



I'm Ready...

To get started
with Sabril

Helping You Understand Treatment With Sabril

This photo is for illustrative purposes only.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19.
Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and
Medication Guide including Boxed Warning for risk of
permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

 **Sabril**[®]
vigabatrin
500 mg tablet
500 mg powder for oral solution



Joe*
Patient taking Sabril

I was born with a brain malformation that caused complex partial seizures. I tried many seizure medicines, vagus nerve stimulation (VNS), and brain surgery, none of which adequately managed my seizures. My epilepsy doctor told me about the potential benefits of Sabril and the risk of permanent vision loss. With Sabril added to my other seizure medicines, I have finally found a treatment regimen that has reduced the number of my seizures.

*Based on a real patient story. Individual results may vary. Those identified as Sabril patients were taking Sabril at the time they were photographed or interviewed.

Getting Started

This booklet is for you if you:

- Are an adult with refractory complex partial seizures (CPS). SABRIL Tablets is a prescription medicine used along with other treatments to treat adults with complex partial seizures (CPS) if the CPS does not respond well enough to several other treatments, and if you and your healthcare provider (HCP) decide the possible benefit of taking SABRIL is more important than the risk of vision loss. SABRIL should not be the first medicine used to treat your CPS.
- Are a parent or caregiver of a baby with infantile spasms. SABRIL for Oral Solution is a prescription medicine used to treat babies, 1 month to 2 years old who have infantile spasms (IS), if you and your HCP decide that the possible benefits of taking SABRIL are more important than the possible risk of vision loss.

Reading this booklet and working closely with your HCP will help you understand treatment with Sabril. Always talk with your HCP if you have questions about your treatment.

This booklet has 5 sections:

- **Learning About Sabril**
- **Sabril for Refractory Complex Partial Seizures in Adults**
- **Sabril for Infantile Spasms**
- **Important Safety Information**
- **Learning About Risk of Permanent Vision Loss Caused by Sabril**

WARNING: VISION LOSS

See Medication Guide for complete information

In all people who take SABRIL:

- You are at risk for vision loss with any amount of SABRIL
- Your risk of vision loss may be higher the more SABRIL you take daily and the longer you take it
- It is not possible for your doctor to know when vision loss will happen. It could happen soon after starting SABRIL or any time during treatment. It may even happen after treatment has stopped

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

Learning About Sabril

Sabril is a prescription medicine for 2 types of epilepsy^{1,2}

Sabril can be used:

- Along with other treatments, for adult patients with complex partial seizures who have not responded well enough to several other treatments. Sabril should not be the first medicine used to treat your complex partial seizures
- Alone for babies between the ages of 1 month and 2 years who have infantile spasms

It is important to talk with your HCP about whether the possible benefits of Sabril outweigh the risk of permanent vision loss.

Be sure to read more about vision loss caused by Sabril on pages 22-26 of this booklet. As always, talk with your HCP if you have questions. You can use the notes pages on pages 29-30 of this booklet to write down your questions. You can also use them to take notes during your office visits.

Sabril for Refractory Complex Partial Seizures in Adults

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vigabatrin

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19.
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Sherry*
Patient taking Sabril

My sister Sherry is 23 years old. She has tuberous sclerosis and started having seizures when she was 2½ months old. Over the years, she has tried what seemed to be every available medication and has undergone surgery twice to manage her refractory complex partial seizures (CPS). In November 2009, our family decided with her neurologist that the possible benefit of Sabril outweighed the risk of permanent vision loss. Sabril, in combination with Sherry's 4 other seizure medications, has greatly reduced her seizures. She used to have them daily. Now, she still has seizures, but not nearly as frequently.

*Based on a real patient story. Individual results may vary. Those identified as Sabril patients were taking Sabril at the time they were photographed or interviewed.

What Are Refractory Complex Partial Seizures?

There are many different types of seizures. Complex partial seizures (CPS) start in one area of the brain and may last for 1 to 2 minutes.³ When CPS have not responded well enough to several other treatments, which may include medicine or surgery, they are called *refractory*.⁴⁻⁶ Refractory CPS can have an impact on many parts of your daily life.⁴

For adults with refractory CPS: Learn about adding Sabril to your treatment

What is Sabril?

