

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH

PrFYCOMPA[®]

Perampanel Tablets
2 mg, 4 mg, 6 mg, 8 mg, 10 mg and 12 mg Tablets

Perampanel Oral Suspension
0.5 mg/mL suspension

Professed Standard

Antiepileptic Agent

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PrFYCOMPA®
Perampanel Tablets and Oral Suspension

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Non-medicinal Ingredients
Oral	Tablets / 2 mg, 4 mg, 6 mg, 8 mg, 10 mg and 12 mg	hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, povidone, talc and titanium dioxide and dye pigments: 2 mg tablets: yellow ferric oxide, red ferric oxide 4 mg tablets: red ferric oxide 6 mg tablets: red ferric oxide 8 mg tablets: black ferric oxide, red ferric oxide 10 mg tablets: FD&C Blue #2 indigo carmine aluminum lake, yellow ferric oxide 12 mg tablets: FD&C Blue #2 indigo carmine aluminum lake
	Oral Suspension / 0.5 mg/mL	sorbitol, microcrystalline cellulose, carboxymethyl-cellulose sodium, poloxamer 188, simethicone emulsion*, citric acid, sodium benzoate and purified water.

* For full detail on the composition of simethicone emulsion, please see section “DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING”.

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

FYCOMPA (perampanel) tablets and oral suspension are indicated as:

- adjunctive therapy in the management of partial-onset seizures in patients 7 years of age and older, who are not satisfactorily controlled with conventional therapy
- adjunctive therapy in the management of primary generalized tonic-clonic (PGTC) seizures in patients 12 years of age and older with epilepsy, who are not satisfactorily controlled with conventional therapy.

Pediatrics (<7 years of age):

The safety and efficacy of FYCOMPA in children under 7 years of age has not been established. FYCOMPA is not indicated for use in this patient population (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations and ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pediatrics**).

Geriatrics (≥65 years of age):

There is limited information on the use of FYCOMPA in patients 65 years of age and older. No dose adjustment based on age is necessary. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should usually start at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations, Geriatrics, DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION and ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations and Conditions, Geriatrics**).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Patients who are hypersensitive to FYCOMPA or to any ingredient in the formulation or component of the container. For a complete listing, see the **DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING** section.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Warnings and Precautions

WARNING: Serious Psychiatric and Behavioural Reactions, Including Aggression- and Hostility-Related

- **Serious or life-threatening psychiatric and behavioural adverse reactions including aggression, hostility, irritability, anger, and homicidal ideation and threats have been reported in both adult and pediatric patients taking FYCOMPA.**
- **These reactions occurred in patients with and without prior psychiatric history, prior aggressive behaviour, or concomitant use of medications associated with hostility and aggression.**
- **Advise patients and caregivers to contact a healthcare provider immediately if any of these reactions or changes in mood, behaviour, or personality that are not typical for the patient are observed while taking FYCOMPA or after discontinuing FYCOMPA.**
- **Patients taking FYCOMPA should be advised to avoid the use of alcohol, as it may exacerbate these effects.**
- **Closely monitor patients particularly during the titration period and at higher doses.**
- **FYCOMPA should be reduced if these symptoms occur and should be discontinued immediately if symptoms are severe or are worsening.**

Adults (≥ 18 years of age)

In the absence of enzyme-inducing AEDS (EI-AEDs), the rate of aggression- and hostility-related events at FYCOMPA doses of 8 to 12 mg/day, in the three phase 3 POS studies 304, 305, and 306, was 21% for FYCOMPA vs 8% for placebo. In the presence of EI- AEDs, the rates were 10% and 4% respectively (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Table 5**). These events included irritability, belligerence, affect lability, agitation, mood swings, frustration, anger and physical assault. FYCOMPA-treated patients experienced more hostility- and aggression-related adverse reactions that were serious, severe, or life-threatening and led to dose reduction, interruption, and discontinuation more frequently than placebo-treated patients. These effects were dose-related and generally appeared within the first 6 weeks of treatment, although new events continued to be observed through more than 37 weeks. Six patients out of 4,368 perampanel-treated patients exhibited homicidal ideation or threat in controlled and open-label studies, including non-epilepsy studies.

In the Phase 3 epilepsy studies these events occurred in patients with and without prior psychiatric history, prior aggressive behaviour, or concomitant use of medications associated with hostility and aggression. Some patients experienced worsening of their pre-existing psychiatric conditions.

Patients with documented active psychotic disorders and unstable recurrent affective disorders were excluded from the clinical studies. The combination of alcohol and FYCOMPA significantly worsened mood and increased anger (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Alcohol and Other CNS Depressants**). Patients taking FYCOMPA should avoid the use of alcohol.

In healthy volunteers taking FYCOMPA, observed psychiatric events included paranoia, euphoric mood, agitation, anger, mental status changes, and disorientation/confusional state. In the non-epilepsy trials, psychiatric events that occurred in FYCOMPA-treated subjects more often than placebo-treated subjects included disorientation, delusion, and paranoia.

Adolescents (12-17 years of age)

In adolescents receiving FYCOMPA doses of 8 to 12 mg/day, both with and without EI-AEDs, the total combined incidence rates across five Phase 3 placebo-controlled adjunctive studies in the adverse event category of aggression or hostility were 18.1%, compared with 7.6% for placebo. Events in this category included aggression, irritability, skin laceration, abnormal behaviour, anger, agitation, paranoia, personality disorder, and physical abuse (See **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Table 6**).

Aggression was observed more frequently in adolescents than in adults (9.1% in the adolescent population compared with 1.2% in the adult population) across doses of 4mg/day to 12mg/day, in the three Phase 3 double-blind studies; In the PGTCs study, aggression was reported at a rate of 1.5% in the adult population and was not reported in the adolescent population.

Across the five controlled studies in partial-onset seizures and PGTCs, aggression was observed more frequently in adolescent patients in the absence of EI-AEDs (8.9%) than in adolescent patients taking enzyme inducing concomitant AEDs (3.6%).

Children (7 - 11 years of age)

In children 7-11 years of age receiving FYCOMPA across all doses, both with and without EI-AEDs, the total combined incidence rates in the adverse event category of aggression or hostility were 27.5%. Events in this category include irritability, aggression, agitation, psychomotor hyperactivity, anger, affect lability, defiant behaviour, disruptive mood dysregulation disorder, mood altered, and oppositional defiant disorder.

Aggression was observed frequently (8.3%) in children aged 7-11 years across all doses compared to adolescents (9.1%) and adults (1.2%) across doses of 4 mg/day to 12 mg/day (See **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Table 4**).

Recommendations to the Prescriber

Patients, their caregivers, and families should be informed that FYCOMPA may increase the risk of psychiatric events. They should be informed to avoid alcohol. Patients should be monitored during treatment and for at least one month after the last dose of FYCOMPA, and especially when taking higher doses and during the initial few weeks of drug therapy (titration period) or at other times of dose increases. Dose of FYCOMPA should be reduced if these symptoms occur. Permanently discontinue FYCOMPA for persistent severe or worsening psychiatric symptoms or behaviours and refer for psychiatric evaluation (See also: **Patient Counselling Information**, in **WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Substantial Decrease in Mean FYCOMPA Plasma Levels for Patients on Concomitant CYP3A Enzyme-Inducing AEDs (Carbamazepine, Oxcarbazepine, Phenytoin)

Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, and phenytoin (all strong cytochrome P450 inducers) decrease FYCOMPA plasma concentrations and efficacy to a clinically significant extent, as compared to patients not on these AEDs (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS; CLINICAL TRIALS**). The rate of occurrence of adverse events in clinical studies was often greater in the absence of concomitant enzyme-inducing AEDs (EI-AEDs), apparently reflecting higher mean FYCOMPA blood levels in that condition of use.

Inadequate Data on Maximal Effective Dosing for Patients on Concomitant CYP3A Enzyme-Inducing AEDs (Carbamazepine, Oxcarbazepine, Phenytoin)

The reduction in FYCOMPA exposure per given FYCOMPA dose, for adult and adolescent patients on concomitant EI-AEDs, may result in consideration by the prescriber of higher FYCOMPA doses for these patients in order to compensate. It is important for the prescriber to be aware that the efficacy and safety outcomes of FYCOMPA doses above 12 mg/day are currently unknown because they have not been studied. The unknowns with respect to FYCOMPA doses >12 mg/day are magnified due to remaining uncertainties with FYCOMPA metabolism, including the potential for FYCOMPA to impact on the PK of other AEDs, and the potential for increased production of reactive metabolites with increasing doses of FYCOMPA.

This means that i) doses above 12 mg/day cannot be recommended for any patients; and ii) there is inadequate information about the maximum effective dose range specifically in the population of patients taking EI AEDs (see **DOSING AND ADMINISTRATION; DRUG INTERACTIONS, Interactions between FYCOMPA and other anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs)**).

Drug Interactions: Strong CYP3A Inducers other than AEDs:

Strong CYP3A inducers other than AEDs (e.g., rifampin, St. John's wort, some antiretrovirals) may significantly decrease FYCOMPA blood levels.

Suicidal Ideation and Behaviour

Suicidal ideation and behaviour have been reported in patients treated with antiepileptic agents in several indications.

All patients treated with antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), irrespective of indication, should be monitored for signs of suicidal ideation and behaviour and appropriate treatment should be considered. Patients (and caregivers of patients) should be advised to seek medical advice should signs of suicidal ideation or behaviour emerge.

An FDA meta-analysis of randomized placebo controlled trials, in which AEDs were used for various indications, has shown a small increased risk of suicidal ideation and behaviour in patients treated with these drugs. The mechanism of this risk is not known.

There were 43,892 patients treated in the placebo controlled clinical trials that were included in the meta-analysis. Approximately 75% of patients in these clinical trials were treated for indications other than epilepsy and, for the majority of non-epilepsy indications the treatment (AED or placebo) was administered as monotherapy. Patients with epilepsy represented approximately 25% of the total number of patients treated in the placebo controlled clinical trials and, for the majority of epilepsy patients, treatment (AED or placebo) was administered as adjunct to other antiepileptic agents (i.e., patients in both treatment arms were being treated with one or more AED). Therefore, the small increased risk of suicidal ideation and behaviour reported from the meta-analysis (0.43% for patients on AEDs compared to 0.24% for patients on placebo) is based largely on patients that received monotherapy treatment (AED or placebo) for non-epilepsy indications. The study design does not allow an estimation of the risk of suicidal ideation and behaviour for patients with epilepsy that are taking AEDs, due both to this population being the minority in the study, and the drug-placebo comparison in this population being confounded by the presence of adjunct AED treatment in both arms.

Abuse Potential

Caution should be exercised in patients with a history of substance abuse and the patient should be monitored for symptoms of perampanel abuse (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Drug Abuse and Dependence/Liability**).

Endocrine and Metabolism

FYCOMPA contains lactose, therefore patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Hypersensitivity

Multi-organ Hypersensitivity Reactions

Multiorgan hypersensitivity (also known as Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms [DRESS]) has been reported in patients taking antiepileptic drugs, including FYCOMPA. DRESS may be fatal or life-threatening. DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, lymphadenopathy, and/or facial swelling, in association with other organ system involvement, such as hepatitis, nephritis, hematological abnormalities, myocarditis, or myositis sometimes resembling an acute viral infection. Eosinophilia is often present. Because this disorder is variable in its expression, other organ systems not noted here may be involved. It is important to note that early manifestations of hypersensitivity, such as fever or lymphadenopathy, may be present even though rash is not evident. If such signs or

symptoms are present, the patient should be evaluated immediately. If an alternative etiology for the signs or symptoms cannot be established, FYCOMPA should be discontinued and other treatment options considered (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Discontinuing FYCOMPA**).

Neurologic

Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs (AEDs)

Although perampanel has a long half-life, it may be advisable, as with all AEDs, to gradually withdraw FYCOMPA to minimise the potential of increased seizure frequency. However, due to its long-half life and subsequent slow decline in plasma concentrations, FYCOMPA can be discontinued abruptly if absolutely needed (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment**).

Hostility- and Aggression-related Events, see: **WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS, WARNING: Serious Psychiatric and Behavioural Reactions, Including Aggression- and Hostility-Related**

Dizziness, Disturbance in Gait and Coordination and Falls

FYCOMPA caused dose-related increases in events related to dizziness, disturbance in gait or coordination, and falls. In the absence of EI-AEDs, the rate of coordination-related events at FYCOMPA doses of 8 to 12 mg/day was 54% for FYCOMPA vs 15% for placebo. In the presence of EI-AEDs, the rates were 47% and 13% respectively (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Table 5**).

These adverse reactions occurred mostly during the titration phase and led to discontinuation more frequently in FYCOMPA-treated patients than in placebo-treated. Elderly patients had an increased risk of these adverse reactions compared to younger adults and adolescents. An increased risk of falls, in some cases leading to serious injuries including head injuries and bone fracture, occurred in patients being treated with FYCOMPA (with and without concurrent seizures). In the controlled partial-onset seizure clinical studies, falls were reported in 5% and 10% of patients receiving FYCOMPA 8 and 12 mg per day, respectively (Placebo: 3%).

