Stopping My Benzodiazepine or Z-drug (Sleep or Anxiety Medicine)

This leaflet will help you understand why and how to stop taking your benzodiazepine or Z-drug

Patient name:
Date:
My benzodiazepine or Z-drug:
,

What decision has been made in hospital about the use of my medicine?

My medicine has been (please tick box below):

Reduced (with the aim of stopping)

Stopped

Referred to the general practitioner (GP) to review and stop

What are these medicines used for?

Benzodiazepines and Z-drugs are groups of medicines that act in the brain to cause calming effects and sleepiness.

Benzodiazepines are used for conditions such as anxiety, sleeping problems and epilepsy. Z-drugs are only used for sleep problems.

These medicines are usually only recommended for anxiety or sleep problems in severe cases for short-term use (up to 4 weeks).

What side effects can you get WHILE TAKING this medicine?

- Tiredness during the day.
- Poor balance and increased risk of falls.
- Confusion, memory problems and poor concentration.
- Slurred speech.
- Weak muscles.

Why is my medicine being stopped?

Your medicine is being stopped because the risks of harmful side effects outweigh the benefits of taking it.

As you age you are at increased risk of side effects while taking medicines. This is because changes take place in your body which alter the way you process medicines.

These medicines **will not work as well** if you take them for more than 2-4 weeks because your body gets used to them. Using these medicines long-term puts you at increased risk of side effects.

How do I stop taking my medicine?

- Your medicine is usually slowly reduced and it may take a few months to stop your medicine completely. Your doctor will advise you on your personal plan to stop your medicine.
- Stopping your medicine too quickly may cause withdrawal symptoms.
- You must see your GP regularly to update the plan for stopping your medicine.

What should I watch out for when COMING OFF my medicine?

If withdrawal symptoms occur, they are usually mild and begin within 1 to 3 days of reducing or stopping your medicine. They should go away within 6 to 8 weeks.

The table below lists possible withdrawal symptoms and what to do if you experience them.

Serious withdrawal symptoms	What should I do?
SeizuresConfusionPsychosis e.g. hallucinations	Call 000 or go to the emergency department
Other withdrawal symptoms	What should I do?
 Anxiety and irritability Panic attacks Sweating and shaking Sleep problems, nightmares Nausea Diarrhoea Headaches, muscle aches Depression More sensitive to light, noise, touch, and smell 	 Speak to your GP or pharmacist if these symptoms do not go away or worry you. If symptoms are severe or you are concerned, call 000 or go to the emergency department

What can I do to manage my anxiety or sleep?

Anxiety:

- Talk to your family and friends, or contact a support group or therapist.
- Try relaxation techniques e.g. meditation.

Sleep

- Only go to bed when you feel sleepy.
- Deal with concerns and relax before bed.
- Do not nap during the day.
- Avoid alcohol, big snacks/meals, smoking, and exercise 2 hours before bed.
- Avoid caffeine (e.g. coffee and tea) after midday.

What should I do if I continue to feel worse?

If you continue to feel worse, experience ongoing withdrawal symptoms, or wish to re-start your medicine, please contact your GP.

What is the plan for my medicine after discharge from hospital?

Please see the table on the back of this information sheet if you are being discharged from hospital on a reducing dose of your medicine.

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To be completed doctor or hospital	by your hospit pharmacist.	Completed	d by:		Name				
Patient name:_				Date:					
My benzodiazepine or Z-drug:									
Day and date:									
Dose:									
Time:									
Tick when taken ✓									
WEEK 2									
Day and date:									
Dose:									
Time:									
Tick when taken 🗹									
Please see your GP for review in to continue your plan to reduce your medicine.									
Additional comm	nents:								
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This project received one-year funding through the Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) Rapid Applied Research Translation Program grant awarded to Sydney Health Partners.

