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# **MEDICATION GUIDE**

ZYBAN<sup>®</sup> (zi ban)

(bupropion hydrochloride) Sustained-Release Tablets

Read this Medication Guide carefully before you start using ZYBAN and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment. If you have any questions about ZYBAN, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

**IMPORTANT:** Be sure to read the section of this Medication Guide beginning with "What is the most important information I should know about ZYBAN?" It contains important information about this medication. It immediately follows the next section called "About **Using Antidepressants in Children and Teenagers.**"

# About Using Antidepressants in Children and Teenagers

# What is the most important information I should know if my child is being prescribed an antidepressant?

Parents or guardians need to think about 4 important things when their child is prescribed an antidepressant:

- 1. There is a risk of suicidal thoughts or actions
- 2. How to try to prevent suicidal thoughts or actions in your child
- 3. You should watch for certain signs if your child is taking an antidepressant
- 4. There are benefits and risks when using antidepressants

## 1. There is a Risk of Suicidal Thoughts or Actions

Children and teenagers sometimes think about suicide, and many report trying to kill themselves.

Antidepressants increase suicidal thoughts and actions in some children and teenagers. But suicidal thoughts and actions can also be caused by depression, a serious medical condition that is commonly treated with antidepressants. Thinking about killing yourself or trying to kill yourself is called *suicidality* or *being suicidal*.

A large study combined the results of 24 different studies of children and teenagers with depression or other illnesses. In these studies, patients took either a placebo (sugar pill) or an antidepressant for 1 to 4 months. No one committed suicide in these studies, but some patients became suicidal. On sugar pills, 2 out of every 100 became suicidal. On the antidepressants, 4 out of every 100 patients became suicidal.

For some children and teenagers, the risks of suicidal actions may be especially high. These include patients with

- Bipolar illness (sometimes called manic-depressive illness)
- A family history of bipolar illness
- A personal or family history of attempting suicide
- 911 If any of these are present, make sure you tell your healthcare provider before your child takes an antidepressant.

## 2. How to Try to Prevent Suicidal Thoughts and Actions

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To try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in your child, pay close attention to changes in her or his moods or actions, especially if the changes occur suddenly. Other important people in your child's life can help by paying attention as well (e.g., your child, brothers and sisters, teachers, and other important people). The changes to look out for are listed in Section 3, on what to watch for.

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- Whenever an antidepressant is started or its dose is changed, pay close attention to your child.
- 923 After starting an antidepressant, your child should generally see his or her healthcare provider:
- Once a week for the first 4 weeks
  - Every 2 weeks for the next 4 weeks
  - After taking the antidepressant for 12 weeks
  - After 12 weeks, follow your healthcare provider's advice about how often to come back
  - More often if problems or questions arise (see Section 3)

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You should call your child's healthcare provider between visits if needed.

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# 3. You Should Watch For Certain Signs if Your Child is Taking an Antidepressant

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- Contact your child's healthcare provider *right away* if your child exhibits any of the following signs for the first time, or they seem worse, or worry you, your child, or your child's teacher:
  - Thoughts about suicide or dying
  - Attempts to commit suicide
  - New or worse depression
- New or worse anxiety
- Feeling very agitated or restless
- Panic attacks
- Difficulty sleeping (insomnia)
  - New or worse irritability
- Acting aggressive, being angry, or violent
- Acting on dangerous impulses
  - An extreme increase in activity and talking
- Other unusual changes in behavior or mood

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Never let your child stop taking an antidepressant without first talking to his or her healthcare provider. Stopping an antidepressant suddenly can cause other symptoms.

### 4. There are Benefits and Risks When Using Antidepressants

Antidepressants are used to treat depression and other illnesses. Depression and other illnesses can lead to suicide. In some children and teenagers, treatment with an antidepressant increases suicidal thinking or actions. It is important to discuss all the risks of treating depression and also the risks of not treating it. You and your child should discuss all treatment choices with your healthcare provider, not just the use of antidepressants.

Other side effects can occur with antidepressants (see section below).

Of all antidepressants, only fluoxetine (PROZAC®)\* has been FDA approved to treat pediatric depression.

For obsessive compulsive disorder in children and teenagers, FDA has approved only fluoxetine (PROZAC®)\*, sertraline (ZOLOFT®)\*, fluvoxamine (LUVOX®)\*, and clomipramine (ANAFRANIL®)\*.

Your healthcare provider may suggest other antidepressants based on the past experience of your child or other family members.

# Is this all I need to know if my child is being prescribed an antidepressant?

No. This is a warning about the risk of suicidality. Other side effects can occur with antidepressants. Be sure to ask your healthcare provider to explain all the side effects of the particular drug he or she is prescribing. Also ask about drugs to avoid when taking an antidepressant. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist where to find more information.

What is the most important information I should know about ZYBAN?

