



Overview

Clonidine (Catapres®, Dixarit® and generic forms) belongs to a group of medications called “alpha₂-agonists”. It is approved by Health Canada to treat high blood pressure in adults. In children and adolescents, this medication may be used for many other conditions, including treatment of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD) and tic disorders (such as Tourette syndrome).

What is *clonidine* used for?

Like many medications used to treat childhood disorders, clonidine has not been approved by Health Canada for use in children and adolescents. When the potential benefits (e.g., reducing your symptoms) of using clonidine outweigh the potential risks (e.g., the side effects), many doctors may prescribe it “off-label” to treat several conditions. In the United States, a long-acting form of clonidine has been approved for treating AD/HD in children and adolescents. Additionally, clonidine is also used to treat the following conditions:

- Tic disorders (e.g. shrugging, blinking, head turning, muscle twitches, and throat clearing)
- Sleep difficulties
- Anxiety disorders
- Smoking cessation (nicotine withdrawal)

Your doctor may be prescribing this medication to you for another reason. If you are unclear why this medication is being prescribed, please ask your doctor.



How does *clonidine* work?

Clonidine works by affecting the activity of the brain chemical (neurotransmitter) called norepinephrine. Norepinephrine normally influences blood pressure, heart rate and anxiety in the body, but it also affects attention and arousal. This medication stabilizes certain areas of the brain, making them “less excited”. This in turn improves symptoms of AD/HD, anxiety, sleep difficulties, nicotine withdrawal, and tic disorders.

How well does *clonidine* work in children and adolescents?

Clonidine does not cure AD/HD. This medication aims to improve functioning by moderately reducing AD/HD symptoms such as hyperactivity and impulsive behaviour. It can also help you tolerate frustration better. In comparison, clonidine may be less beneficial for improving attention and concentration. Despite this, clonidine remains an important treatment option for AD/HD patients who have undesirable side effects from, or do not respond to stimulant medications.

Clonidine may be particularly helpful for patients with impulsive behaviour or hyperactivity problems, and who may also have sleep difficulties, aggression, hostility, tics or anxiety disorders. Clonidine can be added to stimulants to treat any of these conditions. Whenever possible, adding behavioral management strategies (for example: rewarding good behaviour, teaching problem-solving techniques) to clonidine increases the chance for benefit.

How should *clonidine* be taken?



Clonidine is available as tablets that are taken by mouth. For treatment of AD/HD and tic disorders, it is usually taken two to four times per day. To help with sleep difficulties, it is usually taken once daily two hours before bedtime. It may be taken with or without food. Your doctor will determine how much you should take, according to your body weight and your response to this medication. When starting treatment with clonidine, your doctor may start with a lower dose and then slowly increase the dose over a few weeks, until the ideal dose is reached or side effects occur.

Clonidine needs to be taken regularly on a daily basis to be effective. Treatment with clonidine should not be stopped suddenly, since this could lead to an undesirable rapid increase in blood pressure. You should take this medication at the same time(s) everyday for best effects.

When will *clonidine* start working?

Clonidine needs to be taken for two weeks before you see an improvement in your symptoms. It may take 2 to 4 months to see the full benefits of the medication. Effects such as drowsiness and sedation (sometimes considered desirable) may appear sooner (even after the first dose). Unless directed by your doctor, do not increase, decrease, or stop taking the medication if there are no improvements in the first few weeks. A delay in response is normal.

Medications like clonidine do not work for everyone. If you are not feeling better within several weeks, your doctor may recommend switching you to a different medication.

How long do I have to take *clonidine*?



This depends on the symptoms you have, how frequently they occur, and how long you have had them. Different people take clonidine for different lengths of time. Whether or not you need medication should be reevaluated from time to time. Some people only require this medication during particular times of their life such as when they are in school, whereas some people continue to benefit from medication for many years. It may be dangerous to suddenly stop taking clonidine after you have been taking it on a regular basis. If you and your doctor decide to stop using clonidine, your doctor will explain how to safely lower the dose gradually to prevent a rapid increase in blood pressure and other undesirable effects as your body adjusts to being without it. **Do not stop taking this medication suddenly without first discussing it with your doctor.**

Is *clonidine* addictive?

No, clonidine is not addictive and you will not have “cravings” for it like some people do with nicotine or street drugs. In general, people with AD/HD may be at an increased risk to abuse substances over the long run. By effectively treating AD/HD, patients may be less likely to abuse substances than those who do not take medications to help manage AD/HD.

