephritis, oliguria, salpingitis, urethritis, urinary casts, uterine spasm, urolith, vaginal hemorrhage, vaginal moniliasis.

### 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following reactions have been identified during post approval use of paroxetine. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Acute pancreatitis, elevated liver function tests (the most severe cases were deaths due to liver necrosis, and grossly elevated transaminases associated with severe liver dysfunction), Guillain-Barré syndrome, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal
necrolysis, syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion, prolactinemia and galactorrhea; extrapyramidal symptoms which have included akathisia, bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, oculogyric crisis which has been associated with concomitant use of pimozide; status epilepticus, acute renal failure, pulmonary hypertension, allergic alveolitis, anaphylaxis, eclampsia, laryngismus, optic neuritis, porphyria, restless legs syndrome (RLS), ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia (including torsade de pointes), hemolytic anemia, events related to impaired hematopoiesis (including aplastic anemia, pancytopenia, bone marrow aplasia, and agranulocytosis), vasculitic syndromes (such as Henoch-Schönlein purpura), and premature births in pregnant women. There has been a case report of severe hypotension when paroxetine was added to chronic metoprolol treatment.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Table 9 presents clinically significant drug interactions with paroxetine.

Table 9: Clinically Significant Drug Interactions with Paroxetine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>The concomitant use of SSRIs, including paroxetine, and MAOIs increases the risk of serotonin syndrome.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine is contraindicated in patients taking MAOIs, including MAOIs such as linezolid or intravenous methylene blue [see Dosage and Administration (2.5), Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine is contraindicated in patients taking MAOIs, including MAOIs such as linezolid or intravenous methylene blue [see Dosage and Administration (2.5), Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>selegiline, tranylcypromine, isocarboxazid, phenelzine, linezolid, methylene blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimozide and Thioridazine</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Increased plasma concentrations of pimozide and thioridazine, drugs with a narrow therapeutic index, may increase the risk of QTc prolongation and ventricular arrhythmias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine is contraindicated in patients taking pimozide or thioridazine [see Contraindications (4)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine is contraindicated in patients taking pimozide or thioridazine [see Contraindications (4)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>selegiline, tranylcypromine, isocarboxazid, phenelzine, linezolid, methylene blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Serotonergic Drugs</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>The concomitant use of serotonergic drugs with paroxetine increases the risk of serotonin syndrome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome, particularly during treatment initiation and dosage increases. If serotonin syndrome occurs, consider discontinuation of paroxetine and/or concomitant serotonergic drugs [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome, particularly during treatment initiation and dosage increases. If serotonin syndrome occurs, consider discontinuation of paroxetine and/or concomitant serotonergic drugs [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>selegiline, tranylcypromine, isocarboxazid, phenelzine, linezolid, methylene blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs that Interfere with Hemostasis (antiplatelet agents and anticoagulants)</td>
<td>Clinical Impact</td>
<td>The concurrent use of an antiplatelet agent or anticoagulant with paroxetine may potentiate the risk of bleeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inform patients of the increased risk of bleeding associated with the concomitant use of paroxetine and antiplatelet agents and anticoagulants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>For patients taking warfarin, carefully monitor the international normalized ratio [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>aspirin, clopidogrel, heparin, warfarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs Highly Bound to Plasma Protein</td>
<td>Clinical Impact</td>
<td>Paroxetine is highly bound to plasma protein. The concomitant use of paroxetine with another drug that is highly bound to plasma protein may increase free concentrations of paroxetine or other tightly-bound drugs in plasma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor for adverse reactions and reduce dosage of paroxetine or other protein-bound drugs as warranted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>warfarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs Metabolized by CYP2D6</td>
<td>Clinical Impact</td>
<td>Paroxetine is a CYP2D6 inhibitor [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. The concomitant use of paroxetine with a CYP2D6 substrate may increase the exposure of the CYP2D6 substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decrease the dosage of a CYP2D6 substrate if needed with concomitant paroxetine use. Conversely, an increase in dosage of a CYP2D6 substrate may be needed if paroxetine is discontinued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>paroxetine, propafenone, flecainide, atomoxetine, desipramine, dextromethorphan, metoprolol, nebivolol, perphenazine, tolterodine, venlafaxine, risperidone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamoxifen</td>
<td>Clinical Impact</td>
<td>Concomitant use of tamoxifen with paroxetine may lead to reduced plasma concentrations of the active metabolite (endoxifen) and reduced efficacy of tamoxifen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consider use of an alternative antidepressant with little or no CYP2D6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

**8.1 Pregnancy**

Pregnancy Category D [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]

Epidemiological studies have shown that infants exposed to paroxetine in the first trimester of pregnancy have an increased risk of congenital malformations, particularly cardiovascular malformations. If paroxetine is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking paroxetine, advise the patient of the potential hazard to the fetus.

**Clinical Considerations**

Unless the benefits of paroxetine to the mother justify continuing treatment, consideration should be given to either discontinuing paroxetine therapy or switching to another antidepressant [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]. For women who intend to become pregnant or are in their first trimester of pregnancy, paroxetine should only be initiated after consideration of the other available treatment options [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

**Treatment of Pregnant Women During Their Third Trimester**

Neonates exposed to SSRIs or serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), including paroxetine, late in the third trimester have developed complications requiring prolonged hospitalization, respiratory support, and tube feeding. Such complications can arise immediately upon delivery. Reported clinical findings have included respiratory distress, cyanosis, apnea, seizures, temperature instability, feeding difficulty, vomiting, hypoglycemia, hypotonia, hypertension, hypertonia, hyperreflexia, tremor, jitteriness, irritability, and...
constant crying. These features are consistent with either a direct toxic effect of SSRIs and SNRIs or, possibly, a drug discontinuation syndrome. It should be noted that, in some cases, the clinical picture is consistent with serotonin syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Exposure to SSRIs in late pregnancy may have an increased risk for persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN). PPHN occurs in 1–2 per 1,000 live births in the general population and is associated with substantial neonatal morbidity and mortality. In a retrospective case-control study of 377 women whose infants were born with PPHN and 836 women whose infants were born healthy, the risk for developing PPHN was approximately six-fold higher for infants exposed to SSRIs after the 20th week of gestation compared to infants who had not been exposed to antidepressants during pregnancy.