Sabril Tablets is a prescription medicine for adults with refractory CPS. It is used along with other treatments by people who have not responded well enough to several other treatments. You and your HCP should decide if the possible benefit is more important than the risk of vision loss caused by Sabril. Sabril should not be the first medicine used to treat your refractory CPS.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

How Sabril as an Add-on Therapy Helped Some Patients in Medical Studies¹

Adults, aged 18 to 60 years, with refractory CPS took part in 2 medical studies. They took normal doses of their epilepsy medicines. At least 2 medicines—carbamazepine or phenytoin—had not worked for them.

Study 1 and 2 design

- One group added Sabril to its treatment plan
- A second group added a placebo (sugar pill) to its treatment plan
- Both groups took their other seizure medicines throughout the study
- The studies were designed to compare the average monthly number of CPS and partial seizures secondarily generalized at the end of the study with the number at the start of the study

Sabril was added to the patients' treatment when current treatments did not work well enough. The studies were not designed to show that Sabril was better than any other epilepsy medicines. Sabril may or may not have been studied with the medicines you are taking.

Results for study 1	Results for study 2
<p>Sabril, 3 grams*</p> <p>Reduced the average number of seizures per month from 8.5 to 3.7</p>	<p>Sabril, 3 grams*</p> <p>Reduced the average number of seizures per month from 8.3 to 5.5</p>
<p>Placebo (sugar pill)</p> <p>Reduced the average number of seizures per month from 9 to 8.8</p>	<p>Placebo (sugar pill)</p> <p>Reduced the average number of seizures per month from 9 to 7.5</p>

*Your dose and results may vary.

The most common side effects in the studies of adults taking Sabril included:

- Feeling dizzy
- Feeling tired
- Not thinking clearly
- Shaking
- Blurry vision
- Joint pain

Some warnings and precautions about Sabril

Brain pictures taken by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) show changes in some babies after they are given Sabril. It is not known if these changes are harmful.

Like other antiepileptic drugs, Sabril may cause suicidal thoughts or actions.

Call your HCP right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- 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 have suicidal thoughts or actions, your HCP may check for other causes.

Do not stop Sabril without first talking to an HCP. Stopping Sabril 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.

It is important to understand that Sabril causes sleepiness and tiredness. Adults taking Sabril should not:

- Drive
- Operate machinery
- Perform any hazardous task

unless you and your HCP have decided that you can do these things safely.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

How to take Sabril

Sabril is a 500-mg tablet that you take by mouth, with or without food.¹ Your HCP will tell you how many tablets to take each day. Ask your HCP what you should do if you miss a dose. Do not stop taking Sabril suddenly without talking to your HCP. This can cause serious problems. Stopping Sabril or any seizure medicine suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus) in people who are being treated for seizures. Tell your HCP right away about any increase in seizures while you are stopping Sabril. Over time, your HCP will see how well the medicine is working for you. Your HCP may tell you to take more or fewer tablets each day.



Next steps (put a check in the box after you take the step)

Be sure to:

- Read the Important Safety Information to learn about side effects of Sabril, including vision loss
- Take Sabril as prescribed
- Talk with your HCP about your progress, especially during the first 3 months of your treatment, so that you can decide whether to continue treatment or taper off
- Work with your HCP to schedule your vision tests

Please see the Important Safety Information on pages 16-19 about Sabril in the treatment of refractory complex partial seizures.

Sabril for Infantile Spasms

 **Sabril**[®]
vigabatrin

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

Learning About Infantile Spasms

Symptoms of infantile spasms

Infantile spasms (also called *IS* or sometimes *West syndrome*) is a type of epilepsy syndrome that affects babies. Epilepsy syndromes include seizures and other symptoms. Infantile spasms usually begin when a baby is between 4 and 8 months old. There are 3 main features of infantile spasms:⁷⁻¹⁰

