



IT'S
Yours
TIME. TAKE IT
BACK FROM
SEIZURES

Melanie is an actual person living with epilepsy, currently taking BRIVIACT for partial-onset seizures.

Learn about **BRIVIACT®** **(brivaracetam) CV**

DON'T LET EPILEPSY ROB YOU OF YOUR TIME.

Discover how you may experience fewer partial-onset seizures by taking BRIVIACT alone or adding to your current treatment.

BRIVIACT® (brivaracetam) CV is indicated for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 12-14 of this brochure and review the [Medication Guide](#) on BRIVIACT.com.

BRIVIACT® 
(brivaracetam) CV

SAVE ON BRIVIACT
See inside for details.

Are you still waiting for your personal best in partial-onset seizure control?

Epilepsy is a thief that can rob you of moments big and small. If you have been diagnosed with partial-onset seizures, you know the impact that epilepsy can have. Seizures can be unpredictable and can get in the way of everyday life and long-term plans. If you are still having partial-onset seizures on your current medicine, ask yourself if you could be doing better. Achieving your personal best in seizure control could mean reducing the number of partial-onset seizures you are having. When taken alone or added to your current medicine, BRIVIACT® (brivaracetam) CV may help reduce your partial-onset seizures. It's your time; **take your time back from seizures.**

In this brochure, you will find information to help you learn more about epilepsy and treatment with BRIVIACT. You will also find resources for patients and caregivers, as well as BRIVIACT savings offers.

BRIVIACT may not be right for everyone. BRIVIACT is a prescription medicine that can be used to treat partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older.

Please see pages 12-14 for Important Safety Information.



Save on BRIVIACT

See page 19 for details on the BRIVIACT Patient Savings Card.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Suicidal thoughts or actions: Like other antiepileptic drugs, BRIVIACT may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500 people taking it. Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you: thoughts about suicide or dying; attempts to commit suicide; new or worse depression; new or worse anxiety; feeling agitated or restless; panic attacks; trouble sleeping (insomnia); new or worse irritability; acting aggressive, feeling angry, or being violent; acting on dangerous impulses; an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania); other unusual changes in behavior or mood. Before taking BRIVIACT, tell your healthcare provider if you have or had depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behavior.

Nervous system problems: Drowsiness, tiredness, and dizziness are common with BRIVIACT, but can be severe. BRIVIACT can also cause problems with balance and coordination. Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how BRIVIACT affects you.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 12-14 of this brochure and review the [Medication Guide](#) on [BRIVIACT.com](#).

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Save money on your prescription with the BRIVIACT Patient Savings Card.

I've been diagnosed with epilepsy; what does this mean?

Your brain is made up of billions of cells called neurons. These cells communicate using electrical and chemical signals that control how your body works. Seizures can happen when these electrical and chemical signals are not communicating the way they normally do. However, not all seizures are a result of epilepsy. A seizure is a single episode, while epilepsy is a disease involving unprovoked seizures over time. Unprovoked seizures are not linked to a recent or current incident affecting the brain such as brain injury, alcohol or drug withdrawal, stroke, brain infection, or another identifiable acute cause.

You may be diagnosed with epilepsy if you experience any of the following:

- At least two unprovoked seizures more than 24 hours apart
- One unprovoked seizure and a probability of more seizures similar to the general recurrence risk after two unprovoked seizures (at least 60% over the next 10 years)
- A diagnosis of an epilepsy syndrome



**You are not alone:
1 in 26 people will be
diagnosed with epilepsy at
some point in their life.**

What are partial-onset seizures?

The type of seizures you experience depends on where the abnormal electrical activity begins in your brain. When abnormal electrical activity begins in only one part of the brain, it is called a partial-onset seizure.

Partial-onset seizures include:

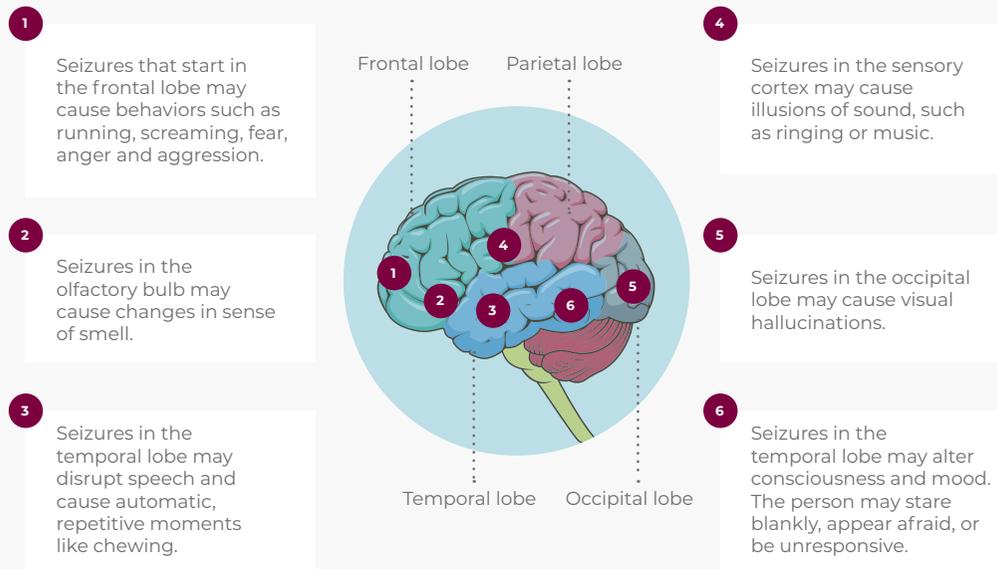
Simple partial seizures, in which a person stays fully aware (does not lose consciousness). They may:

- Experience muscle jerking or stiffening
- Smell, taste, see, hear, or feel things that are not there
- Experience a sudden sense of fear, depression, or happiness
- Have changes in heart rate or breathing, sweating, or goose bumps

Complex partial seizures, in which a person loses awareness (either partially or fully). They may:

- Stare blankly or may seem to be daydreaming
- Pick at the air or their clothing
- Repeat words or phrases

PARTIAL SEIZURES & REGIONS OF THE BRAIN





Approximately 60% of people who have epilepsy experience partial-onset seizures.

What are the risks of partial-onset seizures?

Partial-onset seizures can be very serious because they may interfere with a person's ability to respond to what's going on around them, and can put them in real danger. This is why working with your healthcare provider to achieve your personal best in seizure control is so important to your well-being. Talk to your doctor about the dangers of partial-onset seizures, and about your treatment plan.

What is monotherapy? What is adjunctive therapy?

Many people are able to control their seizures on one antiepileptic medicine, which is called "monotherapy." However, some people with epilepsy will continue to have seizures even though they are taking an antiepileptic drug. When one medicine is not enough to control partial-onset seizures, your doctor may recommend an "add-on" therapy, also called "adjunctive" therapy. An adjunctive antiepileptic medicine is added to your current treatment of 1 or more antiepileptic medicines and may be able to provide additional partial-onset seizure control.



Studies suggest ~ 50% of patients will need an additional antiepileptic drug after their first medication.



Anita is an actual person living with epilepsy, currently taking BRIVIACT for partial-onset seizures.

What is BRIVIACT and could it be right for me?

Controlling your partial-onset seizures may mean taking one or more antiepileptic medicines. BRIVIACT® (brivaracetam) CV is a prescription medicine that can be used to treat partial-onset seizures in people 1 month of age and older. It is not known if BRIVIACT is safe and effective in children younger than 1 month of age.

BRIVIACT may:



- **Reduce the number of partial-onset seizures** you are having



- **Provide additional seizure control:**
 - without having to give up the benefits of your current antiepileptic medicine(s)
 - even if you have tried or are taking multiple antiepileptic medicines

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Mental (psychiatric) symptoms: BRIVIACT can cause mood and behavior changes such as aggression, agitation, anger, anxiety, apathy, mood swings, depression, hostility, and irritability. Irritability and anxiety are common with BRIVIACT, and can be severe. People who take BRIVIACT can also get psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are really not there), delusions (false or strange thoughts or beliefs), and unusual behavior.

Most common side effects: In adult clinical trials, the most common side effects of BRIVIACT include sleepiness, dizziness, feeling tired, and nausea and vomiting. Side effects of BRIVIACT in children 1 month to less than 16 years of age are similar to those seen in adults.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 12-14 of this brochure and review the [Medication Guide](#) on BRIVIACT.com.

In clinical trials:

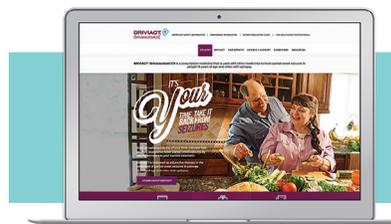
- **BRIVIACT was added to 1 to 2 common antiepileptic medicines**
- **Some patients were also being treated with vagal nerve stimulation (VNS)**
- **The most common side effects of BRIVIACT in adults include** sleepiness, dizziness, feeling tired, and nausea and vomiting. Side effects of BRIVIACT in children 1 month to less than 16 years of age are similar to those seen in adults.

