



HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use LEVETIRACETAM ORAL SOLUTION safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for LEVETIRACETAM ORAL SOLUTION. LEVETIRACETAM oral solution

Initial U.S. Approval: 1999 --- RECENT MAJOR CHANGES-3/2024 Warnings and Precautions (5.6)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE-Levetiracetam oral solution is indicated for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older (1.1)

 Wyoclonic seizures in patients 12 years of age and older with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (1.2) • Primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in patients 6 years of age and older with idiopathic generalized epilepsy (1.3)

• Use the oral solution for pediatric patients with body weight ≤ 20 kg (2.1)
• For pediatric patients, use weight-based dosing for the oral solution with a calibrated measuring device (not a

Partial-Onset Seizures (monotherapy or adjunctive therapy)

1 Month to < 6 Months: 7 mg/kg twice daily; increase by 7 mg/kg twice daily every 2 weeks to recommended dose of 21 mg/kg twice daily (2.2)
6 Months to < 4 Years: 10 mg/kg twice daily; increase by 10 mg/kg twice daily every 2 weeks to recommended

dose of 25 mg/kg twice daily (2.2) 4 Years to < 16 Years: 10 mg/kg twice daily; increase by 10 mg/kg twice daily every 2 weeks to recommended dose Adults 16 Years and Older: 500 mg twice daily; increase by 500 mg twice daily every 2 weeks to a recommended

dose of 1,500 mg twice daily (2.2) Myoclonic Seizures in Adults and Pediatric Patients 12 Years and Older

500 mg twice daily; increase by 500 mg twice daily every 2 weeks to recommended dose of 1,500 mg twice daily (2.3)

Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures 6 Years to < 16 Years: 10 mg/kg twice daily, increase in increments of 10 mg/kg twice daily every 2 weeks to recommended dose of 30 mg/kg twice daily (2.4)

 Adults 16 Years and Older: 500 mg twice daily, increase by 500 mg twice daily every 2 weeks to recommended dose of 1,500 mg twice daily (2.4)

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household teaspoon or tablespoon) (2.1)

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Levetiracetam oral solution is indicated for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older.

1.2 Myoclonic Seizures in Patients with Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy am oral solution is indicated as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of myoclonic seizures in patients 12 years of age and older with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy.

1.3 Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures Levetriacetam oral solution is indicated as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in patients 6 years of age and older with idiopathic generalized epilepsy.

Levetiracetam oral solution is given orally with or without food. The levetiracetam oral solution dosing regimen depends on the indication, age group, dosage form (tablets or oral solution), and renal function. Prescribe the oral solution for pediatric patients with body weight \leq 20 kg. Prescribe the oral solution or tablets for

device (not a household teaspoon or tablespoon).

2.2 Dosing for Partial-Onset Seizures The recommended dosing for monotherapy and adjunctive therapy is the same; as outlined below.

Adults 16 Years of Age and Older Initiate treatment with a daily dose of 1,000 mg/day, given as twice-daily dosing (500 mg twice daily). Additional dosing increments may be given (1,000 mg/day additional every 2 weeks) to a maximum recommended daily dose of 3,000 mg. There is no evidence that doses greater than 3,000 mg/day confer additional benefit.

Pediatric Patients 1 Month to < 6 Months

4 Years to < 16 Years

Initiate treatment with a daily dose of 14 mg/kg in 2 divided doses (7 mg/kg twice daily). Increase the daily dose every 2 weeks by increments of 14~mg/kg to the recommended daily dose of 42~mg/kg (21~mg/kg twice daily). In the clinical trial, the mean daily dose was 35~mg/kg in this age group.

Initiate treatment with a daily dose of 20 mg/kg in 2 divided doses (10 mg/kg twice daily). Increase the daily dose in 2 weeks by an increment of 20 mg/kg to the recommended daily dose of 50 mg/kg (25 mg/kg twice daily). If a patient cannot tolerate a daily dose of 50 mg/kg, the daily dose may be reduced. In the clinical trial, the mean daily dose was 47 mg/kg in this age group.

Treats to Cropers and Cropers cannot tolerate a daily dose of 60 mg/kg, the daily dose may be reduced. In the clinical trial, the mean daily dose was 44

Levetiracetam Oral Solution Weight-Based Dosing Calculation For Pediatric Patients The following calculation should be used to determine the appropriate daily dose of oral solution for pediatric patients: Daily dose (mg/kg/day) x patient weight (kg)

Total daily dose (mL/day) = --

2.3 Dosing for Myoclonic Seizures in Patients 12 Years of Age and Older with Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy Initiate treatment with a dose of 1,000 mg/day, given as twice-daily dosing (500 mg twice daily). Increase the dosage by 1,000 mg/day every 2 weeks to the recommended daily dose of 3,000 mg. The effectiveness of doses lower than 3,000 mg/day has not been studied.

2.4 Dosing for Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures

Adults 16 Years of Age and Older nitiate treatment with a dose of 1,000 mg/day, given as twice-daily dosing (500 mg twice daily). Increase dosage by 1,000 mg/day every 2 weeks to the recommended daily dose of 3,000 mg. The effectiveness of doses lower than 3,000 mg/day has not been adequately studied.

Pediatric Patients 6 to <16 Years of Age Telulation 100 Cto Teals of Age.

Initiate treatment with a daily dose of 20 mg/kg in 2 divided doses (10 mg/kg twice daily). Increase the daily dose every 2 weeks by increments of 20 mg/kg to the recommended daily dose of 60 mg/kg (30 mg/kg twice daily). The effectiveness of doses lower than 60 mg/kg/day has not been adequately studied. Patients with body weight ≤20 kg should be dosed with oral solution. Patients with body weight above 20 kg can be dosed with either tablets or oral solution [see Dosage

2.5 Dosage Adjustments in Adult Patients with Renal Impairment Levetiracetam oral solution dosing must be individualized according to the patient's renal function status. Recommended dosage adjustments for adults are shown in Table 1. In order to calculate the dose recommended for patients with renal impairment, creatinine clearance adjusted for body surface area must be calculated. To do this an estimate of the

patient's creatinine clearance (CLcr) in mL/min must first be calculated using the following formula: [140-age (years)] x weight (kg) (x 0.85

72 x serum creatinine (mg/dL) Then CLcr is adjusted for body surface area (BSA) as follows:

> CLcr (mL/min) CLcr (mL/min/1.73m²) = ---BSA subject (m2)

Table 1: Dosing Adjustment Regimen for Adult Patients with Renal Impairment Creatinine Clearance (mL/min/1.73m²) Dosage (mg) Frequency > 80 50 to 80

500 to 1,500 Every 12 hours Mild 500 to 1,000 Every 12 hours Moderate 250 to 750 Every 12 hours 30 to 50 Severe 250 to 500 Every 12 hours ESRD patients using dialysis 500 to 1.000° Every 24 hours°

Following dialysis, a 250 to 500 mg supplemental dose is recommended. 2.6 Discontinuation of Levetiracetam Oral Solution

Avoid abrupt withdrawal from levetiracetam oral solution in order to reduce the risk of increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS tam oral solution USP, 100 mg/mL is a clear, colorless, grape-flavored liquid.

GUIDE Solution ' se tam)

this Medication Guide

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS Levetiracetam oral solution is contraindicated in patients with a hypersensitivity to levetiracetam. Reactions have included anaphylaxis and angioedema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Behavioral Abnormalities and Psychotic Symptoms

tam may cause behavioral abnormalities and psychotic symptoms. Patients treated with levetiracetam should

Behavioral abnormalities In clinical studies, 13% of adult levetiracetam-treated patients and 38% of pediatric levetiracetam-treated patients (4 to 16 years of age) compared to 6% and 19% of adult and pediatric placebo-treated patients, experienced non-psychotic behavioral symptoms (reported as aggression, agitation, anger, anxiety, apathy, depersonalization, depression, emotional lability, hostility, hyperkinesias, irritability, nervousness, neurosis, and personality disorder).