# There is a chance of having a seizure (convulsion, fit) with ZYBAN, especially in people:

982 • with certain medical problems.

• who take certain medicines.

The chance of having seizures increases with higher doses of ZYBAN. For more information, see the sections "Who should not take ZYBAN?" and "What should I tell my doctor before using ZYBAN?" Tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions and all the medicines you take.

Do not take any other medicines while you are using ZYBAN unless your doctor has said it is okay to take them.

If you have a seizure while taking ZYBAN, stop taking the tablets and call your doctor right away. Do not take ZYBAN again if you have a seizure.

What is important information I should know and share with my family about taking antidepressants?

996 Although ZYBAN is not a treatment for depression, it contains the same active ingredient as the antidepressant medications WELLBUTRIN<sup>®</sup>, WELLBUTRIN SR<sup>®</sup>, and WELLBUTRIN XL<sup>®</sup>. 997 998 Therefore, you should be aware of the following information. Patients taking antidepressants, 999 and their families, should watch out for worsening depression or thoughts of suicide. Also watch 1000 out for sudden or severe changes in feelings such as feeling anxious, agitated, panicky, irritable, 1001 hostile, aggressive, impulsive, severely restless, overly excited and hyperactive, not being able to 1002 sleep, or other unusual changes in behavior. If this happens, especially at the beginning of 1003 antidepressant treatment or after a change in dose, call your doctor. For additional information, 1004 see section above entitled "About Using Antidepressants in Children and Teenagers." ZYBAN 1005 has not been studied in children under the age of 18 and is not approved for use in children and 1006 teenagers.

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# What is **ZYBAN?**

ZYBAN is a prescription medicine to help people quit smoking. Studies have shown that more than one third of people quit smoking for at least 1 month while taking ZYBAN and participating in a patient support program. For many patients, ZYBAN reduces withdrawal symptoms and the urge to smoke. ZYBAN should be used with a patient support program. It is important to participate in the behavioral program, counseling, or other support program your health care professional recommends.

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### Who should not take ZYBAN?

### Do not take ZYBAN if you:

- have or had a seizure disorder or epilepsy.
- are taking WELLBUTRIN, WELLBUTRIN SR, WELLBUTRIN XL, or any other
   medicines that contain bupropion hydrochloride. Bupropion is the same active ingredient
   that is in ZYBAN.
- drink a lot of alcohol and abruptly stop drinking, or use medicines called sedatives (these make you sleepy) or benzodiazepines and you stop using them all of a sudden.
- have taken within the last 14 days medicine for depression called a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), such as NARDIL<sup>®\*</sup>(phenelzine sulfate), PARNATE<sup>®</sup>(tranylcypromine sulfate), or MARPLAN<sup>®\*</sup>(isocarboxazid).
- have or had an eating disorder such as anorexia nervosa or bulimia.
- are allergic to the active ingredient in ZYBAN, bupropion, or to any of the inactive ingredients. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in ZYBAN.

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# Can I take ZYBAN if I have mild-to-moderate chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema (also called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD)?

Yes, ZYBAN combined with a behavior modification program has been shown to help people with COPD quit smoking. It is important to participate in the behavior program, counseling, or other support program your health care professional recommends.

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### What should I tell my doctor before using ZYBAN?

• Tell your doctor about your medical conditions. Tell your doctor if you:

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- **are pregnant or plan to become pregnant**. It is not known if ZYBAN can harm your unborn baby. If you can use ZYBAN while you are pregnant, talk to your doctor about how you can be on the Bupropion Pregnancy Registry.
  - are breastfeeding. ZYBAN passes through your milk. It is not known if ZYBAN can harm your baby.
    - have liver problems, especially cirrhosis of the liver.
    - have kidney problems.
    - have an eating disorder such as anorexia nervosa or bulimia.
- have had a head injury.
- have had a seizure (convulsion, fit).
- have a tumor in your nervous system (brain or spine).
- have had a heart attack, heart problems, or high blood pressure.
- are a diabetic taking insulin or other medicines to control your blood sugar.
- drink a lot of alcohol.
  - abuse prescription medicines or street drugs.
- Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Many medicines increase your chances of getting seizures or other serious side effects if you take them while you are using ZYBAN.

### **How should I take ZYBAN?**

- Take ZYBAN exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- **Do not chew, cut, or crush ZYBAN Tablets.** You must swallow the tablets whole. **Tell** your doctor if you cannot swallow medicine tablets.
- Take ZYBAN at the same time each day.
- Take your doses of ZYBAN at least 8 hours apart.
- If you miss a dose, do not take an extra tablet to make up for the dose you forgot. Wait and take your next tablet at the regular time. **This is very important.** Too much ZYBAN can increase your chance of having a seizure.
- If you take too much ZYBAN, or overdose, call your local emergency room or poison control center right away.
- Do not take any other medicines while using ZYBAN unless your doctor has told you it is okay.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking ZYBAN without talking with your doctor first.