- **Spasms.** A baby may suddenly bend forward; stiffen his or her body, arms, and legs; and arch his or her torso (bend backward). Most spasms last 1 to 2 seconds. They often happen in groups (or clusters) of a few to more than 100 spasms. A baby may have up to 60 clusters of spasms each day. They may happen when the baby is waking up. Or they may happen when the baby is sleepy. At first, the spasms may be so slight that they are hard to notice.^{8,9,11,12}
- **Hypsarrhythmia (*hīp-să-rīth-mē-ă*).** An abnormal pattern of electrical activity seen on an electroencephalogram (EEG) between seizures. It shows chaotic and random electrical behavior in the brain
- **Delayed development.** A baby may not develop as expected for his or her age.¹³
Sabril therapy has not been proven to improve an infant's development

A baby does not need to have all 3 features to be diagnosed with infantile spasms. The term *infantile spasms* is used to describe both the type of epilepsy syndrome and the seizure itself.¹¹

Causes of infantile spasms

In about 3 out of 10 babies with infantile spasms, the cause is unknown (cryptogenic). About 7 out of 10 babies have infantile spasms with a known cause (symptomatic).⁷



Hudson, age 10 months
Patient taking Sabril*

I want to know what to expect from my baby's treatment with Sabril.

SABRIL for Oral Solution is a prescription medicine used to treat babies, 1 month to 2 years old who have infantile spasms (IS), if you and your doctor decide that the possible benefits of taking SABRIL are more important than the possible risk of vision loss.

*Based on a real patient story. Individual results may vary. Those identified as Sabril patients were taking Sabril at the time they were photographed or interviewed.

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Learning About Sabril for Infantile Spasms

Benefits of Sabril

The possible benefit of treatment with Sabril includes reducing spasms in babies with infantile spasms. The effectiveness of Sabril as a treatment for infantile spasms was established in 2 medical trials reviewed by the FDA.

- If your baby does not show an improvement within 2 to 4 weeks or sooner, your HCP should slowly stop the medicine because of the risk of permanent vision loss²
- Because of the risk of permanent vision loss, your baby's response to and continued need for Sabril should be determined by your HCP

Sabril side effects²

Sabril may make certain types of seizures worse. You should tell your baby's HCP right away if your baby's seizures get worse. Tell your baby's HCP if you see any changes in your baby's behavior.

MRI changes—brain pictures taken by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) show changes in some babies after they are given Sabril. It is not known if these changes are harmful.

The most common side effects of Sabril in babies and young children include:

- Sleepiness—Sabril may cause your baby to be sleepy. Sleepy babies may have a harder time suckling and feeding, or may be irritable
- Ear infection
- Irritability

Tell your HCP if your baby has any side effect that concerns you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of Sabril. For more information, ask your HCP or pharmacist.

How to give Sabril to your baby

Sabril comes in a powder form that you mix with water only. Your baby will take Sabril by mouth. Your HCP will tell you how much medicine to give your baby. See the dosing instructions that came with Sabril or that are available at www.sabril.net. Do not suddenly stop giving your baby Sabril. This can cause serious problems. Stopping Sabril or any seizure medicine suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus) in people who are being treated for seizures. Tell your HCP right away about any increase in spasms your baby has while you are stopping Sabril.

Next steps (put a check in the box after you take the step)

Be sure to:

- Read the Important Safety Information to learn about possible side effects of Sabril, including permanent vision loss**
- Give your baby Sabril as prescribed**
- Talk with your HCP about your baby's progress, especially during the first 2 to 4 weeks of treatment, so that you and your HCP can know if Sabril is working**
- Work with your HCP to schedule vision tests for your baby**

Please see the Important Safety Information on pages 16-19 about Sabril in the treatment of infantile spasms.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

Use

SABRIL Tablets is a prescription medicine used along with other treatments to treat adults with complex partial seizures (CPS) if the CPS does not respond well enough to several other treatments, and if you and your doctor decide the possible benefit of taking SABRIL is more important than the risk of vision loss. SABRIL should not be the first medicine used to treat your CPS.

SABRIL for Oral Solution is a prescription medicine used to treat babies, 1 month to 2 years old who have infantile spasms (IS), if you and your doctor decide that the possible benefits of taking SABRIL are more important than the possible risk of vision loss.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: VISION LOSS

See Medication Guide for complete information

In all people who take SABRIL:

- You are at risk for vision loss with any amount of SABRIL
- Your risk of vision loss may be higher the more SABRIL you take daily and the longer you take it
- It is not possible for your doctor to know when vision loss will happen. It could happen soon after starting SABRIL or any time during treatment. It may even happen after treatment has stopped

SABRIL can permanently damage the vision of anyone who takes it. The most noticeable loss is in the ability to see to the side when looking straight ahead (peripheral vision). If this happens, it will not get better. People who take SABRIL do not lose all of their vision, but some people can have severe loss particularly to their 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.

