

iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

Priligy (Dapoxetine)

Priligy is a prescription medication containing the active ingredient dapoxetine. It belongs to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class and is specifically indicated for the treatment of premature ejaculation (PE) in adult men aged 18 to 64 years.

- **ActiveIngredient:** Dapoxetine Hydrochloride
 - **DosageForm:** Tablets
 - **Dosage:** 30 mg
 - **Indications:** Premature Ejaculation (PE)
 - **Manufacturer:** Sunrise Remedies Pvt. Ltd.
 - **Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight and moisture. Keep out of reach of children.
 - **Market Price:**
 - **Drug Status:** Prescription Only
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Description

What is Priligy (Dapoxetine)? Priligy is the brand name for dapoxetine, a medication approved for the treatment of premature ejaculation in men. Unlike daily-use antidepressants, dapoxetine is a short-acting selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) taken only as needed, 1 to 3 hours before anticipated sexual activity. Its mechanism involves increasing serotonin activity in the central nervous system, which is believed to help delay the ejaculatory reflex. For more on how medications in this class work, you can read about antidepressants and sexual function. Priligy is available by prescription only, typically in 30 mg and 60 mg tablet strengths. A proper diagnosis from a healthcare provider is essential before use.

General Instructions

How to Take Priligy Following the prescribed dosing instructions is crucial for the safety and effectiveness of Priligy. **Standard Dosage and Administration** The recommended starting dose is 30 mg, taken orally with water, 1 to 3 hours before planned sexual activity. Do not take more than one dose in a 24-hour period. Based on efficacy and tolerance, your doctor may increase the dose to the maximum recommended dose of 60 mg. The tablet should be swallowed whole and can be taken with or without food. **Important Usage Notes** **As-Needed Use:** Priligy is not intended for daily use. It should only be taken when sexual activity is anticipated. **Missed Dose:** If you miss taking the tablet at the planned time, skip the dose. Do not take a double dose. **Medical Assessment:** A doctor should confirm the diagnosis of premature ejaculation and rule out other underlying medical or psychological causes before prescribing Priligy.

Side Effects

Side Effects of Priligy As with all medications, Priligy can cause side effects, which are often most noticeable when starting treatment or increasing the dose. **Common and Serious Side Effects of Priligy (Dapoxetine)** **Frequency Side Effects Notes and Management** Very Common (>10%) Nausea Headache

Dizziness These side effects are often mild to moderate and may decrease in frequency with continued use. Common (1-10%) Diarrhea Insomnia Fatigue Anxiety Abdominal pain Report persistent symptoms to your doctor. Taking the medication with food may help reduce nausea. Serious (Seek Medical Help) Syncope (fainting) or pre-syncope (feeling faint) Mood changes, agitation, or suicidal thoughts Serotonin syndrome (symptoms: confusion, agitation, fever, sweating, fast heart rate, muscle stiffness) Allergic reactions (rash, itching, swelling) Stop taking Priligy and seek immediate medical attention if you experience fainting, severe mood changes, or signs of serotonin syndrome. The risk of fainting is increased when standing up quickly. For more on medication-related dizziness, see this [guide on medicines and driving](#).

Uses

What is Priligy Used For? Priligy has one primary, approved medical use. Treatment of Premature Ejaculation (PE) Priligy is indicated for the treatment of premature ejaculation in men aged 18 to 64 years. Premature ejaculation is defined as a persistent or recurrent pattern of ejaculation occurring within approximately one minute of vaginal penetration and before the individual wishes it, causing significant distress. It is important to understand that Priligy is a symptomatic treatment that helps delay ejaculation. It does not cure the underlying biological or psychological factors that may contribute to PE. A comprehensive approach that may include behavioral techniques or counseling is often recommended alongside medication. **Important Limitations** Not for Erectile Dysfunction (ED): Priligy does not treat erectile dysfunction. It is specifically for ejaculatory control. Not for Daily Use: It is designed for on-demand use, not continuous daily administration like some other SSRIs used off-label for PE. Not for Women or Adolescents: Priligy is not indicated for use by women, men under 18, or men over 64.

Safety advice

Interactions Alcohol:

- Unsafe
- Consuming alcohol while taking Priligy is contraindicated. Alcohol can significantly increase the risk and severity of side effects, particularly dizziness, drowsiness, and the risk of **syncope (fainting)**. This combination also increases the chance of engaging in risky sexual behavior. For a detailed explanation, read our article on [mixing alcohol with similar medications](#).

