

## Tapering plan for moclobemide – ‘Even slower’ taper

This plan gives step-by-step instructions to slowly decrease and stop antidepressants. Following a plan like this can help to minimise antidepressant withdrawal symptoms. **Take this tapering plan to discuss with your doctor.**

- Aim to reduce your antidepressant dose every **2-4 weeks**. The tapering speed is **flexible** – you can pause, go more slowly or more quickly depending on any withdrawal symptoms you may experience.
- If you experience withdrawal symptoms, you can return to your previous dose for symptom relief. When ready to try again, you could decrease your dose in even smaller reductions and leave longer between dose reductions.
- Do NOT skip the final steps with small dose reductions – these are very important to prevent withdrawal symptoms.
- Do not skip a day or alternate days or doses. Do not suddenly stop antidepressants.
- Moclobemide has higher risk for withdrawal symptoms. Read about withdrawal symptoms on the next page.

**Availability:** Moclobemide (Amira, Clobemix, Aurorix) is available in 150mg and 300mg scored tablets. Mini doses are available in capsules on prescription from a compounding chemist or making your own liquid suspension following the instructions below.

Step	Twice daily dose	Twice daily tablets/liquid	Date I started this dose	Tick when done	Step	Twice daily dose	Twice daily liquid/ dilute solution	Date I started this dose	Tick when done
1	<b>300mg</b>	1 x 300mg tablet			21	<b>These steps are most important. Do not skip.</b>	<b>29mg</b>	2.9ml liquid	
<b>Switch to 10mg/ml moclobemide liquid</b>					22		<b>27mg</b>	2.7ml liquid	
2	<b>240mg</b>	24ml liquid			23		<b>24mg</b>	2.4ml liquid	
3	<b>200mg</b>	20ml liquid			24		<b>22mg</b>	2.2ml liquid	
4	<b>175mg</b>	17.5ml liquid			25		<b>20mg</b>	2ml liquid	
5	<b>150mg</b>	1 x 150mg tablet			26		<b>18mg</b>	1.8ml liquid	
6	<b>140mg</b>	14ml liquid			27		<b>16mg</b>	1.6ml liquid	
7	<b>125mg</b>	12.5ml liquid			28		<b>14mg</b>	1.4ml liquid	
8	<b>112mg</b>	11.2ml liquid			29		<b>12mg</b>	1.2ml liquid	
9	<b>100mg</b>	10ml liquid			30		<b>10mg</b>	1ml liquid	
10	<b>90mg</b>	9ml liquid			<b>Switch to 1mg/ml moclobemide dilute solution</b>				
11	<b>80mg</b>	8ml liquid			31	<b>These steps are most important. Do not skip.</b>	<b>9.5mg</b>	9.5ml dilute solution	
12	<b>75mg</b>	½ x 150mg tablet			32		<b>8mg</b>	8ml dilute solution	
13	<b>65mg</b>	6.5ml liquid			33		<b>7mg</b>	7ml dilute solution	
14	<b>60mg</b>	6ml liquid			34		<b>5.5mg</b>	5.5ml dilute solution	
15	<b>55mg</b>	5.5ml liquid			35		<b>4.6mg</b>	4.6ml dilute solution	
16	<b>50mg</b>	5ml liquid			36		<b>3.6mg</b>	3.6ml dilute solution	
17	<b>45mg</b>	4.5ml liquid			37		<b>2.6mg</b>	2.6ml dilute solution	
18	<b>40mg</b>	4ml liquid			38		<b>1.7mg</b>	1.7ml dilute solution	
19	<b>35mg</b>	3.5ml liquid			39		<b>0.85mg</b>	0.85ml dilute soln	
20	<b>32mg</b>	3.2ml liquid			40		<b>STOP</b>		

Acknowledgement: Dr Mark Horowitz for guidance on dosing schedule (see Maudsley Deprescribing Guidelines for more information). 2 Mar 2026

### To make 15ml of moclobemide 10mg/ml liquid:

1. Crush **1 x 150mg** tablet between two teaspoons over a small plate.
2. Place crushed tablet into **15ml** water in a jar (or similar).

### To make 75ml of moclobemide 1mg/ml dilute solution:

1. Cut a 150mg tablet into 2 halves. Crush ½ tablet between two teaspoons over a small plate.
2. Place crushed tablet into **75ml** water in a jar (or similar).

