WARNING: PERMANENT VISION LOSS
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
• VIGADRONE can cause permanent bilateral concentric visual field constriction, including tunnel vision that can result in disability. In some cases, VIGADRONE may also decrease visual acuity (5.1).
• Risk increases with increasing dose and cumulative exposure, but there is no dose or exposure to VIGADRONE known to be free of risk of vision loss (5.1).
• Risk of new and worsening vision loss continues as long as VIGADRONE is used, and possibly after discontinuing VIGADRONE (5.1).
• Baseline and periodic vision assessment is recommended for patients on VIGADRONE. However, this assessment cannot always prevent vision damage (5.1).
• VIGADRONE is available only through a restricted program called the Vigabatrin REMS Program (5.2).

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--- CONTRAINDICATIONS ---
Powder for Oral Solution: 500 mg (3)

--- WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS ---
Abnormal MRI signal changes have been reported in some infants with Infantile Spasms receiving vigabatrin (5.3)
Suicidal behavior and ideation: Antiepileptic drugs, including VIGADRONE, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior (5.5)
Withdrawal of AEDs: Taper dose to avoid withdrawal seizures (5.6)
Anemia: Monitor for symptoms of anemia (5.7)
Somnolence and fatigue: Advise patients not to drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on VIGADRONE (5.8)

--- ADVERSE REACTIONS ---
Most common adverse reactions in controlled studies include (incidence ≥5% over placebo):
• Adults: in addition to permanent vision loss, fatigue, somnolence, nystagmus, tremor, blurred vision, memory impairment, weight gain, arthralgia, abnormal coordination, and confusional state (6.1)
• Pediatric patients (10 to 16 years of age): weight gain, upper respiratory tract infection, tremor, fatigue, aggression, and diplopia (6.1)

--- DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS ---
Powder for Oral Solution: 500 mg (3)

--- RECENT MAJOR CHANGES ---
Boxed Warning 06/2016
Dosage and Administration (2) 06/2016
Warnings and Precautions (5) 06/2016

--- INDICATIONS AND USAGE ---
VIGADRONE is indicated for the treatment of:
• Refractory Complex Partial Seizures as adjunctive therapy in patients ≥10 years of age who have responded inadequately to several alternative treatments; VIGADRONE is not indicated as a first line agent (1.1)
• Infantile Spasms—monotherapy in infants 1 month to 2 years of age for whom the potential benefits outweigh the potential risk of vision loss (1.2)

--- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ---

Refractory Complex Partial Seizures
• Adults (17 years of age and older): Initiate at 1000 mg/day (500 mg twice daily); increase total daily dose weekly in 500 mg/day increments, to the recommended dose of 3000 mg/day (1500 mg twice daily) (2.2)
• Pediatric (10 to 16 years of age): Initiate at 500 mg/day (250 mg twice daily); increase total daily dose weekly in 500 mg/day increments, to recommended maintenance dose of 2000 mg/day (1000 mg twice daily); dose patients weighing more than 60 kg according to adult recommendations (2.2)

Infantile Spasms
• Initiate at a daily dose of 50 mg/kg (25 mg/kg twice daily); increase total daily dose every 3 days, in increments of 25 mg/kg/day to 50 mg/kg/day, up to a maximum daily dose of 150 mg/kg (75 mg/kg twice daily) (2.3)
Renal Impairment: Dose adjustment recommended (2.3, 5.4, 8.6)
**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

1.1 Refractory Complex Partial Seizures (CPS)

VIGADRONE is indicated as adjunctive therapy for adults and pediatric patients 10 years of age and older with refractory complex partial seizures who have inadequately responded to several alternative treatments and for whom the potential benefits outweigh the risk of vision loss [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

1.2 Infantile Spasms (IS)

VIGADRONE is indicated as monotherapy for pediatric patients with infantile spasms 1 month to 2 years of age for whom the potential benefits outweigh the potential risk of vision loss [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

2. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Dosing and Administration Instructions

Dosing

Use the lowest dosage and shortest exposure to VIGADRONE consistent with clinical objectives [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

The VIGADRONE dosing regimen depends on the indication, age group, weight, and dosage form (tablets or powder for oral solution) [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.3)]. Patients with impaired renal function require dose adjustment [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

VIGADRONE tablets and powder for oral solution are bioequivalent. Either tablet or powder can be used for CPS. Powder for oral solution should be used for IS; tablets should not be used for IS because of difficulty in the administration of tablets to infants and young children.

Monitoring of VIGADRONE plasma concentrations to optimize therapy is not helpful.

Administration

VIGADRONE is given orally with or without food.

\* Administered in two divided doses.

\d Patients weighing more than 60 kg should be dosed according to adult recommendations.

If a decision is made to discontinue VIGADRONE, the dose should be gradually reduced [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

If VIGADRONE is tapered, the daily dose should not be decreased by more than 25 mg/kg/day to 50 mg/kg/day every 3 to 4 days [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

In a controlled study in pediatric patients with complex partial seizures, vigabatrin was tapered by decreasing the daily dose by one third every week for three weeks [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].
2.4 Patients with Renal Impairment

VIGADRONE is primarily eliminated through the kidney. Infants

In order to adjust the dose in infants with renal impairment is unavailable. Adult and pediatric patients 10 years and older

- Mild renal impairment (\( \text{CLcr} >50 \text{ to } 80 \text{ mL/min} \)): dose should be decreased by 25%
- Moderate renal impairment (\( \text{CLcr} >30 \text{ to } 50 \text{ mL/min} \)): dose should be decreased by 50%
- Severe renal impairment (\( \text{CLcr} >10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ mL/min} \)): dose should be decreased by 75%

\( \text{CLcr} \) in mL/min may be estimated from serum creatinine (mg/dL) using the following formulas:

- Patients 10 < 12 years old: \( \text{CLcr} \) (mL/min/1.73 m\(^2\)) = \((K \times 	ext{HT})/ \text{Scr} \)
- Female Child (<12 years): \( K = 0.55 \)
- Male Child (<12 years): \( K = 0.70 \)

- Adult and pediatric patients 12 years or older: \( \text{CLcr} \) (mL/min) = \([140 – \text{age (years)}] \times \text{weight (kg)}/[72 \times \text{serum creatinine (mg/dL)}]\) (0.85 for female patients)

The effect of dialysis on VIGADRONE clearance has not been adequately studied [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) and Use in Specific Populations (8.6)].

2.5 Preparation and Administration Instructions for VIGADRONE Powder for Oral Solution

If using VIGADRONE powder for oral solution, physicians should review and discuss the Medication Guide and instructions for mixing and giving VIGADRONE with the patient or caregiver(s). Physicians should confirm that patients or caregivers understand how to mix VIGADRONE powder with water and administer the correct daily dose.

Empty the entire contents of each 500 mg packet into a clean cup, and dissolve in 10 mL of cold or room temperature water per packet. Administer the resulting solution using the 10 mL oral syringe supplied with the medication. The concentration of the final solution is 50 mg/mL.

Table 3 below describes how many packets and how many milliliters (mL) of water will be needed to prepare each individual dose. The concentration after reconstitution is 50 mg/mL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Dose [mg] [Given Twice Daily]</th>
<th>Total Number of VIGADRONE Packets</th>
<th>Total mL of Water Required for Dissolving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 500</td>
<td>1 Packet</td>
<td>10 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 to 1,000</td>
<td>2 Packets</td>
<td>20 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 to 1,500</td>
<td>3 Packets</td>
<td>30 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discard the resulting solution if it is not clear (or free of particles and colorless). Each individual dose should be prepared and used immediately. Discard any unused portion of the solution after administering the correct dose.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

500 mg packets of a white to off-white granular powder.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Permanent Vision Loss

VIGADRONE can cause permanent vision loss. Because of this risk and because, when it is effective, VIGADRONE provides an observable symptomatic benefit, patient response and continued need for treatment should be periodically assessed.

