

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use VIMPAT® safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for VIMPAT.

VIMPAT® (lacosamide) film coated tablet, for oral use, CV
VIMPAT® (lacosamide) injection, for intravenous use, CV
VIMPAT® (lacosamide) oral solution, CV
Initial U.S. Approval: 2008

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Table with 2 columns: Change description and date. Includes Indications and Usage (1.1, 1.2) 10/2021, Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.5, 2.6) 10/2021, and Warnings and Precautions (5.2) 11/2020.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- VIMPAT is indicated for:
• Treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older (1.1)
• Adjunctive therapy in the treatment of primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in patients 4 years of age and older (1.2)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Adults (17 years and older):
o Initial dosage for monotherapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures is 100 mg twice daily (2.1)
o Initial dosage for adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures or primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures is 50 mg twice daily (2.1)
o Maximum recommended dosage for monotherapy and adjunctive therapy is 200 mg twice daily (2.1)
• Pediatric Patients 1 month to less than 17 years: The recommended dosage is based on body weight and is administered orally twice daily (2.1)
• Increase dosage based on clinical response and tolerability, no more frequently than once per week (2.1)
• Injection: for intravenous use only when oral administration is temporarily not feasible; the recommended dosage is based on body weight and is administered two or three times daily over 15 to 60 minutes; obtaining ECG before initiation is recommended in certain patients (2.6, 5.3)
• Dose adjustment is recommended for severe renal impairment (2.3, 12.3)
• Dose adjustment is recommended for mild or moderate hepatic impairment; use in patients with severe hepatic impairment is not recommended (2.4, 12.3)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg tablets (3)
• 200 mg/20 mL single-dose vial for intravenous use (3)
• 10 mg/mL oral solution (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

None (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Monitor patients for suicidal behavior and ideation (5.1)
• VIMPAT may cause dizziness and ataxia (5.2)
• Cardiac Rhythm and Conduction Abnormalities: Obtaining ECG before beginning and after titration to steady-state maintenance is recommended in patients with underlying proarrhythmic conditions or on concomitant medications that affect cardiac conduction; closely monitor these patients (5.3, 7.2)
• VIMPAT may cause syncope (5.4)
• VIMPAT should be gradually withdrawn to minimize the potential of increased seizure frequency (5.5)
• Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multi-Organ Hypersensitivity: Discontinue if no alternate etiology (5.6)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Adjunctive therapy: Most common adverse reactions in adults (≥10% and greater than placebo) are diplopia, headache, dizziness, nausea, and somnolence (6.1)
• Monotherapy: Most common adverse reactions are similar to those seen in adjunctive therapy studies (6.1)
• Pediatric patients: Adverse reactions are similar to those seen in adult patients (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact UCB, Inc. at 1-844-599-2273 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

Revised: 10/2021

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Partial-Onset Seizures

VIMPAT is indicated for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older.

1.2 Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures

VIMPAT is indicated as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in patients 4 years of age and older.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Dosage Information

The recommended dosage for monotherapy and adjunctive therapy for partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older and for adjunctive therapy for primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in patients 4 years of age and older is included in Table 1. In pediatric patients, the recommended dosing regimen is dependent upon body weight. Dosage should be increased based on clinical response and tolerability, no more frequently than once per week. Titration increments should not exceed those shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Recommended Dosages for Partial-Onset Seizures (Monotherapy or Adjunctive Therapy) in Patients 1 Month and Older, and for Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Adjunctive Therapy) in Patients 4 Years of Age and Older*

Age and Body Weight	Initial Dosage	Titration Regimen	Maintenance Dosage
Adults (17 years and older)	Monotherapy**: 100 mg twice daily (200 mg per day) Adjunctive Therapy: 50 mg twice daily (100 mg per day)	Increase by 50 mg twice daily (100 mg per day) every week	Monotherapy**: 150 mg to 200 mg twice daily (300 mg to 400 mg per day) Adjunctive Therapy: 100 mg to 200 mg twice daily (200 mg to 400 mg per day)
	Alternate Initial Dosage: 200 mg single loading dose, followed 12 hours later by 100 mg twice daily		
Pediatric patients weighing 50 kg or more	50 mg twice daily (100 mg per day)	Increase by 50 mg twice daily (100 mg per day) every week	Monotherapy**: 150 mg to 200 mg twice daily (300 mg to 400 mg per day) Adjunctive Therapy: 100 mg to 200 mg twice daily (200 mg to 400 mg per day)

