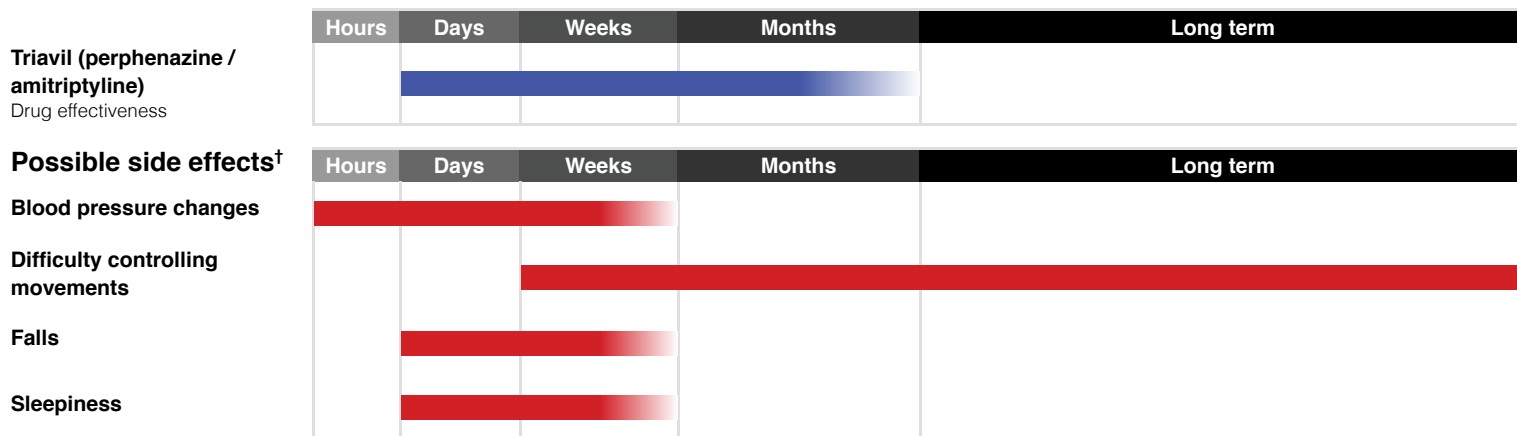


Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) basics

Treats people with anxiety and/or depression, and people with schizophrenia. While Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) can be used to treat people with depression, anxiety, and/or schizophrenia, the limited amount of available combinations makes it harder to customize the dosing.

What to expect when starting

Here's when people typically experience benefits as well as some possible side effects. Your experience may be different.



† Data on frequency of side effects is not available.

Tips from pharmacists

- Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) can make you feel sleepy, so don't drive or do anything requiring concentration until you know how it affects you.
- Don't drink alcohol or take opioids for pain relief with Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline), since the combination can slow your breathing.
- If you've been taking Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) for a long time, talk to your doctor if you want to stop it. Don't stop taking it suddenly.
- If you forget a dose of Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline), take it as soon as you remember, unless it's time for your next dose. Don't take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose.
- Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) can lower your blood pressure. During the first couple of weeks taking Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline), be very careful getting up if you've been sitting or lying down for a while. You might feel faint.

Risks and warnings

The FDA has identified these as possible serious or life-threatening risks with this medication.

Contact your doctor if you experience any of these.

Higher risk of suicide

Taking Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) can make you more likely to harm yourself or commit suicide, especially if you are younger and during the first few weeks of taking the medicine. If you or your child feel like they want to hurt themselves while taking Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline), call the doctor right away.

Higher risk of death

Older people who have dementia and psychosis have a higher risk of death if they take medicines like Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline). They shouldn't be given this medicine.

Possible bipolar disorder

Sometimes depression can be the first sign of a bipolar disorder, and taking medicines like Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) might start a bipolar episode. Talk to your doctor right away if you or your loved ones notice unusual changes in your behavior. You may need to change medications, since Triavil (perphenazine / amitriptyline) is not used for bipolar disorder.