Somnolence- and Fatigue- Related Events

FYCOMPA caused dose-dependent increases in somnolence and fatigue-related events (including fatigue, asthenia, and lethargy). In the absence of EI-AEDs, the rate of somnolence/fatigue-related events at FYCOMPA doses of 8 to 12 mg/day was 39% for FYCOMPA vs 11% for placebo. In the presence of EI-AEDs, the rates were 24% and 13% respectively (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Table 5**).

These adverse reactions occurred mostly during the titration phase and led to discontinuation more frequently in FYCOMPA-treated patients than placebo-treated patients. Elderly patients had an increased risk of these adverse reactions compared to younger adults and adolescents.

Caution with Driving and Use of Machinery

FYCOMPA may cause dizziness and somnolence and therefore may influence the ability to

drive or use machines. Patients are advised not to drive a vehicle, operate complex machinery or engage in other potentially hazardous activities requiring mental alertness, until the effect of FYCOMPA is known.

Pre-Clinical Findings of Excessive Scratching/Grooming

Excessive scratching/grooming was observed (or inferred from excoriations and other grooming-related injuries) in adult rats and mice, as well as in juvenile rats and dogs. The clinical significance of this is unknown (see TOXICOLOGY).

Ophthalmologic

In controlled Phase 3 clinical studies, FYCOMPA treatment was associated with vision-related adverse events primarily in the population of patients taking EI-AEDs, with an apparent dose-relatedness (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Tables 1 and 2**). In this patient population, diplopia was reported at a rate of 5% in the FYCOMPA 12 mg/day arm, compared to 2% at lower doses, and 1% in the placebo arm. Blurred vision was reported at a rate of 5% in the 12 mg/day arm, compared to 4% and 0 in the 8 and 4 mg/day arms respectively, and 2% in placebo. Out of all patients randomized to FYCOMPA, 4 patients (0.4%) discontinued treatment due to vision-related adverse events (each for diplopia).

Special Populations

Women of Childbearing Potential and Hormonal Contraceptives

Use of FYCOMPA with oral contraceptives containing levonorgestrel has been shown to decrease mean levonorgestrel exposure by approximately 40%. Therefore, use with FYCOMPA with oral or implant contraceptives may render them less effective and an additional reliable non-hormonal method (intra-uterine device (IUD), condom) is to be used (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Oral Contraceptives**).

Pregnant Women:

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

In animal studies, perampanel induced developmental toxicity in pregnant rat and rabbit at clinically relevant exposures (see **DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY**).

Since the potential risk for humans is unknown, FYCOMPA should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. If women decide to become pregnant while taking FYCOMPA, the use of this product should be carefully re-evaluated.

Labour and Delivery:

The effect of FYCOMPA on labour and delivery in pregnant women are not known.

Pregnancy Registry

To provide information regarding the effects of *in utero* exposure to FYCOMPA, physicians are advised to recommend that pregnant patients taking FYCOMPA enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry. This can be done by calling the toll free number 1-888-233-2334, and must be done by patients themselves. Information on the registry

can also be found at the website <http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/>.

Nursing Women:

Studies in lactating rats have shown that perampanel and/or its metabolites are excreted in milk. It is not known whether FYCOMPA is excreted in human milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from FYCOMPA, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or discontinue FYCOMPA, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

Pediatrics (7-11 years of age):

The efficacy of FYCOMPA has been evaluated in children 7 years of age and older using an extrapolation approach based on data from previous studies of FYCOMPA in adults and adolescents with partial-onset seizures, and pharmacokinetic data from adult, adolescent and pediatric patients. The extrapolation approach was based on achieving similar systemic exposure of FYCOMPA in this patient population compared to adults taking recommended doses.

The safety of FYCOMPA in patients between 7-11 years of age was established based on data from two open-label, uncontrolled clinical studies in which a total of 162 patients contributed to safety. Of these, 117 patients between 7-11 years of age were exposed to FYCOMPA, for at least 6 months and 30 patients for longer than 12 months (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Pediatric, ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations and Conditions, Pediatrics**, and **CLINICAL TRIALS, Study 311**.)

The safety and efficacy of FYCOMPA in pediatric patients under 7 years of age have not been established and its use in this patient population is not indicated.

Geriatrics (≥65 years of age):

Clinical studies of FYCOMPA did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over (n= 28) to determine whether they respond differently than younger patients. Elderly patients may be at increased risk of central nervous system events. Caution should be exercised during dose titration (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations, Geriatrics; DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION; ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics**).

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

See **PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, TOXICOLOGY, Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis** for discussion on animal data.

Patient Counselling Information

A Consumer Information sheet should be provided when FYCOMPA tablets and oral suspension are dispensed to the patient. Patients receiving FYCOMPA should be given the following instructions by the physician:

Advise patients who are prescribed the oral suspension to shake for at least 5 seconds prior to use and to use the adaptor and oral dosing syringe.

Serious Psychiatric and Behavioural Reactions, including Hostility and Aggression

Counsel patients, families and caregivers of the need to monitor for the emergence of anger, aggression, hostility, unusual changes in mood, personality, or behaviour, and other behavioural symptoms. Instruct patients, caregivers and families to report behaviours of concern immediately to healthcare providers.

Suicidal Thinking and Behaviour

Counsel patients, their caregivers, and families that AEDs, including FYCOMPA, may increase the risk of suicidal thinking and behaviour and advise them of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behaviour, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behaviour, or thoughts about self-harm. Instruct patients, caregivers and families to report behaviours of concern immediately to healthcare providers.

Dizziness, Gait Disturbance, Somnolence, Fatigue and Falls

Counsel patients that FYCOMPA may cause dizziness, gait disturbance, somnolence, and fatigue. Advise patients taking FYCOMPA not to drive, operate complex machinery, or engage in other hazardous activities until they have become accustomed to any such effects associated with FYCOMPA. Counsel patients that FYCOMPA may cause falls and injuries.

Missed Doses

Counsel patients that if they miss a dose, they should resume dosing the following day at their prescribed daily dose. Instruct patients to contact their physician if more than one day of dosing is missed.

Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs

Counsel patients that abrupt discontinuation of FYCOMPA may increase seizure frequency.

Alcohol and Other CNS Depressants

Counsel patients to avoid the use of alcohol with FYCOMPA, as this combination significantly worsened mood and increased anger in clinical studies. These effects may also be seen if FYCOMPA is taken with other CNS depressants.

Contraceptives

Counsel patients that FYCOMPA may decrease efficacy of contraceptives containing levonorgestrel.

Pregnancy Registry

To provide information regarding the effects of *in utero* exposure to FYCOMPA, recommend pregnant patients treated with FYCOMPA to enroll in the NAAED Pregnancy Registry. This can be done by calling the toll free number 1-888-233-2334, and must be done by patients themselves. Information on the registry can also be found at the website <http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/>

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse Drug Reaction Overview

In all controlled and uncontrolled studies in adult and adolescent patients with partial-onset seizures, 1639 patients have received perampanel, of whom 1174 have been treated for 6 months and 703 for longer than 12 months.

In the controlled study and open-label extension in patients with primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures (PGTC), 114 patients have received FYCOMPA, of whom 68 have been treated for 6 months and 36 for longer than 12 months.

In controlled Phase 3 partial-onset clinical studies, adverse reactions reported in $\geq 5\%$ of patients treated with FYCOMPA (perampanel) were dizziness, somnolence, fatigue, irritability, nausea, ataxia, and fall. Most events in all treatment groups were considered mild or moderate.

The adverse event profile for the PGTC clinical study was similar to that of the partial-onset studies.

Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions

Because clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions the adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse drug reaction information from clinical trials is useful for identifying drug-related adverse events and for approximating rates.

Partial-Onset Seizures and Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures

Adults:

The partial-onset data are also representative of the PGTC adverse event findings in both adults and adolescents.

Tables 1 and 2 together provide the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events that occurred in $\geq 2\%$ of adult patients with partial-onset seizures in three Phase 3 controlled adjunctive studies (n = 780 total randomized to FYCOMPA 4 to 12 mg/day plus other AEDs and for which the frequency was greater than placebo (n=397). Table 1 presents the events that occurred in the absence of concomitant enzyme-inducing AEDs (EI-AEDs), while Table 2

presents the events that occurred in the presence of EI-AEDS (i.e., carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin).

Table 1: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event Incidence in the Absence of Enzyme-Inducing Concomitant AEDs, in three Phase 3 Placebo-Controlled Adjunctive Studies in Adult Patients with Partial-Onset Seizures (Events \geq 2% of patients in the FYCOMPA 12 mg arm and numerically more frequent than placebo) (Patients \geq 18 Years)

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo n=170 %	FYCOMPA		
		4 mg n=71 %	8 mg n=156 %	12 mg n=85 %
Ear and Labyrinth Disorders				
Vertigo	1	6	3	5
Eye Disorders				
Vision blurred	1	3	3	4
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Diarrhea	4	4	5	5
Nausea	4	4	8	11
Paresthesia oral	0	0	0	2
Vomiting	3	4	3	6
Infections and Infestations				
Pharyngitis	1	0	0	4
Upper respiratory tract infection	2	3	3	5
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications				
Chest injury	0	0	0	2
Contusion	2	0	4	6
Excoriation	1	1	2	2
Falls	4	1	4	18
Hand fracture	0	0	1	4
Head injury	1	0	1	2
Joint sprain	1	0	1	2
Scratch	0	0	0	2
Skin laceration	1	0	2	6
Investigations				
Weight gain	1	9	3	6
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders				
Arthralgia	2	0	3	5
Back pain	2	1	1	7
Musculoskeletal pain	1	1	1	5
Myalgia	2	0	2	5
Pain in extremity	1	0	4	6
Peripheral edema	0	1	1	4
Nervous System Disorders				
Asthenia	1	1	2	2
Ataxia	0	1	6	15
Aphasia	1	0	1	2
Balance disorder	1	0	6	5
Convulsion	3	0	2	4
Coordination abnormal	0	1	1	2

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo n=170 %	FYCOMPA		
		4 mg n=71 %	8 mg n=156 %	12 mg n=85 %
Dizziness	10	13	31	48
Dysarthria	0	0	6	7
Fatigue	4	9	13	20
Gait disturbance	2	0	10	4
Hypoaesthesia	1	0	0	2
Lethargy	1	0	0	2
Memory impairment	1	0	1	2
Paresthesia	0	0	1	4
Somnolence	7	7	20	21
Psychiatric Disorders				
Aggression	1	0	1	2
Anger	1	0	0	7
Anxiety	1	3	2	2
Confusional state	0	0	1	2
Depression	1	0	1	5
Euphoric mood	0	0	0	2
Insomnia	7	0	5	9
Irritability	5	3	10	15
Renal and Urinary Disorders				
Haematuria	0	0	0	2
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders				
Cough	2	1	1	5
Oropharyngeal pain	1	4	1	4
Rhinorrhoea	2	0	1	4
Epistaxis	0	0	1	4

Table 2: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event Incidence in the Presence of Enzyme-Inducing Concomitant AEDs (i.e., Carbamazepine, Oxcarbazepine, Phenytoin), in three Phase 3 Placebo-Controlled Adjunctive Studies in Adult Patients with Partial-Onset Seizures (Events \geq 2% of patients in the FYCOMPA 12 mg arm and numerically more frequent than placebo) (Patients \geq 18 Years)

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo n=227 %	FYCOMPA		
		4 mg n=88 %	8 mg n=230 %	12 mg n=150 %
Ear and Labyrinth Disorders				
Vertigo	1	2	4	5
Eye Disorders				
Diplopia	1	2	2	5
Vision blurred	2	0	4	5
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Abdominal pain	2	1	2	3
Nausea	5	1	4	7
Infections and Infestations				
Nasopharyngitis	4	1	4	5

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo n=227 %	FYCOMPA		
		4 mg n=88 %	8 mg n=230 %	12 mg n=150 %
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications				
Falls	3	2	6	7
Head injury	2	1	1	3
Investigations				
Gamma-Glutamyltransferase increased	<1	0	1	2
Weight increased	1	1	5	4
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders				
Hyponatraemia	<1	0	0	3
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders				
Back pain	2	2	2	4
Myalgia	2	1	1	3
Nervous System Disorders				
Asthenia	<1	0	2	2
Ataxia	0	0	1	5
Balance disorder	<1	0	5	3
Dizziness	8	21	33	42
Dysarthria	0	2	1	2
Fatigue	4	8	7	9
Gait disturbance	1	2	1	4
Headache	10	13	10	15
Hypersomnia	0	1	1	3
Hypoesthesia	<1	0	0	3
Memory impairment	1	0	1	2
Paresthesia	1	0	<1	2
Somnolence	8	11	13	15
Psychiatric Disorders				
Aggression	0	0	1	2
Anxiety	1	1	4	5
Irritability	1	6	4	11
Mood altered	<1	0	<1	2
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders				
Cough	2	0	1	3
Oropharyngeal pain	1	1	1	2
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Rash	2	3	4	3

Adolescents:

Table 3 provides the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events that occurred in $\geq 2\%$ of adolescent patients with partial-onset seizures and primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in the five Phase 3 controlled adjunctive studies (n = 152 total randomized to FYCOMPA 4 to 12 mg/day plus other AEDs), for which the frequency was greater than placebo (n=66).