There have also been postmarketing reports of premature births in pregnant women exposed to paroxetine or other SSRIs.

When treating a pregnant woman with paroxetine during the third trimester, the physician should carefully consider both the potential risks and benefits of treatment. A prospective longitudinal study of 201 women with a history of major depression who were euthymic at the beginning of pregnancy. The women who discontinued antidepressant medication during pregnancy were more likely to experience a relapse of major depression than women who continued antidepressant medication.

Animal Findings

Reproduction studies were performed at doses up to 50 mg/kg/day in rats and 6 mg/kg/day in rabbits administered during organogenesis. These doses are approximately 6 (rat) and less than 2 (rabbit) times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD – 75 mg) on an mg/m² basis.

These studies have revealed no evidence of developmental effects. However, in rats, there was an increase in pup deaths during the first 4 days of lactation when dosing occurred during the last trimester of gestation and continued throughout lactation. This effect occurred at a dose of 1 mg/kg/day which is than the MRHD on an mg/m² basis. The no-effect dose for rat pup mortality was not determined. The cause of these deaths is not known.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

Like many other drugs, paroxetine is secreted in human milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from paroxetine, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing infants or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of paroxetine in pediatric patients have not been established [see Box Warning]. Effectiveness was not demonstrated in three placebo-controlled trials in 752 paroxetine-treated pediatric patients with MDD.

Antidepressants increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in pediatric patients [see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Decreased appetite and weight loss have been observed in association with the use of SSRIs.

In placebo-controlled clinical trials conducted with pediatric patients, the following adverse reactions were reported in at least 2% of pediatric patients treated with paroxetine and occurred at a rate at least twice that for pediatric patients receiving placebo: emotional lability (including self-harm, suicidal thoughts, attempted suicide, crying, and mood fluctuations), hostility, decreased appetite, tremor, sweating, hyperkinesia, and agitation.

Adverse reactions upon discontinuation of treatment with paroxetine in the pediatric clinical trials that included a taper phase regimen, which occurred in at least 2% of patients and at a rate at least twice that of placebo, were: emotional lability (including suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, mood changes, and tearfulness), nervousness, dizziness, nausea, and abdominal pain.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In premarketing clinical trials with paroxetine, 17% of patients treated with paroxetine (approximately 700) were 65 years of age or older. Pharmacokinetic studies revealed a decreased clearance in the elderly, and a lower starting dose is recommended; however, no overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between elderly and younger patients [see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

SSRIs including paroxetine, have been associated with cases of clinically significant hyponatremia in elderly patients, who may be at greater risk for this adverse reaction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

8.6 Renal and Hepatic Impairment
Increased plasma concentrations of paroxetine occur in patients with renal and hepatic impairment. The initial dosage of paroxetine should be reduced in patients with severe renal impairment and in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

The following have been reported with paroxetine tablet overdosage:
- Seizures, which may be delayed, and altered mental status including coma.
- Cardiovascular toxicity, which may be delayed, including QRS and QTc interval prolongation. Hypertension most commonly seen, but rarely can see hypotension alone or with co-ingestants including alcohol.
- Serotonin syndrome (patients with a multiple drug overdose with other proserotonergic drugs may have a higher risk).

Gastrointestinal decontamination with activated charcoal should be considered in patients who present early after a paroxetine overdose.

Consider contacting a Poison Center (1-800-222-1222) or a medical toxicologist for additional overdose management recommendations.

11 DESCRIPTION

Paroxetine Tablets, USP contain paroxetine hydrochloride, an SSRI. It is the hydrochloride salt of a phenylpiperidine compound identified chemically as (−)-trans-4 R-
(4′-fluorophenyl)-3 S-[3,4′-methyleneoxyphenoxy] methyl] piperide hydrochloride hemihydrate and has the empirical formula of C₁₉H₂₀FNO₃·HCI·1/2H₂O. The molecular weight is 374.8 (329.4 as free base). The structural formula of paroxetine hydrochloride is:

Paroxetine hydrochloride is an odorless, off-white powder, having a melting point range of 120°C to 138°C and a solubility of 5.4 mg/mL in water.

Tablets

Paroxetine tablets USP are for oral administration. Each film-coated tablet contains 10mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, or 40 mg of paroxetine equivalent to 11.1 mg, 22.2 mg, 33.3 mg or 44.4 mg paroxetine hydrochloride, respectively.

Inactive ingredients in core tablets: dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate, hypromellose, magnesium stearate, sodium starch glycolate.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 10 mg tablets: ferric oxide red, ferric oxide yellow, ferrosferric oxide, hypromellose, maltodextrin, medium-chain triglycerides, polydextrose, talc, titanium dioxide.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 20 mg tablets: ferric oxide red, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, titanium dioxide.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 30 mg tablets: FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, titanium dioxide.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 40 mg tablets: D&C Yellow No.10 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Red No. 40 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Yellow No.5/Tartrazine Aluminum Lake, ferric oxide yellow, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, titanium dioxide.

Complies with USP Chromatographic Purity Test 2.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
The mechanism of action of paroxetine in the treatment of MDD, SAD, OCD, PD, GAD, and PTSD is unknown, but is presumed to be linked to potentiation of serotonergic activity in the central nervous system resulting from inhibition of neuronal reuptake of serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine, 5-HT).

12.2 Pharmacodynamics
Studies at clinically relevant doses in humans have demonstrated that paroxetine blocks the uptake of serotonin into human platelets. In vitro studies in animals also suggest that paroxetine is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of neuronal serotonin reuptake (SSRI) and has only very weak effects on norepinephrine and dopamine neuronal reuptake.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
Nonlinearity in pharmacokinetics is observed with increasing doses of paroxetine.
In a meta-analysis of paroxetine from 4 studies done in healthy volunteers following multiple dosing of 20 mg/day to 40 mg/day, males did not exhibit a significantly lower Cmax or AUC than females.