Adult Patients with Impaired Renal Function Dose adjustment is recommended, based on the patient's estimated creatinine clearance (2.5, 8.6)

-- DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS-100 mg/mL solution (3)

--- CONTRAINDICATIONS--Known hypersensitivity to levetiracetam; angioedema and anaphylaxis have occurred (4,5.4)

---WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS--Behavioral abnormalities including psychotic symptoms, suicidal ideation, irritability, and aggressive behavior have been observed; monitor patients for psychiatric signs and symptoms (5.1)

Suicidal Behavior and Ideation: Monitor patients for new or worsening depression, suicidal thoughts/behavior, and/or unusual changes in mood or behavior (5.2) Monitor for somnolence and fatigue and advise patients not to drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on levetiracetam (5.3) Serious Dermatological Reactions: Discontinue levetiracetam at the first sign of rash unless clearly not drug related (5.5)

Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity: Discontinue if no alternative etiology (5.6) Coordination Difficulties: Monitor for ataxia, abnormal gait, and incoordination, Advise patients to not drive or operate machinery until they have gained experience on levetiracetam (5.7) Withdrawal Seizures: Levetiracetam must be gradually withdrawn (5.8)

---ADVERSE REACTIONS--Most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥ 5% more than placebo) include:

• Adult patients: somnolence, asthenia, infection and dizziness (6.1)

Pediatric patients: fatigue, aggression, nasal congestion, decreased appetite, and irritability (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Annora Pharma Private Limited at 1-866-495-1995 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

--- USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS--Pregnancy: Plasma levels of levetiracetam may be decreased and therefore need to be monitored closely during pregnancy. Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (5.11, 8.1) See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

Revised: 04/2024

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A randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled study was performed to assess the neurocognitive and behavioral effects of levetiracetam as adjunctive therapy in pediatric patients (4 to 16 years of age). The results from an exploratory analysis indicated a worsening in levetiracetam-treated patients on aggressive behavior (one of eight behavior imensions) as measured in a standardized and systematic way using a validated instrument, the Achenbach Child

Behavior Checklist (CBCL/6-18). In clinical studies in pediatric patients 1 month to < 4 years of age, irritability was reported in 12% of the levetiracetamtreated patients compared to 0% of placebo-treated patients. In clinical studies, 1.7% of adult levetiracetam-treated patients discontinued treatment due to behavioral adverse reactions, compared to 0.2% of placebo-treated patients. The treatment dose was reduced in 0.8% of adult levetiracetam-treated patients and in 0.5% of placebo-treated patients. Overall, 11% of levetiracetam-treated pediatric patients experienced behavioral symptoms associated with discontinuation or dose reduction, compared to 6% of

placebo-treated patients. In clinical studies, 1% of levetiracetam-treated adult patients, 2% of levetiracetam-treated pediatric patients 4 to 16 years of age, and 17% of levetiracetam-treated pediatric patients 1 month to <4 years of age experienced psychotic symptoms, compared to 0.2%, 2%, and 5% in the corresponding age groups treated with placebo. In a controlled study that assessed the neurocognitive and behavioral effects of levetiracetam in pediatric patients 4 to 16 years of age, 1.6% of levetiracetam-treated patients experienced paranoia, compared to 0% of placebo-treated patients. In the same study,

In clinical studies, two (0.3%) levetiracetam-treated adult patients were hospitalized and their treatment was discontinued due to psychosis. Both events, reported as psychosis, developed within the first week of treatment and resolved within 1 to 2 weeks following treatment discontinuation. There was no difference between drug and placebo-treated patients in the incidence of the pediatric patients who discontinued treatment due to psychotic and

3.1% of levetiracetam-treated patients experienced confusional state, compared to 0% of placebo-treated patients [see

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including levetiracetam, 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 ning of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavio 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 AEDtreated patients was 0.43%, compared to 0.24% among 16,029 placebo-treated patients, representing an increase of approximately one case of suicidal thinking or behavior for every 530 patients treated. There were four suicides in drugtreated patients in the trials and none in placebo-treated patients, but the number is too small to allow any conclusion

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 2 shows absolute and relative risk by indication for all evaluated AEDs.

Table 2: Risk by Indication for Antiepileptic Drugs in the Pooled Analysis

it adversely affects their ability to drive or operate machinery.

| Indication | Placebo Patients with Events Per 1,000 Patients | Drug Patients with Events Per 1,000 Patients | Relative Risk: Incidence of Events in Drug Patients/ Incidence in Placebo Patients | Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients with Events Per 1,000 Patients |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| Epilepsy | 1.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Psychiatric | 5.7 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Total | 2.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 |

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 levetiracetam or any other AED must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviors 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 thes symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

5.3 Somnolence and Fatique Levetiracetam may cause somnolence and fatigue. Patients should be monitored for these signs and symptoms and advised not to drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on levetiracetam to gauge whether

patients reported somnolence, compared to 8% of placebo-treated patients. There was no clear dose response up to 3,000 mg/day. In a study where there was no titration, about 45% of patients receiving 4,000 mg/day reported somnolence. The somnolence was considered serious in 0.3% of levetiracetam-treated patients, compared to 0% in the placebo group. About 3% of levetiracetam-treated patients discontinued treatment due to somnolence, compared to 0.7% of placebo-treated patients. In 1.4% of levetiracetam-treated patients and 0.9% of placebo-treated patients, the dose was reduced, while 0.3% of the levetiracetam-treated patients were hospitalized due to somnolence.

n controlled clinical studies of adult patients with epilepsy experiencing partial-onset seizures, 15% of levetiracetam treated patients reported asthenia, compared to 9% of placebo-treated patients. Treatment was discontinued due to asthenia in 0.8% of levetiracetam-treated patients as compared to 0.5% of placebo-treated patients. In 0.5% of evetiracetam-treated patients and in 0.2% of placebo-treated patients, the dose was reduced due to asthenia. Somnolence and asthenia occurred most frequently within the first 4 weeks of treatment. In general, the incidences of somnolence and fatigue in the pediatric partial-onset seizure studies, and in pediatric and adult myoclonic and primary generalized tonic-clonic seizure studies were comparable to those of the adult partial-onset seizure studies

Levetiracetam can cause anaphylaxis or angioedema after the first dose or at any time during treatment. Signs and symptoms in cases reported in the postmarketing setting have included hypotension, hives, rash, respiratory distress, and swelling of the face, lip, mouth, eye, tongue, throat, and feet. In some reported cases, reactions were life-threatening and required emergency treatment. If a patient develops signs or symptoms of anaphylaxis or angioedema, levetiracetam should be discontinued and the patient should seek immediate medical attention. Levetiracetam should be discontinued permanently if a clear alternative etiology for the reaction cannot be established [see Contraindications (4)].

5.5 Serious Dermatological Reactions Serious dermatological reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), have been reported in both pediatric and adult patients treated with levetiracetam. The median time of onset is reported to be 14 to 17 days, but cases have been reported at least four months after initiation of treatment. Recurrence of the serious skin reactions following rechallenge with levetiracetam has also been reported. Levetiracetam should be discontinued at the first sign of a rash, unless the rash is clearly not drug-related. If signs or symptoms suggest SJS/

TEN, use of this drug should not be resumed and alternative therapy should be considered

|5.6 Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS), also known as multiorgan hypersensitivity, has been reported in patients taking antiepileptic drugs, including levetiracetam. These events can be fatal or lifethreatening, particularly if diagnosis and treatment do not occur as early as possible. DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, lymphadenopathy, and/or facial swelling, in association with other organ system nvolvement, such as hepatitis, nephritis, hematological abnormalities, myocarditis, or myositis, sometimes resembling an acute viral infection. Eosinophilia is often present. Because this disorder is variable in its expression, other organ systems not noted here may be involved. It is important to note that early manifestations of hypersensitivity, such as

fever or lymphadenopathy, may be present even though rash is not evident. If such signs or symptoms are present, the

especially

ovider as needed,

patient should be evaluated immediately. Levetiracetam should be discontinued if an alternative etiology for the signs of symptoms cannot be established [see Contraindications (4)].

ughts and changes, i

5.7 Coordination Difficulties evetiracetam may cause coordination difficulties In controlled clinical studies in adult patients with partial-onset seizure studies, 3.4% of adult levetiracetam-treated patients experienced coordination difficulties, (reported as either ataxia, abnormal gait, or incoordination) compared to patients experienced coordination difficulties, (reported as either adaxia, automital gair, or incoordination) compared to 1.6% of placebo-treated patients. A total of 0.4% of patients in controlled clinical studies discontinued levetracetam treatment due to ataxia, compared to 0% of placebo-treated patients. In 0.7% of levetiracetam-treated patients and in 0.2% of placeho-treated natients, the dose was reduced due to coordination difficulties, while one of the levetiracetam eated patients was hospitalized due to worsening of pre-existing ataxia. These events occurred most frequently within the first 4 weeks of treatment.

Patients should be monitored for these signs and symptoms and advised not to drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on levetiracetam to gauge whether it could adversely affect their ability to drive or operate machinery. 5.8 Withdrawal Seizures
As with most antiepileptic drugs, levetiracetam should generally be withdrawn gradually because of the risk of

increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus. If withdrawal is needed because of a serious adverse reaction, rapid discontinuation can be considered.