Table 3: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event Incidence in Phase 3 Placebo-Controlled Adjunctive Studies in Adolescent Patients (Patients 12 to 17 Years of Age) with Partial-Onset Seizures and Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Events \geq 2% of patients in the FYCOMPA 12 mg arm and numerically more frequent than placebo).

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo n=66 %	FYCOMPA		
		4 mg n=36 %	8 mg n=82 %	12 mg n=34 %
Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders				
Leukopenia	0	0	0	3
Eye Disorders				
Metamorphopsia	0	0	0	3
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Abdominal discomfort	0	0	0	3
Constipation	0	0	1	3
Defecation urgency	0	0	0	3
Lip hematoma	0	0	0	3
Toothache	0	0	4	3
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions				
Asthenia	0	0	4	6
Gait disturbance	0	0	1	6
Pyrexia	2	3	6	6
Infections and Infestations				
Bacterial infection	0	0	0	3
Influenza	2	3	2	6
Pharyngitis streptococcal	0	0	0	3
Sinusitis	0	0	0	3
Upper respiratory tract infection	0	8	6	15
Urinary tract infection	0	3	0	3
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications				
Animal bite	0	0	0	3
Joint sprain	0	0	1	3
Limb Injury	0	0	2	6
Investigations				
Alanine aminotransferase increased	0	0	0	3
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	0	0	0	3
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	2	8	0	6
Blood triglycerides increased	0	0	0	3
Weight increased	2	6	4	6
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders				
Decreased appetite	2	0	5	12
Nervous System Disorders				
Dizziness	8	22	20	30
Drooling	0	0	1	6
Hypersomnia	0	0	2	3
Migraine	0	0	0	3
Somnolence	6	11	13	30
Speech disorder	0	0	0	3
Psychiatric disorders				

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo n=66 %	FYCOMPA		
		4 mg n=36 %	8 mg n=82 %	12 mg n=34 %
Abnormal behaviour	0	0	1	3
Aggression	0	3	6	12
Euphoric mood	0	0	0	3
Insomnia	0	0	4	3
Personality disorder	0	0	0	3
Renal and Urinary Disorders				
Pollakiuria	0	0	0	3
Reproductive System and Breast Disorders				
Hypomenorrhea	0	0	0	3
Ovarian mass	0	0	0	3
Ovarian rupture	0	0	0	3
Respirator, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders				
Productive cough	0	0	0	3
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Acne	0	0	1	3
Heat rash	0	3	0	3
Hyperhidrosis	0	0	0	3

The adverse event profiles for adolescents in the pool of the five Phase 3 controlled adjunctive studies were similar in the absence and presence of concomitant EI-AEDS, across doses of 4mg/day to 12mg/day. Somnolence and aggression were reported at a higher rate in the absence of EI-AEDs than in the presence of EI-AEDs (somnolence 18.9% vs. 13.3%; aggression: 8.9% vs. 3.6%, respectively).

Pediatrics:

The safety of FYCOMPA in patients between 7-11 years of age was established based on data from two open-label, uncontrolled clinical studies in a total of 162 patients. Of these, 117 patients received FYCOMPA adjunctive treatment for at least 6 months and 30 for longer than 12 months. No new adverse drug reactions were identified in these trials.

In the multicenter, open-label single-arm study (Study 311) in patients 7-11 years of age with inadequately controlled partial-onset seizures (n=109), treatment-emergent adverse events that occurred in at least 5% of the patients are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event Incidence in the Phase 3 Multicenter, Open-Label Uncontrolled Study 311 in Pediatric Patients (Patients 7 to 11 Years of Age) with Partial-Onset Seizures (Events \geq 5% of Patients on FYCOMPA).

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	FYCOMPA n=109 %
Gastrointestinal Disorders	
Vomiting	10
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions	
Fatigue	6
Pyrexia	10
Infections and Infestations	
Bronchitis	6
Gastroenteritis	6
Influenza	10
Nasopharyngitis	20
Upper respiratory tract infection	6
Nervous System Disorders	
Dizziness	12
Headache	7
Somnolence	24
Psychiatric disorders	
Aggression	8
Agitation	6
Irritability	9

The adverse event profiles for pediatric patients were similar in the absence and presence of concomitant EI-AEDS, except for somnolence, influenza, irritability, aggression, and bronchitis which occurred at a higher frequency in the absence of EI-AEDs than in the presence of EI-AEDs (somnolence: 27.4% vs 16.7%; influenza: 11.0% vs 8.3%; irritability: 12.3% vs 2.8%; aggression: 11.0% vs 2.8%; bronchitis 6.8% vs 2.8%, respectively).

Less Common Clinical Trial Adverse Events (<2%)

The following are treatment-emergent adverse reactions reported in at least 3 patients treated with FYCOMPA in pooled Phase 3 studies (partial-onset and primary generalized tonic-clonic), that are also; numerically greater than placebo, and not described in other tables and sections.

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders: anaemia, leukopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia

Cardiac Disorders: Tachycardia

Ear and Labyrinth Disorders: ear pain, motion sickness, tinnitus

Eye Disorders: lacrimation increased

Gastrointestinal Disorders: abdominal discomfort, constipation, gastric disorder, gastritis, gastroesophageal reflux disease, gingivitis, toothache

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions: asthenia, chest discomfort, feeling drunk, malaise, pyrexia

Hepatobiliary Disorders: cholelithiasis

Infections and Infestations: acute sinusitis, bronchitis, candidiasis, lower respiratory tract infection, pharyngitis, pharyngitis streptococcal, respiratory tract infection, tonsillitis

Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications: accidental overdose, chest injury, drug toxicity, facial bones fracture, foot fracture, hand fracture, joint injury, laceration, limb injury, lip injury, road traffic accident, wrist fracture

Investigations: aspartate aminotransferase increased, blood creatinine phosphokinase increased, blood sodium decreased, blood triglycerides increased, electrocardiogram Qt prolonged, haemoglobin decreased

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders: appetite disorder, decreased appetite, hypercholesterolaemia, increased appetite

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders: arthritis, muscle spasms

Nervous System Disorders: drooling, amnesia, post-traumatic headache, simple partial seizure, speech disorder, syncope, tremor

Psychiatric Disorders: abnormal behaviour, affect lability, disorientation, nervousness, mood swings, panic attack, sleep disorder, stress

Renal and Urinary Disorders: pollakiuria

Reproductive System and Breast Disorders: menorrhagia

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: acne, hypoaesthesia facial, pruritus, rash papular

Vascular Disorders: hypotension

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

In controlled Phase 3 partial-onset seizures studies in adult and adolescent patients, the rate of discontinuation as a result of an adverse event was 3%, 8 % and 19 % in patients randomized to receive FYCOMPA at the recommended doses of 4 mg, 8 mg and 12 mg/day, respectively, and 5 % in patients randomized to receive placebo.

In controlled Phase 3 partial-onset seizures studies, the three most common events leading to discontinuation were dizziness, somnolence, and fatigue. At higher doses, the adverse events most commonly leading to discontinuation ($\geq 1\%$ in the 8 mg or 12 mg FYCOMPA group and greater than placebo) were dizziness, somnolence, vertigo, aggression, anger, ataxia, blurred vision, irritability, and dysarthria.

Central Nervous System Adverse Events

FYCOMPA use is associated with the occurrence of central nervous system (CNS) adverse events; the most significant of these can be classified into the following categories:

- 1) aggression- and hostility-related events;
- 2) somnolence and fatigue; and
- 3) coordination difficulties, dizziness and falls

Table 5: Total Combined Incidence Rate at Higher Doses of FYCOMPA (8 to 12 mg) for Each of the Three Categories of CNS Adverse Events in the Absence or Presence of Enzyme-Inducing Concomitant AEDs in Phase 3 Placebo-Controlled Adjunctive Studies in Patients with Partial-Onset Seizures (Patients ≥18 Years)

Absence of Enzyme-Inducing Concomitant AEDs		
Category of CNS Adverse Events	Placebo + AED Therapy (N=187)	FYCOMPA 8-12 mg/day + AED Therapy (N=273)
Aggression- and Hostility-related*	8%	21%
Falls, Dizziness and Coordination Difficulties**	15%	54%
Somnolence & Fatigue***	11%	39%
Presence of Enzyme-Inducing Concomitant AEDs		
Category of CNS Adverse Events	Placebo + AED Therapy (N=255)	FYCOMPA 8-12 mg/day + AED Therapy (N=412)
Aggression- and Hostility-related*	4%	10%
Falls, Dizziness and Coordination Difficulties**	13%	47%
Somnolence & Fatigue***	13%	24%
<p>* “Aggression- and hostility- related adverse events” encompasses the following terms, with verification via narratives as required: irritability, aggression, anger, mood swings, mood altered, agitation, abnormal behaviour, affect lability, affective disorder, hostility, emotional disorder, personality change, psychotic disorder, belligerence, frustration, impulse-control disorder, personality disorder, hostility, homicidal ideation</p> <p>** “Falls, Dizziness and Coordination Difficulties” encompasses the following terms, with verification via narratives as required: dizziness, fall, vertigo, ataxia, gait disturbance, balance disorder, feeling drunk, motion sickness, coordination abnormal, cerebellar syndrome (plus various injuries/fractures if due to falls, to be listed under “fall”)</p> <p>*** “Somnolence and Fatigue” encompasses the following terms with verification via narratives as required: somnolence, fatigue, asthenia, hypersomnia, sleep disorder, lethargy, sedation</p>		

Table 6: Total Combined Incidence Rate at Higher Doses of FYCOMPA (8 to 12 mg) for Each of Three Categories of CNS Adverse Events in five Phase 3 Placebo-Controlled Adjunctive Studies in Patients with Partial-Onset Seizures or Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Patients 12 to 17 Years)

Category of CNS Adverse Events	Placebo + AED Therapy (N= 66)	FYCOMPA 8-12 mg/day + AED Therapy (N= 116)
Falls, Dizziness and Coordination Difficulties*	15.2%	31.9%

Category of CNS Adverse Events	Placebo + AED Therapy (N= 66)	FYCOMPA 8-12 mg/day + AED Therapy (N= 116)
Somnolence & Fatigue**	12.1%	29.3%
Aggression or Hostility-related***	7.6%	18.1%
Psychoses or Psychotic Disorders****	4.5%	3.5%
<p>* “Falls, Dizziness and Coordination Difficulties” encompasses the following terms: dizziness, fall, vertigo, ataxia, gait disturbance, balance disorder, feeling drunk, motion sickness, coordination abnormal, cerebellar syndrome</p> <p>** “Somnolence and Fatigue” encompasses the following terms: somnolence, fatigue, asthenia, hypersomnia, sleep disorder, lethargy, sedation</p> <p>***“Aggression or Hostility-related adverse events”: encompasses the following terms: aggression, irritability, skin laceration, abnormal behaviour, anger, agitation, paranoia, personality disorder, physical abuse</p> <p>****“Psychoses or Psychotic Disorders”: encompasses the following terms: abnormal behaviour, hallucination, paranoia, speech disorder, apathy, hallucination-visual</p>		

Weight Gain

Weight gain has been observed with FYCOMPA use in adults.

In the Phase 3 studies of partial-onset seizures, the percentages of adults who gained at least 7% and 15% of their baseline body weight in FYCOMPA-treated patients were: 9% and 1%, respectively, as compared to 5% and 0.2% of placebo-treated patients. The frequencies are similar for the study of primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures. Clinical monitoring of weight is recommended.

Comparison of Gender and Race

No significant gender differences were noted in the incidence of adverse events. Although there were few non-Caucasian patients, no differences in the incidences of adverse events compared to Caucasian patients were observed (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics**).

Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions

The following adverse events not seen in controlled clinical studies have been observed in named patient programs or post-marketing experience. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure:

Hypersensitivity: Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)

Psychiatric: Acute psychosis, hallucinations, delusions, paranoia, delirium, confusional state, disorientation, memory impairment

Drug Abuse and Dependence/Liability

Abuse

The human abuse potential of single oral doses of FYCOMPA (8 mg, 24 mg, and 36 mg) were compared to alprazolam C-IV (1.5 mg and 3 mg), and oral ketamine C-III (100 mg) in a study with recreational polydrug users. Supra-therapeutic doses of FYCOMPA 24 and 36 mg produced responses for “Euphoria” that were similar to ketamine 100 mg and alprazolam 3 mg. “Drug Liking”, “Overall Drug Liking”, and “Take Drug Again” for FYCOMPA were each statistically lower than ketamine 100mg. In addition, for “Bad Drug Effects”, FYCOMPA 24 mg and 36 mg produced responses significantly higher than ketamine 100mg. For “Sedation,” FYCOMPA 24 mg and 36 mg produced responses similar to alprazolam 3 mg and higher than ketamine 100 mg.

