

## INDICATIONS

LIBERVANT is indicated for the acute treatment of intermittent, stereotypic episodes of frequent seizure activity (i.e., seizure clusters, acute repetitive seizures) that are distinct from a patient's usual seizure pattern in patients with epilepsy 2 to 5 years of age.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

### **WARNING: RISKS FROM CONCOMITANT USE WITH OPIOIDS; ABUSE, MISUSE, AND ADDICTION and DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL REACTIONS**

- **Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required. Follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation.**
- **LIBERVANT is approved for use in pediatric patients 2 to 5 years of age. The unapproved use of LIBERVANT exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes.**
- **The continued use of benzodiazepines may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. The risks of dependence and withdrawal increase with longer treatment duration and higher daily dose. Although LIBERVANT is indicated only for intermittent use, if used more frequently than recommended, abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of LIBERVANT may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. For patients using LIBERVANT more frequently than recommended, to reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue LIBERVANT.**

### **Contraindications**

- LIBERVANT is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to diazepam, acute narrow-angle glaucoma.

### **Warnings and Precautions**

- **Risks from Concomitant Use with Opioids:** Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. As such, concomitant use should be reserved for patients whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. If a decision is made to prescribe LIBERVANT concomitantly with opioids, prescribe the lowest effective dosages and minimum durations of concomitant use, and follow patients closely for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation.
- **Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction:** The unapproved use of LIBERVANT exposes users to the risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines often (but not always) involve the use of doses greater than the maximum recommended dosage and commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes, including respiratory depression, overdose, or death.
- **Dependence and Withdrawal Reactions After Use of LIBERVANT More Frequently Than Recommended:** The continued use of benzodiazepines may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. If LIBERVANT is used more frequently than recommended, abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction, or administration of flumazenil (a benzodiazepine antagonist) may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening (e.g., seizures). In some cases, benzodiazepine users have developed a protracted withdrawal syndrome with withdrawal symptoms lasting weeks to more than 12 months.

- **Central Nervous System Depression:** Patients should be cautioned against engaging in hazardous occupations requiring mental alertness, such as operating machinery, driving a motor vehicle, or riding a bicycle, until the effects of the drug, such as drowsiness, have subsided, and as their medical condition permits. Although indicated for use solely on an intermittent basis, the potential for a synergistic CNS-depressant effect when used with alcohol or other CNS depressants must be considered by the prescriber.
- **Suicidal Behavior and Ideation:** Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including LIBERVANT, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Patients treated with any AED for any indication should be monitored for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts, or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior. Prescribers must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviors with the risk of untreated illness. Epilepsy and many other illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. Should suicidal thoughts and behavior emerge during treatment, the prescriber needs to consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.
- **Glaucoma:** Benzodiazepines can increase intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma. LIBERVANT may be used in patients with open-angle glaucoma only if they are receiving appropriate therapy. LIBERVANT is contraindicated in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma.
- **Neonatal Sedation and Withdrawal Syndrome:** Unapproved use of LIBERVANT in adolescents and adults late in pregnancy can result in sedation (respiratory depression, lethargy, hypotonia) and/or withdrawal symptoms (hyperreflexia, irritability, restlessness, tremors, inconsolable crying, and feeding difficulties) in the. Monitor neonates exposed to LIBERVANT during pregnancy or labor for signs of sedation or signs of withdrawal; manage these neonates accordingly.
- **Risk of Serious Adverse Reactions in Infants due to Benzyl Alcohol Preservative:** Serious and fatal adverse reactions including “gasping syndrome” can occur in neonates and low birth weight infants treated with benzyl alcohol-preserved drugs, including LIBERVANT. The “gasping syndrome” is characterized by central nervous system depression, metabolic acidosis, and gasping respirations. LIBERVANT contains 3.96 to 11.87 mg of benzyl alcohol per buccal film.

#### **Adverse Reactions**

- The most frequent adverse reactions (at least 5%) were somnolence and headache.

#### **Pregnancy and Lactation**

- LIBERVANT is not approved for use in adolescents and adults. Although early studies reported an increased risk of congenital malformations with diazepam and chlordiazepoxide, there was no consistent pattern noted. Infants exposed to LIBERVANT through breast milk should be monitored for sedation, poor feeding and poor weight gain.

#### **Compromised Respiratory Function**

- LIBERVANT should be used with caution in patients with compromised respiratory function related to a concurrent disease process (e.g., asthma, pneumonia) or neurologic damage.

**For more information about LIBERVANT, see Full Prescribing Information.**