Levetiracetam can cause hematologic abnormalities. Hematologic abnormalities occurred in clinical trials and included decreases in white blood cell (WBC), neutrophil, and red blood cell (RBC) counts; decreases in hemoglobin and hematocrit; and increases in eosinophil counts. Cases of agranulocytosis, pancytopenia, and thrombocytopenia have been reported in the postmarketing setting. A complete blood count is recommended in patients experiencing significant weakness, pyrexia, recurrent infections, or coagulation disorders.

Partial-Onset Seizures

Minor, but statistically significant, decreases compared to placebo in total mean RBC count (0.03 x 10^6 /mm³), mean hemoglobin (0.09 g/dL), and mean hematocrit (0.38%), were seen in levetiracetam-treated patients in controlled trials. A total of 3.2% of levetiracetam-treated and 1.8% of placebo-treated patients had at least one possibly significant (<2.8 x 10⁹L) decreased WBC, and 2.4% of levetiracetam-treated and 1.4% of placebo-treated patients had at least one possibly significant (<1.0 x 10⁹L) decreased neutrophil count. Of the levetiracetam-treated patients with a low neutrophil count, all but one rose towards or to baseline with continued treatment. No patient was discontinued

Pediatric Patients 4 Years to < 16 Years Statistically significant decreases in WBC and neutrophil counts were seen in levetiracetam-treated patients as compared

to placebo. The mean decreases from baseline in the levetiracetam-treated group were -0.4×10^9 /L and -0.3×10^9 /L respectively, whereas there were small increases in the placebo group. Mean relative lymphocyte counts increased by 1.7% in levetiracetam-treated patients, compared to a decrease of 4% in placebo patients (statistically significant). In the controlled trial, more levetiracetam-treated patients had a possibly clinically significant abnormally low WBC value (3% of levetiracetam-treated patients versus 0% of placebo-treated patients), however, there was no apparent value (3% of leveline), indexed patients versus 3 % of placebor-fleated patients), indexed, filed was no apparent difference between treatment groups with respect to neutrophil count (5% of leveliracetam-freated patients versus 4.2% of placebo-treated patients). No patient was discontinued secondary to low WBC or neutrophil counts. In the controlled cognitive and neuropsychological safety study, 5 patients (8.6%) in the levetiracetam-treated group and two patients (6.1%) in the placebo-treated group had high eosinophil count values that were possibly clinically significant (\geq 10% or \geq 0.7 x 10%L).

5.10 Increase in Blood Pressure In a randomized, placebo-controlled study in patients 1 month to <4 years of age, a significantly higher risk of increased diastolic blood pressure was observed in the levetiracetam-treated patients (17%), compared to the placebo-treated patients (2%). There was no overall difference in mean diastolic blood pressure between the treatment groups. This arity between the levetiracetam and placebo treatment groups was not observed in the studies of older children

Monitor patients 1 month to <4 years of age for increases in diastolic blood pressure

5.11 Seizure Control During Pregnancy Physiological changes may gradually decrease plasma levels of levetiracetam throughout pregnancy. This decrease is more pronounced during the third trimester. It is recommended that patients be monitored carefully during pregnancy Close monitoring should continue through the postpartum period especially if the dose was changed during pregnancy

The following adverse reactions are discussed in more details in other sections of labeling:

Behavior Abnormalities and Psychotic Symptoms [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]

Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

Somnolence and Fatigue [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
Anaphylaxis and Angioedema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) Serious Dermatological Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]

Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)] Coordination Difficulties *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]*

Increase in Blood Pressure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]

6.1 Clinical Trials 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

In controlled clinical studies in adults with partial-onset seizures [see Clinical Studies (14.1)], the most common adverse reactions in patients receiving levetiracetam in combination with other AEDs, for events with rates greater than placebo, were somnolence, asthenia, infection, and dizziness. Of the most common adverse reactions in adults experiencing partial-onset seizures, asthenia, somnolence, and dizziness occurred predominantly during the first 4

Table 3 lists adverse reactions that occurred in at least 1% of adult epilepsy patients receiving levetiracetam in placebo

controlled studies and were numerically more common than in patients treated with placebo. In these studies, either levetiracetam or placebo was added to concurrent AED therapy. Table 3: Adverse Reactions in Pooled Placebo-Controlled, Adjunctive Studies in Adults Experiencing Partial-Onset

| | Levetiracetam (N=769) % | Placebo (N=439) % |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Asthenia | 15 | 9 |
| Somnolence | 15 | 8 |
| Headache | 14 | 13 |
| Infection | 13 | 8 |
| Dizziness | 9 | 4 |
| Pain | 7 | 6 |
| Pharyngitis | 6 | 4 |
| Depression | 4 | 2 |
| Nervousness | 4 | 2 |
| Rhinitis | 4 | 3 |
| Anorexia | 3 | 2 |
| Ataxia | 3 | 1 |
| Vertigo | 3 | 1 |
| Amnesia | 2 | 1 |
| Anxiety | 2 | 1 |
| Cough Increased | 2 | 1 |
| Diplopia | 2 | 1 |
| Emotional Lability | 2 | 0 |
| Hostility | 2 | 1 |
| Paresthesia | 2 | 1 |
| Sinusitis | 2 | 1 |
| | | |

In controlled adult clinical studies, 15% of patients receiving levetiracetam and 12% receiving placebo either discontinued or had a dose reduction as a result of an adverse reaction. Table 4 lists the most common (>1%) adverse reactions that resulted in discontinuation or dose reduction and that occurred more frequently in levetiracetam-treated

Table & Adverse Reactions that Resulted in Discontinuation or Dose Reduction in Placebo-Controlled Studies in

| | actions that Resulted in Discontinuation or Dose Reduction in Placebo-Controlled Studies nts Experiencing Partial-Onset Seizures | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| Adverse Reaction | Levetiracetam (N=769) % | Placebo (N=439) % | | |
| Somnolence | 4 | 2 | | |
| Dizziness | 1 | n | | |

Padiatric Patients 4 Years to <16 Years he adverse reaction data presented below was obtained from a pooled analysis of two controlled pediatric clinical studies in pediatric patients 4 to 16 years of age with partial-onset seizures. The most common adverse reactions in pediatric patients receiving levetiracetam in combination with other AEDs, for events with rates greater than placebo, were fatigue, aggression, nasal congestion, decreased appetite, and irritability.

Table 5 lists adverse reactions from the pooled pediatric controlled studies (4 to 16 years of age) that occurred in at least

2% of pediatric levetiracetam-treated patients and were numerically more common than in pediatric patients treated with placebo. In these studies, either levetiracetam or placebo was added to concurrent AED therapy. Table 5: Adverse Reactions in Pooled Placebo-Controlled, Adjunctive Studies in Pediatric Patients Ages 4 to 16 Years Experiencing Partial-Onset Seizures

Placebo (N=131) Levetiraceta (N=165) 15 19 leadache 12 Nasopharyngitis 15 Vomiting 15 12 13 9 Fatigue 10 Agaression Cough Nasal Congestion Upper Abdominal Pain Decreased Appetite Abnormal Behavior Dizziness 5 Irritability Pharyngolaryngeal Pain Diarrhea Lethargy nsomnia 3 Agitation

allergic

Levetiracetar (N=165)(N=131)Head Injury Altered Mood nstination epression Influenza Affect Labilit Arthralgia Confusional State 0 Conjunctivitis 0 Ear Pain Joint Sprain Mood Swings Neck Pain

In the controlled pooled pediatric clinical studies in patients 4 to 16 years of age, 7% of patients receiving levetiracetan and 9% receiving placebo discontinued as a result of an adverse reaction.

Pediatric Patients 1 Month to < 4 Years
In the 7-day, controlled pediatric clinical study in children 1 month to less than 4 years of age with partial-onset seizures, the most common adverse reactions in patients receiving levetiracetam in combination with other AEDs, for events with

rates greater than placebo, were somnolence and irritability. Because of the shorter exposure period, incidences of

adverse reactions are expected to be lower than in other pediatric studies in older patients. Therefore, other controlled pediatric data, presented above, should also be considered to apply to this age group. Table 6 lists adverse reactions that occurred in at least 5% of pediatric epilepsy patients (ages 1 month to < 4 years) treated with levetiracetam in the placebo-controlled study and were numerically more common than in patients treated

with placebo. In this study, either levetiracetam or placebo was added to concurrent AED therapy.