Additionally, on VAS measures related to dissociative phenomena such as “Floating”, “Spaced Out” and “Detached,” FYCOMPA at supra-therapeutic doses produced responses similar to ketamine 100 mg and greater than both doses of alprazolam tested. Of note, due to somnolence a number of subjects had missing data around T_{max} of FYCOMPA. The above described data might represent an underestimate of FYCOMPA’s effects. The duration of effects of higher doses of FYCOMPA on the majority of measures was much greater than alprazolam 3 mg and ketamine 100 mg.

In this study, the incidence of euphoria as an adverse event following FYCOMPA administration 8 mg, 24 mg and 36 mg was 37% (14/38), 46% (17/37), 46% (17/37), respectively, which was higher than alprazolam 3 mg (13%) but lower than ketamine 100 mg (89%).

Physical and Psychological Dependence

The potential for FYCOMPA to produce withdrawal symptoms has not been adequately evaluated. Data from 92 (6.2%) patients in double-blind clinical studies of partial-onset seizures and 182 (14.9%) from open-label studies suggests that abrupt termination of FYCOMPA produced no signs or symptoms that are associated with a withdrawal syndrome indicative of physical dependence. Due to the ability of perampanel to produce euphoria-type adverse events in humans, psychological dependence cannot be excluded.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Overview

The most significant known interactions with FYCOMPA are with:

- Moderate and strong CYP3A4/5 inducer anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) carbamazepine, phenytoin and oxcarbazepine;
- Alcohol;
- Oral contraceptives containing levonorgestrel

Interactions between FYCOMPA and other anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs)

Potential interactions between FYCOMPA (up to 12 mg once daily) and other AEDs were assessed in clinical studies examining partial-onset or primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures, and evaluated in a population PK analysis of pooled data from 20 studies in healthy subjects, two Phase 2 and six Phase 3 studies.

The consequences of these interactions on average steady state concentrations are summarized in Table 7 below.

Concomitant CYP3A-inducing AEDs: substantial decrease in FYCOMPA concentrations

The concomitant use of known moderate or strong CYP3A4/5 enzyme inducers (carbamazepine, phenytoin, oxcarbazepine) have been shown to substantially increase FYCOMPA clearance and consequently to decrease plasma concentrations of FYCOMPA by 45-65%. Starting dose and frequency of titration increase are altered accordingly in the presence of these three AEDs, but there are a lack of data to support dose corrections at the high end of dosing. This effect should also be taken into account and managed when adding or withdrawing these anti-epileptic drugs from a patient's treatment regimen. (See also **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Table 7: FYCOMPA Interactions with AEDs

AED coadministered	Influence of AED on FYCOMPA concentration	Influence of FYCOMPA on AED concentration
Carbamazepine	~65% decrease	<10% decrease
Oxcarbazepine	~50% decrease	35% increase ¹
Phenytoin	50% decrease	No influence
Clobazam	No influence	<10% decrease
Clonazepam	No influence	No influence
Lamotrigine	No influence	<10% decrease
Levetiracetam	No influence	No influence
Phenobarbital	~20% decrease	No influence
Topiramate	20% decrease	No influence
Valproic Acid	No influence	<10% decrease
Zonisamide	No influence	No influence

1) Active metabolite monohydroxycarbamazepine was not assessed.

Oxcarbazepine is rapidly metabolised by cytosolic reductase enzyme to the active metabolite, monohydroxycarbazepine; the effect of perampanel on monohydroxycarbazepine concentrations is not known.

Concomitant AEDs with induction effects other than CYP3A4/5: potential for interaction with FYCOMPA

The potential for adverse drug interaction with FYCOMPA cannot be excluded for other CYP450 strong inducers. In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients with partial-onset seizures and primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures, in clinical studies (40 patients co-administered phenobarbital and 9 patients co-administered primidone) no effect on perampanel AUC was found; however, a modest effect of phenobarbital and primidone to decrease perampanel concentrations cannot be excluded.

Effect of other strong cytochrome P450 inducers on FYCOMPA (including rifampicin, St John's Wort)

Strong inducers of cytochrome P450, such as rifampicin, hypericum (St. John's Wort) and some anti-retrovirals, are expected to decrease FYCOMPA concentrations (See also **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Effect of strong cytochrome P450 inhibitors on FYCOMPA (including ketoconazole and clarithromycin)

Strong inhibitors of CYP450, such as ketoconazole and clarithromycin, are expected to increase FYCOMPA concentrations. Co-administration of single 1-mg dose of FYCOMPA with 400 mg once-daily doses of ketoconazole, a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor, for 8 days in healthy subjects increased FYCOMPA AUC by 20% and prolonged FYCOMPA half-life by 15% (68h vs 58h). However, larger effects cannot be excluded with clinically effective doses of FYCOMPA (4- 12 mg), nor with ketoconazole given for longer treatment duration. As well, larger effects may be seen when FYCOMPA is combined with a CYP3A inhibitor with longer half-life than ketoconazole.

Effect of FYCOMPA on CYP3A substrates such as Midazolam

In healthy subjects, FYCOMPA (6 mg once daily for 20 days) decreased midazolam (4 mg single-dose) AUC by 13%. A larger decrease in exposure of midazolam (or other sensitive CYP3A substrates) at higher FYCOMPA doses cannot be excluded.

Oral contraceptives

In healthy women receiving 12 mg (but not 4 or 8 mg/day) for 21 days concomitantly with a combined oral contraceptive (single dose of 30 μ g ethinylestradiol and 150 μ g levonorgestrel), FYCOMPA was shown to decrease the levonorgestrel exposure by approximately 40% (mean C_{max} and AUC values). Ethinylestradiol AUC was not affected by FYCOMPA 12 mg whereas C_{max} was decreased by 18%. Therefore, use of FYCOMPA with oral or implant contraceptives containing levonorgestrel may render them less effective and an additional reliable non-hormonal method (intra-uterine device (IUD), condom) is to be used (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Alcohol and other CNS depressants

The effects of FYCOMPA on tasks involving alertness and vigilance such as driving ability were additive or supra-additive to the effects of alcohol itself, as found in a pharmacodynamic interaction study in healthy subjects. Multiple dosing of FYCOMPA 12 mg/day increased levels of anger, confusion, and depression as assessed using the Profile of Mood State 5-point rating scale (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**). Therefore, patients taking FYCOMPA should be advised to avoid the use of alcohol (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**). These effects may also be seen when FYCOMPA is used in combination with other central nervous system (CNS) depressants (e.g., benzodiazepines, narcotics, barbiturates, sedating antihistamines).

Levodopa

In healthy subjects, FYCOMPA (4 mg once daily for 19 days) had no effect on C_{max} or AUC of levodopa (100 mg single dose).

Pediatrics

Drug-drug interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of adolescent patients aged ≥ 12 years and children aged 7 to < 12 years, there were no significant differences in any of the parameters compared to the adult population.

Drug-Food Interactions

Perampanel is almost completely absorbed after oral administration. When FYCOMPA was administered with a high-fat meal, the extent of absorption did not change significantly; however, the peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) was 11-22% lower and t_{max} was delayed 1-2 hours compared to that under fasted conditions.

Drug-Herb Interactions

Interactions with herbal product have not been evaluated.

Drug-Laboratory Interactions

Interactions with laboratory tests have not been observed.

Drug-Lifestyle Interactions

Patients should be advised about the potential for somnolence or dizziness and advised not to drive or operate heavy machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on FYCOMPA to gauge whether it adversely affects their mental and/or motor performance.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dosing Considerations

Concomitant CYP3A Enzyme-Inducing AEDs Significantly Reduce Both FYCOMPA

Plasma Levels and Efficacy

Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine and phenytoin all decrease mean FYCOMPA blood levels by approximately 50-70% and substantially decrease FYCOMPA efficacy. As there are no clinical study data for FYCOMPA doses greater than 12 mg/day, there is insufficient information to recommend dose adjustments to correct for this (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; DRUG INTERACTIONS; CLINICAL TRIALS**).

Serious Aggression- and Hostility-Related Adverse Events

Closely monitor patients particularly during the titration period and at higher doses. FYCOMPA should be reduced if symptoms of aggression or hostility occur and should be discontinued immediately if symptoms are severe or worsening (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; DRUG INTERACTIONS; ADVERSE REACTIONS**).

Recommended Dose and Dose Adjustment

In order to optimize the balance between efficacy and tolerability, FYCOMPA must always be titrated according to individual patient response.

Tablets

FYCOMPA should be taken orally once daily at bedtime. The maximum recommended daily dose of FYCOMPA is 12 mg/day. **Safety of doses higher than 12 mg/day in any age group has not been established.**

Oral Suspension

FYCOMPA oral suspension, 0.5 mg/mL, should be shaken for at least 5 seconds prior to use. The provided adapter and calibrated oral dosing syringe should be used to administer the oral suspension. A household teaspoon is not an adequate measuring device. The adapter, which is supplied in the product carton, should be inserted firmly into the neck of the bottle before use and remain in place for the duration of the usage of the bottle. The dosing syringe should be inserted into the adapter and the dose withdrawn from the inverted bottle. The cap should be replaced after each use. The cap fits properly when the adapter is in place.

Dosing Volumes (mL) Required for Oral Suspension

Perampanel Dose	Volume to be Administered
2 mg	4 mL
4 mg	8 mL
6 mg	12 mL
8 mg	16 mL
10 mg	20 mL
12 mg	24 mL

Adults (≥18 years of age), Adolescents (12 to 17 years of age), and Pediatrics (7 to 11 years of age) Partial-Onset or Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures In the Presence of Enzyme-Inducing AEDs (EI-AEDs; including carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin)

The recommended starting dose of FYCOMPA in the presence of EI-AEDs, including carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine and phenytoin, is 4 mg/day. Based on clinical response and tolerability, the dose may be increased by increments of 2 mg to a maximum dose of 12 mg/day. Dose increases should occur no more frequently than at 1-week intervals.

Clinical studies revealed a lower efficacy in these patients at a given dose, compared to those not on EI-AEDs (see **CLINICAL TRIALS**). This is the result of lower FYCOMPA blood levels (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; DRUG INTERACTIONS**), suggesting that relatively higher doses would be needed in this patient population to achieve similar efficacy as those not on EI-AEDs. **However, safety and efficacy of FYCOMPA doses higher than 12 mg/day have not been established in any age group.**

When these EI-AEDs are introduced or withdrawn from a patient's treatment regimen, patient should be closely monitored for clinical response and tolerability. Dose adjustment of FYCOMPA may be necessary. (See also **DRUG INTERACTIONS, Overview and Drug-Drug Interaction** sections; **CLINICAL TRIALS**.)

In the Absence of Enzyme-Inducing AEDs

Treatment with FYCOMPA should be initiated with a dose of 2 mg/day. The dose may be increased, based on clinical response and tolerability, by increments of 2 mg up to a dose of 8 mg/day. Dose increases should occur no more frequently than at 2-week intervals.

If FYCOMPA is well tolerated at 8 mg/day but clinical response is lacking, the dose may be increased by increments of 2 mg to 12 mg/day, depending upon individual clinical response and tolerability. The maximum recommended daily dose is 12 mg.

There was little difference in efficacy between 8 and 12 mg/day (see **CLINICAL TRIALS, Partial-Onset Seizures**), while the proportion of patients with adverse events, including aggression/hostility-related increased with increasing dose (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**).

Pediatrics (<7 years of age):

The safety and efficacy of FYCOMPA in children under 7 years of age have not been established and its use in this patient population is not indicated (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**).

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age)

Clinical studies of FYCOMPA did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine the safety and efficacy of FYCOMPA in the elderly population (see **CLINICAL TRIALS**). Because of increased likelihood for adverse reactions in the elderly, dosage increases during titration are recommended no more frequently than every 2 weeks (see **INDICATIONS and WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Patients with Renal Impairment

Dose adjustment is not required in patients with mild renal impairment. Use in patients with moderate or severe renal impairment or patients undergoing hemodialysis is not recommended (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations**).

Patients with Hepatic Impairment

Dosage adjustment is recommended in patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment, based on higher exposure and the longer half-life of perampanel. The maximum recommended daily dose is 6 mg for patients with mild hepatic impairment and 4 mg for patients with moderate hepatic impairment. Starting dose should be 2 mg per day with increments of 2 mg every two weeks until target dose is achieved. Dose increases in patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment, as with all patients, should be based on clinical response and tolerability. Use in patients with severe hepatic impairment is not recommended (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations**).

Missed Dose

Single missed dose: As perampanel has a long half-life, the patient should wait and take their next dose as scheduled.

If more than 1 dose has been missed, for a continuous period of less than 5 half-lives (3 weeks for patients not taking perampanel metabolism-inducing anti-epileptic drugs (AED), 1 week for patients taking perampanel metabolism-inducing AEDs consideration should be given to restart treatment from the last dose level (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

If a patient has discontinued perampanel for a continuous period of more than 5 half-lives, it is recommended that initial dosing recommendations given above should be followed.

