

## PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

Lacosamide Tablets BP (50/ 100/ 150/ 200 mg)

**EPSA 50/100/150/200**

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- ❖ Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- ❖ If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- ❖ This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- ❖ If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

### What is in this leaflet:

1. What EPSA is and what it is used for
  2. What you need to know before you take EPSA
  3. How to take EPSA
  4. Possible side effects
  5. How to store EPSA
  6. Contents of the pack and other information
1. What EPSA is and what it is used for

### What EPSA is

EPSA contains lacosamide. This belongs to a group of medicines called "antiepileptic medicines". These medicines are used to treat epilepsy.

- ❖ You have been given this medicine to lower the number of fits (seizures) you have.

### What EPSA is used for

- ❖ EPSA is used:
  - ❖ on its own and in association with other antiepileptic medicines in adults, adolescents and children aged 2 years and older to treat a certain type of epilepsy characterised by the occurrence of partial-onset seizure with or without secondary generalisation. In this type of epilepsy, fits first affect only one side of your brain. However, these may then spread to larger areas on both sides of your brain;
  - ❖ in association with other antiepileptic medicines in adults, adolescents and children aged 4 years and older to treat primary generalised tonic-clonic seizures (major fits, including loss of consciousness) in patients with idiopathic generalised epilepsy (the type of epilepsy that is thought to have a genetic cause).

### 2. What you need to know before you take EPSA

#### Do not take EPSA

- ❖ if you are allergic to lacosamide, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine. If you are not sure whether you are allergic, please discuss with your doctor.
- ❖ if you have a certain type of heart beat problem called second- or third-degree AV block. Do not take EPSA if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking EPSA if:

- ❖ you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself. A small number of people being treated with antiepileptic medicinal products such as lacosamide have had thoughts of harming or killing themselves. If you have any of these thoughts at any time, tell your doctor straight away.
- ❖ you have a heart problem that affects the beat of your heart and you often have a particularly slow, fast or irregular heart beat (such as AV block, atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter).
- ❖ you have severe heart disease such as heart failure or have had a heart attack.
- ❖ you are often dizzy or fall over. EPSA may make you dizzy - this could increase the risk of accidental injury or a fall. This means that you should take care until you are used to the effects of this medicine.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking EPSA.

If you are taking EPSA, talk to your doctor if you are experiencing a new type of seizure or worsening of existing seizures.

If you are taking EPSA and you are experiencing symptoms of abnormal heart beat (such as slow, rapid or irregular heart beat, palpitations, shortness of breath, feeling lightheaded, fainting), seek medical advice immediately.

### Children

EPSA is not recommended for children aged under 2 years with epilepsy characterised by the occurrence of partial-onset seizure and not recommended for children aged under 4 years with primary generalised tonic-clonic seizures. This is because we do not yet know whether it will work and whether it is safe for children in this age group.

### Other medicines and EPSA

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

In particular, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines that affect your heart - this is because EPSA can also affect your heart:

- ❖ medicines to treat heart problems;
  - ❖ medicines which can increase the "PR interval" on a scan of the heart (ECG or electrocardiogram) such as medicines for epilepsy or pain called carbamazepine, lamotrigine or pregabalin;
  - ❖ medicines used to treat certain types of irregular heart beat or heart failure.
  - ❖ If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking EPSA.
- Also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines - this is because they may increase or decrease the effect of EPSA on your body:
- ❖ medicines for fungal infections such as fluconazole, itraconazole or ketoconazole;
  - ❖ medicines for HIV such as ritonavir;
  - ❖ medicines used to treat bacterial infections such as clarithromycin or rifampicin;
  - ❖ a herbal medicine used to treat mild anxiety and depression called St. John's wort.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking EPSA.

### EPSA with alcohol

As a safety precaution do not take EPSA with alcohol.

### Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Fertile women should discuss the use of contraceptives with the doctor.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

It is not recommended to take EPSA if you are pregnant, as the effects of EPSA on pregnancy and the unborn baby are not known.

It is not recommended to breast-feed your baby while taking EPSA, as EPSA passes into the breast milk.

Seek advice immediately from your doctor if you get pregnant or are planning to become pregnant. They will help you decide if you should take EPSA or not.