Table 6: Adverse Reactions in a Placebo-Controlled, Adjunctive Study in Pediatric Patients Ages 1 Month to < 4

| Years Experiencing Partial-Unset Seizures | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Levetiracetam (N=60) % | Placebo (N=56) % | |
| Somnolence | 13 | 2 | |
| Irritability | 12 | 0 | |

In the 7-day controlled pediatric clinical study in patients 1 month to < 4 years of age, 3% of patients receiving levetiracetam and 2% receiving placebo either discontinued or had a dose reduction as a result of an adverse reaction. There was no adverse reaction that resulted in discontinuation for more than one patient.

Although the pattern of adverse reactions in this study seems somewhat different from that seen in patients with partial-onset seizures, this is likely due to the much smaller number of patients in this study compared to partial seizure studies. The adverse reaction pattern for patients with JME is expected to be essentially the same as for patients with partial seizures. In the controlled clinical study in patients 12 years of age and older with myoclonic seizures [see Clinical Studies (14.2)],

rates greater than placebo, were somnolence, neck pain, and pharyngitis. Table 7 lists adverse reactions that occurred in at least 5% of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy patients experiencing myoclonic seizures treated with levetiracetam and were numerically more common than in patients treated with placebo. In this study, either levetiracetam or placebo was added to concurrent AED therapy.

the most common adverse reactions in patients receiving levetiracetam in combination with other AEDs, for events with

Table 7: Adverse Reactions in a Placebo-Controlled, Adjunctive Study in Patients 12 Years of Age and Older with

| | Levetiracetam (N=60) % | Placebo (N=60) % |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Somnolence | 12 | 2 |
| Neck pain | 8 | 2 |
| Pharyngitis | 7 | 0 |
| Depression | 5 | 2 |
| Influenza | 5 | 2 |
| Vertigo | 5 | 3 |

In the placebo-controlled study, 8% of patients receiving levetiracetam and 2% receiving placebo either disc or had a dose reduction as a result of an adverse reaction. The adverse reactions that led to disco reduction and that occurred more frequently in levetiracetam-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Adverse Reactions that Resulted in Discontinuation or Dose Reduction in a Placebo-Controlled Study in

| Patients with Juvenile My | Patients with Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Adverse Reaction | Levetiracetam (N=60) % | Placebo (N=60) % | |
| Anxiety | 3 | 2 | ı |
| Depressed mood | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Depression | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Diplopia | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Hypersomnia | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Insomnia | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Irritability | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Nervousness | 2 | 0 | ı |
| Somnolance | 2 | 0 | ١ |

Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures

Although the pattern of adverse reactions in this study seems somewhat different from that seen in patients with partial-onset seizures, this is likely due to the much smaller number of patients in this study compared to partial seizure studies. The adverse reaction pattern for patients with primary generalized tonic-clonic (PGTC) seizures is expected to be essentially the same as for patients with partial seizures. In the controlled clinical study that included patients 4 years of age and older with PGTC seizures [see Clinical Studies

events with rates greater than placebo, was nasopharyngitis. Table 9 lists adverse reactions that occurred in at least 5% of idiopathic generalized epilepsy patients experiencing PGTC seizures treated with levetiracetam and were numerically more common than in patients treated with placebo. In this study, either levetiracetam or placebo was added to concurrent AED therapy.

(14.3)], the most common adverse reaction in patients receiving levetiracetam in combination with other AEDs, for

Table 9: Adverse Reactions in a Placebo-Controlled, Adjunctive Study in Patients 4 Years of Age and Older with (N=79) (N=84) Nasopharyngitis Fatigue 10 Diarrhea

Mood swings In the placebo-controlled study, 5% of patients receiving levetiracetam and 8% receiving placebo either discontinued or had a dose reduction during the treatment period as a result of an adverse reaction This study was too small to adequately characterize the adverse reactions that could be expected to result in discontinuation of treatment in this population. It is expected that the adverse reactions that would lead to discontinuation in this population would be similar to those resulting in discontinuation in other epilepsy trials (see tables 4 and 8). In addition, the following adverse reactions were seen in other controlled adult studies of levetiracetam: balance disorder, disturbance in attention, eczema, memory impairment, myalgia, and blurred vision

The overall adverse reaction profile of levetiracetam was similar between females and males. There are insufficient data to support a statement regarding the distribution of adverse reactions by age and race

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of levetiracetam. Because these reactions

are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency

The following adverse reactions have been reported in patients receiving marketed levetiracetam worldwide. The listing is alphabetized: abnormal liver function test, acute kidney injury, anaphylaxis, angloedema, agranulocytosis, choreoathetosis, drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), dyskinesia, erythema multiforme,

http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/.

or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

hepatic failure, hepatitis, hyponatremia, muscular weakness, obsessive-compulsive disorders (OCD), pancreatitis, pancytopenia (with bone marrow suppression identified in some of these cases), panic attack, thrombocytopenia, weight loss, and worsening of seizures including in patients with SCN8A mutations. Alopecia has been reported with evetiracetam use; recovery was observed in majority of cases where levetiracetam was discontinued 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS 8.1 Prennancy Pregnancy Exposure Registry

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to antiepileptic drugs

(AEDs), including levetiracetam, during pregnancy. Encourage women who are taking levetiracetam during pregnancy to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) pregnancy registry by calling 1-888-233-2334 or visiting

Prolonged experience with levetiracetam in pregnant women has not identified a drug-associated risk of major birth defects or miscarriage, based on published literature, which includes data from pregnancy registries and reflects experience over two decades [see Human Data]. In animal studies, levetiracetam produced developmental toxicity (increased embryofetal and offspring mortality, increased incidences of fetal structural abnormalities, decreased mbryofetal and offspring growth, neurobehavioral alterations in offspring) at doses similar to human therapeutic dose

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2 to 4% and 15 to 20%, respectively. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. Levetiracetam blood levels may decrease during pregnancy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)].

Physiological changes during pregnancy may affect levetiracetam concentration. Decrease in levetiracetam plasma concentrations has been observed during pregnancy. This decrease is more pronounced during the third trimester Dose adjustments may be necessary to maintain clinical response.

ning to become pregnant. It is not known solution will harm your unborn baby. You provider will have to decide if you should all solution while you are pregnant. If you lie taking levetiracetam oral solution, talk provider about registering with the North Drug Pregnancy Registry. You can enroll lling 1-888-233-2334 or go to http://www.org. The purpose of this registry is to collect safety of levetiracetam oral solution and other during pregnancy.

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Human Data While available studies cannot definitively establish the absence of risk, data from the published literature and pregnancy registries have not established an association with levetiracetam use during pregnancy and major birth defects or

Animal Data
When levetiracetam (0, 400, 1,200, or 3,600 mg/kg/day) was administered orally to pregnant rats during the period of organogenesis, reduced fetal weights and increased incidence of fetal skeletal variations were observed at the highest dose tested. There was no evidence of maternal toxicity. The no-effect dose for adverse effects on embryofetal developmental in rats (1,200 mg/kg/day) is approximately 4 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of

3,000 mg on a body surface area (mg/m²) basis. Oral administration of levetiracetam (0, 200, 600, or 1,800 mg/kg/day) to pregnant rabbits during the period of organogenesis resulted in increased embryofetal mortality and incidence of fetal skeletal variations at the mid and high dose and decreased fetal weights and increased incidence of fetal malformations at the high dose, which was associated with maternal toxicity. The no-effect dose for adverse effects on embryofetal development in rabbits (200 mg/kg/day) is approximately equivalent to the MRHD on a mg/m² basis.

Oral administration of levetiracetam (0,70,350, or 1,800 mg/kg/day) to female rats throughout pregnancy and lactation led to an increased incidence of fetal skeletal variations, reduced fetal body weight, and decreased growth in offspring at the mid and high doses and increased pup mortality and neurobehavioral alterations in offspring at the highest dose tested. There was no evidence of maternal toxicity. The no-effect dose for adverse effects on pre- and postnatal development in rats (70 mg/kg/day) is less than the MRHD on a mg/m² basis.