Interactions Other Medications:

- Consult your doctor
- Priligy has important drug interactions. It must not be taken with other SSRIs, SNRIs, tricyclic antidepressants, antipsychotics, or other drugs that affect serotonin (e.g., tramadol, triptans for migraine) due to the risk of serotonin syndrome. It is also contraindicated with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole) and recreational drugs like "poppers" (amyl nitrite). A complete review of your medications with your doctor is essential.

Special Groups Pregnancy:

- Unsafe
- Priligy is not indicated for use by women.

Special Groups Breastfeeding:

- Unsafe
- This medication is exclusively for men. It is unknown if Dapoxetine is excreted in human breast milk, but due to potential risks, it is contraindicated.

Special Groups Elderly:

- Unsafe

- The safety and efficacy of dapoxetine in men over 64 have not been established. It is not recommended for this age group.

Special Groups Children:

- Unsafe
- Priligy is not indicated for individuals under 18 years of age.

Effects on Activities Driving:

- Use with caution
- Priligy can cause dizziness, drowsiness, and syncope. You should not drive, operate machinery, or engage in potentially hazardous activities until you are certain about how the medication affects you, especially in the first few hours after taking a dose.

Effects on Activities Operating Machinery:

- Use with caution
 - The same serious precautions as for driving apply. Refrain from these activities if you experience any dizziness or lightheadedness.
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Concerns

Important Safety Concerns and Considerations

Risk of Syncope (Fainting) A significant concern with Priligy is orthostatic hypotension, a sudden drop in blood pressure upon standing, which can lead to dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting (syncope). This risk is highest within the first 3 hours after taking the tablet. Patients should be advised to rise slowly from a lying or sitting position. Activities requiring alertness should be avoided during this period.

Mood Changes and Suicidal Ideation As an SSRI, dapoxetine carries a warning about the potential for mood changes, including the emergence of anxiety, agitation, panic attacks, and, in rare cases, suicidal thoughts or behavior. Patients and their partners should be alert to any unusual changes in mood or behavior, especially when starting treatment or changing the dose, and report them immediately to a doctor.

Serotonin Syndrome This is a rare but potentially life-threatening condition caused by excessive serotonin activity. The risk increases if Priligy is taken with other serotonergic drugs. Symptoms include agitation, hallucinations, rapid heart rate, fever, muscle stiffness, and loss of coordination. This is a medical emergency.

Underlying Medical Conditions Priligy is contraindicated in men with significant heart problems (including heart failure, conduction abnormalities), moderate to severe liver impairment, or a history of mania or bipolar disorder. A thorough medical history and examination are necessary before prescription.

Warnings

Critical Warnings for Priligy Use

Contraindication with Alcohol and Recreational Drugs Priligy must not be used with alcohol or recreational drugs (e.g., “poppers” containing amyl nitrite). These combinations dramatically increase the risk of serious adverse events like fainting, hypotension, and cardiovascular complications.

Contraindication with Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs) and Other Serotonergic Drugs Concurrent use with MAOIs is prohibited due to the high risk of serotonin syndrome. A washout period of at least 14 days is required between stopping an MAOI and starting Priligy, and vice versa. Use with other SSRIs, SNRIs, tricyclics, or triptans is also contraindicated or requires extreme caution.

Cardiovascular and Hepatic Warnings Priligy should not be used in patients with known cardiovascular conditions such as heart failure, heart block, or significant ischemic heart disease. It is also contraindicated in patients with moderate or severe liver impairment, as this can lead to increased drug exposure and higher risk of side effects.

Bleeding Risk SSRIs, including dapoxetine, may increase the risk of bleeding, especially if taken with other drugs that affect bleeding (e.g., NSAIDs like ibuprofen, aspirin, warfarin). Patients should be cautious and report any unusual bruising or bleeding.

Dosage

Priligy Dosage Information The dosage must be individualized by a healthcare provider based on efficacy and tolerability. **Priligy (Dapoxetine) Dosage Guidelines**

Dosage Strength	Recommended Use	Key Considerations
30 mg	The recommended starting dose. Take 1 to 3 hours before sexual activity. Assess tolerability and effectiveness after at least 4 weeks before considering a dose increase.	
60 mg	The maximum recommended dose. Used if the 30 mg dose is well-tolerated but insufficiently effective. Do not exceed 60 mg in a 24-hour period. The risk of side effects, especially nausea and dizziness, is higher at this dose.	