Do not stop treatment without talking to your doctor first as this could increase your fits (seizures). A worsening of your disease can also harm your baby.

### Driving and using machines

Do not drive, cycle or use any tools or machines until you know how this medicine affects you. This is because EPSA may make you feel dizzy or cause blurred vision.

### 3. How to take EPSA

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. Other form(s) of this medicine may be more suitable for children; ask your doctor or pharmacist.

#### Taking EPSA

- ❖ Take EPSA twice each day - approximately 12 hours apart.
- ❖ Try to take it at about the same time each day.
- ❖ Swallow the EPSA tablet with a glass of water.
- ❖ You may take EPSA with or without food.

You will usually start by taking a low dose each day and your doctor will slowly increase this over a number of weeks. When you reach the dose that works for you, this is called the "maintenance dose", you then take the same amount each day. EPSA is used as a long term treatment. You should continue to take EPSA until your doctor tells you to stop.

### How much to take

Listed below are the normal recommended doses of EPSA for different age groups and weights. Your doctor may prescribe a different dose if you have problems with your kidneys or with your liver. **Adolescents and children weighing 50 kg or more and adults**

When you take EPSA on its own

- ❖ The usual starting dose of EPSA is 50 mg twice a day.
- ❖ Your doctor may also prescribe a starting dose of 200 mg of EPSA twice a day.
- ❖ Your doctor may increase your therapy daily dose every week by 50 mg. This will be until you reach a maintenance dose between 100 mg and 300 mg twice a day.

When you take EPSA with other antiepileptic medicines

- ❖ The usual starting dose of EPSA is 50 mg twice a day.
- ❖ Your doctor may increase your therapy daily dose every week by 50 mg. This will be until you reach a maintenance dose between 100 mg and 200 mg twice a day.
- ❖ If you weigh 50 kg or more, your doctor may decide to start EPSA treatment with a single "loading" dose of 200 mg. You would then start your ongoing maintenance dose 12 hours later.

### Children and adolescents weighing less than 50 kg

- ❖ In the treatment of partial-onset seizure: Observe that EPSA is not recommended for children under 2 years of age.
- ❖ In the treatment of primary generalised tonic-clonic seizures: Observe that EPSA is not recommended for children under 4 years of age.
- ❖ The dose depends on their body weight. They usually start treatment with the syrup and only

change to tablets if they are able to take tablets and get the correct dose with the different tablet strengths. The doctor will prescribe the formulation that is best suited to them.

#### If you take more EPSA than you should

If you have taken more EPSA than you should, contact your doctor immediately. Do not try to drive.

You may experience:

- ❖ dizziness;
- ❖ feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting);
- ❖ fits (seizures), heart beat problems such as a slow, fast or irregular heart beat, coma or a fall in blood pressure with rapid heart beat and sweating.

#### If you forget to take EPSA

- ❖ If you have missed a dose within the first 6 hours of the scheduled dose, take it as soon as you remember.
- ❖ If you have missed a dose beyond the first 6 hours of the scheduled dose, do not take the missed tablet anymore. Instead take EPSA at the next time that you would normally take it.
- ❖ Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

#### If you stop taking EPSA

- ❖ Do not stop taking EPSA without talking to your doctor, as your epilepsy may come back again or become worse.
- ❖ If your doctor decides to stop your treatment with EPSA, they will tell you how to decrease the dose step by step.

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

#### 4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Nervous system side effects such as dizziness may be higher after a single "loading" dose.

##### Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you get any of the following:

**Very common:** may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- ❖ Headache;
- ❖ Feeling dizzy or sick (nausea);
- ❖ Double vision (diplopia).

**Common:** may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- ❖ Short jerks of a muscle or group of muscles (myoclonic seizures);
- ❖ Difficulties in coordinating your movements or walking;
- ❖ Problems in keeping your balance, shaking (tremor), tingling (paresthesia) or muscle spasms, falling easily and getting bruises;
- ❖ Troubles with your memory, thinking or finding words, confusion;
- ❖ Rapid and uncontrollable movements of the eyes (nystagmus), blurred vision;
- ❖ A spinning sensation (vertigo), feeling drunk;
- ❖ Being sick (vomiting), dry mouth, constipation, indigestion, excessive gas in the stomach or bowel, diarrhoea;
- ❖ Decreased feeling or sensitivity, difficulty in articulating words, disturbance in attention;
- ❖ Noise in the ear such as buzzing, ringing or whistling;
- ❖ Irritability, trouble sleeping, depression;
- ❖ Sleepiness, tiredness or weakness (asthenia);
- ❖ Itching, rash.