Absorption
Paroxetine hydrochloride is completely absorbed after oral dosing of a solution of the hydrochloride salt. In a study in which normal male subjects (n = 15) received 30 mg tablets daily for 30 days, steady-state paroxetine concentrations were achieved by approximately 10 days for most subjects, although it may take substantially longer in an occasional patient. At steady state, mean values of Cmax, Tmax, Cmin, and T½ were 61.7 ng/mL (CV 45%), 5.2 hr. (CV 10%), 30.7 ng/mL (CV 67%), and 21.0 hours (CV 32%), respectively. The steady-state Cmax and Cmin values were about 6 and 14 times what would be predicted from single-dose studies. Steady-state drug exposure based on AUC0-24 was about 8 times greater than would have been predicted from single-dose data in these subjects. The excess accumulation is a consequence of the fact that 1 of the enzymes that metabolizes paroxetine is readily saturable.
Paroxetine is equally bioavailable from the oral suspension and tablet.

Effect of Food
The effects of food on the bioavailability of paroxetine were studied in subjects administered a single dose with and without food. AUC was only slightly increased (6%) when drug was administered with food but the Cmax was 29% greater, while the time to reach peak plasma concentration decreased from 6.4 hours post-dosing to 4.9 hours.

Distribution
Paroxetine distributes throughout the body, including the CNS, with only 1% remaining in the plasma.
Approximately 95% and 93% of paroxetine is bound to plasma protein at 100 ng/mL and 400 ng/mL, respectively. Under clinical conditions, paroxetine concentrations would normally be less than 400 ng/mL. Paroxetine does not alter the in vitro protein binding of phenytoin or warfarin.

Elimination
Metabolism
The mean elimination half-life is approximately 21 hours (CV 32%) after oral dosing of 30 mg tablets daily for 30 days of paroxetine.
In steady-state dose proportionality studies involving elderly and nonelderly patients, at doses of 20 mg to 40 mg daily for the elderly and 20 mg to 50 mg daily for the nonelderly, some nonlinearity was observed in both populations, again reflecting a saturable metabolic pathway. In comparison to Cmin values after 20 mg daily, values after 40 mg daily were only about 2 to 3 times greater than doubled.
Paroxetine is extensively metabolized after oral administration. The principal metabolites are polar and conjugated products of oxidation and methylation, which are readily cleared. Conjugates with glucuronic acid and sulfate predominate, and major metabolites have been isolated and identified. Data indicate that the metabolites have no more than 1/50 the potency of the parent compound at inhibiting serotonin uptake. The metabolism of paroxetine is accomplished in part by CYP2D6. Saturation of this enzyme at clinical doses appears to account for the nonlinearity of paroxetine kinetics with increasing dose and increasing duration of treatment. The role of this enzyme in paroxetine metabolism also suggests potential drug-drug interactions [see Drug Interactions (7)]. Pharmacokinetic behavior of paroxetine has not been evaluated in subjects who are deficient in CYP2D6 (poor metabolizers).

Excretion
Approximately 64% of a 30-mg oral solution dose of paroxetine was excreted in the urine with 2% as the parent compound and 62% as metabolites over a 10-day post-
dosing period. About 36% was excreted in the feces (probably via the bile), mostly as metabolites and less than 1% as the parent compound over the 10-day post-dosing period.

**Drug Interaction Studies**

There are clinically significant, known drug interactions between paroxetine and other drugs [see Drug Interactions (7)].

**Figure 1. Impact of Paroxetine on the Pharmacokinetics of Co-Administered Drugs (log scale)**

![Figure 1](image)

**Figure 2. Impact of Co-Administered Drugs on the Pharmacokinetics of Paroxetine**

![Figure 2](image)

**Theophylline:** Reports of elevated theophylline levels associated with paroxetine treatment have been reported. While this interaction has not been formally studied, it is recommended that theophylline levels be monitored when these drugs are concurrently administered.

**Drugs Metabolized by Cytochrome CYP3A4**

An in vivo interaction study involving the coadministration under steady-state conditions of paroxetine and terfenadine, a substrate for CYP3A4, revealed no effect of paroxetine on terfenadine pharmacokinetics. In addition, in vitro studies have shown ketoconazole, a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4 activity, to be at least 100 times more potent than paroxetine as an inhibitor of the metabolism of several substrates for this enzyme, including terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, triazolam, and cyclosporine. Paroxetine’s extent of inhibition of CYP3A4 activity is not expected to be of clinical significance.

**Specific Populations**

The impact of specific populations on the pharmacokinetics of paroxetine are shown in Figure 3.

The recommended starting dosage and maximum dosage of paroxetine is reduced in elderly patients, patients with severe renal impairment, and patients with severe hepatic impairment [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

**Figure 3. Impact of Specific Population on the Pharmacokinetics of Paroxetine (log scale)**

![Figure 3](image)
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Two-year carcinogenicity studies were conducted in rodents given paroxetine in the diet at 1, 5, and 25 mg/kg/day (mice) and 1, 5, and 20 mg/kg/day (rats). These doses are up to 2.0 (mouse) and 3.2 (rat) times the MRHD of 75 mg on a mg/m² basis. There was a significantly greater number of male rats in the high-dose group with reticulum cell sarcomas (1/100, 0/50, 0/50, and 4/50 for control, low-, middle-, and high-dose groups, respectively) and a significantly increased linear trend across dose groups for the occurrence of lymphoreticular tumors in male rats. Female rats were not affected. Although there was a dose-related increase in the number of tumors in mice, there was no drug-related increase in the number of mice with tumors. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown.

