

QUESTIONS YOU MAY WANT TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR

As you know, having partial-onset seizures is not something you can take on by yourself. With the help of your doctor, you can explore different treatment options to find out what works best for you.

Here are a few questions you may want to ask your doctor during your next visit. Print them and take them with you.

About Aptiom® (eslicarbazepine acetate) tablets

1. What is APTIOM?

2. How may APTIOM help with my partial-onset seizures?

3. How is APTIOM taken? Can it be crushed?

4. Can I take APTIOM with my current medications?

5. What can I expect while taking APTIOM?

6. What are the side effects of APTIOM?

7. How long will it take me to reach my maintenance dose?

About living with epilepsy

1. What are the symptoms of epilepsy/symptoms of partial-onset seizures?

2. What happens before, during, and after a seizure?

3. Are there support organizations for people with epilepsy near me?

4. How do I approach talking to my friends, family, and others about my partial-onset seizures?

5. I'm of driving age. Can I drive? If not, when can I drive again?

6. Can I drink alcohol if I'm of legal age?

7. What activities should I be cautious about participating in?

8. How could medication affect my daily life?

9. What may happen if I don't take any antiepileptic drugs?

INDICATION:

Aptiom® (eslicarbazepine acetate) is a prescription medicine to treat partial-onset seizures in patients 4 years of age and older.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:

It is not known if APTIOM is safe and effective in children under 4 years of age.

Do not take APTIOM if you are allergic to eslicarbazepine acetate, any of the other ingredients in APTIOM, or oxcarbazepine.

Please see Important Safety Information continued on next page.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued):

Suicidal behavior and ideation: Antiepileptic drugs, including APTIOM, may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500. Call your doctor right away if you have any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you: thoughts about suicide or dying; attempting to commit suicide; new or worse depression, anxiety, or irritability; feeling agitated or restless; panic attacks; trouble sleeping (insomnia); acting aggressive; being angry or violent; acting on dangerous impulses; an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania); or other unusual changes in behavior or mood.

Allergic reactions: APTIOM may cause serious skin rash or other serious allergic reactions that may affect organs or other parts of your body like the liver or blood cells. You may or may not have a rash with these types of reactions. Call your doctor right away if you experience any of the following symptoms: swelling of the face, eyes, lips, or tongue; trouble swallowing or breathing; hives; fever, swollen glands, or sore throat that do not go away or come and go; painful sores in the mouth or around your eyes; yellowing of the skin or eyes; unusual bruising or bleeding; severe fatigue or weakness; severe muscle pain; or frequent infections or infections that do not go away.

Low salt (sodium) levels in the blood: APTIOM may cause the level of sodium in your blood to be low. Symptoms may include nausea, tiredness, lack of energy, irritability, confusion, muscle weakness or muscle spasms, or more frequent or more severe seizures. Some medicines can also cause low sodium in your blood. Be sure to tell your health care provider about all the other medicines that you are taking.

Nervous system problems: APTIOM may cause problems that can affect your nervous system, including dizziness, sleepiness, vision problems, trouble concentrating, and difficulties with coordination and balance. APTIOM may slow your thinking or motor skills. Do not drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how APTIOM affects you.

Liver problems: APTIOM may cause problems that can affect your liver. Symptoms of liver problems include yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, nausea or vomiting, loss of appetite, stomach pain, or dark urine.

Most common adverse reactions: The most common side effects in patients taking APTIOM include dizziness, sleepiness, nausea, headache, double vision, vomiting, feeling tired, problems with coordination, blurred vision, and shakiness.

Drug interactions: Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking APTIOM with certain other medicines may cause side effects or affect how well they work. **Do not start or stop other medicines without talking to your health care provider.** Especially tell your health care provider if you take oxcarbazepine, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, clobazam, omeprazole, simvastatin, rosuvastatin, or birth control medicine.

Discontinuation: Do not stop taking APTIOM without first talking to your health care provider. Stopping APTIOM suddenly can cause serious problems.

Pregnancy and lactation: APTIOM may cause your birth control medicine to be less effective. Talk to your health care provider about the best birth control method to use. APTIOM may harm your unborn baby. APTIOM passes into breast milk. Tell your health care provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. You and your health care provider will decide if you should take APTIOM. If you become pregnant while taking APTIOM, talk to your health care provider about registering with the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the safety of antiepileptic medicine during pregnancy. You can enroll in this registry by calling 1-888-233-2334.

Get medical help right away if you have any of the symptoms listed above.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA.

Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

For more information, please see the APTIOM [Medication Guide](#) and [Full Prescribing Information](#).

The information and advice published or made available through this discussion guide are for informational purposes only and are not a substitute for professional, medical, or legal advice or services. Always talk to your doctor or health care professional before making any medical decisions.

This guide is intended for patients 18 years of age and older.



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