



My first month with ONFI® (clobazam) CIV

Dosing chart

ONFI can cause withdrawal symptoms. Do not suddenly stop taking ONFI or other medicines without first talking to your loved one's doctor. Stopping ONFI suddenly can cause seizures that will not stop.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Week 1	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM
	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Week 2	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM
	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Week 3	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM
	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Week 4	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM
	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM

ONFI is available in two different forms: 10-mg and 20-mg scored tablets and 2.5-mg/mL oral suspension.¹

Reference

1. ONFI [package insert]. Deerfield, IL: Lundbeck.

What is ONFI®?

ONFI® (clobazam) CIV is a prescription medicine used along with other medicines to treat seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome in people 2 years of age or older.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION for ONFI

WARNING: RISKS FROM CONCOMITANT USE WITH OPIOIDS; ABUSE, MISUSE, AND ADDICTION; and DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL REACTIONS
 See Medication Guide and full Prescribing Information for complete information.

ONFI is a benzodiazepine medicine. Taking benzodiazepines with opioid medicines, alcohol, or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants (including street drugs) can cause severe drowsiness, breathing problems (respiratory depression), coma, and death when taken with opioid medicines.

The use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death.

Stopping or decreasing ONFI dosage suddenly after continued use may cause serious withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, slowly decrease dosage to discontinue ONFI.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the next page.



Important Safety Information continued

- **Do not take ONFI if you have a known allergy to ONFI or its ingredients.**
- **ONFI can cause risk of abuse, misuse, and addiction.**
 - **Serious side effects including coma and death have happened in people who have abused or misused benzodiazepines, including ONFI.** These serious side effects may also include delirium (severe state of confusion), paranoia, suicidal thoughts or actions, seizures, and difficulty breathing.
 - You can develop an addiction even if you take ONFI as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
 - Take ONFI exactly as your healthcare provider prescribed.
 - Do not share your ONFI with other people AND keep ONFI in a safe place and away from children.
- **ONFI can cause physical dependence and withdrawal reactions.**
 - **Do not suddenly stop taking ONFI.** Stopping ONFI suddenly can cause serious and life-threatening side effects, including unusual movements, responses, or expressions, seizures, sudden and severe **mental or nervous system changes, depression, seeing or hearing things that others do not see or hear**, an extreme increase in activity or talking, losing touch with reality, and suicidal thoughts or actions. **Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you get any of these symptoms.**
 - Some people who suddenly stop benzodiazepines have symptoms that can last for several weeks to more than 12 months, including anxiety, trouble remembering, learning or concentrating, depression, problems sleeping, feeling like insects are crawling under your skin, weakness, shaking, muscle twitching, burning or prickling feeling in your hands, arms, legs or feet, and ringing in your ears.
 - Physical dependence is not the same as drug addiction. Talk to your healthcare provider about the differences.
 - Do not take more ONFI than prescribed. Do not take ONFI for longer than prescribed.
- **ONFI can make you sleepy or dizzy and slow your thinking and motor skills. This may get better over time.** Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how ONFI affects you. ONFI may cause problems with your coordination, especially when you are walking or picking things up.
- **Do not drink alcohol or take other drugs that may make you sleepy or dizzy while taking ONFI without first talking to your healthcare provider.** ONFI may make your sleepiness or dizziness much worse.
- **Serious skin reactions have been seen when ONFI is taken with other medicines and may require stopping its use.** A serious skin reaction can happen at any time during your treatment with ONFI. Call your healthcare provider immediately if you have skin blisters, rash, sores in the mouth, hives, or any other allergic reaction.
- **Like other seizure medicines, ONFI 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 have any symptoms of depression, especially sudden changes in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings, and especially if they are new, worse, or worry you. Stopping a seizure medicine suddenly in a patient who has epilepsy can cause seizures that will not stop.
- **Tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions**, including liver or kidney problems, lung problems (respiratory disease), depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behavior.
- If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, **ONFI may harm your unborn baby.** You and your healthcare provider will have to decide if you should take ONFI while you are pregnant.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the next page.



Important Safety Information continued

- ONFI can pass into breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take ONFI or breastfeed. You should not do both.
- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking ONFI with certain other medicines can cause side effects or affect how well they work. ONFI may make your birth control medicine less effective. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best birth control method to use. Do not start or stop ONFI or other medicines without talking to your healthcare provider.
- ONFI oral suspension should be kept in its original bottle in an upright position and used within 90 days of first opening the bottle. After 90 days, safely throw away any unused ONFI oral suspension.
- The most common side effects of ONFI include: sleepiness; drooling; constipation; cough; pain with urination; fever; acting aggressive; being angry or violent; difficulty sleeping; slurred speech; tiredness; and problems with breathing.