Because of the risk of vision loss in adults, SABRIL is used to treat CPS only in people who do not respond well enough to several other medications. Tell your doctor right away if you think you are not seeing as well as before you started taking SABRIL; start to trip, bump into things, or are more clumsy than usual; or are surprised by people or things coming in front of you that seem to come out of nowhere.

These changes can mean that you have damage to your vision. Your doctor will test your visual fields (including peripheral vision) and visual acuity (ability to read an eye chart) before you start SABRIL or within 4 weeks after starting SABRIL, and at least every 3 months after that until SABRIL is stopped. You may not be able to be tested in certain situations. Your doctor will determine if you can be tested. Even if your vision seems fine, it is important that you get these regular vision tests because damage can happen to your vision before you notice any changes. These vision tests cannot prevent the vision damage that can happen with SABRIL, but they do allow you to stop SABRIL if vision has gotten worse, which usually will lessen further damage. If you do not have these vision tests regularly, your doctor may stop prescribing SABRIL for you. You should also have a vision test after SABRIL is stopped. Some people are not able to complete testing of vision for medical reasons. If you cannot complete vision testing, your doctor may continue prescribing SABRIL, but your doctor will not be able to watch for any vision loss you may get.

Please see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

Important Safety Information, continued

Because of the risk of vision loss, SABRIL is used in babies with IS only when you and your doctor decide that the possible benefits of SABRIL are more important than the risks. Parents or caregivers are not likely to recognize the symptoms of vision loss in babies until it is severe. Doctors may not find vision loss in babies until it is severe. It is difficult to test vision in babies, but all babies should have their vision tested before starting SABRIL or within 4 weeks after starting SABRIL, and every 3 months after that until SABRIL is stopped. Your baby should have a vision test after SABRIL is stopped. Your baby may not be able to be tested in certain situations. Your doctor will determine if your baby can be tested.

Tell your doctor right away if you think that your baby is not seeing as well as before taking SABRIL or is acting differently than normal. Even if your baby's vision seems fine, it is important to get regular vision tests because damage can happen before your baby acts differently. Even these regular vision tests may not show the damage to your baby's vision before it is serious and permanent. If your baby does not have these vision tests regularly, your doctor may stop prescribing SABRIL for your baby. If your baby is not able to complete vision testing, your doctor may continue prescribing SABRIL for your baby. But, your doctor will not be able to watch for vision loss in your baby.

Brain pictures taken by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) show changes in some babies after they are given SABRIL. It is not known if these changes are harmful.

Like other antiepileptic drugs, SABRIL may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500 people taking it. Call a doctor right away if you have any symptoms, especially sudden changes in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings, and especially if they are new, worse, or worry you.

Do not stop SABRIL without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping SABRIL 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.

If you are an adult with CPS, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions including depression, mood problems, suicidal thoughts or behavior; an allergic reaction to SABRIL, any vision problems, any kidney problems, low red blood cell counts and any nervous or mental illness. If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed, SABRIL can pass into breast milk and may harm your baby. If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, it is not known if SABRIL will harm your unborn baby. You and your healthcare provider will have to decide if you should take SABRIL while you are pregnant.

Before giving SABRIL to your baby, tell the doctor about all of your baby's medical conditions including if your baby has or ever had an allergic reaction to SABRIL, or any vision or kidney problems.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you or your baby take.

SABRIL causes sleepiness and tiredness. Adults taking SABRIL should not drive, operate machinery, or perform any hazardous task, unless you and your doctor have decided that you can do these things safely. SABRIL can cause serious side effects in adults such as low red blood cell counts, sleepiness and tiredness, nerve problems, weight gain that happens without swelling, and swelling. It is not known if these side effects also happen in babies who take SABRIL. SABRIL may make certain types of seizures worse. You should tell your or your baby's doctor right away if the seizures get worse.

