

Find Seroquel online in 2026 - secure and private - in the UK

Eight Common Side Effects of Seroquel and What They Mean

- [Scope and a gist of the main points](#)
- [The right way to take quetiapine](#)
- [Forte options currently available](#)
- [How to talk to your prescriber](#)
- [How to respond to a omitted dose](#)
- [Awareness and safety protocols](#)
- [Interplay between individuals](#)
- [Adverse reactions](#)
- [Additional treatment other possibilities and medicines that resemble each other](#)
- [Estimated prices in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Notes on UK statutory and regulatory affairs](#)
- [File data at rest resides in storage until it is accessed.](#)

Quick a mini outline of the content

Quetiapine, commonly sold under the brand name Seroquel, is an atypical antipsychotic used in the United Kingdom for conditions such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, including acute mania, bipolar depression, and maintenance treatment. In some cases it is prescribed as an add-on therapy for major depressive disorder when a specialist judges it appropriate.

Quetiapine serves as the active ingredient. Products are supplied as immediate-release tablets and as modified- or extended-release preparations. Which formulation you

receive affects the dosing schedule and whether the tablet must be swallowed whole. Access the sections on strengths and dose amounts more specifics are available.

[Head back to top](#)

How to ingest quetiapine

Follow the instructions on your prescription label exactly. Take the tablets with plenty of water. Immediate-release tablets can often be taken with or without food; if you experience stomach upset, try taking them with a light meal. Extended-release or modified-release tablets must not be split, crushed, or chewed and are usually taken once daily.

Your prescriber will tell you whether to take the medicine in the evening or in divided doses. Do not alter the dose or stop treatment without discussing a plan with the clinician, as sudden withdrawal can cause problems.

- If you accidentally take too much, seek urgent medical attention or contact a poison helpline immediately.
- Older people may require lower starting doses and slower increases because of greater sensitivity to incidental outcomes.
- Young ones and adolescents should only receive quetiapine under specialist paediatric or adolescent psychiatric supervision.
- If you have missed several days of treatment check. with your clinician before restarting since retitration may be recommended.

More references [Interactions between parties](#) and [How to handle a not taking my dose](#).

[Go to top](#)

Available abilities

Typical immediate-release tablet strengths include 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg and 300 mg. Extended-release or modified-release formulations are produced in a variety of strengths, commonly from 50 mg up to 400 mg depending on the brand. Your prescriber will select the starting dose and adjust according to response and tolerability.

[Head back the page top](#)

Before you start up: important information to share with your clinician

Provide a complete health history and a current list of all medicines, herbal remedies, and supplements. Highlight any of the following conditions or situations:

- Cardiac disease, fainting episodes, known long QT syndrome, or a family history of sudden cardiac death
- Previous seizures or epilepsy
- The illness referred to as diabetes, prediabetes, high cholesterol, or other risk factors related to metabolism.
- Hepatic or nephritic impairment
- Blood disorders, frequent infections, or unexplained bruising
- Disorders of movement such as Parkinson's disease
- Thyroid gland pathologies
- Prior significant head injury or brain tumour
- A record of breast cancer diagnosis
- Eye problems, including cataracts
- Swallowing difficulties or aspiration risk
- Current or past suicidal thoughts in you or close relatives
- Known allergy to quetiapine or related drugs
- Pregnant or planning to conceive, or lactation

Real-time monitoring items are described in the [Observing and protective steps](#) subdivision.

[Take me to the crown of the page](#)

If you forget to take your dose

If you forget to take your medicine dose, take it as soon as you remember unless your next dose is due within about four hours. When this occurs, skip the dose was missed

and resume the standard dosing regimen routine. Do not take two doses together to substitute for a dose was missed.

[Take me back to the topmost level](#)

Perimeter active monitoring and precautionary measures while taking quetiapine

- It may take several weeks to experience the full therapeutic effect. Attend follow-up appointments so your clinician can review benefit and negative additional effects.
- Baseline and periodic checks often include weight, waist measurement, blood pressure, fasting blood glucose or HbA1c, and lipid profile.
- Regular eye examinations may be suggested before starting and at intervals thereafter.
- Quetiapine commonly causes drowsiness and dizziness. Avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how the medicine affects you.
- Avoid alcohol and be cautious with other sedatives because of additive effects; consult the [Conversational intercommunications among teammates fuel progress.](#) section.
- Do not stop quetiapine suddenly after long-term treatment; tapering is usually advised to reduce withdrawal symptoms and relapse risk.
- Watch for any new or worsening mood changes, agitation, or suicidal thoughts, particularly after starting or changing dose, and seek help promptly.
- Be cautious in hot weather or during vigorous exercise, as overheating and dehydration can be more likely.

[Go move to the leading position of the page](#)

Medicines, foods and substances that can interact with quetiapine

Some combinations increase the risk of abnormal heart rhythms or change how the body metabolises quetiapine via the CYP3A4 pathway. Keep your prescriber and pharmacist informed about all prescription and non-prescription medicines, herbal products, vitamins, alcohol use, tobacco, and recreational drugs.

Medicines to avoid

- Pimozide as a treatment
- A drug called Mesoridazine
- Thioridazine treatment option
- Using cisapride, doctors seek to improve motility in certain disorders.
- Halofantrine
- Droperidol in perioperative care
- Grepafloxacin therapy option or sparfloxacin to consider
- High-dose chlorpromazine (due to additive QT effect)

Use with care or while being watched.

