Metoclopramide – Risk of tardive dyskinesia

High doses or long-term use of metoclopramide, a medication used to increase bowel motility, has been linked to tardive dyskinesia, which may include involuntary and repetitive movements of the body. Symptoms are rarely reversible and there is no known treatment.

Physicians should:
- Be aware of the risks and discuss treatment options with family;
- Avoid chronic use in all but rare cases where the benefit is believed to outweigh the risk;
- Be reminded that recommended treatment should not exceed three months.

Please report all serious adverse drug reactions (ADRs).