Mutagenesis

Paroxetine produced no genotoxic effects in a battery of 5 in vitro and 2 in vivo assays that included the following: Bacterial mutation assay, mouse lymphoma mutation assay, unscheduled DNA synthesis assay, and tests for cytogenetic aberrations in vivo in mouse bone marrow and in vitro in human lymphocytes and in a dominant lethal test in rats.

Impairment of Fertility

Some clinical studies have shown that SSRIs (including paroxetine) may affect sperm quality during SSRI treatment, which may affect fertility in some men.

A reduced pregnancy rate was found in reproduction studies in rats at a dose of paroxetine of 15 mg/kg/day, which is 2.4 times the MRHD of 75 mg on a mg/m² basis. Irreversible lesions occurred in the reproductive tract of male rats after dosing in toxicity studies for 2 to 52 weeks. These lesions consisted of vacuolation of epididymal tubular epithelium at 50 mg/kg/day and atrophic changes in the seminiferous tubules of the testes with arrested spermatogenesis at 25 mg/kg/day (8.2 and 4.1 times the MRHD of 75 mg on a mg/m² basis).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Major Depressive Disorder

The efficacy of paroxetine as a treatment for major depressive disorder (MDD) has been established in 6 placebo-controlled studies of patients with MDD (aged 18 to 73). In these studies, paroxetine was shown to be statistically significantly more effective than placebo in treating MDD by at least 2 of the following measures: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS), the Hamilton depressed mood item, and the Clinical Global Impression (CGI)-Severity of illness. Paroxetine was statistically significantly better than placebo in improvement of the HDRS sub-factor scores, including the depressed mood item, sleep disturbance factor, and anxiety factor.

Long-term efficacy of paroxetine for treatment of MDD in outpatients was demonstrated in a randomized withdrawal study. Patients who responded to paroxetine (HDRS total score <8) during an initial 8-week open-label treatment phase were then randomized to continue paroxetine or placebo, for up to 1 year. Patients treated with paroxetine demonstrated a statistically significant lower relapse rate during the withdrawal phase (15%) compared to those on placebo (39%). Effectiveness was similar for male and
female patients.

14.2 Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

The effectiveness of paroxetine in the treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) was demonstrated in two 12-week multicenter placebo-controlled studies of adult outpatients (Studies 1 and 2). Patients had moderate to severe OCD (DSM-III-R) with mean baseline ratings on the Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) total score ranging from 23 to 26. In study 1, a dose-range finding study, patients received fixed daily doses of paroxetine 20 mg, 40 mg, or 60 mg. Study 1 demonstrated that daily doses of paroxetine 40 mg and 60 mg are effective in the treatment of OCD. Patients receiving doses of paroxetine 40 mg and 60 mg experienced a mean reduction of approximately 6 and 7 points, respectively, on the YBOCS total score which was statistically significantly greater than the approximate 4-point reduction at 20 mg and a 3-point reduction in the placebo-treated patients. Study 2 was a flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 20 mg to 60 mg daily with clomipramine 25 mg to 250 mg daily or placebo). In this study, patients receiving paroxetine experienced a mean reduction of approximately 7 points on the YBOCS total score, which was statistically significantly greater than the mean reduction of approximately 4 points in placebo-treated patients.

The following table provides the outcome classification by treatment group on Global Improvement items of the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scale for Study 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Classification</th>
<th>Placebo (n = 74)</th>
<th>Paroxetine 20 mg (n = 75)</th>
<th>Paroxetine 40 mg (n = 66)</th>
<th>Paroxetine 60 mg (n = 66)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimally Improved</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much Improved</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Much Improved</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subgroup analyses did not indicate that there were any differences in treatment outcomes as a function of age or gender.

The long-term efficacy of paroxetine for the treatment of OCD was established in a long-term extension to Study 1. Patients who responded to paroxetine during the 3-month double-blind phase and a 6-month extension on open-label paroxetine 20 mg to 60 mg daily were randomized to either paroxetine or placebo in a 6-month double-blind relapse prevention phase. Patients randomized to paroxetine were statistically significantly less likely to relapse than placebo-treated patients.

14.3 Panic Disorder

The effectiveness of paroxetine in the treatment of panic disorder (PD) was demonstrated in three 10- to 12-week multicenter, placebo-controlled studies of adult outpatients (Studies 1, 2, and 3). Patients had PD (DSM-III-R), with or without agoraphobia. In these studies, paroxetine was shown to be statistically significantly more effective than placebo in treating PD by at least 2 out of 3 measures of panic attack frequency and on the Clinical Global Impression Severity of Illness score.

Study 1 was a 10-week dose-range finding study; patients received fixed doses of paroxetine 10 mg, 20 mg, or 40 mg daily or placebo. A statistically significant difference from placebo was observed only for the paroxetine 40 mg daily group. At endpoint, 76% of patients receiving paroxetine 40 mg daily were free of panic attacks, compared to 44% of placebo-treated patients.

Study 2 was a 12-week flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 10 mg to 60 mg daily and placebo. At endpoint, 51% of paroxetine-treated patients were free of panic attacks compared to 32% of placebo-treated patients.

Study 3 was a 12-week flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 10 mg to 60 mg daily to placebo in patients concurrently receiving standardized cognitive behavioral therapy. At endpoint, 33% of the paroxetine-treated patients showed a reduction to 0 or 1 panic attacks compared to 14% of placebo-treated patients. In Studies 2 and 3, the mean paroxetine dose for completers at endpoint was approximately 40 mg daily.

Long-term efficacy of paroxetine in PD was demonstrated in an extension to Study 1. Patients who responded to paroxetine during the 10-week double-blind phase and during a 3-month double-blind extension phase were randomized to either paroxetine 10 mg, 20 mg, or 40 mg daily or placebo in a 3-month double-blind relapse prevention phase. Patients randomized to paroxetine were statistically significantly less likely to relapse than placebo-treated patients.

Subgroup analyses did not indicate that there were any differences in treatment outcomes as a function of age or gender.