Based upon adult studies, 30 percent or more of patients can be affected with bilateral concentric visual field constriction ranging in severity from mild to severe. Severe cases may be characterized by tunnel vision to within 10 degrees of visual fixation, which can result in disability. In some cases, VIGADRONE also can damage the central retina and may decrease visual acuity. Symptoms of vision loss from VIGADRONE are unlikely to be recognized by patients or caregivers before vision loss is severe. Vision loss of milder severity, while often unrecognized by the patient or caregiver, can still adversely affect function.

Because assessing vision may be difficult in infants and children, the frequency and extent of vision loss is poorly characterized in these patients. For this reason, the understanding of the risk is primarily based on the adult experience. The possibility that vision loss from VIGADRONE may be more common, more severe, or have more severe functional consequences in infants and children than in adults cannot be excluded.

The onset of vision loss from VIGADRONE is unpredictable, and it can occur within weeks of starting treatment or sooner, or at any time after starting treatment, even after months or years.

The risk of vision loss increases with increasing dose and cumulative exposure, but there is no dose or exposure known to be free of risk of vision loss.

In patients with refractory complex partial seizures, VIGADRONE should be withdrawn if a substantial clinical benefit is not observed within 3 months of initiating treatment. If, in the clinical judgment of the prescriber, evidence of treatment failure becomes obvious earlier than 3 months, treatment should be discontinued at that time [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

In patients with infantile spasms, VIGADRONE should be withdrawn if a substantial clinical benefit is not observed within 2 to 4 weeks. If, in the clinical judgment of the prescriber, evidence of treatment failure becomes obvious earlier than 2 to 4 weeks, treatment should be discontinued at that time [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

VIGADRONE should not be used in patients with, or at high risk of, other types of irreversible vision loss unless the benefits of treatment clearly outweigh the risks. The interaction of other types of irreversible vision damage with vision damage from VIGADRONE has not been well-characterized, but is likely adverse.

VIGADRONE should not be used with other drugs associated with serious adverse ophthalmic effects such as retinopathy or glaucoma unless the benefits clearly outweigh the risks.

5.2 Vigabatrin REMS Program

VIGADRONE is available only through a restricted distribution program called the Vigabatrin REMS Program, because of the risk of permanent vision loss.

Notable requirements of the Vigabatrin REMS Program include the following:

- Prescribers must be certified by enrolling in the program, agreeing to counsel patients on the risk of vision loss and the need for periodic monitoring of vision, and reporting any event suggestive of vision loss to www.vigabatrinREMS.com
- Patients must enroll in the program.
- Pharmacies must be certified and must only dispense to patients authorized to receive VIGADRONE.

Further information is available at www.vigabatrinREMS.com, or call 1-866-244-8175.

5.3 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Abnormalities in Infants

Abnormal MRI signal changes characterized by increased T2 signal and restricted diffusion in a symmetric pattern involving the thalamus, basal ganglia, brain stem, and cerebellum have been observed in some infants treated with vigabatrin for infantile spasms. In a retrospective epidemiologic study in infants with IS (N=205), the prevalence of these changes was 22% in vigabatrin treated patients versus 4% in patients treated with other therapies.

In the study above, in post marketing experience, and in published literature reports, these changes generally resolved with discontinuation of treatment. In a few patients, the lesion resolved despite continued use. It has been reported that some infants exhibited coincident motor abnormalities, but no causal relationship has been established and the potential for long-term clinical sequelae has not been adequately studied.

Neurotoxicity (brain histopathology and neurobehavioral abnormalities) was observed in rats exposed to vigabatrin during late gestation and the neonatal and juvenile periods of development, and brain histopathological changes were observed in dogs exposed to vigabatrin during the juvenile period of development. The relationship between these findings and the abnormal MRI findings in infants treated with vigabatrin for infantile spasms is unknown [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

The specific pattern of signal changes observed in IS patients was not observed in older patients.
pediatric and adult patients treated with vigabatrin for refractory CPS. In a blinded review of MRI images obtained in prospective clinical trials in patients with refractory CPS 3 years and older (N=666), no difference was observed in anatomic distribution or prevalence of MRI signal changes between vigabatrin treated and placebo treated patients. For adults treated with VIGADRONE, routine MRI surveillance is unnecessary as there is no evidence that vigabatrin causes MRI changes in this population.

5.4 Neurotoxicity

Vacculation, characterized by fluid accumulation and separation of the outer layers of myelin, has been observed in brain white matter tracts in adult and juvenile rats and adult mice, dogs, and possibly monkeys following administration of vigabatrin. This lesion, referred to as intramyelinic edema (IME), was seen in animals at doses within the human therapeutic range. A no-effect dose was not established in rodents or dogs. In the rat and dog, vacuolation was reversible following discontinuation of vigabatrin treatment, but, in the rat, pathologic changes consisting of swollen or degenerating axons, mineralization, and gliosis were seen in brain areas in which vacuolation had been previously observed. Vacuolation in adult animals was correlated with alterations in MRI and changes in visual and somatosensory evoked potentials (EP).

Administration of vigabatrin to rats during the neonatal and juvenile periods of development producedvacuolar changes in the brain gray matter (including the thalamus, midbrain, deep cerebellar nuclei, substantia nigra, hippocampus, and forebrain) which are considered distinct from the IME observed in vigabatrin-treated adult animals. Decreased myelination and evidence of oligodendrocyte injury were additional findings in the brains of vigabatrin-treated rats. An increase in apoptosis was seen in some brain regions following vigabatrin exposure during the early postnatal period. Long-term neurobehavioral abnormalities (convulsions, neuromotor impairment, learning deficits) were also observed following vigabatrin treatment of young rats. Administration of vigabatrin to juvenile dogs produced vacuolar changes in the brain gray matter (including the septal nuclei, hippocampus, hypothalamus, thalamus, cerebellum, and globus pallidus). Neurobehavioral effects of vigabatrin were not assessed in the juvenile dog. These effects in young animals occurred at doses lower than those producing neurotoxicity in adult animals and were associated with plasma vigabatrin levels substantially lower than those achieved clinically in infants and children [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.4)].

In a published study, vigabatrin (200, 400 mg/kg/day) induced apoptotic neurodegeneration in the brain of young rats when administered by intraperitoneal injection on postnatal days 5 to 7.

Administration of vigabatrin to female rats during pregnancy and lactation at doses below those clinically resulted in hippocampal vacuolation and convulsions in the mature offspring.

Abnormal MRI signal changes characterized by increased T2 signal and restricted diffusion in a symmetric pattern involving the thalamus, basal ganglia, brain stem, and cerebellum have been observed in some infants treated with IS with vigabatrin. Studies of the effects of vigabatrin on MRI and EP in adult epilepsy patients have demonstrated no clear-cut abnormalities [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

5.5 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including VIGADRONE, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Patients treated with any AED for any indication should be monitored for the emergence or worsening of the signs and symptoms of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior.