**Uncommon:** may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- ❖ Slow heart rate, palpitations, irregular pulse or other changes in the electrical activity of your heart (conduction disorder);
- ❖ Exaggerated feeling of wellbeing, seeing and/or hearing things which are not there;
- ❖ Allergic reaction to medicine intake, hives;
- ❖ Blood tests may show abnormal liver function, liver injury;
- ❖ Thoughts of harming or killing yourself or attempting suicide: tell your doctor straight away;
- ❖ Feeling angry or agitated;
- ❖ Abnormal thinking or losing touch with reality;
- ❖ Serious allergic reaction which causes swelling of the face, throat, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs;
- ❖ Fainting;
- ❖ Abnormal involuntary movements (dyskinesia).

**Not known:** frequency cannot be estimated from available data

- ❖ Abnormal rapid heart beat (ventricular tachyarrhythmia);
- ❖ A sore throat, high temperature and getting more infections than usual. Blood tests may show a severe decrease in a specific class of white blood cells (agranulocytosis);
- ❖ A serious skin reaction which may include a high temperature and other flu-like symptoms, a rash on the face, extended rash, swollen glands (enlarged lymph nodes). Blood tests may show increased levels of liver enzymes and a type of white blood cell (eosinophilia);
- ❖ A widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes

and genitals (Stevens–Johnson syndrome), and a more severe form causing skin peeling in more than 30% of the body surface (toxic epidermal necrolysis);

- ❖ Convulsion.

#### Additional side effects in children

The additional side effects in children were fever (pyrexia), runny nose (nasopharyngitis), sore throat (pharyngitis), eating less than usual (decreased appetite), changes in behaviour, not acting like themselves (abnormal behavior) and lacking in energy (lethargy). Feeling sleepy (somnolence) is a very common side effect in children and may affect more than 1 in 10 children.

#### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

#### 5. How to store EPSA

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

#### 6. Contents of the pack and other information

What EPSA contains

- ❖ The active substance is lacosamide.

##### EPSA 50

Each film coated tablet contains:

Lacosamide BP 50 mg

Colours: Iron Oxide Yellow & Titanium Dioxide

##### EPSA 100

Each film coated tablet contains:

Lacosamide BP 100 mg

Colours: Iron Oxide Yellow & Titanium Dioxide

##### EPSA 150

Each film coated tablet contains:

Lacosamide BP 150 mg

Colours: Iron Oxide Red & Titanium Dioxide

##### EPSA 200

Each film coated tablet contains:

Lacosamide BP 200 mg

Colours: Iron Oxide Yellow & Titanium Dioxide

#### What EPSA looks like and contents of the pack

**EPSA 50** is Yellow coloured, round, biconvex, film coated tablets with breakline on one side.

EPSA 50 tablets are packed in PVDC Blister. The pack size is 10 x 10 tablets in a printed paper carton with packing insert

**EPSA 100** is Yellow coloured, round, biconvex, film coated tablets with breakline on one side.

EPSA 100 tablets are packed in PVDC Blister. The pack size is 10 x 10 tablets in a printed paper carton with packing insert

**EPSA 150** is Red coloured, round, biconvex, film coated tablets with breakline on one side.

EPSA 150 tablets are packed in PVDC Blister. The pack size is 10 x 10 tablets in a printed paper carton with packing insert

**EPSA 200** is Yellow coloured, round, biconvex, film coated tablets with breakline on one side.

EPSA 200 tablets are packed in PVDC Blister. The pack size is 10 x 10 tablets in a printed paper carton with packing insert



Manufactured by :  
**Quest Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.**  
Chhata Pipara, Bara, Nepal

*For further information*  
**Quest Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.**  
Tripureshwar, Kathmandu  
Tel. 01-4240304, Email : quest.km@quest.com.np,  
Website : www.quest.com.np