

## Could you stop your Benzodiazepine or Z Drug?

Reducing or stopping these medicines can have many benefits for your health:

- Improved memory and reaction times
  - Higher levels of alertness and enjoyment of life
  - More energy and ability to do things
- Benzodiazepines and Z drugs shouldn't be stopped suddenly. The dose should be reduced gradually before finally stopping. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

## Tips to help you stop

- Accept that you may have disturbed sleep when you are coming off the tablets but that this won't last forever.
- Ask your friends and family to support you in your effort to stop.
- Consider joining a local self-help group for support or enquire about counselling.
- Don't replace the tablets with alcohol, smoking or other drugs.
- Follow the 'Good sleep Guide' or the 'Good Relaxation Guide', in the "[Patient Area](#)" of the Northern Ireland Formulary website <https://niformulary.hscni.net/patient-area/>
- Consider some of the options below to help you;

Regular exercise  
Listening to music  
Learning relaxation techniques  
Reducing your caffeine intake

## Further sources of help and advice

Your doctor, practice nurse or pharmacist will usually be able to advise on counselling and self-help groups in your local area or refer you to the Community Addiction Teams if you are having difficulty stopping your Benzodiazepine or Z drug.

Alternatively the organizations listed below can be contacted directly by the public:

**Ascert/Start 360** <https://ascert.biz/>

tel 0800 2545123

**Addictions NI** <https://addictionni.com/>

tel 028 9066 4434

**Northlands Counselling** (western area)

tel 028 71313232

**Dunlewey Substance Advice Centre**

tel 028 9039 2547

## Useful websites

- [www.mindingyourhead.info](http://www.mindingyourhead.info)
- [www.choiceandmedication.org](http://www.choiceandmedication.org)
- [www.nhs.uk/conditions/stress-anxiety-depression/improve-mental-wellbeing/](http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/stress-anxiety-depression/improve-mental-wellbeing/)
- <https://postscript360.org.uk>
- [www.drugsandalcoholni.info](http://www.drugsandalcoholni.info)
- [www.nhs.uk/oneyou/every-mind-matters/](http://www.nhs.uk/oneyou/every-mind-matters/)
- [www.nhs.uk/conditions/insomnia](http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/insomnia)
- [www.mentalhealth.org.uk/file/1485/](http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/file/1485/)
- <https://stresscontrol.org/>
- [www.drugsandalcoholni.info](http://www.drugsandalcoholni.info)

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# Understanding your Benzodiazepine or Z Drug



## What are benzodiazepines and Z drugs and what are they used for?

Benzodiazepines are a group of medicines which are sometimes used to treat anxiety e.g. diazepam, or insomnia (difficulty sleeping) e.g. temazepam or nitrazepam. The Z drugs (zopiclone and zolpidem) are other sleeping tablets that are similar to benzodiazepines.

These medicines can help ease symptoms of anxiety or aid sleep but are meant for short-term use, maximum 2-4 weeks.



Store these medicines safely. Only take them if they have been prescribed for you. Don't share them with other people, even if their symptoms are the same. Obtaining or sharing benzodiazepines or Z drugs without a valid prescription is a criminal offence.



Illegal versions of benzodiazepines and Z drugs are also available via the internet or on "the street". The composition and quality of these is unknown and you should not buy or take these as they may harm you.

## Why are doctors reluctant to prescribe these tablets?

Problems with Benzodiazepine and Z drugs:

### Drowsiness and Clumsiness

They may affect how your muscles work or make you sleepy. Drowsiness may persist the following day. It is essential that you do **not** drive or use any tools or machines if you are affected in this way. Driving under the influence of these medicines is an offence. Take extra care if you get up during the night as there is a risk of falls and consequently injuries including hip fractures.

### Memory Problems

They have been linked with memory problems such as Dementia and Alzheimer's disease, particularly if used long-term.

### Tolerance

If you take benzodiazepines or Z drugs regularly, the body becomes so used to them that they may lose their effectiveness and no longer help your original sleeping or anxiety problem. This is known as 'tolerance' and can develop within 3-14 days of continuous use.

### Dependence

If you take a benzodiazepine or Z drug for a number of weeks or longer it is likely that you will experience withdrawal symptoms if you stop them suddenly. These may include:

- inability to sleep
- sweating
- headache
- tremor
- feeling sick
- palpitations
- muscle spasms
- anxiety
- panic attacks
- odd sensations
- feelings of unreality
- feeling awful
- hearing and visual disturbance



## Taking with other substances

Do not drink alcohol while you are taking benzodiazepines or Z drugs. Taking some medicines along with benzodiazepines or Z drugs increases the risk of drowsiness, difficulties in breathing, coma and may be life-threatening. Examples of such medicines include:

- Opioids (eg morphine, tramadol, co-codamol, oxycodone, fentanyl)
- Epilepsy medicines
- Medicines that affect the liver (e.g. the antibiotic rifampicin).
- Moxonidine (for blood pressure),
- Muscle relaxants (e.g. baclofen, tizanidine).

If the medication combination is essential, please follow your doctor's dose recommendation closely and seek medical attention if you experience the symptoms listed.