Pooled analyses of 199 placebo-controlled clinical trials (mono- and adjunctive therapy) of 11 different AEDs showed that patients randomized to one of the AEDs had approximately twice the risk (adjusted Relative Risk 1.8, 95% CI: 1.2-2.7) of suicidal thinking or behavior compared to patients randomized to placebo. In these trials, which had a median treatment duration of 12 weeks, the estimated incidence rate of suicidal behavior or ideation among 27,863 AED treated patients was 0.43%, compared to 0.24% among 16,029 placebo treated patients, representing an increase of approximately one suicide in drug treated patients in the trials and none in placebo treated patients, but the number is too small to allow any conclusion about drug effect on suicide.

The increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with AEDs was observed as early as one week after starting drug treatment with AEDs and persisted for the duration of treatment assessed. Because most trials included in the analysis did not extend beyond 24 weeks, the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior beyond 24 weeks could not be assessed.

The risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior was generally consistent among drugs in the data analyzed. The finding of increased risk with AEDs of varying mechanisms of action and across a range of indications suggests that the risk applies to all AEDs used for any indication. The risk did not vary substantially by age (5 to 100 years) in the clinical trials analyzed. Table 4 shows absolute and relative risk by indication for all evaluated AEDs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Total Patients with Events per 1,000 Patients</th>
<th>Drug Patients with Events per 1,000 Patients</th>
<th>Relative Risk: Incidence of Drug Events in Drug Patients/Incidence in Placebo Patients</th>
<th>Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients with Events per 1,000 Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative risk for suicidal thoughts or behavior was higher in clinical trials for epilepsy than in clinical trials for psychiatric or other conditions, but the absolute risk differences were similar for the epilepsy and psychiatric indications.

Anyone considering prescribing VIGADRONE or any other AED must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with the risk of untreated illness. Epilepsy and many other illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. Should suicidal thoughts and behavior emerge during treatment, the prescriber needs to consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

Patients, their caregivers, and families should be informed that AEDs increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and should be advised of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of the signs and symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Behaviors of concern should be reported immediately to healthcare providers.

5.6 Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs (AEDs)

As with all AEDs, VIGADRONE should be withdrawn gradually. However, if withdrawal is needed because of a serious adverse event, rapid discontinuation can be considered. Patients and caregivers should be told not to suddenly discontinue VIGADRONE therapy.

In controlled clinical studies in adults with complex partial seizures, vigabatrin was tapered by decreasing the daily dose 1000 mg/day on a weekly basis until discontinued. In a controlled study in pediatric patients with complex partial seizures, vigabatrin was tapered by decreasing the daily dose by one third every week by three months.

In a controlled clinical study in patients with infantile spasms, vigabatrin was tapered by decreasing the daily dose at a rate of 25 to 50 mg/kg every 3 to 4 days.

5.7 Anemia

In North American controlled trials in adults, 6% of patients (16/280) receiving vigabatrin and 2% of patients (3/188) receiving placebo had adverse events of anemia and/or met criteria for potentially clinically important hematologic changes involving hemoglobin, hematocrit, and/or RBC indices. Across U.S. controlled trials, there were mean decreases in hemoglobin of about 5% and 0% in vigabatrin and placebo treated patients, respectively, and a mean decrease in hematocrit of about 1% in vigabatrin treated patients compared to a mean gain of about 1% in patients treated with placebo.

In controlled and open label epilepsy trials in adults and pediatric patients, 3 vigabatrin patients (0.06%, 3/4,855) experienced anemia and 2 vigabatrin patients experienced unexplained declines in hemoglobin to below 8 g/dl and/or hematocrit below 24%.

5.8 Somnolence and Fatigue

VIGADRONE causes somnolence and fatigue. Patients should be advised not to drive a car or operate other complex machinery until they are familiar with the effects of VIGADRONE on their ability to perform such activities.

Pooled data from two vigabatrin controlled trials in adults demonstrated that 24% (54/222) of vigabatrin patients experienced somnolence compared to 10% (14/135) of placebo patients. In those same studies, 28% of vigabatrin patients experienced fatigue compared to 15% (20/135) of placebo patients. Almost 1% of vigabatrin patients discontinued from clinical trials for somnolence and almost 1% discontinued for fatigue.

Pooled data from three vigabatrin controlled trials in pediatric patients demonstrated that 6% (10/165) of vigabatrin patients experienced somnolence compared to 5% (5/104) of placebo patients. In those same studies, 28% of vigabatrin patients experienced fatigue compared to 15% (7/49) of placebo patients. No vigabatrin patients discontinued from clinical trials due to somnolence or fatigue.

5.9 Peripheral Neuropathy

Vigabatrin causes symptoms of peripheral neuropathy in adults. Pediatric clinical trials were not designed to assess symptoms of peripheral neuropathy, but observed incidence of symptoms based on pooled data from controlled pediatric studies appeared similar for pediatric patients on vigabatrin and placebo. In a pool of North American controlled and uncontrolled epilepsy studies, 4% (19/457) of vigabatrin patients developed signs and/or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy. In the subset of North American placebo-controlled epilepsy trials, 1.4% (4/280) of vigabatrin treated patients and no (0/188) placebo patients developed signs and/or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy. Initial manifestations of peripheral neuropathy in these trials included, in
some combination, symptoms of numbness or tingling in the toes or feet, signs of reduced distal lower limb vibration or position sensation, or progressive loss of reflexes, starting at the ankles. Clinical studies in the development program were not designed to investigate peripheral neuropathy systematically and did not include nerve conduction studies, quantitative sensory testing, or skin or nerve biopsy. There is insufficient evidence to determine if development of these signs and symptoms was related to duration of vigabatrin treatment, cumulative dose, or if the findings of peripheral neuropathy were completely reversible upon discontinuation of vigabatrin.

5.10 Weight Gain

VIGADRONE causes weight gain in adult and pediatric patients. Data pooled from randomized controlled trials in adults found that 17% (77/443) of vigabatrin patients versus 8% (22/275) of placebo patients gained ≥7% of baseline body weight. In these same trials, the mean weight change among vigabatrin patients was 3.5 kg compared to 1.6 kg for placebo patients.

Data pooled from randomized controlled trials in pediatric patients with refractory partial seizures found that 47% (77/163) of vigabatrin patients versus 19% (19/102) of placebo patients gained ≥7% of baseline body weight.

In all epilepsy trials, 0.6% (31/4,855) of vigabatrin patients discontinued for weight gain. The long-term effects of vigabatrin related weight gain are not known. Weight gain was not related to the occurrence of edema.

5.11 Edema

VIGADRONE causes edema in adults. Pediatric clinical trials were not designed to assess edema, but observed incidence of edema based pooled data from controlled pediatric studies appeared similar for pediatric patients on vigabatrin and placebo.

Pooled data from controlled trials demonstrated increased risk among vigabatrin patients compared to placebo patients for peripheral edema (vigabatrin 2%, placebo 1%), and edema (vigabatrin 1%, placebo 0%). In these studies, one vigabatrin and no placebo patients discontinued for an edema related AE. In adults, there was no apparent association between edema and cardiovascular adverse events such as hypertension or congestive heart failure. Edema was not associated with laboratory changes suggestive of deterioration in renal or hepatic function.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious and otherwise important adverse reactions are described elsewhere in labeling:
- Permanent Vision Loss [see BOXED WARNING and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Abnormalities in Infants [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Neurotoxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs (AEDs) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Anemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Somnolence and Fatigue [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
- Peripheral Neuropathy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]
- Weight Gain [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]
- Edema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)]

6.1 Clinical Trial Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

In U.S. and primary non-U.S. clinical studies of 4,079 vigabatrin-treated patients, the most common (≥5%) adverse reactions associated with the use of vigabatrin in combination with other AEDs were headache, somnolence, fatigue, dizziness, convulsion, nasopharyngitis, weight gain, upper respiratory tract infection, visual field defect, depression, tremor, nystagmus, nausea, diarrhea, memory impairment, insomnia, irritability, abnormal coordination, blurred vision, diplopia, vomiting, influenza, pyrexia, and rash.