Oral administration of levetiracetam to rats during the latter part of gestation and throughout lactation produced no $adverse\ developmental\ or\ maternal\ effects\ at\ doses\ of\ up\ to\ 1,800\ mg/kg/day\ (6\ times\ the\ MRHD\ on\ a\ mg/m^2\ basis).$

Risk Summary Levetiracetam is excreted in human milk. There are no data on the effects of levetiracetam on the breastfed infant, or

The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for levetiracetam and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from levetiracetam or from the underlying

The safety and effectiveness of levetiracetam for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month to 16 years of age have been established [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) and Clinical Studies (14.1)]. The dosing reco in these pediatric patients varies according to age group and is weight-based [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. The safety and effectiveness of levetiracetam as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of myoclonic seizures in adolescents 12 years of age and older with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy have been established [see Clinical Studies (14.2)]. The safety and effectiveness of levetiracetam as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of primary generalized tonic-clonic

seizures in pediatric patients 6 years of age and older with idiopathic generalized epilepsy have been established [see Safety and effectiveness for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in pediatric patients below the age of 1 month; adjunctive therapy for the treatment of myoclonic seizures in pediatric patients below the age of 12 years; and adjunctive therapy for the treatment of primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures in pediatric patients below the age of 6 years have

not been established. A 3-month, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study was performed to assess the neurocognitive and ioral effects of levetiracetam as adjunctive therapy in 98 (levetiracetam N=64, placebo N=34) pediatric patients, ages 4 to 16 years old, with partial seizures that were inadequately controlled. The target dose was 60 mg/kg/day. Neurocognitive effects were measured by the Leiter-R Attention and Memory (AM) Battery, which measures various aspects of a child's memory and attention. Although no substantive differences were observed between the placebo and drug treated groups in the median change from baseline in this battery, the study was not adequate to assess formal statistical non-inferiority of the drug and placebo. The Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL/6-18), a standardized validated tool used to assess a child's competencies and behavioral/emotional problems, was also assessed in this study. An analysis of the CBCL/6-18 indicated on average a worsening in levetiracetam-treated patients in aggressive avior, one of the eight syndrome scores [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data Studies of levetiracetam in juvenile rats (dosed on postnatal days 4 through 52) and dogs (dosed from postnatal weeks 3 through 7) at doses of up to 1,800 mg/kg/day (approximately 7 and 24 times, respectively, the maximum recomme pediatric dose of 60 mg/kg/day on a mg/m² basis) did not demonstrate adverse effects on postnatal development.

There were 347 subjects in clinical studies of levetiracetam that were 65 and over. No overall differences in safety were observed between these subjects and younger subjects. There were insufficient numbers of elderly subjects in controlled trials of epilepsy to adequately assess the effectiveness of levetiracetam in these patients.

Levetiracetam is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse 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 [see Clinical

Clearance of levetiracetam is decreased in patients with renal impairment and is correlated with creatinine clearance See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)). Dose adjustment is recommended for patients with impaired renal function and supplemental doses should be given to patients after dialysis [see Dosage and Administration (2.5)].

10.1 Signs, Symptoms and Laboratory Findings of Acute Overdosage in Humans
The highest known dose of levetiracetam received in the clinical development program was 6,000 mg/day. Other than drowsiness, there were no adverse reactions in the few known cases of overdose in clinical trials. Cases of somnolence, agitation, aggression, depressed level of consciousness, respiratory depression and coma were observed with levetiracetam overdoses in postmarketing use.

10.2 Management of Overdose There is no specific antidote for overdose with levetiracetam. If indicated, elimination of unabsorbed drug should be attempted by emesis or gastric lavage; usual precautions should be observed to maintain airway. General supportive care of the patient is indicated including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the patient's clinical status. A Certified Poison Control Center should be contacted for up to date information on the management of overdose with

10.3 Hemodialysis Standard hemodialysis procedures result in significant clearance of levetiracetam (approximately 50% in 4 hours) and should be considered in cases of overdose. Although hemodialysis has not been performed in the few known cases of

overdose, it may be indicated by the patient's clinical state or in patients with significant renal impairment. Levetiracetam is an antiepileptic drug available as a clear, colorless, grape-flavored liquid (100 mg/mL) for oral

administration. The chemical name of levetiracetam, a single enantiomer, is (-)-(S)- α -ethyl-2-oxo-1-pyrrolidine acetamide, its molecular formula is $C_0H_{14}N_2O_2$ and its molecular weight is 170.21. Levetiracetam is chemically unrelated to existing antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). It has the following structural formula:

Levetiracetam, USP is a white to off-white crystalline powder with a faint odor and a bitter taste. It is very soluble in water (1,040 mg/mL). It is freely soluble in chloroform (653 mg/mL) and in methanol (536 mg/mL), soluble in ethanol (165 mg/mL), sparingly soluble in acetonitrile (57 mg/mL) and practically insoluble in n-hexane. (Solubility limits are expressed as mg/mL solvent.)

Levetiracetam oral solution, USP contains 100 mg of levetiracetam, USP per mL. Inactive ingredients: acesulfame potassium, artificial grape flavor, citric acid monohydrate, glycerin, glycyrrhizate ammonium, maltitol solution, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, purified water and sodium citrate dihydrate.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY 12.1 Mechanism of Action

The precise mechanism(s) by which levetiracetam exerts its antiepileptic effect is unknown.

A saturable and stereoselective neuronal binding site in rat brain tissue has been described for levetiracetam. Experimental data indicate that this binding site is the synaptic vesicle protein SV2A, thought to be involved in the regulation of vesicle exocytosis. Although the molecular significance of levetiracetam binding to SV2A is not understood, levetiracetam and related analogs showed a rank order of affinity for SV2A which correlated with the potency of their antiseizure activity in audiogenic seizure-prone mice. These findings suggest that the interaction of levetiracetam with the SV2A protein may contribute to the antiepileptic mechanism of action of the drug.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The effect of levetiracetam on QTc prolongation was evaluated in a randomized, double-blind, positive-controlled (moxifloxacin 400 mg) and placebo-controlled crossover study of levetiracetam (1,000 mg or 5,000 mg) in 52 healthy subjects. The upper bound of the 90% confidence interval for the largest placebo-adjusted, baseline-corrected QTc was below 10 milliseconds. Therefore, there was no evidence of significant QTc prolongation in this study.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics The pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam are similar when used as monotherapy or as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures.

Absorption and Distribution Absorption of levetiracetam is rapid, with peak plasma concentrations occurring in about an hour following oral administration in fasted subjects. The oral bioavailability of levetiracetam tablets is 100% and the tablets and oral solution are bioequivalent in rate and extent of absorption. Food does not affect the extent of absorption of levetiracetam but it decreases C_{max} by 20% and delay S_{max} by 1.5 hours. The pharmacokinetics of levetinacetam are linear over the dose range of 500 to 5,000 mg. Steady state is achieved after 2 days of multiple twice-daily dosing. Levetiracetam and its major metabolite are less than 10% bound to plasma proteins; clinically significant interactions with other drugs

Levetiracetam is not extensively metabolized in humans. The major metabolic pathway is the enzymatic hydrolysis of the acetamide group, which produces the carboxylic acid metabolite, ucb L057 (24% of dose) and is not dependent on any liver cytochrome P450 isoenzymes. The major metabolite is inactive in animal seizure models. Two mino metabolites were identified as the product of hydroxylation of the 2-oxo-pyrrolidine ring (2% of dose) and opening of the 2-oxo-pyrrolidine ring in position 5 (1% of dose). There is no enantiomeric interconversion of leve major metabolite.

Levetiracetam plasma half-life in adults is 7 ± 1 hour and is unaffected by either dose or repeated administration Levetiracetam is eliminated from the systemic circulation by renal excretion as unchanged drug which represents 66% of administered dose. The total body clearance is 0.96 mL/min/kg and the renal clearance is 0.6 mL/min/kg. The mechanism of excretion is glomerular filtration with subsequent partial tubular reabsorption. The metabolite ucb L057 is excreted by glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion with a renal clearance of 4 mL/min/kg. Levetiracetam elimination is correlated to creatinine clearance. Levetiracetam clearance is reduced in patients with renal impairment [see Use in Specific Populations (8.6) and Dosage and Administration (2.5)].

