





...for the treatment of dry-mouth symptoms of Sjögren's syndrome Please see important safety information on reverse.

- The most frequently reported adverse events associated with the a muscarinic agonist (>10% incidence) in clinical trials of cevip nausea, rhinitis, and diarrhea.
- Cevimeline is contraindicated in patients with uncontrained the drug, and in acute iritis and narrow-angle (angle)
- changes in hemodynamics. Cevimeline sho medical supervision to patients with a b bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pul
- Cevimeline should be administed because of the possibility of nephrolithiasis or cholelity
- If a patient sweats ex
- Caution should reduced ligh
- Safety

- a muscarinic agonist (>10% incidence) in clinical trials of cevimeline were: excessive sweating, The most frequently reported adverse events associated with the pharmacologic action of nausea, rhinitis, and diarrhea.
- Cevimeline is contraindicated in patients with uncontrolled asthma, known hypersensitivity to the drug, and in acute iritis and narrow-angle (angle-closure) glaucoma
- bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease medical supervision to patients with a history of cardiac disease, controlled asthma, chronic changes in hemodynamics. Cevimeline should be administered with caution and under close Cevimeline can potentially alter cardiac conduction and heart rate and produce transient
- nephrolithiasis or cholelithiasis because of the possibility of conduction disturbances and to patients with a history of Cevimeline should be administered with caution to patients taking beta-adrenergic antagonists
- If a patient sweats excessively while taking cevimeline, dehydration may develop
- reduced lighting Caution should be advised while driving at night or performing hazardous activities in
- Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established
- Cevimeline is metabolized by the P-450 isozymes CYP2D6 and CYP3A3/4. Thus, there may be potential for interaction between cevimeline and other compounds
- greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function Special care should be exercised when cevimeline is taken by geriatric patients, considering the

Please also see accompanying full prescribing information.

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Printed in USA 9/06

DSEV06-0029

2007

Mouth-watering

relief...

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Cevip

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- The most frequently reported adverse events associated with the pharmacologic action of a muscarinic agonist (>10% incidence) in clinical trials of cevimeline were: excessive sweating, nausea, rhinitis, and diarrhea.
- Cevimeline is contraindicated in patients with uncontrolled asthma, known hypersensitivity to the drug, and in acute iritis and narrow-angle (angle-closure) glaucoma
- Cevimeline can potentially alter cardiac conduction and heart rate and produce transient changes in hemodynamics. Cevimeline should be administered with caution and under close medical supervision to patients with a history of cardiac disease, controlled asthma, chronic bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Cevimeline should be administered with caution to patients taking beta-adrenergic antagonists because of the possibility of conduction disturbances and to patients with a history of nephrolithiasis or cholelithiasis
- If a patient sweats excessively while taking cevimeline, dehydration may develop
- Caution should be advised while driving at night or performing hazardous activities in reduced lighting
- Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established
- Cevimeline is metabolized by the P-450 isozymes CYP2D6 and CYP3A3/4. Thus, there may be potential for interaction between cevimeline and other compounds
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DSEV06-0028