The adverse reactions most commonly associated with vigabatrin treatment discontinuation in ≥1% of patients were convulsion and depression.

In patients with infantile spasms, the adverse reactions most commonly associated with vigabatrin treatment discontinuation in ≥1% of patients were infections, status epilepticus, developmental coordination disorder, dystonia, hypotonia, hypertonia, weight gain, and insomnia.

Refractory Complex Partial Seizures

Adults

Table 5 lists the adverse reactions that occurred in ≥2% and more than one patient per vigabatrin treated group and that occurred more frequently than in placebo patients from 2 U.S. add-on clinical studies of refractory CPS in adults.
Table 6 lists adverse reactions from controlled clinical studies of pediatric patients receiving vigabatrin or placebo as add-on therapy for refractory complex partial seizures. Adverse reactions that are listed occur in at least 2% of vigabatrin-treated patients and more frequently than placebo. The median vigabatrin dose was 49.4 mg/kg (range of 8.0 to 105.9 mg/kg).

Table 6. Adverse Reactions in Pooled, Add-On Trials in Pediatric Patients 10 to 16 Years of Age with Refractory Complex Partial Seizures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>All Vigabatrin [N=119]</th>
<th>Placebo [N=46]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplopia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blurred vision</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper abdominal pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infections and Infestations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Infantile Spasms

In a randomized, placebo-controlled IS study with a 5 day double-blind treatment phase (n=40), the adverse reactions that occurred in ≥5% of patients receiving vigabatrin and that occurred more frequently than in placebo patients were somnolence (vigabatrin 45%, placebo 30%), bronchitis (vigabatrin 30%, placebo 15%), ear infection (vigabatrin 10%, placebo 5%), and acute otitis media (vigabatrin 10%, placebo 0%). In a dose response study of low-dose (18 to 36 mg/kg/day) versus high-dose (100 to 458 mg/kg/day) vigabatrin, no clear correlation between dose and incidence of adverse reactions was observed. The adverse reactions (≥5% in either dose group) are summarized in Table 7.

6.2 Post Marketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been reported during post approval use of vigabatrin worldwide. All adverse reactions that are not listed above as adverse reactions reported in clinical trials, that are not relatively common in the population and are not too vague to be useful are listed in this section. These reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size; therefore, it is not possible to estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. Adverse reactions are categorized by system organ class.

Birth Defects: Congenital cardiac defects, congenital external ear anomaly, congenital hemangioma, congenital hydromecephalus, congenital male genital malformation, congenital mental retardation, congenital vesicoureteric reflux, dentofacial anomaly, dysmorphism, fetal anticonvulsant syndrome, hamartomas, hip dysplasia, limb malformation, limb reduction defect, low set ears, renal aplasia, retinitis pigmentosa, supernumerary nipple, talipes

Ear Disorders: Deafness

Endocrine Disorders: Delayed puberty

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, esophagitis

General Disorders: Developmental delay, facial edema, malignant hyperthermia, multiorgan failure

Hepatobiliary Disorders: Cholestasis

Nervous System Disorders: Dystonia, encephalopathy, hypotonia, hypopituitarism, muscle spasticity, myoclonus, optic neuritis, dyskinesia

Psychiatric Disorders: Acute psychosis, apathy, delirium, hypomania, neonatal agitation, psychotic disorder

Respiratory Disorders: Laryngeal edema, pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure, stridor

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Angioedema, maculo-papular rash, pruritus, Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Antiepileptic Drugs

Phenytoin

Although phenytoin dose adjustments are not routinely required, dose adjustment of phenytoin should be considered if clinically indicated, since VIGADRONE may cause a moderate reduction in total phenytoin plasma levels [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].
Clonazepam

VIGADRONE may moderately increase the Cmax of clonazepam resulting in an increase in clonazepam-associated adverse reactions [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

Other AEDs

There are no clinically significant pharmacokinetic interactions between vigabatrin and either phenobarbital or sodium valproate. Based on population pharmacokinetics, carbamazepine, clonazepam, primidone, and sodium valproate appear to have no effect on plasma concentrations of vigabatrin [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.2 Oral Contraceptives

VIGADRONE is unlikely to affect the efficacy of steroid oral contraceptives [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.3 Drug-Laboratory Test Interactions

VIGADRONE decreases alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST) plasma activity in up to 90% of patients. In some patients, these enzymes become undetectable. The suppression of ALT and AST activity by VIGADRONE may preclude the use of these markers, especially ALT, to detect early hepatic injury.

VIGADRONE may increase the amount of amino acids in the urine, possibly leading to a false positive test for certain rare genetic metabolic diseases (e.g., alpha aminoadipic aciduria).

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C.

Vigabatrin produced developmental toxicity, including teratogenic and neurohistopathological effects, when administered to pregnant animals at clinically relevant doses. In addition, developmental neurotoxicity was observed in rats treated with vigabatrin during a period of postnatal development corresponding to the third trimester of human pregnancy. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. VIGADRONE should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Administration of vigabatrin (oral doses of 50 to 200 mg/kg) to pregnant rabbits throughout the period of organogenesis was associated with an increased incidence of malformations (cleft palate) and embryo-fetal death; these findings were observed in two separate studies. The no-effect dose for teratogenicity and embryolethality in rabbits (100 mg/kg) is approximately ½ the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 3 g/day on a body surface area (mg/m²) basis. In rats, oral administration of vigabatrin (50, 100, or 150 mg/kg) throughout organogenesis resulted in decreased fetal body weights and increased incidences of fetal anatomic variations. The no-effect dose for embryo-fetal toxicity in rats (50 mg/kg) is approximately ½ the MRHD on a mg/m² basis. Oral administration of vigabatrin (50, 100, 150 mg/kg) to rats from the latter part of pregnancy through weaning produced long-term neurohistopathological (hippocampal vacuolation) and neurobehavioral (convulsions) abnormalities in the offspring. A no-effect dose for developmental neurotoxicity in rats was not established; the low-effect dose (50 mg/kg) is approximately ¼ the MRHD on a mg/m² basis.

In a published study, vigabatrin (300 or 450 mg/kg) was administered by intraperitoneal injection to a mutant mouse strain on a single day during organogenesis (day 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12). An increase in malformations (including cleft palate) was observed at both doses.

Oral administration of vigabatrin (5, 15, or 50 mg/kg) to young rats during the neonatal and juvenile periods of development (postnatal days 4 to 65) produced neurobehavioral (convulsions, neuromotor impairment, learning deficits) and neurohistopathological (brain vacuolation, decreased myelination, and retinal dysplasia) abnormalities in treated animals. The early postnatal period in rats is generally thought to correspond to late juvenile periods of development (postnatal days 4 to 65) produced neurobehavioral (brain gray matter vacuolation, decreased myelination, and retinal dysplasia) abnormalities. The no-effect dose for developmental neurotoxicity in juvenile rats (the lowest dose tested) was associated with plasma vigabatrin exposures (AUC) substantially less than those measured in pediatric patients at recommended doses. In dogs, oral administration of vigabatrin (30 or 100 mg/kg) during selected periods of juvenile development (postnatal days 22 to 112) produced neurohistopathological abnormalities (brain gray matter vacuolation). Neurobehavioral effects of vigabatrin were not assessed in the juvenile dog. A no-effect dose for neurohistopathological was not established in juvenile dogs; the lowest effect dose (30 mg/kg) was associated with plasma vigabatrin exposures lower than those measured in pediatric patients at recommended doses [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of vigabatrin did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they responded differently from younger patients.

