Sensory modulation
Measuring efficacy on a psychiatric inpatient unit

LATUDA helps your patients with bipolar depression experience more of life’s everyday moments

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
LATUDA is indicated for treatment of major depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder (bipolar depression) as monotherapy and as adjunctive therapy with lithium or valproate. The efficacy of LATUDA was established in a 6-week monotherapy study and a 6-week adjunctive therapy study with lithium or valproate in adult patients with bipolar depression. The effectiveness of LATUDA for longer-term use, that is, for more than 6 weeks, has not been established in controlled studies. Therefore, the physician who elects to use LATUDA for extended periods should periodically re-evaluate the long-term usefulness of the drug for the individual patient. The efficacy of LATUDA in the treatment of mania associated with bipolar disorder has not been established.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR LATUDA
Antidepressants increased the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior in children, adolescents, and young adults in short-term studies. These studies did not show an increase in the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior with antidepressant use in patients over age 24; there was a reduction in risk with antidepressant use in patients aged 65 and older. In patients of all ages who are started on antidepressant therapy, monitor closely for worsening, and for emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Advise families and caregivers of the need for close observation and communication with the prescribing healthcare professional. LATUDA is not approved for use in patients under the age of 18 years.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
LATUDA is contraindicated in the following:
- Known hypersensitivity to lorazepam or any components in the formulation. Angioedema has been observed with lorazepam.
- Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole)
- Strong CYP3A4 inducers (e.g., rifampin)

WARNINGs AND PRECaUTIONS
Cerebrovascular Adverse Reactions, Including Stroke: In placebo-controlled trials with risperidon, olanzapine, and olanzapine in elderly subjects with dementia, there was a higher incidence of cerebrovascular adverse reactions (cerebrovascular accidents and transient ischemic attacks) including fatalities compared to placebo-treated subjects. LATUDA is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis.

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS): NMS, a potentially fatal symptom complex, has been reported with administration of antipsychotic drugs, including LATUDA. NMS can cause hyperpyrexia, muscle rigidity, altered mental status and evidence of autonomic instability (irregular pulse or blood pressure, tachycardia, diaphoresis, and cardiac dysrhythmia). Additional signs may include elevated creatine phosphokinase, myoglobinuria, and acute renal failure. Management should include immediate discontinuation of antipsychotic drugs and other drugs not essential to concurrent therapy, intensive symptomatic treatment and medical monitoring, and treatment of any concomitant serious medical problems. Please see additional Important Safety Information, including Boxed Warning, and Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on inside pages.
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