The most common side effects of SABRIL in adults include: problems walking or feeling uncoordinated, feeling dizzy, shaking, joint pain, memory problems and not thinking clearly, and eye problems such as blurry vision, double vision, and eye movements you cannot control. The most common side effects of SABRIL in babies and young children include: sleepiness—some babies may have a harder time suckling and feeding or may be irritable, ear infection, and irritability. Tell your doctor if you or your baby has any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all of the possible side effects of SABRIL. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Please see accompanying for SABRIL Medication Guide and full Prescribing Information including Boxed Warning and dosing instructions for SABRIL for Oral Solution; go to www.sabril.net or call toll-free 1-888-45-SHARE (1-888-457-4273).

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.



*Heather**
Patient taking Sabril

My doctor made it clear to me that with Sabril you have to have your eyes tested every 3 months, and I was okay with that. It's become part of my routine now. It's a small office, and they know me and always seem happy to see me.

*Based on a real patient story. Individual results may vary. Those identified as Sabril patients were taking Sabril at the time they were photographed or interviewed.

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Learning About Risk of Permanent Vision Loss Caused by Sabril

 **Sabril**[®]
vigabatrin

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Learning About Risk of Permanent Vision Loss Caused by Sabril

The most important side effect information patients and/or parents should know is that Sabril can permanently damage the vision of anyone who takes it. This side effect has occurred in 30% (3 of 10) or more of patients taking Sabril. If vision loss occurs, it will not get better.^{1,2}

Vision is divided into 2 categories: *peripheral* and *central*. *Peripheral vision* is what you see, including objects and movement, to the sides when looking straight ahead. *Central vision* is what you see when you look straight ahead.¹⁴ *Normal vision* is when you can clearly see objects and movement across your whole visual field.¹⁵ This is the entire area you see and includes your peripheral vision.

Peripheral vision loss may reduce your field of vision. This can affect your ability to see objects and movement to the sides when looking straight ahead.¹⁴

People who take Sabril do not lose all their vision. Some may lose peripheral vision (the ability to see to the side when you look straight ahead), or have blurry vision. Some people can have severe vision loss, particularly to their peripheral vision. If this happens it will not get better.

Peripheral vision loss may impact your daily activities, such as walking in public areas. When peripheral vision loss becomes severe, a person may be able to see only things straight ahead. This is also called *tunnel vision*.¹⁴

Blurry vision, also known as *loss of visual acuity*, can make your vision appear out of focus. This can make it difficult for you to read or to recognize faces.¹⁴

Parents or caregivers of babies taking Sabril are not likely to notice the symptoms of vision loss in babies until it is severe. HCPs may not find vision loss in babies until it is severe.

Your HCP needs to monitor your or your baby's vision closely while on Sabril. This is because there is no way to predict who will have vision loss or when it may occur. For some people, it develops within a few weeks after starting treatment. It can also occur any time during treatment, even after months or years. There is no dose that is free from risk of vision loss. However, taking higher doses or taking Sabril for a longer period of time may increase the risk. There is a possibility that vision loss can worsen after stopping Sabril.

It is important that you tell your HCP if you or your baby has ever had any vision problems. Also tell your HCP about other medicines you or your baby takes. Sabril and other medicines may affect each other, causing side effects.

If you drive and your vision is damaged by Sabril, driving might be more dangerous, or you may not be able to drive safely at all. You should talk about this with your HCP.

Tell your HCP right away if you:

- Think you are not seeing as well as before you started taking Sabril
- 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

Tell your HCP right away if you think that your baby is:

- Not seeing as well as before taking Sabril
- Acting differently than normal

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

Testing for vision loss

The only way to know for sure if you or your baby is developing vision loss is to have regular vision tests. Your HCP will recommend the test or tests to have. Most of the tests will be done by an eye doctor.

This eye doctor might use one or more of the following eye tests—or another test not listed here—to find out if you or your baby is developing permanent vision loss.