Specific Populations

Pediatric Patients

Pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam were evaluated in 16 elderly subjects (age 61 to 88 years) with creatinine clearance ranging from 30 to 74 mL/min. Following oral administration of twice-daily dosing for 10 days, total body clearance ased by 38% and the half-life was 2.5 hours longer in the elderly compared to healthy adults. This is most likely

Pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam were evaluated in 24 pediatric patients (age 6 to 12 years) after single dose (20 mg/kg). The body weight adjusted apparent clearance of levetiracetam was approximately 40% higher than in adults. A repeat dose pharmacokinetic study was conducted in pediatric patients (age 4 to 12 years) at doses of 20 mg/kg/ day, 40 mg/kg/day, and 60 mg/kg/day. The evaluation of the pharmacokinetic profile of levetiracetam and its metabolite (ucb L057) in 14 pediatric patients demonstrated rapid absorption of levetiracetam at all doses with a T_{max} of about 1 hour and a tyz of 5 hours across the three dosing levels. The pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam in children was linear between 20 to 60 mg/kg/day. The potential interaction of levetiracetam with other AEDs was also evaluated in these patients. Levetiracetam had no significant effect on the plasma concentrations of carbamazepine, valproic acid, topiramate or lamotrigine. However, there was about a 22% increase of apparent clearance of levetiracetam when it was co-administered with an enzyme-inducing AED (e.g. carbamazepin

Following single dose administration (20 mg/kg) of a 10% oral solution to children with epilepsy (1 month to < 4 years), levetiracetam was rapidly absorbed and peak plasma concentrations were observed approximately 1 hour after dosing pharmacokinetic results indicated that half-life was shorter (5.3 h) than for adults (7.2 h) and apparent clearance was faster (1.5 mL/min/kg) than for adults (0.96 mL/min/kg).

Population pharmacokinetic analysis showed that body weight was significantly correlated to the clearance of levetiracetam in pediatric patients; clearance increased with an increase in body weight.

A population PK analysis of levetiracetam was conducted in 164 obese and non-obese pediatric patients 2 to <18 years of age with median (range) weight 39.2 (11.3-134) kg to evaluate the potential impact of obesity on plasma levetiracetam exposures. Obesity was defined as BMI ≥95th percentile for age and sex based on CDC 2000 growth chart recommendations. Simulations were conducted for obese and non-obese pediatric patients ages 4 to <16 years.

When the recommended tablet dose is administered to pediatric patients weighing < 40 kg, obese pediatric patients have 27% higher median Cmax,ss and 19% higher median Cmin,ss compared to non-obese patients. When the recommended tablet dose is administered to pediatric patients weighing \geq 40 kg, obese pediatric patients have 10 to 11% lower median $C_{\text{max.ss}}$ and 2% lower median $C_{\text{min.ss}}$ compared to non-obese patients. When the recommended oral solution dose is administered to pediatric patients across the full weight range, obese pediatric patients have 25% higher median Cmax.ss and 41% higher median Cmin.ss compared to non-obese

However, differences in exposures between obese and non-obese pediatric patients are not expected to be clinically neaningful because the recommended dose titration at initiation of levetiracetam therapy would establish an appropriate

Levetiracetam levels may decrease during pregnancy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11) and Use in Specific

Levetiracetam Cmax and AUC were 20% higher in women (N=11) compared to men (N=12). However, clearances adjusted

Formal pharmacokinetic studies of the effects of race have not been conducted. Cross-study comparisons involving roman pharmacokinetic studies of the effects of race have not been conducted. Cross-study comparisons involving Caucasians (N=12) and Asians (N=12), however, show that pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam were comparable between the two races. Because levetiracetam is primarily renally excreted and there are no important racial differences

in creatinine clearance, pharmacokinetic differences due to race are not expected. The disposition of levetiracetam was studied in adult subjects with varying degrees of renal function. Total body

clearance of levetiracetam is reduced in patients with impaired renal function by 40% in the mild group (CLcr = 50 to 80 mL/min), 50% in the moderate group (CLcr = 30 to 50 mL/min) and 60% in the severe renal impairment group (CLcr <30 mL/min). Clearance of levetiracetam is correlated with creatinine clearance. In anuric (end stage renal disease) patients, the total body clearance decreased 70% compared to normal subjects CLcr >80 mL/min). Approximately 50% of the pool of levetiracetam in the body is removed during a standard 4-hour

hemodialysis procedure [see Dosage and Administration (2.5)].

In subjects with mild (Child-Pugh A) to moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment, the pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam were unchanged. In patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C), total body clearance was 50% that of normal subjects, but decreased renal clearance accounted for most of the decrease. No dose adjustment is

In vitro data on metabolic interactions indicate that levetiracetam is unlikely to produce, or be subject to acokinetic interactions. Levetiracetam and its major metabolite, at concentrations well above Cmax levels achieved vithin the therapeutic dose range, are neither inhibitors of, nor high affinity substrates for, human liver cytochrom P450 isoforms, epoxide hydrolase or UDP-glucuronidation enzymes. In addition, levetiracetam does not affect the in vitro glucuronidation of valproic acid.

Potential pharmacokinetic interactions of or with levetiracetam were assessed in clinical pharmacokinetic studies (phenytoin, valproate, warfarin, digoxin, oral contraceptive, probenecid) and through pharmacokinetic screening in the placebo-controlled clinical studies in epilepsy patients.

Levetiracetam (3,000 mg daily) had no effect on the pharmacokinetic disposition of phenytoin in patients with refractory

Levetiracetam (1,500 mg twice daily) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of valproate in healthy volunteers. Valproate 500 mg twice daily did not modify the rate or extent of levetiracetam absorption or its plasma clearance or urinary excretion. There also was no effect on exposure to and the excretion of the primary metabolite, ucb L057.

Potential drug interactions between levetiracetam and other AEDs (carbamazepine, gabapentin, lamotrigine phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone and valproate) were also assessed by evaluating the serum concentrations of levetiracetam and these AEDs during placebo-controlled clinical studies. These data indicate that levetiracetam does ot influence the plasma concentration of other AEDs and that these AEDs do not influence the pharmacokinetics of

Effect of AEDs in Pediatric Patients There was about a 22% increase of apparent total body clearance of levetiracetam when it was co-administered with enzyme-inducing AEDs. Dose adjustment is not recommended. Levetiracetam had no effect on plasma concentrations of carbamazepine, valproate, topiramate, or lamotrigine.

Levetiracetam (500 mg twice daily) did not influence the pharmacokinetics of an oral contraceptive containing 0.03 mg ethinyl estradiol and 0.15 mg levonorgestrel, or of the luteinizing hormone and progesterone levels, indicating that impairment of contraceptive efficacy is unlikely. Coadministration of this oral contraceptive did not influence the

Levetiracetam (1,000 mg twice daily) did not influence the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics (ECG) of digoxin given as a 0.25 mg dose every day. Coadministration of digoxin did not influence the pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam.

evetiracetam (1,000 mg twice daily) did not influence the pharmacokinetics of R and S warfarin. Prothrombin time was not affected by levetiracetam. Coadministration of warfarin did not affect the pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam.

Probenecid, a renal tubular secretion blocking agent, administered at a dose of 500 mg four times a day, did not change the pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam 1,000 mg twice daily. C¹⁵⁸max of the metabolite, ucb L057, was approximately doubled in the presence of probenecid while the fraction of drug excreted unchanged in the urine remained the same. Renal clearance of ucb L057 in the presence of probenecid decreased 60%, probably related to competitive inhibition of tubular secretion of ucb L057. The effect of levetiracetam on probenecid was not studied.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam.

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Rats were dosed with levetiracetam in the diet for 104 weeks at doses of 50, 300, and 1,800 mg/kg/day. Plasma exposure (AUC) at the highest dose was approximately 6 times that in humans at the maximum recommended daily human dose (MRHD) of 3,000 mg. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity. In mice, oral administration of levetiracetam for 80 weeks (doses up to 960 mg/kg/day) or 2 years (doses up to 4,000 mg/kg/day, lowered to 3,000 mg/kg/day after 45 weeks due to intolerability) was not associated with an increase in tumors. The highest dose tested in mice for 2 years (3,000 mg/kg/day) is approximately 5 times the MRHD on a body surface area (mg/m²) basis.

Levetiracetam was negative in *in vitro* (Ames, chromosomal aberration in mammalian cells) and *in vivo* (mouse micronucleus) assays. The major human metabolite of levetiracetam (ucb L057) was negative in *in vitro* (Ames, mouse

No adverse effects on male or female fertility or reproductive performance were observed in rats at oral doses up to 1.800 mg/kg/day, which were associated with plasma exposures (AUC) up to approximately 6 times that in humans at

14.1 Partial-Onset Seizures

<u>Effectiveness in Partial-Onset Seizures in Adults.</u>
The effectiveness of levetiracetam for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in adults was established in three multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical studies in patients who had refractory partial-onset seizures with or without secondary generalization. The tablet formulation was used in all these studies. In these studies, 904 patients were randomized to placebo, 1,000 mg, 2,000 mg, or 3,000 mg/day. Patients enrolled in Study 1 or Study 2 had refractory partial-onset seizures for at least two years and had taken two or more classical AEDs. Patients enrolled in Study 3 had refractory partial-onset seizures for at least 1 year and had taken one classical AED. At the time of the study, patients were taking a stable dose regimen of at least one and could take a maximum of two AEDs. During the baseline period, patients had to have experienced at least two partial-onset seizures during each 4-week period.