Discontinuing FYCOMPA

When withdrawing FYCOMPA, the dose should be gradually reduced. However, due to its long-half life and subsequent slow decline in plasma concentrations, FYCOMPA can be discontinued abruptly if absolutely needed (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity**).

OVERDOSAGE

There is limited clinical experience with FYCOMPA overdose in humans. The highest reported overdose was intentional and could have resulted in a dose up to 264 mg. This patient experienced events of altered mental status, agitation and aggressive behaviour and recovered without sequelae. In general, the adverse reactions associated with overdoses were similar to the reactions at therapeutic doses, with dizziness reported most frequently.

There is no available specific antidote to the overdose reactions of FYCOMPA. General supportive care of the patient is indicated including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient. Due to its long half-life, the effects caused by FYCOMPA could be prolonged. Because of low renal clearance, special interventions such as forced diuresis, dialysis or haemoperfusion are unlikely to be of value.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre.

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

Perampanel appears to be a selective, non-competitive antagonist of the ionotropic α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) glutamate receptor on post-synaptic neurons. The precise mechanism by which perampanel exerts its antiepileptic effects in humans remains to be fully elucidated (see **DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY**).

Pharmacodynamics

Pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic (efficacy) analyses were performed based on the data from clinical trials for each of: Partial-onset seizures (pooled from 3 studies; n = 1109 patients), and primary generalized tonic-clonic (1 study; n = 149 patients). In both cases, perampanel exposure is correlated with reduction in seizure frequency.

Psychomotor Performance

In a healthy volunteer study to assess the effects of perampanel on psychomotor performance using a standard battery of assessments including simulated driving, single and multiple doses of 8 mg and 12 mg impaired psychomotor performance in a dose-related manner. Performance testing returned to baseline within 2 weeks of cessation of perampanel dosing.

Alertness and Mood

Levels of alertness decreased in a dose-related manner in healthy subjects dosed with perampanel from 4 to 12 mg/day. Mood deteriorated following dosing of 12 mg/day only; the changes in mood were small and reflected a general lowering of alertness.

Interactions with Alcohol (psychomotor, and alertness and mood)

In the above study (see **Psychomotor Performance**), when administered to healthy subjects receiving alcohol to achieve a blood concentration of 80-100 mg/100mL, perampanel consistently impaired simple psychomotor performance after single doses of 4 to 12 mg, and after 21 days of multiple 12 mg/day doses. The effects of perampanel on complex tasks such as driving ability were additive or supra-additive to the impairment effects of alcohol. In another study (see **Alertness and Mood**, above), perampanel magnified the negative effects of alcohol on vigilance and alertness, and on anger, confusion, and depression.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

Electrocardiographic effects of perampanel were determined in a double-blind, randomized, placebo- and moxifloxacin-controlled clinical pharmacology study in healthy subjects. perampanel was administered in daily doses of up to 12 mg/day for 7 days. There was no evidence that perampanel caused QT interval prolongation of clinical significance at doses of 6 or 12 mg (i.e., the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for the largest placebo-adjusted baseline-corrected QTc was below 10 msec). There was no evidence that perampanel had a dose-related or clinically important effect on QRS duration.

Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics of perampanel are similar in healthy subjects, and patients with seizures (partial onset or PGTC). The half-life of perampanel is about 105 hours in adults, so that steady state is reached in about 2-3 weeks.

In healthy adult subjects, plasma concentrations of perampanel increased in direct proportion to administered doses over the range of 2 to 12 mg. In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients with seizures (partial onset or PGTC) receiving perampanel up to 8 or 12 mg/day, respectively, in placebo-controlled clinical studies, a linear relationship was found between dose and perampanel plasma concentrations.

Absorption:

Perampanel is readily absorbed after oral administration with no evidence of marked first-pass metabolism (absolute bioavailability is approximately 100%). Median time to reach peak concentration (t_{max}) ranged from 0.5 to 2.5 hours under fasted conditions. Co-administration of perampanel tablet with a high fat meal had no significant impact on the total exposure (AUC_{0-72h}) to perampanel. The peak plasma exposure (C_{max}) was reduced by 11-22% and t_{max} was delayed by approximately 1-2 hours compared to that under fasted conditions.

In a study comparing the oral tablet (12 mg) with 24 mL of an oral suspension containing 0.5 mg/mL perampanel, comparable bioavailability between both formulations was shown under fasted conditions (see **CLINICAL TRIALS, Comparative Bioavailability Studies**).

Distribution:

Data from *in vitro* studies indicate that, in the concentration range of 20 to 2000 ng/mL. Perampanel is approximately 95% bound to plasma proteins, mainly albumin and α 1-acid glycoprotein. Blood to plasma ratio of perampanel is 0.88.

Results from *in vitro* studies indicate that perampanel is not a substrate or significant inhibitor of organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATP) 1B1 and 1B3, organic anion transporters (OAT) 1, 2, 3, and 4, organic cation transporters (OCT) 1, 2, and 3, and the efflux transporters P-glycoprotein and Breast Cancer Resistance Protein (BCRP).

Metabolism:

Perampanel is extensively metabolized via primary oxidation and sequential glucuronidation. The metabolism of perampanel is mediated primarily by CYP3A based on clinical study results

in healthy subjects administered radiolabeled perampanel, and supported by in vitro studies using recombinant human CYPs and human liver microsomes.

Following administration of radiolabeled perampanel, unchanged perampanel accounted for approximately 74% of total radioactivity in systemic circulation, with metabolite mH26b accounting for approximately 6%, and remaining metabolites at 2% or less.

Excretion:

Following administration of a radiolabeled perampanel dose to 8 healthy adult male subjects, recovered radioactivity in excreta was primarily composed of a mixture of oxidative and conjugated metabolites, with approximately 70% in feces, and 30% in urine. The components that made up the largest percentage (%) of recovered radioactivity in the excreta were: metabolites produced via CYP3A: M1 and M4, at 13% and 9% respectively; and parent drug at 6%.

In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of pooled data from 19 Phase 1 studies, the average $t_{1/2}$ of perampanel was 105 hours. When dosed in combination with the strong CYP3A inducer carbamazepine, the average $t_{1/2}$ was 25 hours. Apparent clearance of perampanel in healthy subjects and patients was approximately 12 mL/min.

Special Populations and Conditions

Pediatrics (< 12 years of age):

Two open-label studies 232 and 311 were conducted to evaluate pharmacokinetics, safety and tolerability of FYCOMPA as adjunctive therapy in 135 pediatric patients 7 to 11 years of age, with various types of seizures, for which pharmacokinetic data were available, and of whom a minimum of 111 patients were with partial-onset seizures. Pharmacokinetic data from Studies 311 and 232 were analyzed in a population pharmacokinetic study to support the extrapolation approach which aimed at achieving similar systemic exposure (plasma concentrations) of FYCOMPA in this patient population compared to adults receiving the recommended doses. (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Special Populations, Pediatrics (7-11 years of age, and ADVERSE REACTIONS, Pediatrics)**).

Pediatrics (< 7 years of age):

The safety and efficacy of FYCOMPA in pediatric patients below 7 years of age have not been established and its use in this patient population is not indicated. Data from population pharmacokinetic (modelling) studies in patients 4 to 6 years of age show exposure in this population was about 75% higher compared to adults receiving similar doses.

Adolescents (12 to 17 years of age)

A total of 258 patients aged 12 to 17 years received FYCOMPA tablets in controlled trials of partial-onset seizures or PGTC seizures. In a pooled population pharmacokinetic analysis of these adolescent (152) patients, apparent clearance of perampanel in adolescents was similar to adults (617).

Geriatrics: (≥ 65 years of age):

In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of $n = 11$ patients ≥ 65 years of age with partial-onset seizures receiving FYCOMPA tablets up to 12 mg/day in placebo-controlled studies, no significant effect of age on perampanel apparent clearance was found.

Gender:

In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients with partial-onset or PGTC seizures, receiving FYCOMPA tablets up to 12 or 8 mg/day in placebo-controlled clinical studies, perampanel clearance was 18% lower in females compared to males. No dose adjustment is necessary based on gender.

Race:

In a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients with partial-onset or PGTC seizures, receiving FYCOMPA tablets up to 12 or 8 mg/day in placebo-controlled studies, and including 614 Caucasians, 108 non-Chinese Asians, 97 Chinese, and 15 Blacks, there was no evidence of a significant effect of race on FYCOMPA clearance.

Hepatic Insufficiency:

The pharmacokinetics of FYCOMPA following a single 1 mg tablet dose were evaluated in 12 subjects with mild and moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh A and B, respectively) compared with 12 healthy, demographically matched subjects. The total (free and protein bound) exposure ($AUC_{0-\infty}$) of FYCOMPA was 50% greater in subjects with mild hepatic impairment and more than doubled (2.55-fold) in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment compared to their healthy controls. The $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of free FYCOMPA in subjects with mild and moderate hepatic impairment was 1.8-fold and 3.3-fold, respectively, of those in matched healthy controls. The $t_{1/2}$ was prolonged in mildly impaired (306 h vs 125 h) and moderately impaired (295 h vs 139 h) subjects compared to matched healthy subjects. FYCOMPA has not been studied in subjects with severe hepatic impairment.

Renal Insufficiency:

A dedicated study has not been conducted to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of FYCOMPA in patients with renal impairment. Population pharmacokinetic analysis was performed on pooled data from patients with partial-onset seizures or PGTC seizures receiving FYCOMPA tablets up to 12 or 8 mg/day, respectively, in placebo-controlled clinical studies. Mild renal impairment was defined as creatinine clearance <80 mL/min ($n = 59$ of 764 total). Results showed that, in the presence of concomitant CYP3A-inducing AEDs, apparent clearance was slightly lower by 15.5% in patients with mild renal impairment ($n= 30$) compared to patients with normal renal function ($n= 442$), with a corresponding 18 % higher AUC. In contrast, in the absence of concomitant CYP3A-inducing AEDs, FYCOMPA apparent clearance was slightly higher by 10.5% in patients with mild renal impairment ($n=49$) compared to patients with normal renal function ($n=332$), with a corresponding 10% lower AUC. Considering the substantial overlap in the exposure between normal and mildly impaired patients, no dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild renal impairment. There were insufficient patients with moderate renal impairment to support dosing in this population. FYCOMPA has not been studied in patients with severe renal impairment and patients undergoing hemodialysis.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Tablets

Store at room temperature (15°C - 30°C). Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Oral Suspension

Store at 15 to 30°C. Do not freeze. Use within 90 days after the first opening of the bottle.

DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

FYCOMPA (perampanel) tablets and oral suspension are supplied as follows:

Tablets

- 2 mg tablet:** FYCOMPA tablets 2 mg perampanel are orange, round, bi-convex, film-coated tablets debossed with “2” on one side and “C 275” on the other. They are supplied in HDPE bottles of 30 and 90 tablets, and as blisters (PVC/aluminum) in packs of 7 tablets.
- 4 mg tablet:** FYCOMPA tablets 4 mg perampanel are red, round, bi-convex, film-coated tablets debossed with “4” on one side and “C 277” on the other. They are supplied in HDPE bottles of 30 and 90 tablets, and as blisters (PVC/aluminum) in packs of 7, 28, 84, and 98 tablets.
- 6 mg tablet:** FYCOMPA tablets 6 mg perampanel are pink, round, bi-convex, film-coated tablets debossed with “6” on one side and “C 294” on the other. They are supplied in HDPE bottles of 30 and 90 tablets, and as blisters (PVC/aluminum) in packs of 7, 28, 84, and 98 tablets.
- 8 mg tablet:** FYCOMPA tablets 8 mg perampanel are purple, round, bi-convex, film-coated tablets debossed with “8” on one side and “C 295” on the other. They are supplied in HDPE bottles of 30 and 90 tablets, and as blisters (PVC/aluminum) in packs of 7, 28, 84, and 98 tablets.
- 10 mg tablet:** FYCOMPA tablets 10 mg perampanel are green, round, bi-convex, film-coated tablets debossed with “10” on one side and “C 296” on the other. They are supplied in HDPE bottles of 30 and 90 tablets, and as blisters (PVC/aluminum) in packs of 7, 28, 84, and 98 tablets.
- 12 mg tablet:** FYCOMPA tablets 12 mg perampanel are blue, round, bi-convex, film-coated tablets debossed with “12” on one side and “C 297” on the other. They are supplied in HDPE bottles of 30 and 90 tablets, and as blisters (PVC/aluminum) in

packs of 7, 28, 84, and 98 tablets.