Taking BRIVIACT



- **Your doctor will tell you how much BRIVIACT to take and when to take it.** You start with the full recommended dose from day one. BRIVIACT does not require titration – this means that you may not need to increase your dose over several weeks. See next page for complete information on taking BRIVIACT.

BRIVIACT may not be for everyone. You and your doctor should discuss the possible benefits and risks of treatment with BRIVIACT.



Learn more about BRIVIACT at
www.BRIVIACT.com

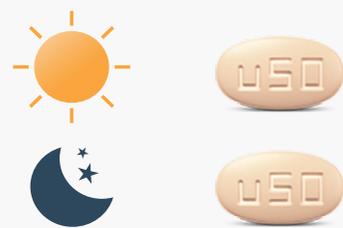
How should I take BRIVIACT?

Your doctor will tell you how much BRIVIACT to take and when to take it. You start with the full recommended dose from day one. BRIVIACT does not require titration – which means that you may not need to increase your dose over several weeks. For adult patients 16 years of age and older, the recommended starting dose is **50 mg twice daily** (100 mg per day).

START WITH THE FULL RECOMMENDED DOSE



ADULT DOSE: 50 MG TWICE A DAY (100 MG/DAY)



(Products not shown at actual size)

In pediatric patients weighing less than 50 kg, the recommended dosing regimen is dependent upon body weight. When initiating treatment, gradual dose escalation is not required. Your child should take BRIVIACT exactly as prescribed by his or her doctor. Your doctor will tell you how much BRIVIACT your child should take and when to take it.

When on treatment with BRIVIACT:

- your healthcare provider may change your dose if needed
- do not stop BRIVIACT or change your dose without talking to your healthcare provider
- take BRIVIACT with or without food
- swallow BRIVIACT tablets whole with a liquid. Do not chew or crush BRIVIACT tablets before swallowing
- do not take BRIVIACT if you are allergic to brivaracetam or any of the ingredients in BRIVIACT

- if your healthcare provider has prescribed BRIVIACT oral solution, be sure to ask your pharmacist for a medicine dropper or medicine cup to help you measure the correct amount of BRIVIACT oral solution. Do not use a household teaspoon. Ask your pharmacist for instructions on how to use the measuring device correctly
- BRIVIACT injection can be given to you by intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein, as prescribed by your healthcare provider
- if you take too much BRIVIACT, call your **Poison Control Center** at **1-800-222-1222** or go to the nearest emergency room right away

I'm doing well. Can I stop taking BRIVIACT?

Taking your epilepsy medicine exactly as your doctor recommends is one of the most important things you can do to help manage your seizures. Do not stop taking your medicine if your seizures become less frequent or stop altogether. BRIVIACT is a daily treatment, so you must continue taking it until your doctor tells you to stop. If your doctor decides to stop your BRIVIACT treatment, he or she will give you instructions on how to slowly stop taking BRIVIACT.

Visit www.BRIVIACT.com to learn more about treatment with BRIVIACT.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Allergic reactions: Do not take BRIVIACT if you are allergic to brivaracetam or any of the ingredients in BRIVIACT.

Stopping BRIVIACT: Do not stop BRIVIACT without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping BRIVIACT suddenly can cause serious problems, including causing seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus).

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 12-14 of this brochure and review the Medication Guide on BRIVIACT.com.

Important Safety Information

All medicines have risks as well as benefits. It's important to know what to expect from treatment, and to call your doctor if you experience any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

What is BRIVIACT?

BRIVIACT[®] (brivaracetam) CV is a prescription medicine used to treat partial-onset seizures in people 1 month of age and older. It is not known if BRIVIACT is safe and effective in children younger than 1 month of age.

What is the most important information I should know about BRIVIACT?

BRIVIACT is a federally controlled substance (CV) because it can be abused or lead to dependence. Keep BRIVIACT in a safe place to prevent misuse and abuse. Selling or giving away BRIVIACT may harm others and is against the law.

Like other antiepileptic drugs, BRIVIACT may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500 people taking it.

Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

- thoughts about suicide or dying
- attempts to commit suicide
- new or worse depression
- new or worse anxiety
- feeling agitated or restless
- panic attacks
- trouble sleeping (insomnia)
- new or worse irritability
- acting aggressive, feeling angry, or being violent
- acting on dangerous impulses
- an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania)
- other unusual changes in behavior or mood

Do not stop BRIVIACT without first talking to a healthcare provider.

- Stopping BRIVIACT suddenly can cause serious problems.
- Stopping a seizure medicine suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus).

Who should not take BRIVIACT?

Do not take BRIVIACT if you are allergic to brivaracetam or any of the ingredients in BRIVIACT.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before starting BRIVIACT?

Before taking BRIVIACT, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have or had depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behavior.
- have liver problems.
- have abused or been dependent on prescription medicines, street drugs, or alcohol.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if BRIVIACT will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. BRIVIACT passes into your breast milk.

What should I avoid while taking BRIVIACT?

Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how BRIVIACT affects you. BRIVIACT may cause drowsiness, tiredness, dizziness, and problems with your balance and coordination.

What are the possible side effects of BRIVIACT?

BRIVIACT may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **“What is the most important information I should know about BRIVIACT?”**
- **Nervous system problems.** Drowsiness, tiredness, and dizziness are common with BRIVIACT, but can be severe. See “What should I avoid while taking BRIVIACT?” BRIVIACT can also cause problems with balance and coordination.
- **Mental (psychiatric) symptoms.** BRIVIACT can cause mood and behavior changes such as aggression, agitation, anger, anxiety, apathy, mood swings, depression, hostility, and irritability. Irritability and anxiety are common with BRIVIACT, and can be severe. People who take BRIVIACT can also get psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are really not there), delusions (false or strange thoughts or beliefs), and unusual behavior.

The most common side effects of BRIVIACT in adults include:

- sleepiness
- dizziness
- feeling tired
- nausea and vomiting

Side effects of BRIVIACT in children 1 month to less than 16 years of age are similar to those seen in adults.

These are not all the possible side effects of BRIVIACT. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. 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. You may also report side effects to UCB, Inc. at UCBCares® (1-844-599-CARE [2273]).

UCBCares®

Your single point of access to information on all UCB products.

Call upon our team of nurses, pharmacists, and customer service professionals to:

- Receive information about UCB products that treat partial-onset seizures
- Report side effects or product quality concerns
- Get clinical trial information and support
- Get information on affording your UCB medication



Connect with us

1.844.599.CARES (2273)

www.askUCBCares.com

Sign up for Patient Support

We want to help you understand more about epilepsy and treatment with BRIVIACT® (brivaracetam) CV. As part of this commitment, we offer the latest information, tips, tools, and money saving offers delivered directly to your inbox. Sign up for Patient Support today, and receive informative emails on topics such as:



**EPILEPSY
EDUCATION**



**INFORMATION
ON BRIVIACT**



**IDEAS FOR HAVING
A PRODUCTIVE
VISIT WITH YOUR
DOCTOR**



**TIPS FOR
CAREGIVERS**



**SAVINGS OFFERS
FOR BRIVIACT**



Sign up now at
www.BRIVIACT.com



“ I believe that having partial-onset seizures has taken away a lot of myself, a lot of my time. But being able to share in the experience of BRIVIACT has given me back a lot of my time. ”

Melanie, Real BRIVIACT patient from the clinical trials

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Pregnancy: Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if BRIVIACT will harm your unborn baby.

Breastfeeding: Tell your healthcare provider if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. BRIVIACT passes into your breast milk.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 12-14 of this brochure and review the Medication Guide on BRIVIACT.com.



INDICATION

BRIVIACT® (brivaracetam) CV is a prescription medicine used to treat partial-onset seizures in people 1 month of age and older.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

BRIVIACT may cause serious side effects including suicidal thoughts or actions; drowsiness; tiredness; dizziness; balance and coordination problems; mood and behavior changes including irritability, anxiety, and psychotic symptoms; and allergic reactions to ingredients in BRIVIACT.

The most common side effects of BRIVIACT include sleepiness, dizziness, feeling tired, and nausea and vomiting. Side effects of BRIVIACT in children 1 month to less than 16 years of age are similar to those seen in adults.

BRIVIACT is a federally controlled substance (CV) because it can be abused or lead to dependence.

Please see additional patient information in the Medication Guide.

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. You may also report side effects to UCB, Inc. at UCBCares (1-844-599-CARE [2273]).

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BRIVIACT 
(brivaracetam) 

SAVE ON BRIVIACT
See inside for details.