14.4 Social Anxiety Disorder

The effectiveness of paroxetine in the treatment of social anxiety disorder (SAD) was
demonstrated in three 12-week, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies (Studies 1, 2, and 3) of adult outpatients with SAD (DSM-IV). In these studies, the effectiveness of paroxetine compared to placebo was evaluated on the basis of (1) the proportion of responders, as defined by a Clinical Global Impression (CGI) Improvement score of 1 (very much improved) or 2 (much improved), and (2) change from baseline in the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS).

Studies 1 and 2 were flexible-dose studies comparing paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg daily and placebo. Paroxetine demonstrated statistically significant superiority over placebo on both the CGI Improvement responder criterion and the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS). In Study 1, for patients who completed to week 12, 69% of paroxetine-treated patients compared to 29% of placebo-treated patients were CGI Improvement responders. In Study 2, CGI Improvement responders were 77% and 42% for the paroxetine- and placebo-treated patients, respectively.

Study 3 was a 12-week study comparing fixed doses of paroxetine 20 mg, 40 mg, or 60 mg daily with placebo. Paroxetine 20 mg was statistically significantly superior to placebo on both the LSAS Total Score and the CGI Improvement responder criterion; there were trends for superiority over placebo for the paroxetine 40 mg and 60 mg daily dose groups. There was no indication in this study of any additional benefit for doses higher than 20 mg daily.

Subgroup analyses generally did not indicate differences in treatment outcomes as a function of age, race, or gender.

### 14.5 Generalized Anxiety Disorder

The effectiveness of paroxetine in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) was demonstrated in two 8-week, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies (Studies 1 and 2) of adult outpatients with GAD (DSM-IV).

Study 1 was an 8-week study comparing fixed doses of paroxetine 20 mg or 40 mg daily with placebo. Doses of paroxetine 20 mg or 40 mg were both demonstrated to be statistically significantly superior to placebo on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) total score.

There was not sufficient evidence in this study to suggest a greater benefit for the paroxetine 40 mg daily dose compared to the 20 mg daily dose.

Study 2 was a flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg daily and placebo. Paroxetine demonstrated statistically significant superiority over placebo on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) total score.

A third study, a flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg daily to placebo, did not demonstrate statistically significant superiority of paroxetine over placebo on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) total score, the primary outcome.

Subgroup analyses did not indicate differences in treatment outcomes as a function of race or gender. There were insufficient elderly patients to conduct subgroup analyses on the basis of age.

In a long-term trial, 566 patients meeting DSM-IV criteria for GAD, who had responded during a single-blind, 8-week acute treatment phase with paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg daily, were randomized to continuation of paroxetine at their same dose, or to placebo, for up to 24 weeks of observation for relapse. Response during the single-blind phase was defined by having a decrease of ≥ 2 points compared to baseline on the CGI-Signature of Illness scale, to a score of ≤ 3. Relapse during the double-blind phase was defined as an increase of ≥ 2 points compared to baseline on the CGI-Signature of Illness scale to a score of ≥ 4, or withdrawal due to lack of efficacy. Patients continuing to receive paroxetine experienced a statistically significantly lower relapse rate over the subsequent 24 weeks compared to those receiving placebo.

### 14.6 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

The effectiveness of paroxetine in the treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) was demonstrated in two 12-week, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies (Studies 1 and 2) of adult outpatients who met DSM-IV criteria for PTSD. The mean duration of PTSD symptoms for the 2 studies combined was 13 years (ranging from 0.1 year to 57 years). The percentage of patients with secondary MDD or non-PTSD anxiety disorders in the combined 2 studies was 41% (356 out of 858 patients) and 40% (345 out of 858 patients), respectively. Study outcome was assessed by (1) the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale Part 2 (CAPS-2) score and (2) the Clinical Global Impression-Global Improvement Scale (CGI-I). The CAPS-2 is a multi-item instrument that measures 3 aspects of PTSD with the following symptom clusters: Reexperiencing/intrusion, avoidance/numbing and hyperarousal. The 2 primary outcomes for each trial were (1) change from baseline to endpoint on the CAPS-2 total score (17 items), and (2) proportion of responders on the CGI-I, where responders were defined as patients having a score of 1 (very much improved) or 2 (much improved).

Study 1 was a 12-week study comparing fixed doses of paroxetine 20 mg or 40 mg daily to placebo. Doses of paroxetine 20 mg and 40 mg were demonstrated to be
statistically significantly superior to placebo on change from baseline for the CAPS-2 total score and on proportion of responders on the CGI-I. There was not sufficient evidence in this study to suggest a greater benefit for the 40 mg daily dose compared to the 20 mg daily dose.

Study 2 was a 12-week flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg daily to placebo. Paroxetine was demonstrated to be significantly superior to placebo on change from baseline for the CAPS-2 total score and on proportion of responders on the CGI-I.

A third study, a flexible-dose study comparing paroxetine 20 mg to 50 mg daily to placebo, demonstrated paroxetine to be statistically significantly superior to placebo on change from baseline for CAPS-2 total score, but not on proportion of responders on the CGI-I.

The majority of patients in these trials were women (68% women: 377 out of 551 subjects in Study 1 and 66% women: 202 out of 303 subjects in Study 2). Subgroup analyses did not indicate differences in treatment outcomes as a function of gender. There were an insufficient number of patients who were 65 years and older or were non-Caucasian to conduct subgroup analyses on the basis of age or race, respectively.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Paroxetine tablets, USP are available containing Paroxetine Hydrochloride, USP (hemihydrate) equivalent to 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg or 40 mg of paroxetine.

The 10 mg tablets are yellow, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets, with a partial score bar on one side and debossed with “Y121” on the other side.

They are available as follows:
NDC 69117-0024-1 Bottles of 30’s
NDC 69117-0024-2 Bottles of 90’s
NDC 69117-0024-3 Bottles of 100’s
NDC 69117-0024-4 Bottles of 500’s
NDC 69117-0024-5 Bottles of 1000’s

The 20 mg tablets are pink, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets with a partial score bar on one side and debossed with “Y122” on the other side.