3. You will need a pill cutter, 10ml, 5ml and 1ml syringes, and a jar (or similar) for mixing.
4. Shake or stir vigorously to spread the drug evenly through the mixture. The liquid may be cloudy because some parts of the tablet (the outer covering) do not dissolve.
5. Measure prescribed daily liquid using a syringe and consume.
6. Make this liquid suspension fresh daily. Discard any unused into the rubbish.

**Additional information:** Pharmaceutical guidance advises that moclobemide tablets can be crushed and dispersed in water for administration. eMIMS: <https://app-emimselite-com.ap1.proxy.openathens.net/Drtc?id=291> UK NEWT guidelines, NHS pharmaceutical guidance. [www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/ssri-suggestions-for-adults-with-swallowing-difficulties/](http://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/ssri-suggestions-for-adults-with-swallowing-difficulties/) Video demonstrating how to crush and disperse tablets, and measure liquid: [www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/advice-guides/giving-medicines/part-dose-of-a-tablet-or-capsule/](http://www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/advice-guides/giving-medicines/part-dose-of-a-tablet-or-capsule/).



## Is it withdrawal or is it relapse?

It can be challenging weaning off antidepressants. You may be feeling anxious, irritable and tearful and wondering whether you are experiencing withdrawal or relapse. It is not always easy to tell.

Antidepressant withdrawal symptoms are common, and more likely if you have been taking an antidepressant for a long time or at higher doses.

### Antidepressant withdrawal symptoms

<b>Emotional</b>	anxiety/nervousness, worsened mood, irritability, bouts of crying, mood swings, anger outbursts, feelings of panic
<b>Physical</b>	dizziness/light-headedness, fatigue/tiredness, sensation of spinning/vertigo, insomnia, agitation, feeling of inner restlessness, brain 'zaps' or electric shock sensations, headache, rapid heartbeat, nausea, diarrhoea, muscle cramps, unsteady gait, tinnitus
<b>Cognitive</b>	brain fog, increased sensitivity to light or sound, memory problems, vivid dreams

## Distinguishing withdrawal from relapse

Maintain a high index of suspicion. A good rule of thumb is that if new symptoms appear when you are decreasing your dose then 'the symptoms are likely to be withdrawal until proven otherwise'.

If you are experiencing physical symptoms, such as dizziness or light-headedness, that were never part of your original problem then you are likely experiencing withdrawal symptoms.

If your symptoms are relieved on reverting to a higher dose, then it is likely to be withdrawal.

Generally, relapse (depression or anxiety) takes longer to manifest and to respond to treatment.

For supporting evidence and further information see [www.releasetoolkit.com.au](http://www.releasetoolkit.com.au) or [click here](#) or scan below



## How long do withdrawal symptoms last?

Withdrawal symptoms often gradually subside over weeks, reflecting the time that it takes for the brain and body to adapt to being without antidepressants (not the antidepressant half-life). Unfortunately, for some people, withdrawal symptoms can be severe and protracted.

## How to relieve withdrawal symptoms

Returning to your previous dose will often relieve symptoms. When ready to try again, decrease your dose even more slowly, making smaller reductions and leaving longer between reductions, for example decreasing by 5% every few weeks or months.

## How to minimise withdrawal symptoms

The best way to minimise withdrawal symptoms is by slowly decreasing your dose, through to very low doses. This can take many months. You may think that the low doses in hyperbolic tapering are not needed, but small dose changes can have large effects. Do NOT skip the second half of the tapering plan. Do NOT skip a day or alternate days or doses, and do not suddenly stop.

Build a support team around you, as you may not recognise withdrawal symptoms in yourself. Look after yourself. Try physical activity and relaxation, sleep and eat well, limit alcohol and other drugs.

## Why stop antidepressants?

For the health and quality of life benefits. You may feel more alert and energetic and you may begin to feel your emotions again. You may find it easier to manage your weight, and your sexual functioning may improve. You may prefer living your life free of antidepressant medication.

There are benefits in reducing your dose, even if you cannot stop. It is not a failure if you do not manage to stop. You can always try again at some point in the future, tapering even more slowly.