FYCOMPA tablets contain the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose 2910, lactose monohydrate, low substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol 8000, povidone, talc and titanium dioxide and contain the following colouring agents:

2 mg tablets: yellow ferric oxide, red ferric oxide

4 mg tablets: red ferric oxide

6 mg tablets: red ferric oxide

8 mg tablets: black ferric oxide, red ferric oxide

10 mg tablets: FD&C Blue #2 indigo carmine aluminum lake, yellow ferric oxide

12 mg tablets: FD&C Blue #2 indigo carmine aluminum lake

Oral Suspension

FYCOMPA (perampanel) oral suspension 0.5 mg/mL is available for oral administration as a white to off-white opaque liquid. It is supplied in PET bottles (380 mL, 12 oz). FYCOMPA oral suspension contains 0.5 mg of perampanel per mL. The inactive ingredients are: sorbitol, microcrystalline cellulose, carboxymethyl-cellulose sodium, poloxamer 188, simethicone emulsion*, anhydrous citric acid, sodium benzoate and purified water.

*Simethicone emulsion consists of: water (purified), polydimethylsiloxane, polyethylene glycol sorbitan tristearate, methylcellulose, silica gel, polyethylene glycol stearate, benzoic acid, sorbic acid, sulfuric acid.

FYCOMPA (perampanel) Oral Suspension is supplied in a round amber PET bottle (380 mL, 12 oz) with a child-resistant closure. It is packaged with a dispenser set that provides a 20-mL graduated oral dosing syringe and a push-in bottle adapter.

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

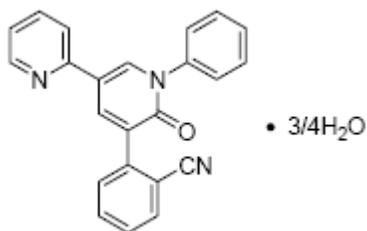
Proper name: perampanel

Chemical name: 2-(2-oxo-1-phenyl-5-pyridin-2-yl-1,2-dihydropyridin-3-yl) benzonitrile hydrate (4:3)

Molecular formula: $C_{23}H_{15}N_3O \cdot \frac{3}{4} H_2O$

Molecular mass: 362.90 (3/4 hydrate)

Structural formula:



Physicochemical properties: Perampanel is a white to yellowish white powder. It is freely soluble in N-methylpyrrolidone, sparingly soluble in acetonitrile and acetone, slightly soluble in methanol, ethanol and ethyl acetate, very slightly soluble in 1-octanol and diethyl ether and practically insoluble in heptane and water.

CLINICAL TRIALS

Partial-Onset Seizures

Studies 304, 305, and 306

Study Demographics and Trial Designs

The efficacy of FYCOMPA in partial-onset seizures, with or without secondary generalization, was studied in patients who were not adequately controlled with 1 to 3 concomitant AEDs in 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter studies (Studies 304, 305 and 306). A total of 939 adult patients and 98 adolescents (12-17 years of age) were treated with FYCOMPA doses 2-12 mg/day. All studies had an initial 6-week Baseline Period, during which patients were required to have more than five seizures in order to be randomized. The Baseline Period was followed by a 19 week Treatment Period, consisting of a 6 week Titration Phase and a 13 week Maintenance Phase.

Patients in these 3 studies had a mean duration of epilepsy of approximately 21 years and a median baseline seizure frequency ranging from 9.3 to 14.3 seizures per 28 days. During the studies, more than 85% of patients were taking 2 to 3 concomitant AEDs with or without concurrent vagal nerve stimulation, and approximately 50% were on at least one AED known to induce CYP3A, an enzyme family critical to the metabolism of FYCOMPA (i.e. carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, or phenytoin), resulting in a significant reduction in FYCOMPA's serum concentration (see DRUG INTERACTIONS, Interactions between FYCOMPA and other anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs)). Concomitant AEDs taken by at least 10% of the patients in the total placebo and perampanel group were: carbamazepine (34%), lamotrigine (32%), valproic acid (31%), levetiracetam (30%), topiramate (20%), oxcarbazepine (18%) and clobazam (11%).

Each study evaluated placebo and multiple FYCOMPA dosages (see Table 7). During the Titration Period in all 3 studies, patients on FYCOMPA received an initial 2 mg once daily dose, which was subsequently increased by 2 mg at weekly increments to reach the final target dose. Patients experiencing intolerable adverse reactions with dose increases were permitted to remain in the study at a reduced dose.

The primary endpoint in Studies 304, 305, and 306 was the percent change in partial-onset seizure frequency per 28 days during the Treatment Period as compared to the Baseline Period.

Study Results

A statistically significant decrease in seizure rate was observed at doses of 4 to 12 mg per day (see Table 8). Dose response was apparent at 4 to 8 mg with little additional reduction in seizure frequency at 12 mg per day. Results of the 50% Responder Rates also support the results of the primary efficacy endpoint.

Table 8: Summary: Median Percent Reduction in 28-day Total Partial Seizure Frequency from Baseline over the double-blind Treatment Phase (primary efficacy end-point) and of Responder Rates in the Maintenance Phase (secondary endpoint). In these studies, a total of 939 adults and 98 adolescents were treated with FYCOMPA.

Study n=population in double-blind phase	AEDs + Placebo	AEDs + FYCOMPA			
		2mg/day	4 mg/day	8 mg/day	12 mg/day
Study 304					
Median Baseline Seizure Frequency	13.7	-	-	14.3	12.0
N	121	-	-	133	133
Median % Reduction	21%	-	-	26%*	35%*
50% Responder rate ¹	26%	-	-	38%	36%
Study 305					
Median Baseline Seizure Frequency	11.8	-	-	13.0	13.7
N	136	-	-	129	121
Median % Reduction	10%	-	-	31%***	18%*
50% Responder rate ¹	15%	-	-	33%**	34%***
Study 306					
Median Baseline Seizure Frequency	9.3	10.1	10.0	10.9	-
N	184	180	172	169	-
Median % Reduction	11%	14%	23%**	31%***	-
50% Responder rate ¹	18%	21%	29%*	35%***	-
Combined Studies (Study 304, 305 and 306)					
Median Baseline Seizure Frequency	11.1	10.1	10.0	12.2	13.0
N	441	180	172	431	254
Median % Reduction	13%	14%	23%	29%	27%
50% Responder rate ¹	19%	21%	29%	35%	35%

-Dose not studied

*, **, *** for $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$ (p -value not shown for combined studies)

¹50% Responder rate = percentage of patients with $\geq 50\%$ reduction in 28-day total seizure frequency from Baseline to the Maintenance Phase

Table 9 presents an analysis combining data from all 3 studies, grouping patients based upon whether or not concomitant CYP3A enzyme-inducers AEDs (EI-AEDs) were used. The analysis revealed a reduced treatment effect in the presence of concomitant EI-AEDS.

Table 9: Median Treatment Effect for Combined Studies (Study 304, 305 and 306) Based on the Presence or Absence of Concomitant CYP3A-Inducing AEDs (carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin)*

	Median Percent Reduction		Responder Rate**	
	Without Inducers	With Inducers	Without Inducers	With Inducers
Placebo n=441	13%	8%	17%	18%
2 mg/day n=180	18%	8%	23%	19%
4 mg/day n=172	21%	25%	34%	24%
8 mg/day n=431	44%	23%	47%	28%
12 mg/day n=254	39%	18%	47%	30%

* Patients from Latin America region excluded because of significant treatment-by-region interaction due to high placebo response.

**The proportion of patients with at least a 50% decrease in seizure frequency.

There were no significant differences in seizure control as a function of gender.

Study 335

This regional, Asia-Pacific trial was a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group study to assess the efficacy of FYCOMPA (4, 8, and 12 mg) compared to placebo given as an adjunctive therapy in patients with POS. Patients were randomized to 1 of 4 treatment groups (4, 8, 12 mg/day, or placebo) in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. A total of 62 male and female adolescent patients (12 to 17 years), as well as 467 adult patients (≥ 18 years of age) who had a diagnosis of POS, were treated with FYCOMPA. Majority of the patients were Asian (94%), followed by Caucasian (5%). Approximately 53% of the patients were receiving a CYP3A inducer. Approximately 84% of the FYCOMPA-treated patients completed the study (Placebo: 86%).

The primary efficacy endpoint in this study was the percent change in POS frequency per 28 days during the Treatment Period relative to the Baseline Period. Responder Rate (Percentage of patients with $\geq 50\%$ reduction in 28-day total seizure frequency from Baseline to the Maintenance Phase) was a key secondary efficacy end-point.

Study 335 Results

A statistically significant decrease was observed in POS frequency per 28 days during the Treatment Period relative to the Baseline Period. The responder rate was numerically greater for FYCOMPA than for the respective placebo group

Study 311

The efficacy of FYCOMPA as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial onset seizures in

patients 7 to 11 years of age was established based on extrapolation of efficacy in a Population Pharmacokinetic study (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics**).

Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic (PGTC) Seizures

Study 332

Study Demographics and Trial Designs

The efficacy of FYCOMPA as adjunctive therapy in patients experiencing primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures (PGTCs) was assessed in one multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (Study 332). Eligible patients on a stable dose of 1 to 3 AEDs experiencing at least 3 PGTCs during the 8-week Baseline Period were randomized to either FYCOMPA (n=81; 68 adult patients and 13 adolescents) or placebo (n=81; 72 adult patients and 9 adolescents).

The Baseline Period was followed by a 17 week Treatment Period, consisting of a 4 week Titration Phase and 13 week Maintenance Phase.

Patients had a mean duration of epilepsy of approximately 17 years. Approximately 30% of the patients experienced only PGTC seizures; the remaining patients experienced one or more seizures types in addition to tonic-clonic. Absence seizures were reported by 50% of the patients, and myoclonic seizures by 40%. With respect to the number of concomitant AEDS taken at baseline, the frequency distribution was similar for the two treatment groups: approximately 30% were taking only 1 AED; 50% were taking 2; and 20% were taking 3 AEDs. For a total of 27 patients, these included an EI-AED (11% in the perampanel group, 22.0% in the placebo group).

Patients were titrated over 4 weeks up to a maximum dose of 8 mg per day or the highest tolerated dose.

The primary efficacy endpoint was the percent change in primary generalized tonic-clonic seizure frequency per 28 days during the Treatment Period as compared to the Baseline Period. Responder rate (Proportion of patients with $\geq 50\%$ decrease in seizure frequency) was a key secondary efficacy end-point.

Study 332 results

A statistically significant decrease in seizure rate was observed with FYCOMPA compared to placebo (Table 10). Results of the 50% Responder Rates also support the results of the primary efficacy endpoint.

Table 10: Median Percent Reduction in 28-day Total PGTC Seizure Frequency from Baseline over the double-blind Treatment Phase (primary efficacy end-point), with Responder Rates in the Maintenance Phase (secondary endpoint) in Study 332. In this study, a total of 68 adults and 13 adolescents were treated with FYCOMPA.

	AEDs + Placebo (N=81)	AEDs + FYCOMPA (N=81)
Median Baseline Seizure Frequency	2.5	2.6
Median % Reduction	38%	76% ^a
50% Responder Rate ^b	40%	64%

^a P-value compared to placebo: <0.0001

^bThe proportion of patients with at least a 50% decrease in seizure frequency.

Comparative Bioavailability Studies:

There have been no clinical efficacy studies using FYCOMPA oral suspension. However, in a randomized, open-label, cross-over study, the bioavailability of 12 mg (24 mL) of FYCOMPA oral suspension was compared to that of FYCOMPA 12 mg tablets. The products were administered as single doses to healthy adult male and female subjects. When administered under fasted conditions, the extent (AUC_{0-72h}) and peak plasma concentration (C_{max}) were similar.

SUMMARY TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE BIOAVAILABILITY DATA

Perampanel (1 x 12 mg) From measured data Geometric Mean Arithmetic Mean (CV %)				
Parameter	Test*	Reference**	% Ratio of Geometric Means	90% Confidence Interval
AUC _{0-72h} (h*ng/mL)	10200 10600 (29.5)	10100 10400 (23.3)	100.47%	96.77 – 104.31
C _{max} (ng/mL)	328 348 (39.5)	361 376 (30.6)	90.01%	84.28 – 96.12
T _{max} [§] (h)	2.02 (54.06)	1.46 (64.56)		
T _{1/2} [§] (h)	134 (47.3)	122 (41.6)		

*Fycompa Oral Suspension, Eisai Limited, Canada

**Fycompa Tablet, Eisai Limited, Canada

§ Expressed as the arithmetic mean (CV%)

DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY

The results of *in vitro* testing suggest that perampanel is a selective, non-competitive antagonist of the ionotropic α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) glutamate receptor on post-synaptic neurons. Glutamate is the primary excitatory neurotransmitter in the

central nervous system and is implicated in a number of neurological disorders caused by neuronal over excitation. While the data suggest that perampanel is selective for the AMPA receptor, they are not sufficient to rule out other pharmacological activity.

In vitro, perampanel did not compete with AMPA for binding to the AMPA-type glutamate receptor, and perampanel binding to rat forebrain membranes was displaced by noncompetitive AMPA receptor antagonists, indicating that perampanel is a noncompetitive AMPA receptor antagonist. In cultured rat cortical neurons, perampanel inhibited AMPA-induced (but not NMDA-induced) increase in intracellular calcium. Perampanel neither inhibited nor potentiated GABA-evoked current in cells expressing different human recombinant GABA_A receptor subtypes.