- **Eye chart**—Your eye doctor might ask you to read letters of different sizes to see how good your overall vision is¹⁶
- **Confrontation test**—The eye doctor moves a hand across your face, and you will be asked to tell when you see it¹⁵
- **Static perimetry**—A type of visual field test that measures your peripheral (side) vision for each eye. While you hold your head still and look straight ahead, a computer flashes lights of varying brightness. You will be asked to push a button when you can see the flashes of light^{17,18}
- **Kinetic perimetry**—A type of visual field test that measures your peripheral (side) vision for each eye. While you hold your head still and look straight ahead, a technician moves a light. You will be asked to indicate when you can see it^{17,18}
- **Electroretinography (also called ERG)**—A tiny electrode is placed on the eye to sense and record how the eye changes as a light flashes¹⁹
- **Optical coherence tomography (also called OCT)**—A machine scans your eyes and creates a picture for your eye doctor to examine²⁰

These vision tests cannot prevent the vision damage that can happen with Sabril. The tests will tell you and your HCP if your vision has gotten worse. This can help your HCP to decide whether you should stop Sabril. Stopping Sabril will usually lessen further damage.

My Sabril eye care action plan

It is important to work with your HCP to put together a plan to check your or your baby's vision. Vision loss due to Sabril is unpredictable and may occur or get worse between tests. Even if your vision seems fine, it is important that you or your baby have these vision tests. This is because your vision can be damaged before you notice any changes. Following the schedule established by your HCP is a necessary part of your Sabril treatment.

STEP 1: *Talk with your HCP about the possible benefits and risk of permanent vision loss with Sabril and the vision tests that will be needed.*

STEP 2: *Plan vision tests for yourself or your baby on the following schedule:*

- **When you start taking Sabril (baseline test)—no later than 4 weeks after you start**
- **At least every 3 months while taking Sabril**
- **About 3 to 6 months after stopping Sabril**

The first vision test lets your eye doctor know how healthy your or your baby's eyes are before taking Sabril for a period of time. Your eye doctor will compare the results of future eye tests with your baseline test. That will help him or her notice any changes in your sight.

Parents, caregivers, and HCPs are not likely to recognize the symptoms of vision loss until it is severe. It is difficult to test vision in babies, but all babies should have a vision test.

These vision tests cannot prevent or lessen the vision damage that can happen with Sabril. If these vision tests are not obtained regularly, your HCP or your baby's HCP may stop prescribing Sabril. If you or your baby is not able to complete vision testing, your HCP may continue prescribing Sabril. But your HCP will not be able to watch for any vision loss you or your baby may get.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.

STEP 3: Have follow-up discussions with your HCP.

It is important for you to talk often with your HCP about how Sabril is working for you or your baby. It can help to write down your questions or thoughts. You can use the notes pages on pages 29-30 of this booklet. Take your notes with you to your appointments. You may also want to take notes while you are talking with your HCP.

You or your baby should always take Sabril exactly as your HCP told you to. Do not stop taking Sabril or giving Sabril to your baby without talking with your HCP first. This can cause serious problems. Stopping Sabril or any seizure medicine suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus) in people who are being treated for seizures.

Next steps (put a check in the box after you take the step)

Be sure to:

- Read the Important Safety Information on pages 16-19 to learn about other side effects of Sabril**
- Work with your HCP to schedule vision tests**
- Take Sabril as prescribed**



Resources for People With Epilepsy

Due to the risk of permanent vision loss, Sabril is available through the **SHARE** program. **SHARE** provides assistance and information for people taking Sabril and their HCPs. You are automatically registered in the **SHARE** program when your HCP prescribes Sabril for you or your baby. Here are just a few of the services **SHARE** offers:

- Help with insurance issues, including obtaining preauthorization, if it's needed, for Sabril
- Coordination with a specialty pharmacy, which will send your prescription for Sabril to your home. The specialty pharmacy will also send refill reminders and notices when you need a vision test
- Patient assistance, out-of-pocket payment assistance, and other programs to help eligible patients obtain Sabril
- Educational material about epilepsy and newsletters
- The **SHARE** Call Center (1-888-45-SHARE [1-888-457-4273]) for answers to your questions about your Sabril prescription

Learn more about **SHARE** by visiting www.LundbeckSHARE.com or calling the **SHARE** Call Center toll-free at **1-888-45-SHARE (1-888-457-4273)**.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 16-19. Also see the attached full Prescribing Information and *Medication Guide* including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss caused by Sabril.



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Lundbeck



Your Partner
in Epilepsy