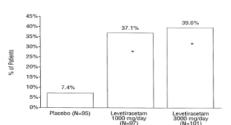
Study 1 was a double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study conducted at 41 sites in the United States comparing levetiracetam 1,000 mg/day (N=97), levetiracetam 3,000 mg/day (N=101), and placebo (N=95) given in equally divided doses twice daily. After a prospective baseline period of 12 weeks, patients were randomized to one of the three treatment groups described above. The 18-week treatment period consisted of a 6-week titration period, followed by a 12-week fixed dose evaluation period, during which concomitant AED regimens were held constant. The primary measure of effectiveness was a between group comparison of the percent reduction in weekly partial seizure frequency relative to placebo over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period). Secondary outcome variables included the responder rate (incidence of patients with ≥50% reduction from baseline in partial-onse seizure frequency). The results of the analysis of Study 1 are displayed in Table 10.

Table 10: Reduction in Mean Over Placebo in Weekly Frequency of Partial-Onset Seizures in Study 1 (N=95)1,000 mg/day

Levetiracetam 3.000 mg/day (N=97) (N=101) 26.1%* 30.1% Percent reduction in partial seizure frequency over placebo

The percentage of patients (y-axis) who achieved ≥50% reduction in weekly seizure rates from baseline in partial-onset seizure frequency over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period) within the three treatment groups (x-axis) is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Responder Rate (≥50% Reduction from Baseline) in Study 1



*statistically significant versus placebo

*statistically significant versus placebo

Study 2 was a double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study conducted at 62 centers in Europe comparing evetiracetam 1,000 mg/day (N=106), levetiracetam 2,000 mg/day (N=105), and placebo (N=111) given in equally

divided doses twice daily. The first period of the study (Period A) was designed to be analyzed as a parallel-group study. After a prospective The list period of the study (renor A) was besigned to be analyzed as a parallel group study. After a prospective baseline period of up to 12 weeks, patients were randomized to one of the three treatment groups described above. The 16-week treatment period consisted of the 4-week titration period followed by a 12-week fixed dose evaluation period, during which concomitant AED regimens were held constant. The primary measure of effectiveness was a between group comparison of the percent reduction in weekly partial seizure frequency relative to placebo over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period). Secondary outcome variables included the responder rate incidence of patients with ≥50% reduction from baseline in partial-onset seizure frequency). The results of the analysis of Period A are displayed in Table 11

Table 11: Reduction in Mean Over Placebo in Weekly Frequency of Partial-Onset Seizures in Study 2: Period A

| | (N=111) | 1,000 mg/day (N=106) | 2,000 mg/day (N=105) |
|---|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percent reduction in partial seizure frequency over placebo | - | 17.1%* | 21.4%* |
| *statistically significant versus placebo | | | |

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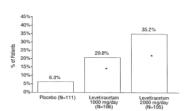
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The percentage of patients (y-axis) who achieved ≥50% reduction in weekly seizure rates from baseline in partial-onset seizure frequency over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period) within the three treatment

groups (x-axis) is presented in Figure 2. Figure 2: Responder Rate (≥50% Reduction from Baseline) in Study 2: Period A



*statistically significant versus placebo

The comparison of levetiracetam 2,000 mg/day to levetiracetam 1,000 mg/day for responder rate was statistically significant (P=0.02). Analysis of the trial as a cross-over yielded similar results.

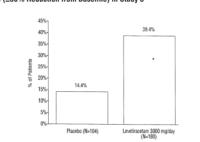
Study 3 was a double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study conducted at 47 centers in Europe comparing levetiracetam 3,000 mg/day (N=180) and placebo (N=104) in patients with refractory partial-onset seizures, with or without secondary generalization, receiving only one concomitant AED. Study drug was given in two divided doses. After a prospective baseline period of 12 weeks, patients were randomized to one of two treatment groups described above. The 16-week treatment period consisted of a 4-week titration period, followed by a 12-week fixed dose evaluation period, during which concomitant AED doses were held constant. The primary measure of effectiveness was a between period, during winit concominant AED doses were near constant. The primary measure of energiveness was a between group comparison of the percent reduction in weekly seizure frequency relative to placebo over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period). Secondary outcome variables included the responder rate (incidence of patients with ≥50% reduction from baseline in partial-onset seizure frequency). Table 12 displays the results of the

| analysis of Study 3. | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Table 12: Reduction in Mean Over Placebo in | Weekly Frequency of Partial-Onset Se | eizures in Study 3 |
| | Placebo (N=104) | Levetiracetam 3,000 mg/day (N=180) |
| Percent reduction in partial seizure frequency over placebo | - | 23.0%* |

*statistically significant versus placebo

.... porcorruge or patients (y-axis) with achieved 200% reduction in Weekly Seizure rates from baseline in partial-onset seizure frequency over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period) within the two treatment groups (x-axis) is presented in Figure 3. The percentage of patients (v-axis) who achieved \geq 50% reduction in weekly seizure rates from baseline in partial-onset

Figure 3: Responder Rate (≥50% Reduction from Baseline) in Study 3



*statistically significant versus placebo

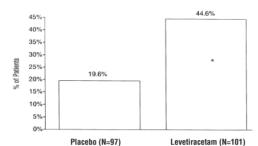
Effectiveness in Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric Patients 4 to 16 Years of Age The effectiveness of levetiracetam for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in pediatric patients was established in one multicenter, randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled study (Study 4), conducted at 60 sites in North America, in pediatric patients 4 to 16 years of age with partial seizures uncontrolled by standard antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). Eligible patients on a stable dose of 1 to 2 AEDs, who still experienced at least 4 partial-onset seizures during the 4 weeks prior to screening, as well as at least 4 partial-onset seizures in each of the two 4-week baseline periods, were randomized to receive either levetiracetam or placebo. The enrolled population included 198 patients (levetiracetam N=101, placebo N=97) with refractory partial-onset seizures, whether or not secondarily generalized. The study consisted of an 8-week baseline period and 4-week titration period followed by a 10-week evaluation period. Dosing was initiated at a dose of 20 mg/kg/day in two divided doses. During the treatment period, levetiracetam doses were adjusted in 20 mg/kg/day increments, at 2-week intervals to the target dose of 60 mg/kg/day. The primary measure of effectiveness was a between group comparison of the percent reduction in weekly partial seizure frequency relative to placebo over the entire 14veek randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period). Secondary outcome variables included the responde

Table 13: Reduction in Mean Over Placebo in Weekly Frequency of Partial-Onset Seizures in Study 4 (N=97)(N=101)

 $rate \ (incidence \ of \ patients \ with \geq 50\% \ reduction \ from \ baseline \ in \ partial-onset \ seizure \ frequency \ per \ week). \ Table \ 13$

Percent reduction in partial seizure frequency 26.8%* over placebo

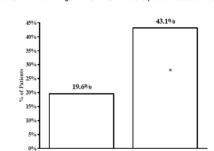
The percentage of patients (y-axis) who achieved ≥ 50% reduction in weekly seizure rates from baseline in partial-onset seizure frequency over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period) within the two treatment groups (x-axis) is presented in Figure 4.



statistically significant versus placebo Effectiveness in Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric Patients 1 Month to <4 Years of Age

The effectiveness of levetracetam for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in pediatric patients was established in one multicenter, randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled study (Study 5), conducted at 62 sites in North America, South America, and Europe in pediatric patients 1 month to less than 4 years of age with partial seizures, uncontroller by standard epileptic drugs (AEDs). Eligible patients on a stable dose of 1 to 2 AEDs, who experienced at least 2 partial-onset seizures during the 48-hour baseline video EEG were randomized to receive either levetiracetam or placebo. The enrolled population included 116 patients (levetiracetam N=60, placebo N=56) with refractory partial-onset seizures whether or not secondarily generalized. Randomization was stratified by age range as follows: 1 month to less than 6 months of age (N=4 treated with levetiracetam), 6 months to less than 1 year of age (N=8 treated with levetiracetam), 1 year to less than 2 years of age (N=20 treated with levetiracetam), and 2 years to less than 4 years of age (N=28 treated with leveltracetam). The study consisted of a 5-day evaluation period which included a 1-day litration period followed by a 4-day maintenance period. Leveltracetam dosing was determined by age and weight as follows: children 1 month to less than 6 months old were randomized to a target dose of 40 mg/kg/day, and children 6 months to less than 4 years old were randomized to a target dose of 50 mg/kg/day. The primary measure of effectiveness was the responder rate (percent of patients with ≥ 50% reduction from baseline in average daily partial-onset seizure frequency) assessed by a plinded central reader using a 48-hour video EEG performed during the last two days of the 4-day maintenance period A total of 109 patients were included in the efficacy analysis. A statistically significant difference between levetiracetam and placebo was observed (see Figure 5). The treatment effect associated with levetiracetam was consistent across

