

Zoladex 3.6mg Implant (Goserelin)

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Zoladex (Goserelin) 3.6mg Implant

Read this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need it again.
- If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor.
- If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor.

In this leaflet

1. What Zoladex is and what it is used for.
2. Before you use Zoladex.
3. How to use Zoladex.
4. Possible side effects.

1. What Zoladex is and what it is used for?

Zoladex is a medicine that acts like a hormone. It belongs to a group of medicines called LHRH agonists. It reduces the production of the male sexual hormone (testosterone) or the female sexual hormone (oestrogen) in the body.

2. Before you use Zoladex

Do not have Zoladex if:

- You are allergic (hypersensitive) to goserelin or any of the other ingredients (lactide/glycolide copolymer which is an inactive substance).
- You are pregnant or breast-feeding.
- You are trying to get pregnant (unless Zoladex is being used as part of a treatment for infertility).
- Do not use the Pill (oral contraception) while you are having Zoladex. Use barrier methods of contraception, such as the condom or diaphragm (cap).
- Check with your nurse or doctor before you have Zoladex if you have any condition that affects the strength of your bones, especially if you are a heavy drinker, a smoker have a family history of osteoporosis (a condition that affects the strength of your bones).

Using other medicines

Please tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without prescription.

Driving and using machines

Zoladex is not likely to affect you being able to drive or use any tools or machines.

3. How to use Zoladex

The implant is given as an injection under the skin on your stomach by your doctor or nurse. Zoladex should be given every month (four weeks). Always remind your doctor or nurse to set up an appointment for your next injection. If you think that the symptoms have changed or worsened, please ask your doctor. He will be able to decide if any changes are needed to your treatment. If you are having Zoladex for uterine fibroids and you have anaemia (low levels of red blood cells or haemoglobin), your doctor may give you an iron supplement.

The length of your treatment with Zoladex will depend on what you are having it for:

- To treat uterine fibroids, you should only have Zoladex for up to three months.
- To treat endometriosis, you should only have Zoladex for up to six months.
- To make the lining of your uterus thinner before an operation on your womb, you should only have Zoladex for one or two months (four or eight weeks).

If you have further questions regarding the use of this medicine, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Zoladex can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Allergic reactions:

These are rare, the symptoms can include sudden onset of:

- Rash, itching or hives on the skin.
- Swelling of the face, lips, lips or tongue or other parts of the body.
- Shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing.


The nurse/doctor will be present when you have the injection to deal with the above reaction.

Other possible side effects

- Hot flushes and sweating.
- A reduced sex drive.
- Thinning of your bones.
- Tingling in your fingers or toes.
- Skin rashes.
- Pain in the joints.
- Changes in blood pressure.
- Changes in your mood (including depression).
- Pain, bruising, bleeding redness or swelling where Zoladex is injected.
- A blood clot in your lungs causing chest pain or shortness of breath.
- Inflammation of the lungs. The symptoms may be like pneumonia (such as feeling short of breath and coughing).
- Psychiatric problems called psychotic disorders which may include hallucinations (seeing, feeling or hearing things that are not there), disordered thoughts and personality changes. This is very rare.
- The development of a tumour of the pituitary gland in your head, or if you already have a tumour in your pituitary gland, Zoladex may make the tumour bleed or collapse. These effects are very rare. Pituitary tumours can cause severe headaches, feeling or being sick, loss of eyesight and becoming unconscious.
- Some women enter the menopause early during treatment with Zoladex, and their periods do not return when Zoladex treatment is stopped.

If any of the side effects get serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have any questions about the implant, then please contact the Gynaecology Nurses based in the Outpatient Department on 0151 430 1032.



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