They are available as follows:
NDC 69117-0025-1 Bottles of 30’s
NDC 69117-0025-2 Bottles of 90’s
NDC 69117-0025-3 Bottles of 100’s
NDC 69117-0025-4 Bottles of 500’s
NDC 69117-0025-5 Bottles of 1000’s

The 30 mg tablets are blue, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets, debossed with “Y123” on one side.

They are available as follows:
NDC 69117-0026-1 Bottles of 30’s
NDC 69117-0026-2 Bottles of 90’s
NDC 69117-0026-3 Bottles of 100’s
NDC 69117-0026-4 Bottles of 500’s
NDC 69117-0026-5 Bottles of 1000’s

The 40 mg tablets are green, film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets, debossed with “Y124” on one side.

They are available as follows:
NDC 69117-0027-1 Bottles of 30’s
NDC 69117-0027-2 Bottles of 90’s
NDC 69117-0027-3 Bottles of 100’s
NDC 69117-0027-4 Bottles of 500’s
NDC 69117-0027-5 Bottles of 1000’s

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Dispense in a tight container as defined in the USP using a child-resistant closure.

PHARMACIST: Dispense a Medication Guide with each prescription.
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors

Advise patients and caregivers to look for the emergence of suicidality, especially early during treatment and when the dosage is adjusted up or down, and instruct them to report such symptoms to the healthcare provider [see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Serotonin Syndrome

Caution patients about the risk of serotonin syndrome, particularly with the concomitant use of paroxetine with other serotonergic drugs including triptans, tricyclic antidepressants, fentanyl, lithium, tramadol, tryptophan, buspirone, amphetamines, St. John’s Wort, and with drugs that impair metabolism of serotonin (in particular, MAOIs, both those intended to treat psychiatric disorders and also others, such as linezolid). Instruct patients to contact their health care provider or report to the emergency room if they experience signs or symptoms of serotonin syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Drug Interactions (7)].

Concomitant Medications

Advise patients to inform their physician if they are taking, or plan to take, any prescription or over-the-counter drugs, since there is a potential for drug-drug interactions [see Warning and Precautions (5.3), Drug Interactions (7)].

Increased Risk of Bleeding

Inform patients about the concomitant use of paroxetine with aspirin, NSAIDs, other antiplatelet drugs, warfarin, or other anticoagulants because the combined use has been associated with an increased risk of bleeding. Advise patients to inform their health care providers if they are taking or planning to take any prescription or over-the-counter medications that increase the risk of bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Activation of Mania/Hypomania

Advise patients and their caregivers to observe for signs of activation of mania/hypomania and instruct them to report such symptoms to the healthcare provider [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Discontinuation Syndrome

Advise patients not to abruptly discontinue paroxetine and to discuss any tapering regimen with their healthcare provider. Inform patients that adverse reactions can occur when paroxetine is discontinued [See Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

Sexual Dysfunction

Advise patients that use of paroxetine may cause symptoms of sexual dysfunction in both male and female patients. Inform patients that they should discuss any changes in sexual function and potential management strategies with their healthcare provider [see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)].

Allergic Reactions

Advise patients to notify their healthcare provider if they develop an allergic reaction such as rash, hives, swelling, or difficulty breathing [see Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)].

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Advise women of the potential risk to the fetus [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]. Advise patients to notify their healthcare provider if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy because of the risk to the fetus.

Nursing

Advise women to notify their healthcare provider if they are breastfeeding an infant [see Use In Specific Populations (8.3)].

Manufacturer:
Yiling Pharmaceutical Ltd
No.36, Zhujiang Road, Shijiazhuang, Hebei, 050035, China

Distributor:
Yiling Pharmaceutical, Inc.
5348Vegas Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89108 USA

Revised: 10/2021
Paroxetine Tablets, USP
(pa rox’ e teen)

What is the most important information I should know about paroxetine tablets?

Paroxetine tablets can cause serious side effects, including:

- Increased risk of suicidal thoughts or actions. Paroxetine tablets and other antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts and actions in some people 24 years of age and younger, especially within the first few months of treatment or when the dose is changed. Paroxetine tablets are not for use in children.
- Depression or other mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions.

How can I watch for and try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions?

- Pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings, or if you develop suicidal thoughts or actions. This is very important when an antidepressant medicine is started or when the dose is changed.
- Call your healthcare provider right away to report new or sudden changes in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings or if you develop suicidal thoughts or actions.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled. Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you have concerns about symptoms.

Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical help right away if you have any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

- attempts to commit suicide
- acting on dangerous impulses
- acting aggressive or violent
- thoughts about suicide or dying
- new or worse depression
- new or worse anxiety or panic attacks
- feeling agitated, restless, angry, or irritable
- trouble sleeping
- an increase in activity and talking more than what is normal for you
- other unusual changes in behavior or mood

What are paroxetine tablets?

Paroxetine tablets are prescription medicine used in adults to treat:
- A certain type of depression called major depressive disorder (MDD)
- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
- Panic disorder (PD)
- Social anxiety disorder (SAD)
- Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
- Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Do not take paroxetine tablets if you:

- take a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI)
- have stopped taking an MAOI in the last 14 days
- are being treated with the antibiotic linezolid or the intravenous methylene blue
- are taking pimozide
- are taking thioridazine
- are allergic to paroxetine or any of the ingredients in paroxetine tablets. See the end of this medication guide for a complete list of ingredients in paroxetine tablets.

Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure if you take an MAOI or one of these medicines, including the antibiotic linezolid or intravenous methylene blue.

Do not start taking an MAOI for at least 14 days after you stop treatment with paroxetine tablets.

