Ergotamine crosses the placenta in small amounts, although it does not produce significant effects on the fetus. However, it is not recommended for use during pregnancy due to the oxytocic effects of ergotamine (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Did you know that caffeine is known to cross the placenta and has been shown to be teratogenic in animals. It is recommended that pregnant women avoid caffeine tablets due to the risks associated with caffeine use during pregnancy.

To report a serious adverse event, call 1-855-892-2477. You should call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. Erythromycin and other macrolide antibiotics may cause increased sensitivity to ergotism, which can result in severe arterial vasoconstriction, producing symptoms of acute vascular ischemia. Ergotism can also lead to the development of gangrene, which may cause amputation of affected extremities.

Hypersensitivity to any of the components can cause severe reactions, including anaphylaxis. Always read the label carefully before taking any medication to prevent adverse reactions.

Ergotamine and caffeine tablets should be taken at the first sign of a migraine headache. Do not exceed the recommended dosage of two tablets per day, or for long-term intermittent use of the orally administered drug, care should be exercised to remain within the limits of recommended dosage.

In chronic intoxication with ergot derivatives, headache, intermittent claudication, muscle pain, numbness, coldness, and pallor of the digits may occur. If the condition is allowed to progress untreated, gangrene and amputation may result. There have been rare reports of cerebral ischemia in patients who have used the medication indiscriminately over long periods of time, may display withdrawal symptoms consisting of rebound headache upon discontinuation of the drug.

It is important to be aware of the potential risks associated with ergotamine use and to consult with a healthcare provider before initiating treatment. Always inform your doctor of any existing medical conditions or allergies before taking any medication.

In summary, ergotamine and caffeine tablets are contraindicated in labor and delivery due to its oxytocic effect which is maximal in the third trimester (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). The product contains FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) which may cause allergic-type reactions including bronchial asthma in certain susceptible persons. Although the overall incidence of FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) sensitivity in the general population is low, it is frequently seen in patients who also have aspirin hypersensitivity.

Although signs and symptoms of ergotism rarely develop even after long-term intermittent use of the orally administered drug, care should be exercised to remain within the limits of recommended dosage.

The compound also has the properties of serotonin antagonism. In comparison to hydrogenated ergotamine, the adrenergic blocking actions are less pronounced and vasoconstrictive actions are greater. Caffeine, also a cerebral vasodilator, is added to further enhance the vasodilator effect without the necessity of increasing ergotamine dosage.

Many migraine patients experience excessive nausea and vomiting during attacks, making it impossible for them to retain any oral medication. In such cases, therefore, the only practical means of medication is through the rectal route where medication may reach the vaginal vessels directly, evading the splanchic vasculature and the liver.

Ergotamine tartrate and caffeine tablets are contraindicated in labor and delivery due to its oxytocic effect which is maximal in the third trimester (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). The product contains FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) which may cause allergic-type reactions including bronchial asthma in certain susceptible persons. Although the overall incidence of FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) sensitivity in the general population is low, it is frequently seen in patients who also have aspirin hypersensitivity.

Clinical Pharmacology: Ergotamine is an alpha adrenergic blocking agent with a direct stimulating effect on the smooth muscle of peripheral and cranial blood vessels and produces depression of central vasomotor centers. The compound also has the properties of serotonin antagonism. In comparison to hydrogenated ergotamine, the adrenergic blocking actions are less pronounced and vasoconstrictive actions are greater. Caffeine, also a cerebral vasodilator, is added to further enhance the vasodilator effect without the necessity of increasing ergotamine dosage.

Ergotamine and caffeine tablets are contraindicated in labor and delivery due to its oxytocic effect which is maximal in the third trimester (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). The product contains FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) which may cause allergic-type reactions including bronchial asthma in certain susceptible persons. Although the overall incidence of FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) sensitivity in the general population is low, it is frequently seen in patients who also have aspirin hypersensitivity.

Among the signs and symptoms of ergotism are those of acute vascular ischemia: cerebral ischemia, embolic occlusion of peripheral extremities, gangrene, and amputation. There have been rare reports of cerebral ischemia in patients who have used the medication indiscriminately over long periods of time, may display withdrawal symptoms consisting of rebound headache upon discontinuation of the drug.

Newborns: Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. Children should not take ergotamine tartrate and caffeine tablets. The effects of ergotamine tartrate and caffeine tablets in nursing infants have not been sufficiently assessed to determine their safety and effectiveness for use in nursing infants.

Labor and Delivery: Ergotamine tartrate and caffeine tablets are contraindicated in labor and delivery due to its oxytocic effect which is maximal in the third trimester (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).