Please see the accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, Medication Guide and Instructions for Use, or go to ONFI.com for more information.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.



ONFI SUPPORT CENTER 1-855-345-6634

The health information contained herein is provided for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace discussions with a healthcare provider.

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Visit ONFI.com for more information.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use ONFI safely and effectively. See [full prescribing information](#) for ONFI.

ONFI® (clobazam) tablets, for oral use, CIV

ONFI® (clobazam) oral suspension, CIV

Initial U.S. Approval: 2011

WARNING: RISKS FROM CONCOMITANT USE WITH OPIOIDS; ABUSE, MISUSE, AND ADDICTION; and DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL REACTIONS

See [full prescribing information](#) for complete boxed warning.

- Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required. Follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation (5.1, 7.1).
- The use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Before prescribing ONFI and throughout treatment, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction (5.2).
- Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of ONFI after continued use may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue ONFI or reduce the dosage (2.2, 5.3).

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| • Boxed Warning | 2/2021 |
| • Dosage and Administration (2.2) | 2/2021 |
| • Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3) | 2/2021 |

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ONFI is a benzodiazepine indicated for adjunctive treatment of seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS) in patients 2 years of age or older (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For doses above 5 mg/day administer in two divided doses (2.1)
- Patients ≤30 kg body weight: Initiate at 5 mg daily and titrate as tolerated up to 20 mg daily (2.1)
- Patients >30 kg body weight: Initiate at 10 mg daily and titrate as tolerated up to 40 mg daily (2.1)
- Dosage adjustment needed in following groups:
 - Geriatric patients (2.4, 8.5)

- Known CYP2C19 poor metabolizers (2.5)
- Mild or moderate hepatic impairment; no information for severe hepatic impairment (2.7, 8.8)
- Tablets: Administer whole, broken in half along the score, or crush and mix in applesauce (2.3)
- Measure prescribed amount of oral suspension using provided adapter and dosing syringe (2.3)
- Tablets and Oral suspension: Can be taken with or without food (2.3)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Tablet: 10 mg and 20 mg with a functional score (3)
- Oral Suspension: 2.5 mg/mL in 120 mL bottles (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

History of hypersensitivity to the drug or its ingredients (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Somnolence or Sedation: Monitor for central nervous system (CNS) depression. Risk may be increased with concomitant use of other CNS depressants (5.4, 5.5)
- Serious Dermatological Reactions (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis): Discontinue ONFI at first sign of rash unless the rash is clearly not drug-related (5.6)
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation: Monitor for suicidal thoughts or behaviors (5.7)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions that occurred at least 10% more frequently than placebo in any ONFI dose included constipation, somnolence or sedation, pyrexia, lethargy, and drooling (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Lundbeck at 1-800-455-1141 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Alcohol: Increases blood levels of clobazam by about 50% (7.2)
- Drugs metabolized by CYP2D6: Lower doses of these drugs may be required when used concomitantly with ONFI (7.3)
- Strong or Moderate CYP2C19 Inhibitors: Dosage adjustment of ONFI may be necessary (7.4)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and [Medication Guide](#)

Revised: 2/2021

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: RISKS FROM CONCOMITANT USE WITH OPIOIDS; ABUSE, MISUSE, AND ADDICTION; and DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL REACTIONS

- Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required. Follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].
- The use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes. Before prescribing ONFI and throughout treatment, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- The continued use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. The risks of dependence and withdrawal increase with longer treatment duration and higher daily dose. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of ONFI after continued use may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue ONFI or reduce the dosage [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)* and *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ONFI® (clobazam) is indicated for the adjunctive treatment of seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS) in patients 2 years of age or older.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Dosing Information

A daily dose of ONFI greater than 5 mg should be administered in divided doses twice daily; a 5 mg daily dose can be administered as a single dose. Dose patients according to body weight. Individualize dosing within each body weight group, based on clinical efficacy and tolerability. Each dose in [Table 1](#) (e.g., 5 to 20 mg in ≤30 kg weight group) has been shown to be effective, although effectiveness increases with increasing dose [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. Do not proceed with dose escalation more rapidly than

weekly, because serum concentrations of clobazam and its active metabolite require 5 and 9 days, respectively, to reach steady-state.