Age and Body Weight	Initial Dosage	Titration Regimen	Maintenance Dosage
Pediatric patients weighing 30 kg to less than 50 kg	1 mg/kg twice daily (2 mg/kg/day)	Increase by 1 mg/kg twice daily (2 mg/kg/day) every week	2 mg/kg to 4 mg/kg twice daily (4 mg/kg/day to 8 mg/kg/day)
Pediatric patients weighing 11 kg to less than 30 kg	1 mg/kg twice daily (2 mg/kg/day)	Increase by 1 mg/kg twice daily (2 mg/kg/day) every week	3 mg/kg to 6 mg/kg twice daily (6 mg/kg/day to 12 mg/kg/day)
Pediatric patients weighing 6 kg to less than 11 kg [±]			
Pediatric patients weighing less than 6 kg [±]	Intravenous: 0.66 mg/kg three times daily (2 mg/kg/day)	Intravenous: Increase by 0.66 mg/kg three times daily (2 mg/kg/day) every week	Intravenous: 2.5 mg/kg to 5 mg/kg three times daily (7.5 mg/kg/day to 15 mg/kg/day)
	Oral: 1 mg/kg twice daily (2 mg/kg/day)	Oral: Increase by 1 mg/kg twice daily (2 mg/kg/day) every week	Oral: 3.75 mg/kg to 7.5 mg/kg twice daily (7.5 mg/kg/day to 15 mg/kg/day)

*when not specified, the dosage is the same for monotherapy for partial-onset seizures and adjunctive therapy for partial-onset seizures or primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures. Oral and intravenous dosages are the same unless specified.

**Monotherapy for partial-onset seizures only

± indicated only for partial-onset seizures

In adjunctive clinical trials in adult patients with partial-onset seizures, a dosage higher than 200 mg twice daily (400 mg per day) was not more effective and was associated with a substantially higher rate of adverse reactions [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Clinical Studies (14.2)*].

VIMPAT Injection Dosage

VIMPAT injection may be used when oral administration is temporarily not feasible [see *Dosage and Administration (2.6) and Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]. VIMPAT injection can be administered intravenously to adult and pediatric patients weighing 6 kg or more with the same dosing regimens described for oral dosing. For pediatric patients weighing less than 6 kg, VIMPAT injection may be initiated with a dose of 0.66 mg/kg three times daily (see Table 1).

The clinical study experience of intravenous VIMPAT is limited to 5 days of consecutive treatment.

Loading Dose in Adult Patients (17 Years and Older)

VIMPAT and VIMPAT injection may be initiated in adult patients with a single loading dose of 200 mg, followed approximately 12 hours later by 100 mg twice daily (200 mg per day).

The maintenance dose regimen should be continued for one week. VIMPAT can then be titrated as recommended in Table 1. The adult loading dose should be administered with medical supervision because of

the increased incidence of CNS adverse reactions [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

The use of a loading dose in pediatric patients has not been studied.

2.2 Converting From a Single Antiepileptic (AED) to VIMPAT Monotherapy for the Treatment of Partial-Onset Seizures

For patients who are already on a single AED and will convert to VIMPAT monotherapy, withdrawal of the concomitant AED should not occur until the therapeutic dosage of VIMPAT is achieved and has been administered for at least 3 days. A gradual withdrawal of the concomitant AED over at least 6 weeks is recommended.

2.3 Dosage Information for Patients with Renal Impairment

For patients with mild to moderate renal impairment, no dosage adjustment is necessary.

For patients with severe renal impairment [creatinine clearance (CL_{CR}) less than 30 mL/min as estimated by the Cockcroft-Gault equation for adults; CL_{CR} less than 30 mL/min/1.73m² as estimated by the Schwartz equation for pediatric patients] or end-stage renal disease, a reduction of 25% of the maximum dosage is recommended.

In all patients with renal impairment, the dose titration should be performed with caution.

Hemodialysis

VIMPAT is effectively removed from plasma by hemodialysis. Following a 4-hour hemodialysis treatment, dosage supplementation of up to 50% should be considered.

Concomitant Strong CYP3A4 or CYP2C9 Inhibitors

Dose reduction may be necessary in patients with renal impairment who are taking strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 [*see Drug Interactions (7.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.6), and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

2.4 Dosage Information for Patients with Hepatic Impairment

For patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment, a reduction of 25% of the maximum dosage is recommended. The dose titration should be performed with caution in patients with hepatic impairment. VIMPAT use is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

Concomitant Strong CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 Inhibitors

Dose reduction may be necessary in patients with hepatic impairment who are taking strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 [*see Drug Interactions (7.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.7), and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

2.5 Administration Instructions for VIMPAT Tablets and Oral Solution

VIMPAT tablets and oral solution may be taken with or without food.

VIMPAT Tablets

VIMPAT tablets should be swallowed whole with liquid. Do not divide VIMPAT tablets.

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