

USING XCOPRI WITH OTHER ANTI-SEIZURE MEDICATIONS

XCOPRI[®]
(cenobamate tablets) 
12.5 • 25 • 50 • 100 • 150 • 200 mg



XCOPRI[®] (cenobamate tablets) CV makes the concentration of some drugs go up. **Consider decreasing** the dosage of clobazam, phenytoin, and phenobarbital **early in XCOPRI titration.**^{1,2}



If a patient experiences common adverse events, consider **decreasing** the dosage of other ASMs.^{1,2}

XCOPRI can be used as monotherapy and adjunctive therapy

Watch this video to learn more about ASM dosing considerations when adding XCOPRI to a patient's treatment regimen.



Scan the code with your mobile device or [click here](#).



HAVE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS? Scan the code with your mobile device to reach your local sales representative or [click here](#).



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION and INDICATION for XCOPRI[®] (cenobamate tablets) CV

INDICATION

XCOPRI[®] is indicated for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in adult patients.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

XCOPRI is contraindicated in any patients with known hypersensitivity to the compound or any of the components of the drug product. XCOPRI is contraindicated in patients with Familial Short QT syndrome.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on next page and full [Prescribing Information](#).

FLEXIBLE, ONCE-DAILY DOSING AS MONOTHERAPY AND ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY¹

XCOPRI is titrated at 2-week intervals. Titration packs are available to simplify titration.



XCOPRI may be taken any time, whole or crushed, with or without food.

Patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment: 200 mg/day is the maximum dosage. XCOPRI is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

FLEXIBILITY FOR A PERSONAL APPROACH—FROM START TO MAINTENANCE

Titration blister packs: designed to simplify the titration schedule of XCOPRI.¹



12.5 mg / 25 mg (28-day supply)



50 mg / 100 mg (28-day supply)



150 mg / 200 mg (28-day supply)

Bottles and maintenance blister packs: designed to give you the flexibility to find the dosage that is right for your individual patients.¹



- 25 mg (30-count bottle)
- 50 mg (30-count bottle)
- 100 mg (30-count bottle)
- 150 mg (30-count bottle)
- 200 mg (30-count bottle)



- 250 mg (28-day supply)
- 350 mg (28-day supply)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION and INDICATION for XCOPRI® (cenobamate tablets) CV (cont'd)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS): Also known as Multiorgan hypersensitivity, has been reported in patients taking antiepileptic drugs, including XCOPRI. DRESS has been reported, including one fatality, when XCOPRI is titrated rapidly (weekly or faster titration). No cases of DRESS were reported in an open-label safety study of 1339 partial-onset seizure patients when XCOPRI was initiated at 12.5 mg/day and titrated every two weeks. This finding does not establish that the risk of DRESS is prevented by a slower titration; however, XCOPRI should be initiated at 12.5 mg once daily and titrated every two weeks. DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, and/or lymphadenopathy, in association with other organ system involvement. Eosinophilia is often present. If such signs or symptoms are present, the patient should be evaluated immediately. XCOPRI should be discontinued immediately and not restarted if an alternative etiology for the signs or symptoms cannot be established.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on next page and full [Prescribing Information](#).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION and INDICATION for XCOPRI® (cenobamate tablets) CV (cont'd)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (cont'd)

QT Shortening: XCOPRI can cause shortening of the QT interval. Caution should be used when administering XCOPRI and other drugs that shorten the QT interval as there may be a synergistic effect on the QT interval that would increase the QT shortening risk.

Suicidal Behavior and Ideation: Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including XCOPRI, 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 depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior. Advise patients, their caregivers, and/or families to be alert for these behavioral changes and report them immediately to a healthcare provider.

Neurological Adverse Reactions: XCOPRI causes dose-dependent increases in the neurologic adverse reactions including, dizziness, diplopia, disturbance in gait and coordination, somnolence, and fatigue.

Prescribers should advise patients against engaging in hazardous activities requiring mental alertness, such as operating motor vehicles or dangerous machinery, until the effect of XCOPRI is known.

Withdrawal of AEDs: As with all antiepileptic drugs, XCOPRI should generally be withdrawn gradually because of the risk of increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus. But if withdrawal is needed because of a serious adverse event, rapid discontinuation can be considered.

MOST COMMON ADVERSE REACTIONS

In adult adjunctive therapy placebo-controlled clinical studies, the most common adverse reactions that occurred in XCOPRI-treated patients (incidence at least 10% and greater than placebo) were somnolence, dizziness, fatigue, diplopia, headache.

DOSING CONSIDERATIONS

Dosage adjustment of XCOPRI or other concomitant medications may be necessary.

- Consider gradually reducing phenytoin dosages by up to 50% during initial titration.
- Consider reducing dosages of phenobarbital and clobazam as needed when used concomitantly with XCOPRI. When XCOPRI and carbamazepine or lamotrigine are taken concomitantly, consider increasing dosages as needed of carbamazepine or lamotrigine.
- Consider increasing dosages as needed of drugs which are CYP2B6 and CYP3A substrates and decreasing dosages as needed of drugs which are CYP2C19 substrates.
- Effectiveness of hormonal oral contraceptives may be reduced when administered concomitantly with XCOPRI. Women should use additional or alternative non-hormonal birth control.

Dosage reduction of XCOPRI may be considered in patients with mild to moderate and severe renal impairment. XCOPRI use is not recommended in end-stage renal disease.

The maximum recommended daily dose is 200 mg for patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment. XCOPRI use is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

DRUG ABUSE

XCOPRI is a Schedule V controlled substance.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on previous page and full [Prescribing Information](#).

REFERENCES: 1. XCOPRI [package insert]. Paramus, NJ: SK Life Science, Inc. 2. Rosenfeld WE, Abou-Khalil B, Aboumatar S, et al. Post hoc analysis of a phase 3, multicenter, open-label study of cenobamate for treatment of uncontrolled focal seizures: effects of dose adjustments of concomitant antiseizure medications. *Epilepsia*. 2021. doi: 10.1111/epi.17092.

For any medical questions or to report an adverse event, please contact Medical Information at 1-866-657-5574.

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