Managing Partial-Onset Seizures

Partner With Your Healthcare Provider

Having partial-onset seizures means you have a lot to consider as you look for a treatment plan that works best for you. Partnering with your healthcare provider is one important way you can take control of your own care. By working as a team, you, your family, and your doctor are headed toward the same goal: better treatment and control of your seizures.

Use the following guide to help you get the conversation started at your next visit. Bring this guide with you to your next appointment.

This information has been provided for your education and to improve communication with your healthcare team.

SHARE

- Your Seizure Diary
- The timing of your seizures
- What may have triggered your seizure
- · What vour seizure was like
- Your feelings about your seizures and how it is affecting your life
- Other medications that you are currently taking

ASK

About partial-onset seizures

- What are partial-onset seizures?
- What causes partial-onset seizures?
- How will I know if I'm going to have one?
- What are the common triggers of seizures?
- How do I avoid triggers?
- What do you need to know about me and my seizures?
- What would seizure control look like for me?

SHARE

- How you are taking your medications
- The time of day you take your medications
- If you missed any doses and why
- If you are experiencing side effects
- Any changes in mood, personality, or energy
- Anything that is getting in your way

eating your epilepsy

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ASK

About treatments

- How do you determine which treatments might be right for me?
- What information do you need to make that decision?
- Is it common for people like me to take more than one medication for seizures?
- Will I stay on one treatment for a long period of time?
- Will I receive more add-on therapies in the future?
- Is surgery an option?
- How can I manage the side effects from my medication?
- If I cannot manage my side effects, should we discuss a change in my medications?

SHARE

- The Setting Goals tool
- Your personal and treatment goals

ASK

About day-to-day management

- How do I talk to my friends, family, and coworkers about my seizures?
- Are there support organizations near me for people with epilepsy?
- Are there any online support resources that you would recommend?
- Are there any counseling or job support services you would recommend?
- What activities should I be cautious about participating in?
- How would taking one or more antiepileptic medications affect my life?

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.



About BRIVIACT

Your healthcare provider will start you on a dose of BRIVIACT® (brivaracetam) CV that he or she thinks will work best for you. It's important that you take BRIVIACT as prescribed by your healthcare provider.

Consider asking the following questions as you learn more about BRIVIACT and how it treats partial-onset seizures.

This information has been provided for your education and to improve communication with your healthcare team.

IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING BRIVIACT

- What is BRIVIACT?
- How is BRIVIACT different from other seizure medications?
- · Would BRIVIACT be taken alone, as an add-on to my current medication, or a replacement?
- What can I expect from adding BRIVIACT to my therapy?
- What are the side effects of BRIVIACT?
- Can I still take my other medications while on BRIVIACT?

IF YOU RECENTLY STARTED TAKING BRIVIACT

- Should I take BRIVIACT at a certain time of day?
- What should I do if I miss a dose?
- How will I know BRIVIACT is working?
- What should I do if I have another seizure while taking BRIVIACT?
- What are the side effects of BRIVIACT?
- What should I do if I experience side effects?
- Will side effects go away?
- Do I need to change my dose of BRIVIACT?
- What if I forget to refill my prescription?
- What types of financial assistance are available? Is there a co-pay card?
- What are the drug interactions?

Use this space to record any additional questions or topics you want to discuss at your next doctor appointment.



INDICATION

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.

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.
- 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.
- 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).
- **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.
- Abuse and dependence: BRIVIACT is a federally controlled substance (CV) because it can be abused or lead to dependence. Tell your healthcare provider if you have abused or been dependent on prescription medicines, street drugs, or alcohol in the past. Keep BRIVIACT in a safe place to prevent misuse and abuse. Selling or giving away BRIVIACT may harm others and is against the law.
- Other medical conditions: Before taking BRIVIACT, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have liver problems.

Please see additional patient information in the Medication Guide.

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]).