Preclinical Pharmacodynamics

In vivo, perampanel showed potent anticonvulsant activities in several animal models of seizures. Perampanel protected mice from generalized tonic-clonic seizures in an audiogenic seizure model and the maximal electroshock seizure mode, with ED₅₀ values of 0.47 mg/kg and 1.6 mg/kg respectively. Perampanel also protected mice from myoclonic seizures in the pentylenetetrazol-induced seizure model with an ED₅₀ value of 0.94 mg/kg. Perampanel significantly prolonged seizure latency in an AMPA-induced seizure model in mice. In the amygdala kindling model in rats, perampanel significantly elevated the afterdischarge threshold and reduced seizure severity and afterdischarge duration. In a mouse corneal kindling model, oral perampanel delayed or abolished the kindling development. Perampanel showed no antiepileptic activity in the genetic model of absence epilepsy in the rat.

Preclinical Safety Pharmacology

Perampanel had no effects on heart rate, blood pressure or electrocardiogram (ECG) parameters, including QT intervals in conscious dogs at oral doses up to 10 mg/kg. Estimated IC₅₀ value for perampanel block of human ether-à-go-go related gene (hERG) tail current was 15.8 μmol/L (5.52 μg/mL). The highest plasma concentration of perampanel in clinical use was estimated to be approximately 2 μg/mL with a free drug concentration adjusted for protein binding of approximately 90 ng/mL based on data from clinical studies. The free drug concentration (90 ng/mL) is approximately 60-times lower than the estimated IC₅₀ value for the hERG inhibition (5.5 μg/mL).

In a physical dependence study in rats, low-dose (14.7 mg/kg/day) and high-dose (43.5 mg/kg/day) perampanel was administered by dietary admixture for four weeks, followed by a 1-week withdrawal period. During the withdrawal period, animals in both treated groups showed mild signs of withdrawal such as hyperreactivity to handling and muscle rigidity, decreases in food consumption and body weight loss. In a self-administration study in monkeys, results suggested that perampanel had a reinforcing effect without causing physical withdrawal symptoms when intravenously self-administered in rhesus monkeys. From this study, the potency of reinforcing effects of perampanel was considered positive but not strong. The results suggest that perampanel may have the potential to cause dependence, both physical and psychological.

In the rotarod test in mice and rats, oral administration of perampanel dose-dependently induced motor-incoordination. ED₅₀ values were 1.8 mg/kg in mice and 9.14 mg/kg in rats.

TOXICOLOGY

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Maximum tolerated dose (MTD) administration to rats (100 mg/kg/day in males and 30 mg/kg/day in females) for 13 or 26 weeks and in cynomolgus monkeys (8 mg/kg/day in both sexes) for 39 weeks resulted in severe pharmacologically-based CNS clinical signs and decreased terminal body weight. There were no changes directly attributable to perampanel in clinical pathology or histopathology. The systemic exposures (C_{max} and AUC) at MTD were approximately equivalent or lower than the exposures in human at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 12 mg per day.

In oral repeated-dose toxicity studies of 4 to 52 weeks, the primary finding in all species was effects on CNS, including abnormal gait, reduced motor activity and/or prostration were observed in all species. In studies of up to 13 weeks in mice, these CNS clinical signs were accompanied by decreases in body weight gains and food consumption. In oral repeated dose toxicity studies for up to 26 weeks in rats, CNS clinical signs and decreases in body weight gain and food consumption were observed at 30 mg/kg and 60 mg/kg. In studies of up to 13 weeks in dogs, CNS clinical signs were observed at 1 mg/kg and higher. In studies in cynomolgus monkeys for up to 52 weeks, clinical signs such as ataxic gait; decreased activity, sitting position, and transient prostration were observed. Death due to severe adverse clinical signs occurred at the highest dose tested (8 mg/kg) in the 39-week study. The observed CNS clinical signs of abnormal gait, reduced motor activity and/or prostration are not unexpected findings for an AMPA antagonist. These dosage-related clinical signs were mainly related to C_{max}, and were observed in general when C_{max} approached approximately 1400 ng/mL (10 – 30 mg/kg) in mice, 500 ng/mL (10 – 30 mg/kg) in rats, 80 ng/mL (1 mg/kg) in dogs, and 300 ng/mL (1 mg/kg) in monkeys. There was no organ toxicity or histopathologic findings at any dose in any of the species.

Clinical signs consistent with excessive grooming/scratching and/or self-mutilation were observed in the adult mouse, rat and rabbit, and in the juvenile rat and dog. It remains unclear whether the apparent self-mutilation is an extension of the excessive grooming or a separate behavioural effect. It is primarily in the juvenile animals that the actual behaviour of excessive grooming was observed; otherwise, it was generally inferred from the injuries. Mortality due to skin lesions attributed to excessive grooming was observed at 60 mg/kg and higher in repeated-dose toxicity studies in mice. Deaths or morbidity occurred in rats after severe clinical signs including excessive grooming and self-mutilation in males given 100 mg/kg and higher and in females given 30 mg/kg and higher. In the carcinogenicity study in the mouse, similar clinical signs including loss of fore-hind limbs and loss of digits were observed at doses of > 3mg/kg/day. “Increase in grooming” was observed in adult rats and rabbits in reproductive studies, accompanied by “swelling of limbs” in the rat. “Excessive scratching” was observed at all doses in studies of the juvenile rat and dog. “Excessive grooming” was observed in a

13-week phototoxicity study in hairless mice. The clinical relevance of these data to humans is unknown.

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

Perampanel was administered orally to mice (1, 3, 10, or 30 mg/kg/day) and rats (10, 30, or 100 mg/kg/day in males; 3, 10, or 30 mg/kg/day in females) for up to 104 weeks. There was no evidence of drug-related tumors in either species. Plasma perampanel exposures (AUC) at the highest doses tested were less than that in humans dosed at 8 mg/day.

Perampanel was negative in the *in vitro* Ames and mouse lymphoma assays, and in the *in vivo* rat micronucleus assay.

Development and Reproductive Studies

In male and female rats administered perampanel (oral doses of 1, 10, or 30 mg/kg/day) prior to and throughout mating and continuing in females to gestation day 6, there were no clear effects on fertility. Prolonged and/or irregular estrus cycles were observed at all doses but particularly at the highest dose tested. Plasma perampanel exposures (AUC) at all doses were lower than that in humans dosed at 8 mg/day.

In animal studies, perampanel induced developmental toxicity in pregnant rat and rabbit at clinically relevant doses. Oral administration of perampanel (1, 3, or 10 mg/kg/day) to pregnant rats throughout organogenesis resulted in an increase in visceral abnormalities (diverticulum of the intestine) at all doses tested. In a dose-ranging study at higher oral doses (10, 30, or 60 mg/kg/day), embryo lethality and reduced fetal body weight were observed at the mid and high doses tested. The lowest dose tested (1 mg/kg/day) is similar to a human dose of 8 mg/day based on body surface area (mg/m^2).

Upon oral administration of perampanel (1, 3, or 10 mg/kg/day) to pregnant rabbits throughout organogenesis, embryo lethality was observed at the mid and high doses tested; the no effect dose for embryo-fetal developmental toxicity in rabbit (1 mg/kg/day) is approximately 2 times a human dose of 8 mg/day based on body surface area (mg/m^2).

Oral administration of perampanel (1, 3, or 10 mg/kg/day) to rats throughout gestation and lactation resulted in fetal and pup deaths at the mid and high doses and delayed sexual maturation in males and females at the highest dose tested. No effects were observed on measures of neurobehavioural or reproductive function in the offspring. The no-effect dose for pre- and postnatal developmental toxicity in rat (1 mg/kg/day) is similar to a human dose of 8 mg/day based on body surface area (mg/m^2).

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PART III: CONSUMER INFORMATION

FYCOMPA®

Perampanel Tablets and Oral Suspension

This leaflet is part III of a three-part "Product Monograph" published when FYCOMPA was approved for sale in Canada and is designed specifically for Consumers. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about FYCOMPA. Contact your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions about the drug.

Keep all medicines in a safe place away from children. Accidental use by a child is a medical emergency and may result in death. Never take medicine in front of small children as they will want to copy you. If a child accidentally takes FYCOMPA, get emergency help right away.

Please read this before you start taking FYCOMPA tablets and oral suspension. Remember this information does not take the place of your doctor's instructions.

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FYCOMPA

Do not stop FYCOMPA without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping FYCOMPA suddenly can cause serious problems, including having more seizures more often.

1. **FYCOMPA can cause mental (psychiatric) problems, including:**
 - new or worse aggressive behaviour, hostility, anger, or irritability
 - being suspicious or distrustful (believing things that are not true)
 - other unusual or extreme changes in behaviour or mood

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening mental problems while using FYCOMPA.

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

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
- attempt 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, being angry, or violent
- acting on dangerous impulses
- an extreme increase in activity and talking
- other unusual changes in behaviour or mood

Suicidal thoughts or actions can be caused by things other than medicines. If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, your healthcare provider may check for other causes.

3. **FYCOMPA can make you feel dizzy, sleepy, tired or weak, and or cause double or blurred vision.**
 - These can happen when you first begin treatment and when your dose is increased.
 - Don't drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how FYCOMPA affects you.
4. **Increased risk of falls. Taking FYCOMPA can increase your chance of falling. These falls can cause serious injuries. Your risk of falling may be higher if you are elderly.**

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

What the medication is used for:

FYCOMPA is a prescription medicine used in combination with other drugs to manage

- partial-onset seizures (fits that affect one part of your brain) in people with epilepsy who are 7 years of age and older.
- primary-generalized tonic-clonic seizures (certain fits that affect all of your brain from the start and cause convulsions or staring spells) in people with epilepsy who are 12 year of age and older.

FYCOMPA should only be used if your seizures are not controlled with standard treatment.

What it does:

The exact way in which FYCOMPA controls seizures is not known.

When it should not be used:

Do not take FYCOMPA:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to perampanel or any of the other ingredients of FYCOMPA

What the medicinal ingredient is:

Perampanel

What the non-medicinal ingredients are:

Tablets: hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, low substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, povidone, talc, titanium dioxide and additional agents listed below.

2 mg tablets: yellow ferric oxide, red ferric oxide
 4 mg tablets: red ferric oxide
 6 mg tablets: red ferric oxide
 8 mg tablets: black ferric oxide, red ferric oxide
 10 mg tablets: FD&C Blue #2 indigo carmine aluminum lake, yellow ferric oxide
 12 mg tablets: FD&C Blue #2 indigo carmine aluminum lake

Oral Suspension: carboxymethyl-cellulose sodium, citric acid, microcrystalline cellulose, poloxamer 188, purified water, simethicone emulsion, sodium benzoate and sorbitol. Dye free.

What dosage forms it comes in:

Tablets: 2 mg, 4 mg, 6 mg, 8 mg, 10 mg, 12 mg

Oral Suspension: 0.5 mg/mL

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

BEFORE you use FYCOMPA talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you:

- Have or have had depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behaviour
- Have liver or severe kidney problems
- Have abused prescription medicines, street drugs, or alcohol in the past
- Have other medical problems
- Are taking birth control pills, as FYCOMPA makes certain types less effective (see INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION)
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if FYCOMPA can harm your unborn baby. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant while taking FYCOMPA. You and your healthcare provider will decide if you should take FYCOMPA while you are pregnant.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known whether FYCOMPA can pass into breast milk. Talk to your doctor about breastfeeding while you are taking FYCOMPA. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take FYCOMPA or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Pregnancy Registration

If you use FYCOMPA while you are pregnant, talk to your doctor about registering with the North American Antiepileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry. You can enroll in this registry by calling 1-888-233-2334. The purpose of this registry is to collect valuable information about the safety of antiepileptic medicine during pregnancy. Information on the registry can also be found at the website <http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/>

• Serious Psychiatric and Behavioural Reactions

You and your family and caregivers should be informed that FYCOMPA may increase your risks of psychiatric events, such as emergence of anger, aggression, hostility, unusual changes in mood, personality, or behaviour, and other behavioural symptoms. You are advised to report any such symptoms immediately to your health care providers.

• Suicidal Thinking and Behaviour

FYCOMPA may increase the risk of suicidal thinking and

behaviour. It is advised your caregiver and families need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behaviour, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behaviour or thoughts about self-harm. Instruct your families and care giver to report behaviours of concern immediately to your health care provider.

How do you watch for early symptoms of psychiatric and behaviour reactions, and suicidal thoughts and actions?

- Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviour, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled.

Call you healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

• Neurologic Effects: Dizziness, Gait Disturbance, Somnolence, and Fatigue

FYCOMPA may cause dizziness, gait disturbance (problems walking normally), somnolence, and fatigue. While you are taking FYCOMPA, you are advised not to drive, operate heavy machinery, or engage in other hazardous activities until you know how FYCOMPA affects you.

• Increased risk of falls

Taking of FYCOMPA can increase your chance of falling. These falls can cause serious injuries. Your risk of falling may be higher if you are elderly.