Before taking paroxetine tablets, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have heart problems
- have or had bleeding problems
- have, or have a family history of, bipolar disorder, mania or hypomania
- have or had seizures or convulsions
- have glaucoma (high pressure in the eye)
- have low sodium levels in your blood
• have bone problems
• have kidney or liver problems
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Paroxetine tablets may harm your unborn baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the risks to your unborn baby if you take paroxetine tablets during pregnancy. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you are pregnant during treatment with paroxetine tablets.
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Paroxetine passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during treatment with paroxetine tablets.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Paroxetine tablets and some other medicines may affect each other causing possible serious side effects. Paroxetine tablets may affect the way other medicines work and other medicines may affect the way paroxetine tablets works.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:
• medicines used to treat migraine headaches called triptans
• tricyclic antidepressants
• fentanyl
• lithium
• tramadol
• tryptophan
• buspirone
• amphetamines
• St. John’s Wort
• medicines that can affect blood clotting such as aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), warfarin
• diuretics
• tamoxifen
• medicines used to treat mood, anxiety, psychotic, or thought disorders, including selective serotonin reuptake (SSRIs) and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)

Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you are taking any of these medicines. Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take paroxetine tablets with your other medicines.

Do not start or stop any other medicines during treatment with paroxetine tablets without talking to your healthcare provider first. Stopping paroxetine tablets suddenly may cause you to have serious side effects. See, “What are the possible side effects of paroxetine tablets?”

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take paroxetine tablets?
• Take paroxetine tablets exactly as prescribed. Your healthcare provider may need to change the dose of paroxetine tablets until it is the right dose for you.
• Take paroxetine tablets 1 time each day in the morning.
• Paroxetine tablets may be taken with or without food.
• If you take too much paroxetine tablets, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What are possible side effects of paroxetine tablets?
Paroxetine tablets can cause serious side effects, including:
• See, “What is the most important information I should know about paroxetine tablets?”
• Serotonin syndrome. A potentially life-threatening problem called serotonin syndrome can happen when you take paroxetine tablets with certain other medicines. See, “who should not take paroxetine tablets?” Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you have any of the following signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome:

• agitation
• seeing or hearing things that are not real (hallucinations)
• confusion
• coma
• fast heart beat
• sweating
• flushing
• high body temperature (hyperthermia)
• shaking (tremors), stiff muscles, or muscle twitching
• loss of coordination
• changes in blood pressure
• seizures
• dizziness
• nausea, vomiting, diarrhea

**Eye problems (angle-closure glaucoma).** Paroxetine tablets may cause a type of eye problem called angle-closure glaucoma in people with certain other eye conditions. You may want to undergo an eye examination to see if you are at risk and receive preventative treatment if you are. Call your healthcare provider if you have eye pain, changes in your vision, or swelling or redness in or around the eye.

**Medicine interactions.** Taking paroxetine tablets with certain other medicines including thioridazine and pimozide may increase the risk of developing a serious heart problem called QT prolongation.

**Seizures (convulsions).**

**Manic episodes.** Manic episodes may happen in people with bipolar disorder who take paroxetine tablets. Symptoms may include:

• greatly increased energy
• severe problems sleeping
• racing thoughts
• reckless behavior
• unusually grand ideas
• excessive happiness or irritability
• talking more or faster than usual

**Discontinuation syndrome.** Suddenly stopping paroxetine tablets may cause you to have serious side effects. Your healthcare provider may want to decrease your dose slowly. Symptoms may include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nausea</th>
<th>Electric shock feeling (paresthesia)</th>
<th>Tiredness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweating</td>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>Problems sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in your mood</td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>Hypomania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritability and agitation</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>Ringing in your ears (tinnitus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>Seizures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lowsodium levels in your blood (hyponatremia).** Low sodium levels in your blood that may be serious and may cause death, can happen during treatment with paroxetine tablets. Elderly people and people who take certain medicines may be at a greater risk for developing low sodium levels in your blood. Signs and symptoms may include:

• Headache
• Difficulty concentrating
• Memory changes
• Confusion
• Weakness and unsteadiness on your feet which can lead to falls

In more severe or more sudden cases, signs and symptoms include:

• Seeing or hearing things that are not real (hallucinations)
• Fainting
• Seizures
• Coma
• Stopping breathing (respiratory arrest)

**Abnormal bleeding.** Taking paroxetine tablets with aspirin, NSAIDs, or blood thinners may increase this risk. Tell your healthcare provider about any unusual bleeding or bruising.

**Bone fractures.**

**Sexual problems (dysfunction).** Taking selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), including paroxetine, may cause sexual problems.

Symptoms in males may include:

• Delayed ejaculation or inability to have an ejaculation
• Decreased sex drive
• Problems getting or keeping an erection

Symptoms in females may include:
Decreased sex drive
Delayed orgasm or inability to have an orgasm

Talk to your healthcare provider if you develop any changes in your sexual function or if you have any questions or concerns about sexual problems during treatment with paroxetine. There may be treatments your healthcare provider can suggest.

The most common side effects of paroxetine tablets include:

- male and female sexual function problems
- weakness (asthenia)
- constipation
- decreased appetite
- diarrhea
- dizziness
- dry mouth
- infection
- problems sleeping
- nausea
- nervousness
- sleepiness
- sweating
- shaking (tremor)
- yawning

These are not all the possible side effects of paroxetine tablets.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store paroxetine tablets?

- Store paroxetine tablets between 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F).

Keep paroxetine tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of paroxetine tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not take paroxetine tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give paroxetine tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You may ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about paroxetine tablets that is written for healthcare professionals.

What are the ingredients in paroxetine tablets?

Active ingredient: paroxetine hydrochloride

Inactive ingredients:

Inactive ingredients in core tablets: dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate, hypromellose, magnesium stearate, sodium starch glycolate.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 10 mg tablets: ferric oxide red, ferric oxide yellow, ferrosollferric oxide, hypromellose, maltodextrin, medium-chain triglycerides, polydextrose, t alc, titanium dioxide.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 20 mg tablets: ferric oxide red, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, titanium dioxide.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 30 mg tablets: FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80, titanium dioxide.