Vigabatrin is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.

Oral administration of a single dose of 1.5 g of vigabatrin to elderly (≥65 years) patients with reduced creatinine clearance (<50 mL/min) was associated with moderate to severe sedation and confusion in 4 of 5 patients, lasting up to 5 days. The renal clearance of vigabatrin was 38% lower in healthy elderly subjects (≥65 years) than in young healthy males. Adjustment of dose or frequency of administration should be considered. Such patients may respond to a lower maintenance dose [see Dosage and Administration (2.4) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients.

8.6 Renal Impairment

Dose adjustment, including initiating treatment with a lower dose, is necessary in pediatric patients 10 years of age and older and adults with mild (creatinine clearance >50 to 80 mL/min), moderate (creatinine clearance >30 to 50 mL/min) and severe (creatinine clearance >10 to 30 mL/min) renal impairment [see Dosage and Administration (2.4) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Vigabatrin is not a controlled substance.

9.2 Abuse

Vigabatrin did not produce adverse events or overt behaviors associated with abuse when administered to humans or animals. It is not possible to predict the extent to which a CNS active drug will be misused, diverted, and/or abused once marketed. Consequently, physicians should carefully evaluate patients for history of drug abuse and follow such patients closely, observing them for signs of misuse or abuse of vigabatrin (e.g., incrementation of dose, drug-seeking behavior).

9.3 Dependence

Following chronic administration of vigabatrin to animals, there were no apparent withdrawal signs upon drug discontinuation. However, as with all AEDs, vigabatrin should be withdrawn gradually to minimize increased seizure frequency [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

10.1 Signs, Symptoms, and Laboratory Findings of Overdose

Confirmed and/or suspected vigabatrin overdoses have been reported during clinical trials and in post marketing surveillance. No vigabatrin overdoses resulted in death. When reported, the vigabatrin dose ingested ranged from 3 g to 90 g, but most were between 7.5 g and 30 g. Nearly half the cases involved multiple drug ingestions including carbamazepine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, lamotrigine, valproic acid, acetaminophen, and/or chlorpheniramine.
Coma, unconsciousness, and/or drowsiness were described in the majority of cases of vigabatrin overdose. Other less commonly reported symptoms included vertigo, psychosis, apnea or respiratory depression, bradycardia, agitation, irritability, confusion, headache, hypotension, abnormal behavior, increased seizure activity, status epilepticus, and speech disorder. These symptoms resolved with supportive care.

10.2 Management of Overdosage

There is no specific antidote for VIGADRONE overdose. Standard measures to remove unabsorbed drug should be used, including elimination by emesis or gastric lavage. Supportive measures should be employed, including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient.

In an in vitro study, activated charcoal did not significantly adsorb vigabatrin. The effectiveness of hemodialysis in the treatment of VIGADRONE overdose is unknown. In isolated case reports in renal failure patients receiving therapeutic doses of vigabatrin, hemodialysis reduced vigabatrin plasma concentrations by 40% to 60%.

11 DESCRIPTION

VIGADRONE (vigabatrin, USP) is an oral antiepileptic drug and is available as a white to off-white granular powder for oral solution in packets of 500 mg.

The chemical name of vigabatrin, a racemate consisting of two enantiomers, is (±) 4-amino-5-hexenoic acid. The molecular formula is C11H15NO2 and the molecular weight is 129.16. It has the following structural formula:

\[
\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{OH}
\]

Vigabatrin, USP is a white to off-white powder which is freely soluble in water, slightly soluble in methyl alcohol, very slightly soluble in ethyl alcohol and chloroform, and insoluble in toluene and hexane. The pH of a 1% aqueous solution is about 6.9. The n-octanol/water partition coefficient of vigabatrin is about 0.011 (log P≤ -1.96) at physiologic pH. Vigabatrin melts with decomposition in a 3-degree range within the temperature interval of 171°C to 176°C. The dissociation constants (pKₐ) of vigabatrin are 4 and 9.7 at room temperature (25°C).

VIGADRONE for oral solution is available as white to off-white granular powder for oral administration. Each packet contains 500 mg of vigabatrin.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The precise mechanism of vigabatrin’s anti-seizure effect is unknown, but it is believed to be the result of its action as an irreversible inhibitor of γ-aminobutyric acid transaminase (GABA-T), the enzyme responsible for the metabolism of the inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA. This action results in increased levels of GABA in the central nervous system. No direct correlation between plasma concentration and efficacy has been established. The duration of drug effect is presumed to be dependent on the rate of enzyme re-synthesis rather than on the rate of elimination of the drug from the systemic circulation.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Effects on Electrocardiogram

There is no indication of a QTc prolonging effect of vigabatrin in single doses up to 6.0 g. In a randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study, 58 healthy subjects were administered a single oral dose of vigabatrin (3 g and 6 g) and placebo. Peak concentrations for 6.0 g vigabatrin were approximately 2-fold higher than the peak concentrations following the 3.0 g single oral dose.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Vigabatrin displayed linear pharmacokinetics after administration of single doses ranging from 0.5 g to 4 g, and after administration of repeated doses of 0.5 g and 2.0 g twice daily. Bioequivalence has been established between the oral solution and tablet formulations. The following PK information (Tₘax, half-life, and clearance) of vigabatrin was obtained from stand-alone PK studies and population PK analyses.

Absorption

Following oral administration, vigabatrin is essentially completely absorbed. The time to maximum concentration (Tₘax) is approximately 1 hour for children (10 years to 16 years) and adults, and approximately 2.5 hours for infants (5 months to 2 years). There was little accumulation with multiple dosing in adult and pediatric patients. A food effect study involving administration of vigabatrin to healthy volunteers under fasting and fed conditions indicated that the Cₘax was decreased by 33%, Tₘax was increased to 2 hours, and AUC was unchanged under fed conditions.

Distribution

Vigabatrin does not bind to plasma proteins. Vigabatrin is widely distributed throughout the body; mean steady-state volume of distribution is 1.1 L/kg (CV = 20%).

Metabolism and Elimination

Vigabatrin is not significantly metabolized; it is eliminated primarily through renal excretion. The terminal half-life of vigabatrin is about 5.7 hours for infants (5 months to 2 years), 9.5 hours for children (10 years to 16 years), and 10.5 hours for adults. Following administration of 14C-vigabatrin to healthy male volunteers, about 95% of total radioactivity was recovered in the urine over 72 hours with the parent drug representing about 80% of this. Vigabatrin induces CYP2C9, but does not induce other hepatic cytochrome P450 enzyme systems.

Specific Populations

Geriatric

The renal clearance of vigabatrin in healthy elderly patients (>65 years of age) was 36% less than those in healthy younger patients. This finding is confirmed by an analysis of data from a controlled clinical trial [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)].

Pediatric

The clearance of vigabatrin is 2.4 L/hr for infants (5 months to 2 years), 5.8 L/hr for children (10 years to 16 years) and 7 L/hr for adults.

Gender

No gender differences were observed for the pharmacokinetic parameters of vigabatrin in patients.

Race

No specific study was conducted to investigate the effects of race on vigabatrin pharmacokinetics. A cross study comparison between 23 Caucasian and 7 Japanese patients who received 1, 2, and 4 g of vigabatrin indicated that the AUC, Cₘax, and half-life were similar for the two populations. However, the mean renal clearance of Caucasians (5.2 L/hr) was about 25% higher than the Japanese (4.0 L/hr). Inter-subject variability in renal clearance was 25% in Caucasians and was 30% in Japanese.

