

UnderSTANDING *Together*

Connect

with another patient or caregiver for support and understanding



Share the journey with someone who's been there.



Look inside to learn more about the UnderSTANDING Together Program.

SABRIL® (vigabatrin) tablets, for oral use, or powder for oral solution, is a prescription medicine used with other treatments in adults and children 10 years of age and older with refractory complex partial seizures (CPS), who have not responded well enough to several other treatments, and if the possible benefits outweigh the risk of vision loss. SABRIL should not be the first medicine used to treat CPS.



Please see Important Safety Information including Boxed Warning for risk of permanent vision loss on pages 3-4. Also see accompanying [full Prescribing Information](#), [Medication Guide](#), and [Instructions for Use](#).

Connect. Learn. Share.

It can be challenging to live with refractory complex partial seizures (CPS). But talking with someone else who is going through a similar experience might help.

The *UnderStanding Together* Program connects people who have refractory CPS with others who have refractory CPS and have taken Sabril® (vigabatrin). When you sign up, you can:

- Speak on the phone with another patient or a caregiver of a child who has refractory CPS
- Hear the patient's or caregiver's story about his or her experience with refractory CPS and taking Sabril
- Learn how the patient or caregiver worked with a healthcare team to make the decision to start on Sabril—a treatment option that helped the patient have fewer seizures

After the phone call, you will receive in the mail materials with information about Sabril. We hope that talking with another patient or caregiver will help you learn about what to consider when choosing a treatment option for your refractory CPS or your child's (10 years of age or older) refractory CPS.



Call **855-417-7860** to enroll in the *UnderStanding Together* Program today

These calls may be listened to for quality and training purposes. The patient or caregiver you will speak with is being compensated by Lundbeck. The information that is shared in the program and by the patient or caregiver is not meant to replace the advice of your healthcare provider (HCP). Your HCP should always be your first source of information and care.

By providing your personal information you agree to allow Lundbeck and its partners to contact you by phone, e-mail, or mail. You may also be contacted for your feedback on this program or for other market research.

To learn more about Sabril, visit www.sabril.net.

Please see **Important Safety Information** including **Boxed Warning** for risk of permanent vision loss on pages 3-4. Also see accompanying **full Prescribing Information**, **Medication Guide**, and **Instructions for Use**.



SABRIL® (vigabatrin) tablets, for oral use

SABRIL® (vigabatrin) powder for oral solution

Use

SABRIL is a prescription medicine used with other treatments in adults and children 10 years of age and older with refractory complex partial seizures (CPS), who have not responded well enough to several other treatments, and if the possible benefits outweigh the risk of vision loss. SABRIL should not be the first medicine used to treat CPS.

SABRIL is a prescription medicine used in babies, 1 month to 2 years old, with infantile spasms (IS), if the possible benefits outweigh the possible risk of vision loss.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: VISION LOSS

See Medication Guide and full Prescribing Information 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 healthcare provider 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.**
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- **Because SABRIL might cause vision loss, it is available to healthcare providers and patients only under a special program called the Support, Help And Resources for Epilepsy (SHARE) Program. Your healthcare provider will explain the details of the SHARE Program to you.**
 - **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 and may only be able to see things straight in front of them (sometimes called “tunnel vision”), and they may also have blurry vision.**
 - **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you (or your child): might not be seeing as well as before starting 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; or if your baby is acting differently than normal. These changes can mean that vision damage has occurred.**
 - **Your healthcare provider will test your (or your child’s) vision before or within 4 weeks after starting SABRIL, and at least every 3 months during treatment until SABRIL is stopped. Vision should also be tested about 3 to 6 months after SABRIL is stopped. You (or your child) may not be able to be tested in certain situations. It is difficult to test vision in babies, but to the extent possible, all babies should have their vision tested. Your healthcare provider will determine if testing can be done. Regular vision testing is important because damage can happen before any changes are noticed.**
 - **Vision tests cannot prevent the vision damage that can happen with SABRIL, but they do allow SABRIL to be stopped if vision has gotten worse, which usually will lessen further damage. Even these regular vision tests may not show vision damage before it is serious and permanent. Parents, caregivers, and healthcare providers may not recognize the symptoms, or find vision loss in babies, until it is severe.**

Please see SABRIL [Medication Guide](#), [full Prescribing Information including Boxed Warning](#), and [Instructions for Use](#); go to www.sabril.net, or call toll-free 1-888-45-SHARE (1-888-457-4273).

Important Safety Information for SABRIL® (vigabatrin) (continued)

- **If vision tests are not done regularly, your healthcare provider may stop prescribing SABRIL for you (or your child). Some people are not able to complete vision testing. If vision testing cannot be done, your healthcare provider may continue prescribing SABRIL, but will not be able to watch for any vision loss.**
- 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 and actions in some people. Call a healthcare provider right away if you (or your child) 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 seizures that will not stop.
- SABRIL can cause serious side effects such as low red blood cell counts, sleepiness and tiredness, nerve problems, weight gain, and swelling. Because SABRIL causes sleepiness and tiredness, do not drive, operate machinery, or perform hazardous tasks, unless it is decided that these things can be done safely. SABRIL may make certain types of seizures worse. Tell your healthcare provider right away if seizures get worse.
- Before starting SABRIL, tell your doctor about all of your (or your child's) medical conditions including depression, mood problems, suicidal thoughts or behavior, any allergic reaction to SABRIL, vision problems, kidney problems, low red blood cell counts, and any nervous or mental illness. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you (or your child) take.
- 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.
- The most common side effects of SABRIL in adults include: problems walking or feeling uncoordinated, feeling dizzy, shaking (tremor), joint pain, memory problems and not thinking clearly, eye problems like blurry vision, double vision, and eye movements that cannot be controlled. The most common side effects of SABRIL in children 10 to 16 years of age include weight gain, upper respiratory tract infection, tiredness, and aggression. Also expect side effects like those seen in adults.
- The most common side effects of SABRIL in babies include: sleepiness—some babies may have a harder time suckling and feeding or may be irritable, swelling in the bronchial tubes (bronchitis), ear infection, and 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 of the possible side effects of SABRIL. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

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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.

Photos are not of Sabril patients.



Your Partner
in Epilepsy™