Table 1. Recommended Total Daily Dosing by Weight Group

	≤30 kg Body Weight	>30 kg Body Weight
Starting Dose	5 mg	10 mg
Starting Day 7	10 mg	20 mg
Starting Day 14	20 mg	40 mg

2.2 Discontinuation or Dosage Reduction of ONFI

To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, increased seizure frequency, and status epilepticus, use a gradual taper to discontinue ONFI or reduce the dosage. Taper by decreasing the total daily dose by 5-10 mg/day on a weekly basis until discontinued. If a patient develops withdrawal reactions, consider pausing the taper or increasing the dosage to the previous tapered dosage level. Subsequently decrease the dosage more slowly [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)* and *Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.3)*].

2.3 Important Administration Instructions

Instruct patients to read the “[Instructions for Use](#)” carefully for complete directions on how to properly dose and administer ONFI oral suspension.

ONFI Tablet Oral Administration

ONFI tablets can be taken with or without food.

ONFI tablets can be administered whole, broken in half along the score, or crushed and mixed in applesauce.

ONFI Oral Suspension Oral Administration

ONFI oral suspension can be taken with or without food [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

Shake ONFI Oral Suspension well before every administration. When administering the oral suspension, use only the oral dosing syringe provided with the product. Each carton includes two syringes, but only one syringe should be used for dosing. The second oral syringe is reserved as a replacement in case the first syringe is damaged or lost. Insert the provided adapter firmly into the neck of the bottle before first use and keep the adapter in place for the duration of the usage of the bottle. To withdraw the dose, insert the dosing syringe into the adapter and invert the bottle then slowly pull back the plunger to prescribed dose. After removing the syringe from the bottle adapter, slowly squirt ONFI Oral Suspension into the corner of the patient’s mouth. Replace the cap after each use. The cap fits over the adapter when the adapter is properly placed. See ONFI Oral Suspension “Instructions for Use” for complete instruction on how to properly dose and administer the ONFI Oral Suspension.

2.4 Dosage Adjustments in Geriatric Patients

Plasma concentrations at any given dose are generally higher in the elderly: proceed slowly with dose escalation. The starting dose should be 5 mg/day for all elderly patients. Then titrate elderly patients according to weight, but to half the dose presented in [Table 1](#), as tolerated. If necessary and based upon clinical response, an additional titration to the maximum dose (20 mg/day or 40 mg/day, depending on weight) may be started on day 21 [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.5)*].

2.5 Dosage Adjustments in CYP2C19 Poor Metabolizers

In CYP2C19 poor metabolizers, levels of N-desmethyloclobazam, clobazam's active metabolite, will be increased. Therefore, in patients known to be CYP2C19 poor metabolizers, the starting dose should be 5 mg/day and dose titration should proceed slowly according to weight, but to half the dose presented in [Table 1](#), as tolerated. If necessary and based upon clinical response, an additional titration to the maximum dose (20 mg/day or 40 mg/day, depending on the weight group) may be started on day 21 [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.5)*].

2.6 Patients with Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is required for patients with mild and moderate renal impairment. There is no experience with ONFI in patients with severe renal impairment or end stage renal disease (ESRD). It is not known if clobazam or its active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, is dialyzable [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.7)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

2.7 Dosage Adjustments in Patients with Hepatic Impairment

ONFI is hepatically metabolized; however, there are limited data to characterize the effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of ONFI. For this reason, proceed slowly with dosing escalations. For patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score 5-9), the starting dose should be 5 mg/day in both weight groups. Then titrate patients according to weight, but to half the dose presented in [Table 1](#), as tolerated. If necessary and based upon clinical response, start an additional titration on day 21 to the maximum dose (20 mg/day or 40 mg/day, depending on the weight group). There is inadequate information about metabolism of ONFI in patients with severe hepatic impairment. Therefore no dosing recommendation in those patients can be given [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.8)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 10 mg and 20 mg with a functional score for oral administration.

Each ONFI tablet is a white to off-white, oval tablet with a functional score on one side and either a "1" and "0" or a "2" and "0" debossed on the other side.

Oral Suspension: 2.5 mg/mL for oral administration. Each bottle contains 120 mL of an off-white suspension.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

ONFI is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to the drug or its ingredients. Hypersensitivity reactions have included serious dermatological reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Risks from Concomitant Use with Opioids

Concomitant use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Because of these risks, reserve concomitant prescribing of benzodiazepines and opioids for patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate.