Important Administration Notes

Maximum Frequency	Timing	Duration of Treatment	Missed Dose
One dose per 24 hours.	Efficacy is time-dependent. Taking it too early or too late may reduce its effect.	The need for ongoing treatment should be reassessed by a doctor periodically (e.g., every 6 months).	Do not take a double dose. Skip the missed dose and take the next one as planned before future sexual activity.

Interactions

Drug Interactions with Priligy Priligy has numerous potentially serious drug interactions. A complete and honest medication history must be provided to the prescribing doctor.

Significant Drug Interactions with Priligy (Dapoxetine)	Interacting Substance Class/Name	Potential Effect	Recommendation
Alcohol	Markedly increases risk of dizziness, fainting, and hazardous behavior.	Absolute contraindication.	Do not consume any alcohol.
	Other SSRIs, SNRIs, Tricyclic Antidepressants, MAOIs	High risk of serotonin syndrome, a potentially fatal condition.	Contraindicated.
Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors	(e.g., ketoconazole, ritonavir, clarithromycin)	Can significantly increase dapoxetine blood levels, raising the risk of toxicity and severe side effects.	Contraindicated.
	Priligy	Must not be used.	
Nitrates	(e.g., nitroglycerin, "poppers")	May potentiate blood pressure-lowering effects, increasing the risk of fainting and cardiovascular events.	Contraindicated.
Drugs that Increase Bleeding Risk	(e.g., NSAIDs, aspirin, warfarin)	Additive effect on bleeding risk.	Use with caution. Monitor for signs of bruising or bleeding.

FAQs

- **How quickly does Priligy work?**

Priligy is designed for rapid onset. It is typically taken 1 to 3 hours before sexual activity. The delay in ejaculation is intended to occur only for that specific episode where the medication is taken.

- **Can I take Priligy with Viagra or Cialis for ED?**

Some men experience both premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction. While Priligy can be used in combination with PDE5 inhibitors like sildenafil (Viagra) or tadalafil (Cialis), this must only be done under the direct supervision and prescription of a doctor. The combinations can increase the risk of side effects like dizziness and low blood pressure. Specific combination pills exist but require medical evaluation.

- **Is Priligy an antidepressant?**

Priligy contains dapoxetine, which is chemically related to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class of antidepressants. However, it is specifically developed and approved for on-demand treatment of premature ejaculation, not for treating depression. Its pharmacokinetics (fast absorption and elimination) are different from daily SSRIs used for mood disorders.

- **What are the most common side effects?**

The most frequently reported side effects are nausea, dizziness, and headache. These are often mild to moderate and tend to decrease in frequency with continued use. Taking the medication with food may help reduce nausea.

- **Where can I get Priligy safely?**

Priligy is a prescription medication. It should only be obtained from a licensed pharmacy with a valid prescription from a doctor who has assessed you. Be extremely cautious of online sources that sell prescription drugs without requiring a prescription, as they are common sources of counterfeit and potentially dangerous products. For guidance, see our article on [buying medicines online safely](#).

Other Details

Additional Information Storage and Handling Store Priligy tablets at room temperature (below 30°C or 86°F), in a tightly closed container, away from light, excess heat, and moisture. Keep all medications out of the reach of children and pets. **Related Formulations** The active ingredient dapoxetine is also available in combination with medications for erectile dysfunction (ED) in single tablets. These are intended for men who experience both premature ejaculation and ED. They are available as generic formulations but require a prescription and medical supervision. Examples include: Viagra Super Force (Sildenafil + Dapoxetine) Kamagra Super (Sildenafil + Dapoxetine) Tadapox (Tadalafil + Dapoxetine) Super Avana (Avanafil + Dapoxetine) A healthcare provider can determine if a combination therapy is appropriate for your specific situation. **Reporting Side Effects** If you experience a side effect, report it to your doctor. You can also report adverse drug events directly to your national drug safety authority (e.g., the FDA's MedWatch program in the United States). This helps improve overall drug safety knowledge.

References

References and Medical Sources European Medicines Agency (EMA). Priligy (dapoxetine) Summary of Product Characteristics. [Updated 2023]. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/referral/questions-and-answers-referral-priligy_en.pdf International Society for Sexual Medicine (ISSM). Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Premature Ejaculation. [2014]. <https://www.issm.info/sexual-health-headlines/dapoxetine-for-premature-ejaculation-has-high-discontinuation-rate> MedlinePlus. Dapoxetine. U.S. National Library of Medicine; [Updated 2022]. <https://medlineplus.gov/druginfo/meds/a616035.html> Drugs.com. Dapoxetine Professional Monograph. Drugs.com; [Updated 2024]. <https://www.drugs.com/international/dapoxetine.html>

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