Renal Impairment

Mean AUC increased by 30% and the terminal half-life increased by 55% (8.1 hr vs 12.5 hr) in adult patients with mild renal impairment (CLcr from >50 to 80 mL/min) in comparison to normal subjects.

Mean AUC increased by two-fold and the terminal half-life increased by two-fold in adult patients with moderate renal impairment (CLcr from >30 to 50 mL/min) in comparison to normal subjects.

Mean AUC increased by 4.5-fold and the terminal half-life increased by 3.5-fold in adult patients with severe renal impairment (CLcr from >10 to 30 mL/min) in comparison to normal subjects.

Adult patients with renal impairment

Dosage adjustment, including starting at a lower dose, is recommended for adult patients with any degree of renal impairment [see Use in Specific Populations (8.6) and Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

Infants with renal impairment

Information about how to adjust the dose in infants with renal impairment is unavailable.

Pediatric patients 10 years and older with renal impairment

Although information is unavailable on the effects of renal impairment on vigabatrin clearance in pediatric patients 10 years and older, dosing can be calculated based upon adult data and an established formula [see Use in Specific Populations (8.6) and Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

Hepatic Impairment

Vigabatrin is not significantly metabolized. The pharmacokinetics of vigabatrin in patients with impaired liver function has not been studied.

Drug Interactions

Phenytoin

A 16% to 20% average reduction in total phenytoin plasma levels was reported in adult controlled clinical studies. In vitro drug metabolism studies indicate that decreased phenytoin concentrations upon addition of vigabatrin therapy are likely to be the result of induction of cytochrome P450 2C enzymes in some patients. Although phenytoin dose adjustments are not routinely required, dose adjustment of phenytoin should be considered if clinically indicated [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

Clonazepam

In a study of 12 healthy adult volunteers, clonazepam (0.5 mg) co-administration had no effect on vigabatrin (1.5 g twice daily) concentrations. Vigabatrin increases the mean Cₘax of clonazepam by 30% and decreases the mean Tₘax by 45% [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

Other AEDs

When co-administered with vigabatrin, phenobarbital concentration (from phenobarbital or primidone) was reduced by an average of 8% to 16%, and sodium valproate plasma concentrations were reduced by an average of 8%. These reductions did not appear to be clinically relevant. Based on population pharmacokinetics, carbamazepine, clorazepate, primidone, and sodium valproate appear to have no effect on plasma concentrations of vigabatrin [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

Alcohol

Coadministration of ethanol (0.6 g/kg) with vigabatrin (1.5 g twice daily) indicated that neither drug influences the pharmacokinetics of the other.

Oral Contraceptives

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study using a combination oral contraceptive containing 30 mcg ethinyl estradiol and 150 mcg levonorgestrel, vigabatrin (3 g/day) did not interfere significantly with the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme (CYP3A)-mediated
metabolism of the contraceptive tested. Based on this study, vigabatrin is unlikely to affect the efficacy of steroid oral contraceptives. Additionally, no significant difference in pharmacokinetic parameters (elimination half-life, AUC, Cmax, apparent oral clearance, time to peak, and apparent volume of distribution) of vigabatrin were found after treatment with ethinyl estradiol and levonorgestrel [see Drug Interactions (7.2)].

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Vigabatrin showed no carcinogenic potential in mouse or rat when given in the diet at doses up to 150 mg/kg/day for 18 months (mouse) or at doses up to 150 mg/kg/day for 2 years (rat). These doses are less than the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) for infantile spasms (150 mg/kg/day) and for refractory complex partial seizures (3 g/day) on a mg/m² basis. Vigabatrin was negative in in vitro (Ames, CHO/HGPRT mammalian cell forward gene mutation, chromosomal aberration in rat lymphocytes) and in vivo (mouse bone marrow micronucleus) assays.

No adverse effects on male or female fertility were observed in rats at oral doses up to 150 mg/kg/day (approximately ½ the MRHD of 3 g/day on a mg/m² basis) for adults treated with refractory complex partial seizures.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Complex Partial Seizures
Adults
The effectiveness of vigabatrin as adjunctive therapy in adult patients was established in two U.S. multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group clinical studies. A total of 327 adults (age 18 to 60 years) with complex partial seizures, with or without secondary generalization were enrolled (Studies 1 and 2). Patients were required to be on an adequate and stable dose of an anticonvulsant, and have a history of failure on an adequate regimen of carbamazepine or phenytoin. Patients had a history of about 8 seizures per month (median) for about 20 years (median) prior to entrance into the study. These studies were not capable by design of demonstrating direct superiority of vigabatrin over any other anticonvulsant added to a regimen to which the patient had not adequately responded. Further, in these studies, patients had previously been treated with a limited range of anticonvulsants.

The primary measure of efficacy was the patient’s reduction in mean monthly frequency of complex partial seizures plus partial seizures secondarily generalized at end of study compared to baseline.

Study 1
Study 1 (N=174) was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group clinical study consisting of an 8-week baseline period followed by an 18-week treatment period. Patients were randomized to receive placebo or 1, 3, or 6 g/day vigabatrin administered twice daily. During the first 6 weeks following randomization, the dose was titrated upward beginning with 1 g/day and increasing by 0.5 g/day on days 1 and 5 of each subsequent week in the 3 g/day and 6 g/day groups, until the assigned dose was reached.

Results for the primary measure of effectiveness, reduction in monthly frequency of complex partial seizures, are shown in Table 8. The 3 g/day and 6 g/day dose groups were statistically significantly superior to placebo, but the 1 g/day dose was not superior to the 3 g/day dose.

Study 2
Study 2 (N=183 randomized, 182 evaluated for efficacy) was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel study consisting of an 8-week baseline period and a 16-week treatment period. During the first 4 weeks following randomization, the dose of vigabatrin was titrated upward beginning with 1 g/day and increased by 0.5 g/day on a weekly basis to the maintenance dose of 3 g/day.

Results for the primary measure of effectiveness, reduction in monthly complex partial seizure frequency, are shown in Table 9. Vigabatrin 3 g/day was statistically significantly superior to placebo in reducing seizure frequency.

Table 9. Median Monthly Frequency of Complex Partial Seizures

<table>
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<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Endstudy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 g/day Vicabatrin</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.5*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p<0.05 compared to placebo

Figure 1 presents the percentage of patients (X-axis) with a percent reduction in seizure frequency (responder rate) from baseline to the maintenance phase at least as great as that represented on the Y-axis. A positive value on the Y-axis indicates an improvement from baseline (i.e., a decrease in complex partial seizure frequency), while a negative value indicates a worsening from baseline (i.e., an increase in complex partial seizure frequency). Thus, in a display of this type, a curve for an effective treatment is shifted to the left of the curve for placebo. The proportion of patients achieving any particular level of reduction in seizure frequency was consistently higher for the vigabatrin 3 g/day group compared to the placebo group. For example, 39% of patients randomized to vigabatrin (3 g/day) experienced a 50% or greater reduction in complex partial seizure frequency, compared to 21% of patients randomized to placebo. Patients with an increase in seizure frequency >100% are represented on the Y-axis as equal to or greater than -100%.

Figure 2. Percent Reduction from Baseline in Seizure Frequency

For both studies, there was no difference in the effectiveness of vigabatrin between male and female patients. Analyses of age and race were not possible as nearly all patients were between the ages of 18 to 65 and Caucasian.

Pediatric patients 10 to 16 years of age
Vigabatrin was studied in three double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group studies in 269 patients who received vigabatrin and 104 patients who received placebo. No individual study was considered adequately powered to determine efficacy in pediatric patients age 10 years and above.

