Start the conversation about BANZEL® (rufinamide)

As a caregiver for someone with seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS), it’s common to have questions about the best way to treat it. Here’s a list of helpful questions to start the conversation with your loved one’s treatment team. Ask your doctor if BANZEL may be right for your loved one.

Check the boxes to show your choices

About seizures and medication

Do you care for someone with a broad range of seizures?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

If yes, select all the seizure types your loved one has:

☐ Tonic  ☐ Atonic  ☐ Clonic  ☐ Tonic-clonic
☐ Atypical absence  ☐ Myoclonic  ☐ Partial

In the past 6 months, has your loved one experienced an increase or decrease in seizures?

☐ Increased seizures  ☐ Decreased seizures  ☐ Same amount of seizures

On a scale of 1 to 10, how satisfied are you with the level of seizure control your loved one is getting with their current medication(s)? (Circle one)

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
Not satisfied at all  Somewhat satisfied  Very satisfied

Do you think it would be beneficial to reevaluate the medication your loved one is taking?

☐ Yes, absolutely  ☐ I’m not sure  ☐ Not right now

Indication
BANZEL (rufinamide) is a prescription add-on medication approved for the treatment of seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome (LGS) in pediatric patients 1 year of age and older, and in adults.

Selected Safety Information
Patients with a history of Familial Short QT syndrome should not be treated with BANZEL. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are unsure if this affects you or your loved one. BANZEL has been shown to reduce the QT interval. Caution should be used when administering BANZEL with other drugs that shorten the QT interval.

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 3 to learn about risks associated with BANZEL.
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Are there any concerns about your loved one’s care you would like to discuss at your next doctor visit? (Circle all that apply)

- Seizure control
- Current medication
- Side effects
- Cost/insurance
- Other (describe)

Have you started to think about planning for your loved one’s transition into adulthood?

- Yes, I’m looking for resources to help my child transition to adulthood
- I think about it, but I’m not sure if it’s too early to plan
- Not yet, my child is still very young

Questions about BANZEL

What is different about BANZEL?

Does adding BANZEL to other seizure medications allow people with LGS to have fewer seizures?

Can BANZEL be used in both adults and children?

How can BANZEL help reduce my loved one’s seizures?

What side effects are associated with BANZEL?

How would you recommend managing side effects?

Should we consider adding BANZEL to my loved one’s current seizure medications?

Selected Safety Information

All medications to treat seizures, including BANZEL, may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500. Call your healthcare provider right away if you or your loved one experiences new or worsening symptoms of depression, unusual changes in mood or behavior, thoughts or actions about suicide or self-harm, aggression, agitation, anger, anxiety, or irritability.

Please see the Important Safety Information on the next page to learn about risks associated with BANZEL.
Important Safety Information

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• Use of BANZEL has been associated with side effects such as sleepiness or feeling tired, difficulty with coordination, dizziness, and problems with walking or movement.

• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how BANZEL affects you. BANZEL can slow your thinking and motor skills.
  — Alcohol, in combination with BANZEL, may increase or worsen these side effects.

• Call your healthcare provider if you or your loved one experiences a rash. This can be a sign of a more serious condition, such as multi-organ hypersensitivity reaction.

• You or your loved one should take BANZEL only as prescribed. Do not stop taking BANZEL without first talking to your healthcare provider. Stopping BANZEL suddenly can cause serious problems.

• Tell your healthcare provider about all the medications you or your loved one takes, including prescription and non-prescription medications, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Using BANZEL with certain medications can affect each other, causing side effects.

• In studies, the most commonly observed (≥10%) side effects with BANZEL were headache, dizziness, feeling tired, sleepiness, and nausea.

Important Information for Women

• BANZEL may make hormonal contraceptives (birth control pills) less effective. Additional nonhormonal forms of birth control are recommended when using BANZEL.

• Healthcare providers should be informed if patients are pregnant or planning on becoming pregnant.

• Also, BANZEL is likely to be passed through breast milk to the baby and could cause serious side effects in the baby. A decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

• Patients who are pregnant are encouraged to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry. This can be done by calling the toll-free number 1-888-233-2334. Additional information about the registry can be found at www.aedpregnancyregistry.org.

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There are risks associated with the use of BANZEL that you should know about. We encourage you to talk to your healthcare provider about these risks.

Please see BANZEL full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.BANZEL.com/PrescribingInfo, and discuss it with your doctor or healthcare professional.

To report suspected adverse reactions, contact Eisai Inc. at 1-888-274-2378 or the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.FDA.gov/medwatch.

For more information about BANZEL and LGS, visit BANZEL.com.