- Spirituous beverage and central nervous system depressants including opioids and sedative hypnotics
- Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors such as ketoconazole and some HIV protease inhibitors
- Macrolide class antibiotics including erythromycin and clarithromycin
- CYP3A4 inducers including carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, rifampicin, and The plant St Johns wort
- Tagamet is the brand name for cimetidine
- Other antipsychotics and some antidepressants (additive sedation or other online the exchange that happens when people meets connect users across distances.)
- Antihypertensives (may increase blood pressure lowering)
- Diabetes mellitus medications (quetiapine may increase blood glucose)
- Systemic corticosteroids
- Grapefruit or grapefruit juice, which can raise blood levels of quetiapine

This list does not cover every potential a mutual exchange of ideas. If you begin or stop any medicine, consult your pharmacist or prescriber. For severe signs that require immediate attention see [Notify a clinician promptly if you notice.](#)

[Go to the crest of the page](#)

Collateral effects

Notify a clinician promptly if you notice.

- Signs of an allergic reaction such as rash, itching, hives, or swelling of the face, lips, or tongue
- Intense trouble swallowing and risk of choking
- Very fast, very slow, or irregular heartbeat, chest pain, or fainting
- Fever, sore throat, or signs of infection that do not settle (possible low white cell counts)
- Marked thirst, increased hunger, frequent urination, or confusion (possible high blood glucose)
- Problems with balance, speech, walking, or seizures
- High fever, stiff muscles, confusion, or heavy sweating (possible neuroleptic malignant syndrome)
- Uncontrolled involuntary movements of face, tongue, neck, or limbs (tardive dyskinesia)
- Severe tiredness, unusual weakness, or yellowing of skin or eyes
- New or worsening suicidal ideas or marked mood changes

Common, generally less serious effects

- Drowsiness or pronounced sedation
- A parched mouth
- Mild stomach upset or constipation
- Appetite amplification with weight gain
- Shifts in sexual desire and function

If potential side effects are persistent or troublesome, speak with the prescriber. Possible responses include changing the dose, altering the timing of doses, switching formulation, or trying an nonmainstream medical treatments. See [Diverse treatment options and medicines that are similar](#) for options that clinicians may consider.

[Jump directly to the leading position of the page](#)

Non-traditional therapies and medicines with close similarity

Several other antipsychotic medicines may be considered in the UK depending on diagnosis, prior response, and side effect profile. The list below is illustrative rather than exhaustive.

- Aripiprazole (brand example Abilify; generic available)
- Olanzapine (Zyprexa; generic options)
- Risperidone (Risperdal; generic)
- Amisulpride (generic option)
- Lurasidone, also called Latuda
- Paliperidone (Invega; includes long-acting injectable forms)
- Ziprasidone (availability may vary)
- Clozapine (reserved for treatment-resistant cases and requires strict blood real time monitoring)
- Cariprazine, also called Reagila
- Typical antipsychotics such as haloperidol when clinically indicated

For augmentation of antidepressant therapy in depression, clinicians may consider lithium, mirtazapine, bupropion, or specialist use of thyroid hormone. Choice of treatment balances likely benefit against risks such as metabolic effects, sedation, prolactin changes, and movement-related unintended consequences.

[Go to on top of the page](#)

UK retail costing options in GBP (approximate)

Private purchase costs vary widely with brand, generic status, strength, and pack size. The figures shown below are indicative and may change.

- Generic quetiapine IR 25 mg, pack sizes 28 to 60 tablets: roughly 2 to 6 GBP
- Generic quetiapine IR 100 mg to 200 mg, typical packs: roughly 4 to 12 GBP

- Extended-release generics where available: often priced between IR generics and branded products
- Seroquel or Seroquel XL brand packs (50 mg to 300 mg): commonly 20 to 80 GBP or more depending on strength and pharmacy

For comparison, approximate private prices for other antipsychotics (broad ranges):

- Aripiprazole generic tablets: around 6 to 25 GBP depending on strength and pack size
- Risperidone generic: about 2 to 10 GBP
- Olanzapine generic: roughly 5 to 30 GBP

NHS prescriptions: in England most adults who are not exempt pay the standard charge per item (for 2026-2025 this was 9.00 GBP). Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland currently have no routine prescription charges for residents. Private clinics and online pharmacies may add consultation or dispensing fees on top of the medicine cost.

[Go back to where you left off the capstone](#)

The UK the field of legal and regulatory affairs framework advisory guidance notes

- Quetiapine is a prescription-only medicine (POM) regulated by the MHRA. It is not a controlled drug under the Misuse of Drugs Act.
- Supply must be via a GPhC-registered pharmacy; online suppliers should display registration and require a valid prescription.
- Prescribers may use it for licensed indications or, in certain cases, off-label where clinically justified and documented.
- If travelling with medicines keep them in original packaging and carry a copy of the prescription or a GP letter. Personal import rules apply and you should check MHRA guidance before ordering from overseas suppliers.
- Do not drive if you feel drowsy or impaired. If your medical condition or treatment affects driving, follow DVLA rules and seek clinician advice.
- Quetiapine is not licensed for dementia-related psychosis in elderly patients due to increased mortality risk in that group.

Always obtain medicines from authorised UK pharmacies and verify registration if ordering online. Seek guidance the MHRA or your pharmacist for guidance about importing medicines for personal use.

[Scroll to top](#)

How to manage storage management helps organize and track items.

- Place it somewhere children cannot see or touch it.
- Store at room temperature, typically between 15 to 30 C (59 to 86 F), away from excessive heat and moisture.
- Do not use after the expiry date shown on the package. Return unused or expired medicines to your local pharmacy for safe disposal.

[Go back to the previous page page top](#)

- [Is Vilitra worth it for you?](#)
- [Cialis Black Demystified: A Patient's Primer](#)
- [The A-Z of Suhagra](#)

[Additional info about Seroquel](#)