Pediatric patients aged 3 to 16 years with uncontrolled complex partial seizures with or without secondary generalization. The study period included a 6 to 10 week baseline phase and a 14 to 17 week treatment phase (composed of a titration and maintenance period).
16.1 How Supplied

VIGADRONE® for oral solution, 500 mg packets contain a white to off-white granular powder. They are supplied in cartons of 50 packets (NDC 0245-0556-50).

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].
MEDICATION GUIDE
VIGADRONE™ (vi-ga-drône)
(vigabatrin) Powder for oral solution

What is the most important information I should know about VIGADRONE?
VIGADRONE can cause serious side effects, including:
• Permanent vision loss
• Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) changes in babies with infantile spasms (IS)
• Risk of suicidal thoughts or actions

1. Permanent vision loss:
VIGADRONE can damage the vision of anyone who takes it. People who take VIGADRONE do not lose all of their vision, but some people can have severe loss particularly to their ability to see to the side when they look straight ahead (peripheral vision). With severe vision loss, you may only be able to see things straight in front of you (sometimes called “tunnel vision”). You may also have blurry vision. If this happens, it will not get better.

• Vision loss and use of VIGADRONE in adults and children 10 years and older: Because of the risk of vision loss, VIGADRONE is used to treat complex partial seizures (CPS) only in people who do not respond well enough to several other medicines.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you (or your child):
• might not be seeing as well as before starting VIGADRONE
• start to trip, bump into things, or are more clumsy than usual
• are surprised by people or things coming in front of you that seem to come out of nowhere

These changes can mean that you (or your child) have damage to your vision.

It is recommended that your healthcare provider test your (or your child’s) vision (including peripheral vision) and visual acuity (ability to read an eye chart) before you (or your child) start VIGADRONE or within 4 weeks after starting VIGADRONE, and at least every 3 months after that until VIGADRONE is stopped. It is also recommended that you (or your child) have a vision test about 3 to 6 months after VIGADRONE is stopped.

• Some people are not able to complete testing of vision. Your healthcare provider will determine if you (or your child) can be tested. If you (or your child) cannot complete vision testing, your healthcare provider may continue prescribing VIGADRONE, but your healthcare provider will not be able to watch for any vision loss.

• Even if your vision (or your child’s vision) appears fine, it is important to get regular vision tests because damage can happen before your baby acts differently. Even these regular vision exams may not show the damage to your baby’s vision before it is serious and permanent.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you think that your baby is:
• not seeing as well as before taking VIGADRONE
• acting differently than normal

2. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) changes in babies with infantile spasms:
Brain pictures taken by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) show changes in some babies after they are given VIGADRONE. It is not known if these changes are harmful.

All people who take VIGADRONE:
• You are at risk for permanent vision loss with any amount of VIGADRONE.
• Your risk of vision loss may be higher the more VIGADRONE you take daily and the longer you take it.
• It is not possible for your healthcare provider to know when vision loss will happen. It could happen soon after starting VIGADRONE or any time during treatment. It may even happen after treatment has stopped.

• Because VIGADRONE might cause permanent vision loss, it is available to healthcare providers and patients only under a special program called the Vigabatrin Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program. VIGADRONE can only be prescribed to people who are enrolled in this program. As part of the Vigabatrin REMS Program, it is recommended that your healthcare provider test your (or your child’s) vision from time to time (periodically) while you (or your child) are being treated with VIGADRONE, and even after you (or your child) stop treatment. Your healthcare provider will explain the details of the Vigabatrin REMS Program to you. For more information, go to www.vigabatrinREMS.com or call 1-866-244-8175.

2. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) changes in babies with infantile spasms:
Brain pictures taken by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) show changes in some babies after they are given VIGADRONE. It is not known if these changes are harmful.
3. Risk of suicidal thoughts or actions:
Like other antiepileptic drugs, VIGADRONE may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500 people taking it. Call a healthcare provider right away if you or your child have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

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

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

How can I watch for early symptoms of suicidal thoughts and actions?
- Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled.
- Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

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

Stopping VIGADRONE suddenly can cause serious problems. Stopping a seizure medicine suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus) in people who are being treated for seizures.

What is VIGADRONE?
- VIGADRONE is a prescription medicine used along with other treatments to treat adults and children 10 years and older with complex partial seizures (CPS) if:
  - The CPS does not respond well enough to several other treatments, and
  - You and your healthcare provider decide the possible benefit of taking VIGADRONE is more important than the risk of vision loss.

VIGADRONE should not be the first medicine used to treat CPS.

- VIGADRONE is also used to treat babies 1 month to 2 years of age who have infantile spasms (IS) if you and your healthcare provider decide the possible benefits of taking VIGADRONE are more important than the possible risk of vision loss.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before starting VIGADRONE?
If you or your child has CPS, before taking VIGADRONE tell your healthcare provider if you or your child have or had:
- depression, mood problems or suicidal thoughts or behavior
- an allergic reaction to VIGADRONE, such as hives, itching, or trouble breathing
- any vision problems
- any kidney problems
- low red blood cell counts (anemia)
- any nervous or mental illnesses, such as depression, thoughts of suicide, or attempts at suicide
- any other medical conditions
- are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed. VIGADRONE can pass into breast milk and may harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take VIGADRONE.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if VIGADRONE will harm your unborn baby. You and your healthcare provider will have to decide if you should take VIGADRONE while you are pregnant.

Pregnancy Registry:
If you become pregnant while taking VIGADRONE, talk to your healthcare provider 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 information about the safety of antiepileptic medicine during pregnancy.

If you are a parent or caregiver whose baby has IS, before giving VIGADRONE to your baby, tell your healthcare provider about all of your baby’s medical conditions, including if your baby has or ever had:
- an allergic reaction to VIGADRONE, such as hives, itching, or trouble breathing
- any vision problems
- any kidney problems

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you or your child take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. VIGADRONE and other medicines may affect each other causing side effects.

How should I take VIGADRONE?
- You or your child will receive VIGADRONE from a specialty pharmacy.
- Take VIGADRONE exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to. VIGADRONE is usually taken 2 times each day.
- VIGADRONE may be taken with or without food.
- Before starting to take VIGADRONE, talk to your healthcare provider about what you or your child should do if a VIGADRONE dose is missed.
- If you or your child are taking VIGADRONE for CPS and the seizures do not improve enough within 3 months, your healthcare provider will stop prescribing VIGADRONE.
- If your child is taking VIGADRONE for IS and the seizures do not improve within 2 to 4 weeks, your healthcare provider will stop prescribing VIGADRONE.
- Do not stop taking VIGADRONE suddenly. This can cause serious problems. Stopping VIGADRONE or any seizure medicine suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus) in people who are being treated for seizures. You should follow your healthcare provider’s instructions on how to stop taking VIGADRONE.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away about any increase in seizures when VIGADRONE treatment is being stopped. Before your child starts taking VIGADRONE, speak to your
child’s healthcare provider about what to do if your baby misses a dose, vomits, spits up, or only takes part of the dose of VIGADRONE.

• Do not stop taking VIGADRONE without talking to your healthcare provider. If VIGADRONE improves your (or your child’s) seizures, you and your healthcare provider should talk about whether the benefit of taking VIGADRONE is more important than the risk of vision loss, and decide if you (or your child) will continue to take VIGADRONE.

If you are giving VIGADRONE powder for oral solution to your child, it can be given at the same time as their meal. VIGADRONE for oral solution powder should be mixed with water only.