Inactive ingredients in the coating of 40 mg tablets: D&C Yellow No. 10 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Red No. 40 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Yellow No. 5/Tartrazine Aluminum Lake, ferric oxide yellow, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, titanium dioxide.

Manufacturer:

Yiling Pharmaceutical Ltd
No.36, Zhujiang Road, Shijiazhuang, Hebei, 050035, China

Distributor:

Yiling Pharmaceutical, Inc.
5348Vegas Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89108 USA

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
Revised: 10/2021
Paroxetine Tablets, USP 10mg

Rx only

Paroxetine Tablets, USP 10mg

Rx only

Paroxetine Tablets, USP 10mg

Rx only

Paroxetine Tablets, USP 10mg

Rx only

Paroxetine Tablets, USP 10mg

Rx only
PAROXETINE
paroxetine tablet, film coated

Product Information

Product Type: HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG
Route of Administration: ORAL

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Basis of Strength</th>
<th>Strength</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE HEMIHYDRATE (UNII: X2ELS050D8) (PAROXETINE (UNII:41VRH5220H))</td>
<td>PAROXETINE</td>
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Inactive Ingredients

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<td>TALC (UNII: 7EYV7411U)</td>
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<td>MALTODEXTRIN (UNII: 7VCR7L4A2D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERRIC OXIDE YELLOW (UNII: EX43BO2MRT)</td>
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<td>POLYDEXTROSE (UNII: VH2XOU12BE)</td>
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<td>DIBASIC CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIHYDRATE (UNII: O7TSZ97GEP)</td>
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Product Characteristics

Color: yellow
Shape: CAPSULE
Size: 9mm
Flavor: Imprint Code: Y121
Contains:

Packaging

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<td>ANDA211248</td>
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### PAROXETINE

**paroxetine tablet, film coated**

### Product Information

- **Product Type**: HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG
- **Item Code (Source)**: NDC:69117-0027
- **Route of Administration**: ORAL

### Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

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<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE HEMIHYDRATE</td>
<td>(UNII: X2ELS050D8) (PAROXETINE - UNII:41VRH5220H)</td>
<td>PAROXETINE</td>
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</table>

### Inactive Ingredients

- POLYVINYL ALCOHOL, UNSPECIFIED (UNII: 532B599950)
- FD&C RED NO. 40 (UNII: WE6B9127OA)
- D&C YELLOW NO. 10 ALUMINUM LAKE (UNII: CQ3X30H3DE)
- FD&C YELLOW NO. 5 (UNII: 1753WB2F1M)
- TALC (UNII: 75EV941U)
- TITANIUM DIOXIDE (UNII: 15FIXV2J2)
- POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL, UNSPECIFIED (UNII: 3MQ05DWA)
- FERRIC OXIDE YELLOW (UNII: EX41892M2)
- FD&C BLUE NO. 2 ALUMINUM LAKE (UNII: 59SEQ915)
- HYPROMELLOSES (UNII: 3NXW29V3WO)
- MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)
- SODIUM STARCH GLYCOLATE TYPE A (UNII: HBAV9S9X4I)
- DIBASIC CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIHYDRATE (UNII: O7TSZ97GE)

### Product Characteristics

- **Color**: green
- **Score**: no score
- **Shape**: CAPSULE
- **Size**: 14mm
- **Flavor**: Imprint Code: Y124
- **Contains**: 

### Packaging

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### Marketing Information

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<tr>
<td>ANDA</td>
<td>ANDA211248</td>
<td>11/02/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
paroxetine tablet, film coated

**Product Information**

**Product Type**
HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG

**Route of Administration**
ORAL

**Active Ingredient/Active Moiety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Basis of Strength</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE HEMIHYDRATE (UNII: X2ELS050D8) (PAROXETINE - UNII:41VRH5220H)</td>
<td>PAROXETINE</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inactive Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERRIC OXIDE RED (UNII: 1K09F3G675)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPMELLOSES (UNII: 3NXW29V3WO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM STARCH GLYCOLATE TYPE A (UNII: HBAV05QX4D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODICACALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIHYDRATE (UNII: O7TSZ97GEP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL, UNSPECIFIED (UNII: 3WJQ0SDW1A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FD&amp;C BLUE NO. 2--ALUMINUM LAKE (UNII: 4AQJ3LG584)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Product Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Imprint Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pink</td>
<td>2 pieces</td>
<td>CAPSULE</td>
<td>12mm</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Packaging**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:69117-0025-1</td>
<td>30 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td>11/02/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NDC:69117-0025-2</td>
<td>90 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td>11/02/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NDC:69117-0025-3</td>
<td>100 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td>11/02/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NDC:69117-0025-4</td>
<td>500 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td>11/02/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NDC:69117-0025-5</td>
<td>1000 in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
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**PAROXETINE**

paroxetine tablet, film coated

**Product Information**

**Product Type**
HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG

**Route of Administration**
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</table>
Yiling Pharmaceutical, Inc.

**POLYSORBATE 80** (UNII: 6OZP39ZG8H)  
**HYPROMELLOSES** (UNII: 3NXW29V3WO)  
**MAGNESIUM STEARATE** (UNII: 70097M6I30)  
**SODIUM STARCH GLYCOLATE TYPE A** (UNII: H8AV0SQX4D)  
**DIBASIC CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIHYDRATE** (UNII: O7TSZ97GEP)

### Product Characteristics
- **Color**: blue  
- **Score**: no score  
- **Shape**: CAPSULE  
- **Size**: 13mm  
- **Flavor**: Imprint Code Y123

### Packaging

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<tr>
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</table>

**Labeler** - Yiling Pharmaceutical, Inc. (079417422)

**Registrant** - Yiling Pharmaceutical Ltd (544322244)

**Establishment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>ID/FEI</th>
<th>Business Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yiling Pharmaceutical Ltd</td>
<td>544322244</td>
<td>manufacture(69117-0024, 69117-0025, 69117-0026, 69117-0027)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revised: 10/2021