What are the side effects of *clonidine* and what should I do if I get them?

As with most medications, side effects may occur when taking clonidine. Most side effects are mild and temporary. Sometimes the side effects may occur before any of the beneficial effects. It is also possible to experience side effects that they feel are concerning or long-lasting. If this occurs, speak to your doctor about ways to manage them. On the next page are some of the more common side effects of taking this medicine. In brackets are suggested ways to lessen these effects.

Common side effects

Side effects are usually more common when starting a medication or after a dose increase. If any of these side effects is troublesome for you, please discuss them with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

- Drowsiness (*try taking the dose at bedtime. Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how this medication affects you. If daytime clonidine doses make you drowsy, talk with your doctor.*)
- Dry mouth (*try chewing sugarless gum or sucking hard sugar-free candies, ice chips, or popsicles*)
- Dry eyes (*try using artificial tears eye drops*)
- Dizziness, lightheadedness or low blood pressure (*try getting up slowly from a sitting or lying down position. If it becomes severe (for example: falling or fainting), seek medical help immediately*)
- Headache (*try using a pain reliever like acetaminophen (Tylenol®). If your headache comes on suddenly and is extremely intense, seek emergency help immediately*)
- Constipation (*try drinking more fluids, exercising, or increasing the amount of fiber in your diet*)
- Stomach upset, nausea, vomiting (*try taking the medication following a meal*)

Potentially serious but uncommon side effects (e.g., those occurring in less than 5% of patients)

There are risks involved with taking any medication. Make sure you have had a conversation with your doctor about the potentially serious effects of clonidine.

Contact your doctor **IMMEDIATELY** if you have any of these potentially serious side effects:



- Skin rash with swelling and itching or trouble breathing (*seek emergency help immediately*)
- Worsened depression (prolonged sadness) or other unusual changes in mood (*discuss this with your doctor*)
- Fast or slow heart rate, irregular heart beat (*discuss this with your doctor*)
- Increased agitation, restlessness or irritability
- Sudden onset of high blood pressure, fast heart beat, agitation, headache, stomach upset, sweating, nausea or vomiting (*This may happen if clonidine treatment is stopped suddenly. If these effects occur, seek emergency help immediately*)

What precautions should my doctor and I be aware of when taking clonidine?

Several medications can interact with clonidine, including high blood pressure medications; some cough and cold medications; anti-histamines such as diphenhydramine (Benadryl®); some antidepressants such as nortriptyline (Aventyl®); some medications used for sleep, anxiety, seizures, or other psychiatric disorders; and several others. If you are (or begin) taking any other prescription or over-the-counter medications, be sure to check with your doctor or pharmacist to see if they are safe to use. Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medication(s) or monitor you carefully for side effects if you are taking medications that interact with clonidine.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you:

- have any allergies or have experienced a reaction to a medication.
- have diabetes or kidney disease
- have heart conditions or a family history of early heart disease or sudden death
- have psychiatric conditions such as depression or bipolar disorder
- have Raynaud's disease (a circulation disorder with discoloration of fingers, toes or other areas)
- miss a period, are pregnant (or are planning to become pregnant) or are breast-feeding. Tell your doctor if you become pregnant while taking clonidine
- are currently using alcohol or street drugs, as these substances can decrease how well clonidine works for you and/or make you feel drowsy

What special instructions should I follow while taking *clonidine*?

- Keep all appointments with your doctor and the laboratory. Your doctor may order certain assessments and tests (for example: reports from teachers, AD/HD rating scales, heart rate, blood pressure) to check how you are responding to clonidine and to monitor for side effects.
- Do not allow anyone else to use your medication.

What should I do if I forget to take a dose of *clonidine*?

If you take clonidine regularly and you forget to take it, take it as soon as you remember. If it is more than 4 hours after your regularly scheduled dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular schedule. Do NOT double your next dose.



What storage conditions are needed for *clonidine*?

- Keep this medication in the original container, stored at room temperature away from moisture and heat (e.g., not in the bathroom or kitchen)
- Keep this medication out of reach and sight of children.

You may wish to share this information with your family members to help them to understand your treatment options. Since every person's needs are different, it is important that you follow the advice provided to you by your own doctor, nurse and/or pharmacist and speak to them if you have any questions about this medication.

Developed by the health care professionals of the Child & Adolescent Mental Health Programs and reviewed by the staff of the Kelty Mental Health Resource Centre.