• See “Instructions for Use” for detailed information about how to mix and give VIGADRONE powder for oral solution to your baby the right way.

What should I avoid while taking VIGADRONE?
VIGADRONE causes sleepiness and tiredness. Adults taking VIGADRONE should not drive, operate machinery, or perform any hazardous task, unless you and your healthcare provider have decided that you can do these things safely.

What are the possible side effects of VIGADRONE?
VIGADRONE can cause serious side effects, including:

• See “What is the most important information I should know about VIGADRONE?”
• Sleepiness and tiredness. See “What should I avoid while taking VIGADRONE?”
• VIGADRONE may cause your baby to be sleepy. Sleepy babies may have a harder time suckling and feeding, or may be irritable.
• Weight gain that happens without swelling

The following serious side effects happen in adults. It is not known if these side effects also happen in babies who take VIGADRONE.

• Low red blood cell counts (anemia)
• Nerve problems. Symptoms of a nerve problem can include numbness and tingling in your toes or feet. It is not known if nerve problems will go away after you stop taking VIGADRONE.
• Swelling

If you or your child has CPS, VIGADRONE may make certain types of seizures worse. Tell your healthcare provider right away if your baby’s seizures get worse. Tell your baby’s healthcare provider if you see any changes in your baby’s behavior.

The most common side effects of VIGADRONE in babies include:

• Sleepiness – VIGADRONE may cause your baby to be sleepy. Sleepy babies may have a harder time sucking and feeding, or may be irritable.
• Swelling in the bronchial tubes (bronchitis)
• Ear infection
• Irritability

Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of VIGADRONE.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store VIGADRONE?

• Store VIGADRONE packets at room temperature, between 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F).
• Keep VIGADRONE powder in the container they come in.

Keep VIGADRONE and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of VIGADRONE.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about VIGADRONE that is written for health professionals. Do not use VIGADRONE for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give VIGADRONE to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

What are the ingredients in VIGADRONE?
Active Ingredient: vigabatrin

For Medication Guides, please visit www.upsher-smith.com or call 1-888-650-3789.

Manufactured for
UPSher-SMITH LABORATORIES, LLC
Maple Grove, MN 55369

Made in Germany

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Revised 0518
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

VIGADRONE™ (vi-ga-dróne) (vigabatrin) powder for oral solution

Read this Instructions for Use before your child starts taking VIGADRONE and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your child's medical condition or treatment. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have any questions about the right dose of medicine to give your child or how to mix it.

Important Note:
- VIGADRONE comes in a packet
- Each packet contains 500 mg of VIGADRONE powder
- VIGADRONE powder must be mixed with water only. The water may be cold or at room temperature.
- Your healthcare provider will tell you:
  - how many packets of VIGADRONE you will need for each dose
  - how many milliliters (mL) of water to use to mix one dose of VIGADRONE
  - how many milliliters (mL) of the powder and water mixture you will need for each dose of medicine
- VIGADRONE should be given right away after it is mixed

Supplies you will need to mix 1 dose of VIGADRONE:
- The number of packets of VIGADRONE needed for each dose
- 2 clean cups: 1 for mixing and 1 for water. The cup used for mixing VIGADRONE should be clear so you can see if the powder is dissolved
- Water to mix with the VIGADRONE powder
- One small 3 mL oral syringe and one large 10 mL oral syringe which are included
- Small spoon or other clean utensil to stir the mixture
- Scissors

Step 1: Start with 1 of the empty cups and the total number of packets you will need for 1 dose.

Step 2: Before you open the packet, tap it to settle all the powder to the bottom of the packet.

Step 3: Use a pair of scissors to cut open the VIGADRONE packet along the dotted line.

Step 4: Empty the entire contents of the VIGADRONE packet into 1 of the clean empty cups (see Figure A).

Step 5: Take the second cup and fill it half way with water (see Figure B).

Do not mix VIGADRONE with anything other than water.

For example:
- If you are using 1 packet of VIGADRONE, you will need to use 10 mL of water (fill the 10 mL oral syringe 1 time)
- If you are using 2 packets of VIGADRONE, you will need to use 20 mL of water (fill the 10 mL oral syringe 2 times)
- If you are using 3 packets of VIGADRONE, you will need to use 30 mL of water (fill the 10 mL oral syringe 3 times)
Step 6: Use the 10 mL oral syringe to draw up 10 mL of water. To do this, put the tip of the oral syringe all the way into the water in your cup. Then pull the plunger up towards you until the white plunger is at the 10 mL line on the barrel of the oral syringe (see Figure C).

![Figure C]

- If you see bubbles of air in the oral syringe after drawing up the water, turn the oral syringe so the tip is pointing up (see Figure D). The air will move to the top of the oral syringe. Pull the plunger back towards you and then push it back gently into the oral syringe to get rid of the bubbles. Tiny bubbles are normal.

Step 7: Check the oral syringe to make sure it is filled with water up to the 10 mL line (see Figure E).

![Figure D]

Step 8: Get the second cup that contains the VIGADRONE needed for your dose.

Step 9: Hold the 10 mL oral syringe that is filled with water with the tip pointing down over the VIGADRONE.

Step 10: Slowly push the oral syringe plunger all the way down to empty the water from the oral syringe straight into the cup containing the VIGADRONE (see Figure F).

![Figure F]

Repeat steps 6 through 10 until all of the water that is needed to mix 1 dose of VIGADRONE has been added to the cup containing the powder.

Step 11: Stir the mixture with the small spoon or other clean utensil until the solution is clear (see Figure G). This means that all of the powder is dissolved and ready for use.

![Figure G]

- To give a dose of VIGADRONE to your child, you should use the oral syringe to draw up the total number of mLs of the mixture that your healthcare provider tells you to.
  - If you are giving 3 mL or less of the mixture, use the smaller 3 mL oral syringe.
  - If you are giving more than 3 mL of the mixture, use the larger 10 mL oral syringe (this is the oral syringe that you just used to add the water).

Step 12: Put the tip of the oral syringe all the way into the mixture. Pull the plunger up towards you to draw up the mixture. Stop when the white plunger lines up with the markings on the barrel of the oral syringe that matches the number of mLs of mixture your healthcare provider told you to give (see Figure H).

![Figure H]
If you see bubbles of air in the oral syringe after drawing up the mixture, turn the oral syringe so the tip is pointing up (see Figure I). The air will move to the top of the oral syringe. Pull the plunger back towards you and then gently push it back in the oral syringe in order to get rid of the bubbles. Tiny bubbles are normal.

![Figure I](image)

**Step 13**: Place the tip of the oral syringe into your child’s mouth and point the oral syringe towards either cheek (see Figure J). Push on the plunger slowly, **a small amount at a time**, until all of the mixture in the oral syringe is given.

![Figure J](image)

- If the dose you are giving your child is more than 10 mLs, repeat steps 12 and 13 until you give the total dose of mixture prescribed by your healthcare provider.

**Step 14**: Throw away any mixture that is left over. **Do not** save or reuse any leftover mixture.

**Step 15**: Wash the oral syringes and mixing cups in warm water. To clean the oral syringes, remove the plunger by gently pulling it straight out of the barrel. The barrel and plunger can be hand washed with soap and water, rinsed, and allowed to dry, or the barrel and plunger can be placed in a dishwasher utensil rack, machine washed, and dried.

This Instructions for Use has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

For Instructions for Use, please visit www.upsher-smith.com or call 1-888-650-3789.

Manufactured for

**UPSHER-SMITH LABORATORIES, LLC**

Maple Grove, MN 55369

Made in Germany

Revised 0518

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