• Serious allergic reaction

Taking FYCOMPA may affect your skin or other parts of your body such as your

- liver,
- kidneys,
- heart,
- or blood cells.

These allergic reactions can be life-threatening and can cause death.

Get immediate medical attention if you have:

- fever
- severe rash, hives
- swollen lymph glands
- swelling of your face
- flu-like feeling
- yellow skin or eyes
- shortness of breath
- swelling of the legs,
- dry cough
- chest pain or discomfort
- urinating less often, less urine or dark urine

FYCOMPA with Alcohol

As with some other anti-epileptic drugs, be careful about consuming alcohol with FYCOMPA.

- Drinking alcohol while taking FYCOMPA can make you less alert and affect your ability to drive or use tools or machines.
- Drinking alcohol while taking FYCOMPA may make any feelings of anger, confusion or sadness worse.

Lactose Intolerance

Tablets: contain lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.

Oral Suspension: does not contain lactose

Vision:

FYCOMPA may cause double or blurred vision. If you experience problems with your vision while taking FYCOMPA, notify your doctor.

INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take including prescription or non-prescription medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements. FYCOMPA and other medicines can affect each other, causing side effects. Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- Carbamazepine (TEGRETOL), Oxcarbazepine (TRILEPTAL), Phenytoin (DILANTIN),
- Other medications, such as ketoconazole, midazolam, levodopa, rifampin or St. John’s Wort, as these can also interact with FYCOMPA,
- Oral contraceptives (birth control pills). FYCOMPA may interfere with your oral contraceptive’s ability to prevent pregnancy if your oral contraceptive contains levonorgestrel. Talk to your doctor about using other forms of safe and effective contraception when taking FYCOMPA and for one month after stopping treatment.

Do not drink alcohol or take other medications that make you sleepy or dizzy while taking FYCOMPA until you talk to your doctor. Taking FYCOMPA with alcohol or medications that cause sleepiness or dizziness may make your sleepiness or dizziness worse.

PROPER USE OF THIS MEDICATION

Tablets:

- Take your dose once a day at bedtime.

Usual Dose: The usual starting dose is 2 mg or 4 mg once a day depending on what other anti-epileptic drugs you are taking. Your doctor may increase your dose depending on how you respond.

Maximum Dose: 12 mg a day

Oral Suspension:

Shake well for at least 5 seconds before use.

Use the syringe provided in the box to measure and take your dose.

Take it:

- once a day at bedtime

- without food for the first 2 weeks when you first start taking the suspension or when you switch from taking the tablet to the suspension.

Usual Dose: The usual starting dose is 4 mL (2 mg) or 8 mL (4 mg) once a day depending on what other anti-epileptics drugs you are taking. Your doctor may increase your dose depending on how you respond.

Maximum Dose: 24 mL (12 mg) a day

Dosing Volumes (mL) Required for Oral Suspension

Dose	Volume to be Administered
2 mg	4 mL
4 mg	8 mL
6 mg	12 mL
8 mg	16 mL
10 mg	20 mL
12 mg	24 mL

If you have liver or severe kidney problems, your doctor may give you a lower dose of FYCOMPA.

Do not take any more FYCOMPA than your doctor has recommended. It may take a few weeks to find the right dose for you.

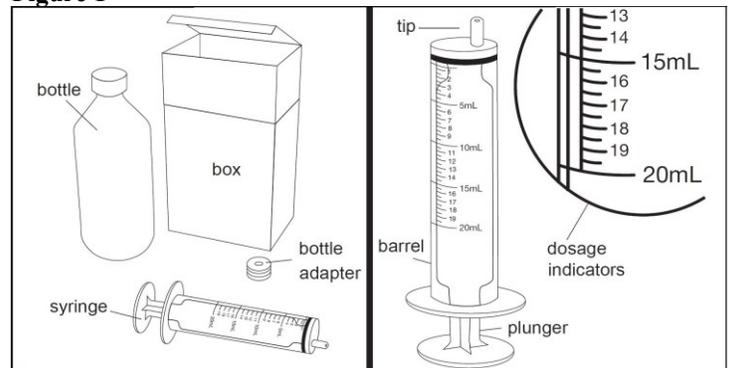
Take FYCOMPA for as long as your doctor recommends. Do not stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to. Your doctor may reduce your dose slowly to avoid your seizures coming back or getting worse.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE FOR ORAL SUSPENSION:

Step 1: Remove the following items from the box: (see **Figure 1**)

- FYCOMPA Oral Suspension bottle
- Bottle adapter
- 1 dosing syringe is included in the FYCOMPA Oral Suspension box

Figure 1



Step 2: Shake the bottle well for at least 5 seconds (see **Figure 2**)

Figure 2



Step 3: Uncap the bottle. Insert the bottle adapter into the bottle and push down (see **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**).

Note: Once the bottle adapter is in place, it cannot be removed.

Figure 3

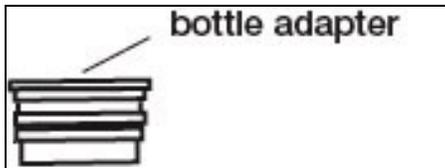
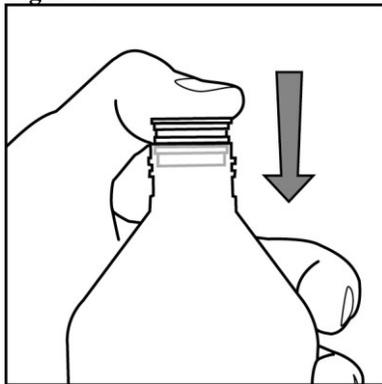


Figure 4



Step 4: Your doctor would have told you how much FYCOMPA you need to take. Your dose will be in millilitres (mL). **Find this number on the syringe** (see **Figure 5**).

Step 5: Insert the syringe into the upright bottle and push the plunger all the way down (see **Figure 6**).

Figure 5

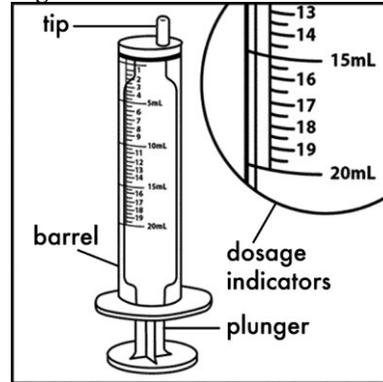
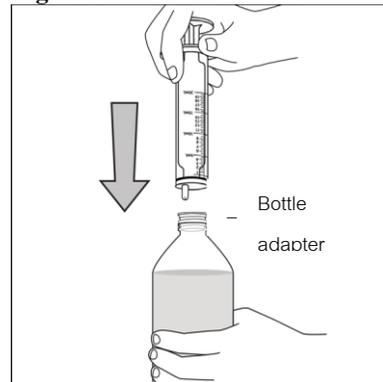


Figure 6



Step 6: While keeping the syringe in place hold the bottle with your other hand and turn it upside down

- With your free hand, pull the plunger and take out the number of millilitres (mL) you need.
- If you see air bubbles in the syringe, fully push in the plunger so that all of the solution flows back into the bottle. Then, take out the number of millilitres (mL) you need once again (see **Figure 7**).
- To measure your dose correctly, the number of millilitres (mL) you need should be in line with the **white** layer of the plunger, not the black (see **Figure 8**).

Figure 7

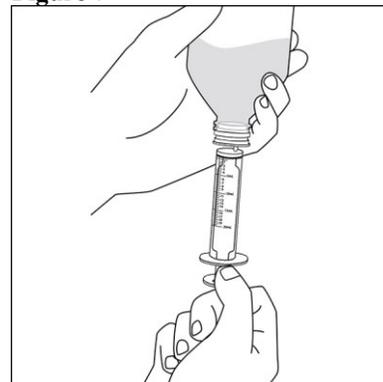
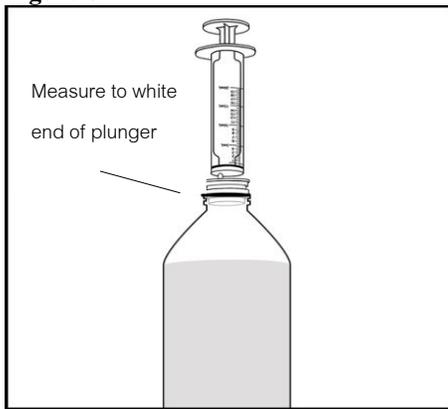


Figure 8



Step 7: If your dose is more than 20 mL (10 mg), you can use:

- 1 syringe, measuring the solution in the same syringe

For example:

- **If your dose is 24 mL (12 mg), draw up 20 mL (10 mg) in the syringe and squirt the medicine into your mouth, then draw up the remaining 4 mL (2 mg) in that same syringe.**
- **If your dose is more than 20 mL (10 mg), repeat Steps 4 through 6 when drawing up the remaining dose of medicine.**

Step 8: Turn the bottle right-side up and remove the syringe from the bottle adapter (see **Figure 9**).

Step 9: Slowly squirt FYCOMPA directly into the corner of your mouth by pushing down on the plunger. If your dose is more than 20 mL (10 mg), draw up 20 mL (10 mg) in the syringe and squirt the medicine into your mouth, then draw up the remaining amount in that same syringe (See **Figure 10**).

Figure 9

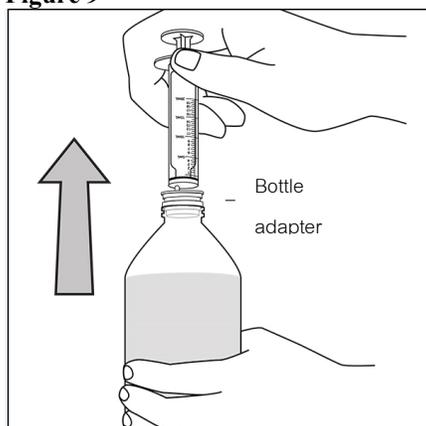


Figure 10



Step 10: When you are done taking your dose, close the bottle tightly. The cap will fit over the bottle adapter. Store at 15 to 30°C. Do not freeze (see **Figure 11**).

Step 11: Rinse the syringe (or syringes) with tap water after each use by:

- Filling a cup with water
- Pulling back on the plunger and drawing the water from the cup into the syringe
- Pushing down on the plunger to empty the water in the syringe into the sink (see **Figure 12**)

Figure 11

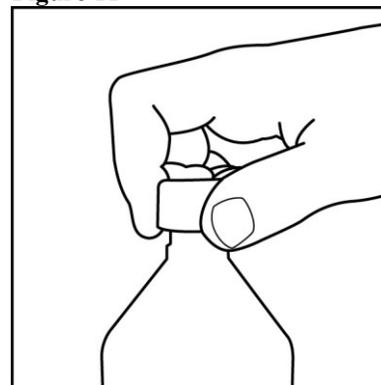
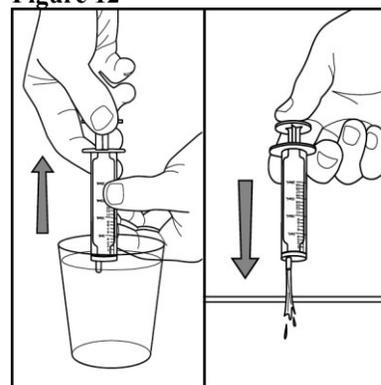


Figure 12



Overdose:

In case of drug overdose, contact a health care practitioner, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms. Make sure you have your medicine bottle with you so that you have the correct information.

Missed Dose:

If you forget to take a tablet or the oral suspension, resume dosing the following day at the prescribed daily dose. Contact your doctor if more than one day of dosing is missed.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Like all medicines, FYCOMPA can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed below, please tell you doctor or pharmacist.

The most common side effects of FYCOMPA include:

- dizziness
- sleepiness
- tiredness
- irritability
- fall
- problems with muscle coordination
- problems with walking normally (gait disturbance)
- vertigo (sense of spinning)
- weight gain
- nausea

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect		Talk to your Health Care Professional		Seek Emergency Medical Attention
		Only if severe	In all cases	
Common	Irritability	√		
	Fall	√		
Uncommon	Thoughts of suicide or hurting yourself		√	
	Extreme sleepiness or tiredness and/or difficulty coordination muscles normally		√	

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect	Talk to your Health Care Professional		Seek Emergency Medical Attention
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Unusual mood change, aggression, hostility, personality change, behaviour change		√	
Allergic reactions (symptoms include swelling in the eyes, lips, mouth, tongue, face and throat, itching, rash, hives)			√
UNKNOWN			√

This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected effects while taking FYCOMPA, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

HOW TO STORE IT

Tablets: store at room temperature (15°C to 30 °C)

Keep out of the reach and sight of children

Oral Suspension:

- Store between 15 to 30°C
- Do not freeze
- Use the contents of the bottle within 90 days after opening

Keep out of the reach and sight of children

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/medeff/report-declaration/index-eng.php>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

MORE INFORMATION

This document plus the full product monograph, prepared for health professionals can be found by contacting the sponsor, Eisai Limited, at: 1-877-873-4724.

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