Figure 5: Responder Rate for All Patients Ages 1 Month to < 4 Years (≥50% Reduction from Baseline) in Study 5



Placebo (N=51) Levetiracetam (N=58) *statistically significant versus placebo

14.2 Myoclonic Seizures in Patients with Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy
The effectiveness of levetiracetam as adjunctive therapy in patients 12 years of age and older with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) experiencing myoclonic seizures was established in one multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (Study 6), conducted at 37 sites in 14 countries. Eligible patients on a stable dose of 1 antiepileptic drug (AED) experiencing one or more myoclonic seizures per day for at least 8 days during the prospective 8-week baseline period were randomized to either levetiracetam or placebo (levetiracetam N=60, placebo N=60). Patients were titrated ver 4 weeks to a target dose of 3,000 mg/day and treated at a stable dose of 3,000 mg/day over 12 weeks (evaluated) period). Study drug was given in 2 divided doses. The primary measure of effectiveness was the proportion of patients with at least 50% reduction in the number of days

per week with one or more myoclonic seizures during the treatment period (titration + evaluation periods) as compared to baseline. Of the 120 patients enrolled, 113 had a diagnosis of confirmed or suspected JME. Table 14 displays the results for the 113 patients with JME in this study. Table 14: Responder Rate (≥50% Reduction from Baseline) in Myoclonic Seizure Days per Week for Patients with

Percentage of responders 23.7% 60.4%* *statistically significant versus placebo

14.3 Primary Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures
The effectiveness of levetiracetam as adjunctive therapy in patients 6 years of age and older with idiopathic generalized

epilepsy experiencing primary generalized tonic-clonic (PGTC) seizures was established in one multicenter, randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled study (Study 7), conducted at 50 sites in 8 countries. Eligible patients on a stable dose of 1 or 2 antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) experiencing at least 3 PGTC seizures during the 8-week combined baseline period (at least one PGTC seizure during the 4 weeks prior to the prospective baseline period and at least one PGTC seizure during the 4-week prospective baseline period) were randomized to either levetiracetam or placebo. The 8-week combined baseline period is referred to as "baseline" in the remainder of this section. Patients were titrated over weeks to a target dose of 3.000 mg/day for adults or a pediatric target dose of 60 mg/kg/day and treated at a stable dose of 3,000 mg/day (or 60 mg/kg/day for children) over 20 weeks (evaluation period). Study drug was given in 2 equally divided doses per day. The primary measure of effectiveness was the percent reduction from baseline in weekly PGTC seizure frequency for levetiracetam and placebo treatment groups over the treatment period (titration + evaluation periods). The population included 164 patients (levetiracetam N=80, placebo N=84) with idiopathic generalized epileps) (predominately juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, juvenile absence epilepsy, childhood absence epilepsy, or epilepsy with Grand Mal seizures on awakening) experiencing primary generalized tonic-clonic seizures. Each of these syndromes of diopathic generalized epilepsy was well represented in this patient population.

There was a statistically significant decrease from baseline in PGTC frequency in the levetiracetam-treated patients compared to the placebo-treated patients.

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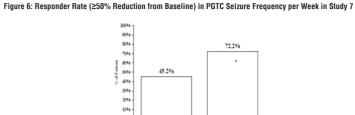
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| | Placebo (N=84) | Levetiracetam (N=78) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Percent reduction in PGTC seizure frequency | 44.6% | 77.6%* |
| *statistically significant versus placebo | | |

The percentage of patients (y-axis) who achieved \geq 50% reduction in weekly seizure rates from baseline in PGTC seizure frequency over the entire randomized treatment period (titration + evaluation period) within the two treatment groups (x-axis) is presented in Figure 6.



*statistically significant versus placebo 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Effects on Driving or Operating Machinery

16.1 How Supplied Levetiracetam oral solution USP, 100 mg/mL is a clear, colorless, grape-flavored liquid.

It is supplied in 16 fl. oz. white HDPE bottles (NDC 31722-574-47). **16.2 Storage**Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide). The Medication Guide accompanies the product and can also be accessed by calling 1-866-495-1995.

<u>Psychiatric Reactions and Changes in Behavior</u>
Advise patients that levetiracetam may cause changes in behavior (e.g. aggression, agitation, anger, anxiety, apathy, depression, hostility, and irritability) and psychotic symptoms [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Counsel patients, their caregivers, and/or families that antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including levetiracetam, may increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and advise patients to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms

of depression; unusual changes in mood or behavior; or suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Advise patients, their caregivers, and/or families to immediately report behaviors of concern to a healthcare provider [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Inform patients that levetiracetam may cause dizziness and somnolence. Inform patients not to drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on levetiracetam to gauge whether it adversely affects their ability to drive or operate machinery [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]. continue levetiracetam and seek medical care if they develop signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis

or angioedema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]. Dermatological Adverse Reactions Advise patients that serious dermatological adverse reactions have occurred in patients treated with levetiracetam and instruct them to call their physician immediately if a rash develops [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

DRESS/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity instruct patients and caregivers that a fever or rash associated with signs of other organ system involvement (e.g., lymphadenopathy, hepatic dysfunction) may be drug-related and should be reported to their healthcare provider immediately. Levetiracetam should be discontinued immediately if a serious hypersensitivity reaction is suspected [see

Advise patients and caregivers not to discontinue use of levetiracetam without consulting with their healthcare provider. Levetiracetam should normally be gradually withdrawn to reduce the potential of increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

Advise patients to notify their healthcare provider if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during levetiracetam therapy. Encourage patients to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) pregnancy registry if they become pregnant [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

CAMBER

Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Manufactured for: Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Piscataway, NJ 08854 By: Annora Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Sangareddy - 502313, Telangana, India.

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the correct amount of
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Your healthcare provider may change your do your dose without talking to your healthcare provider by Take levetiracetam oral solution with or without If your healthcare provider has prescribed solution, be sure to ask your pharmacist for or medicine cup to help you measure the levetiracetam oral solution. Do not use a house your pharmacist for instructions on how to device the right way.

If you take too much levetiracetam oral solution, c Control Center or go to the nearest emergency ro

What should I avoid while taking levetiracetam oral solution?

Do not drive, operate machinery or do other dangerous activities until you know how levetiracetam oral solution affects you. Levetiracetam oral solution may make you dizzy or sleepy.

What are the possible side effects of levetiracetam oral solution?

Levetiracetam oral solution can cause serious side effects including:

See "What is the most important information I should know about levetiracetam oral solution?"

Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms:

mood and behavior changes such as aggression, agitation, anger, anxiety, apathy, mood swings, depression, hostility, and irritability. A few people may get psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are really not there), delusions (false or strange thoughts or beliefs) and unusual behavior.
extreme sleepiness, tiredness, and weakness
allergic reactions such as swelling of the face, lips, eyes, tongue, and throat, trouble swallowing or breathing, and hives.
a skin rash. Serious skin rashes can happen after you start taking levetiracetam oral solution. There is no way to tell if a mild rash will become a serious reaction.
a serious allergic reaction that may affect your skin or other parts of your body such as your liver, kidneys, heart, or blood cells. This allergic reaction can be life-threatening and can cause death, particularly if it is not treated as early as possible. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have:

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ordination (problems w tsseen in people who problems with muscle coo a skin rash swelling of your face dark urine

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reetam oral solution?
Il solution at room te (°C) away from heat a How should I store levetirace

• Store levetiracetam oral s
68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C

• Keep levetiracetam oral s
reach of children.

ie safe and effective use of levetiracetam

prescribed for purposes other than those e. Do not use levetiracetam oral solution for is not prescribed. Do not give levetiracetam ple, even if they have the same symptoms im them. You can ask your pharmacist or ormation about levetiracetam oral solution ofessionals. General information about the oral solution.

Medicines are sometimes prelisted in a Medication Guide. Do a condition for which it was no oral solution to other people, that you have. It may harm thealthcare provider for inform that is written for health profes

What are the ingredients in Active ingredient: levetiraceta

oral solution?

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Manufactured for: Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Piscataway, NJ 08854 By: Annora Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Sangareddy - 502313, Telangan

This Medication Guide has b. Administration. For more information, call 1

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