

Anticholinergic medicines

If you are already taking an anticholinergic (spoken as 'anti-co-lin-er-jick') medicine to help your symptoms or your doctor, nurse or pharmacist has suggested that you start taking one, the following information will help you decide if this is the best option for you.

What are anticholinergic medicines?

Acetylcholine is a chemical used in many parts of your body. It helps you stay alert, keep a steady heart rate, breathe, digest food, sweat and empty your bladder. Medicines that work by blocking the action of acetylcholine are called anticholinergic medicines, they include:

- Bladder control medicines such as oxybutynin, tolterodine, solifenacin and trospium
- Antidepressants such as paroxetine and amitriptyline
- Allergy medicines such as chlorphenamine (Piriton for example) and hydroxyzine
- Medicines for nerve pain such as amitriptyline and nortriptyline
- Non-prescription sleeping tablets such as diphenhydramine (Nytol for example) and promethazine (Night Nurse for example).

Are there any side effects of anticholinergic medicines?

Yes. Acetylcholine is a chemical used in many parts of your body. When you take a medicine that blocks the action of this chemical, other parts of your body are affected at the same time.

Possible side effects of taking these medicines include:

- drowsiness, dizziness or confusion
- blurred vision
- falls (for example due to muscle weakness, dizziness or blurred vision) which can result in broken bones and other injuries
- a rapid heart rate
- urine retention (when your bladder doesn't empty completely)
- dry eyes
- dry mouth
- skin flushing (redness)

- overheating (feeling hot)
- constipation

What are my risks of getting side effects?

The older we get the more at risk we are of getting side effects from these medicines. As we get older, our liver and kidneys don't handle medicines as well as they used to, so we become more sensitive to them.

The more medicines a person takes, the more likely it is that they will have unwanted side effects. As many older people have more than one health condition and may take one or more of these medicines, this adds to their risk of getting side effects.

You may also be at higher risk of getting side effects if you are taking a high dose of this type of medicine, or if you take the medicine for a long time.

Do anticholinergic medicines increase the risk of dementia?

Older people who use these medicines for a long time, or at higher doses, may have a higher risk of dementia. This is why older people should be careful about the number of these medicines they take and use the lowest dose for the shortest length of time.

Can I lower the risk of getting side effects from anticholinergic medicines?

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist and ask if any of the medicines you take have these effects. Don't forget to include medicines you have bought at a pharmacy or supermarket.

It might help to take this leaflet with you.

Always talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before stopping or changing any medicines.

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