

EPIDIOLEX® (cannabidiol) is available for use at long- term care (LTC) facilities, including group homes and intermediate care facilities

EPIDIOLEX is FDA approved and can be prescribed by any licensed practitioner and filled through Scripx Honey Grove Pharmacy, just like every other prescription epilepsy medication. As an FDA-approved drug, EPIDIOLEX may be lawfully prescribed and is a federally non-controlled prescription medicine.



Charles, age 43 | EPIDIOLEX resident living in a group home facility

EPIDIOLEX is available at
Scripx Honey Grove Pharmacy



For assistance in ordering EPIDIOLEX, **please email LTCsupport@greenwichbiosciences.com**, or **call 1-833-745-8384**

For general inquiries regarding EPIDIOLEX, call Jazz Pharmaceuticals Medical Information at **1-833-424-6724**

*Partial-onset seizures (focal) included simple partial seizures (focal motor seizure), complex partial seizures (focal impaired), and secondary generalized tonic-clonic seizures (focal to bilateral tonic-clonic).¹

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION & INDICATIONS (CONT'D)

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS

Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs:

As with most AEDs, EPIDIOLEX should generally be withdrawn gradually because of the risk of increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

The most common adverse reactions in patients receiving EPIDIOLEX ($\geq 10\%$ and greater than placebo) include transaminase elevations; somnolence; decreased appetite; diarrhea; pyrexia; vomiting; fatigue, malaise, and asthenia; rash; insomnia, sleep disorder and poor-quality sleep; and infections. Hematologic abnormalities were also observed.

PREGNANCY:

EPIDIOLEX should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Encourage women who are taking EPIDIOLEX during pregnancy to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

Strong inducers of CYP3A4 and CYP2C19 may affect EPIDIOLEX exposure. EPIDIOLEX may affect exposure to CYP2C19 substrates (e.g., clobazam, diazepam, stiripentol), orally administered P-gp substrates, or other substrates (see full Prescribing Information). Consider dose reduction of orally administered everolimus, with appropriate therapeutic drug monitoring, when everolimus is combined with EPIDIOLEX. A lower starting dose of everolimus is recommended

when added to EPIDIOLEX therapy. Concomitant use of EPIDIOLEX and valproate increases the incidence of liver enzyme elevations. Pneumonia was observed more frequently with concomitant use of EPIDIOLEX and clobazam. Dosage adjustment of EPIDIOLEX or other concomitant medications may be necessary.

INDICATIONS:

EPIDIOLEX (cannabidiol) oral solution is indicated for the treatment of seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS), Dravet syndrome (DS), or tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) in patients 1 year of age and older.

Please refer to the EPIDIOLEX full Prescribing Information for additional important information.

Reference: 1. Fisher RS, Cross JH, French JA, et al. *Epilepsia*. 2017;58(4):522-530.

AEDs=antiepileptic drugs; LGS=Lennox-Gastaut syndrome; TSC=tuberous sclerosis complex.