# **How long should I take ZYBAN?**

Most people should take ZYBAN for at least 7 to 12 weeks. Some people may need to take ZYBAN for a longer period of time to assist in their smoking cessation efforts. Follow your doctor's instructions.

# 1080 When should I stop smoking?

It takes about 1 week for ZYBAN to reach the right levels in your body to be effective. So, to maximize your chance of quitting, you should not stop smoking until you have been taking ZYBAN for 1 week. You should set a date to stop smoking during the second week you're taking ZYBAN.

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## Can I smoke while taking ZYBAN?

It is not physically dangerous to smoke and use ZYBAN at the same time. However, continuing to smoke after the date you set to stop smoking will seriously reduce your chance of breaking your smoking habit.

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# Can ZYBAN be used at the same time as nicotine patches?

Yes, ZYBAN and nicotine patches can be used at the same time but should only be used together under the supervision of your doctor. Using ZYBAN and nicotine patches together may raise your blood pressure, sometimes severely. Tell your doctor if you are planning to use nicotine replacement therapy because your doctor will probably want to check your blood pressure regularly to make sure that it stays within acceptable levels.

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**DO NOT SMOKE AT ANY TIME** if you are using a nicotine patch or any other nicotine product along with ZYBAN. It is possible to get too much nicotine and have serious side effects.

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# What should I avoid while taking ZYBAN?

- Do not drink a lot of alcohol while taking ZYBAN. If you usually drink a lot of alcohol, talk with your doctor before suddenly stopping. If you suddenly stop drinking alcohol, you may increase your chance of having seizures.
- Do not drive a car or use heavy machinery until you know how ZYBAN affects you. ZYBAN can impair your ability to perform these tasks.

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### What are possible side effects of ZYBAN?

- Seizures. Some patients get seizures while taking ZYBAN. If you have a seizure while taking ZYBAN, stop taking the tablets and call your doctor right away. Do not take ZYBAN again if you have a seizure.
- **Hypertension (high blood pressure).** Some patients get high blood pressure, sometimes severe, while taking ZYBAN. The chance of high blood pressure may be increased if you also use nicotine replacement therapy (for example, a nicotine patch) to help you stop smoking (see "Can ZYBAN be used at the same time as nicotine patches?").
- Severe allergic reactions: Stop taking ZYBAN and call your doctor right away if you get a rash, itching, hives, fever, swollen lymph glands, painful sores in the mouth or around the eyes, swelling of the lips or tongue, chest pain, or have trouble breathing. These could be signs of a serious allergic reaction.
- **Unusual thoughts or behaviors.** Some patients have unusual thoughts or behaviors while taking ZYBAN, including delusions (believe you are someone else), hallucinations (seeing or

1122	hearing things that are not there), paranoia (feeling that people are against you), or feeling		
1123	confused. If this happens to you, call your doctor.		
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1125	The most common side effects of ZYBAN are dry mouth and difficulty sleeping. These side		
1126	effects are generally mild and often disappear after a few weeks. If you have difficulty sleeping,		
1127	do not take your medicine too close to bedtime.		
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1129	Tell your doctor right away about any side effects that bother you.		
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1131	These are not all the side effects of ZYBAN. For a complete list, ask your doctor or pharmacist.		
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1133	How should I store ZYBAN?		
1134	• Store ZYBAN at room temperature. Store out of direct sunlight. Keep ZYBAN in its tightly		
1135	closed bottle.		
1136	ZYBAN may have an odor.		
1137	21 Bi it may have an odor.		
1138	General Information about ZYBAN.		
1139	<ul> <li>Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication</li> </ul>		
	1 1		
1140	Guide. Do not use ZYBAN for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give		
1141	ZYBAN to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.		
1142	Keep ZYBAN out of the reach of children.		
1143			
1144	This Medication Guide summarizes important information about ZYBAN. For more information,		
1145	talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about ZYBAN that		
1146	is written for health professionals.		
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1148	What are the ingredients in ZYBAN?		
1149	Active ingredient: bupropion hydrochloride.		
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1151	Inactive ingredients: carnauba wax, cysteine hydrochloride, hypromellose, magnesium stearate,		
1152	microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80 and titanium dioxide. The tablets		
1153 1154	are printed with edible black ink. In addition, the 150-mg tablet contains FD&C Blue No. 2 Lake and FD&C Red No. 40 Lake.		
	and FD&C Red No. 40 Lake.		
1155	*The following are registered trademarks of their respective manufacturers: PROZAC®/Eli Lilly		
1156 1157	and Company; ZOLOFT®/Pfizer Pharmaceuticals; LUVOX®/Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc;		
1157	ANAFRANIL®/Mallinckrodt Inc; NARDIL®/Warner Lambert Company; MARPLAN®/Oxford		
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