Observational studies have demonstrated that concomitant use of opioid analgesics and benzodiazepines increases the risk of drug-related mortality compared to use of opioids alone. If a decision is made to prescribe ONFI concomitantly with opioids, prescribe the lowest effective dosages and minimum durations of concomitant use, and follow patients closely for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation. Advise both patients and caregivers about the risks of respiratory depression and sedation when ONFI is used with opioids [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

5.2 Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction

The use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, exposes users to the risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose or death. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines often (but not always) involve the use of doses greater than the maximum recommended dosage and commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes, including respiratory depression, overdose, or death [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.2)*].

Before prescribing ONFI and throughout treatment, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction (e.g., using a standardized screening tool). Use of ONFI, particularly in patients at elevated risk, necessitates counseling about the risks and proper use of ONFI along with monitoring for signs and symptoms of abuse, misuse, and addiction. Prescribe the lowest effective dosage; avoid or minimize concomitant use of CNS depressants and other substances associated with abuse, misuse, and addiction (e.g., opioid analgesics, stimulants); and advise patients on the proper disposal of unused drug. If a substance use disorder is suspected, evaluate the patient and institute (or refer them for) early treatment, as appropriate.

5.3 Dependence and Withdrawal Reactions

To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue ONFI or reduce the dosage [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Patients at an increased risk of withdrawal adverse reactions after benzodiazepine discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction include those who take higher dosages, and those who have had longer durations of use.

Acute Withdrawal Reactions

The continued use of benzodiazepines, including ONFI, may lead to clinically significant physical dependence. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of ONFI after continued use, or administration of flumazenil (a benzodiazepine antagonist) may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening (e.g., seizures) [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence* (9.3)].

Protracted Withdrawal Syndrome

In some cases, benzodiazepine users have developed a protracted withdrawal syndrome with withdrawal symptoms lasting weeks to more than 12 months [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence* (9.3)].

5.4 Potentiation of Sedation from Concomitant Use with Central Nervous System Depressants

Since ONFI has a central nervous system (CNS) depressant effect, patients or their caregivers should be cautioned against simultaneous use with other CNS depressant drugs or alcohol, and cautioned that the effects of other CNS depressant drugs or alcohol may be potentiated [see *Drug Interactions* (7.2)].

5.5 Somnolence or Sedation

ONFI causes somnolence and sedation. In clinical trials, somnolence or sedation was reported at all effective doses and was dose-related.

In general, somnolence and sedation begin within the first month of treatment and may diminish with continued treatment. Prescribers should monitor patients for somnolence and sedation, particularly with concomitant use of other central nervous system depressants. Prescribers should caution patients against engaging in hazardous activities requiring mental alertness, such as operating dangerous machinery or motor vehicles, until the effect of ONFI is known.

5.6 Serious Dermatological Reactions

Serious skin reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), have been reported with ONFI in both children and adults during the postmarketing period. Patients should be closely monitored for signs or symptoms of SJS/TEN, especially during the first 8 weeks of treatment initiation or when re-introducing therapy. ONFI should be discontinued at the first sign of rash, unless the rash is clearly not drug-related. If signs or symptoms suggest SJS/TEN, use of this drug should not be resumed and alternative therapy should be considered [see *Contraindications* (4)].

5.7 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including ONFI, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Patients treated with any AED for any indication should be monitored for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior.

Pooled analyses of 199 placebo-controlled clinical trials (mono- and adjunctive therapy) of 11 different AEDs showed that patients randomized to one of the AEDs had approximately twice the risk (adjusted relative risk 1.8, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.2, 2.7) of suicidal thinking or behavior compared to patients randomized to placebo. In these trials, which had a median treatment duration of 12 weeks, the estimated incidence rate of suicidal behavior or ideation among 27,863 AED-treated patients was 0.43%, compared to 0.24% among 16,029 placebo-treated patients, representing an increase of approximately one case of suicidal thinking or behavior for every 530 patients treated. There were four suicides in drug-treated patients in the trials and none in placebo-treated patients, but the number is too small to allow any conclusion about drug effect on suicide.

The increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with AEDs was observed as early as one week after starting drug treatment with AEDs and persisted for the duration of treatment assessed. Because most trials included in the analysis did not extend beyond 24 weeks, the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior beyond 24 weeks could not be assessed.

The risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior was generally consistent among drugs in the data analyzed. The finding of increased risk with AEDs of varying mechanisms of action and across a range of indications suggests that the risk applies to all AEDs used for any indication. The risk did not vary substantially by age (5-100 years) in the clinical trials analyzed. Table 2 shows absolute and relative risk by indication for all evaluated AEDs.

Table 2. Risk by Indication for Antiepileptic Drugs in the Pooled Analysis

Indication	Placebo Patients with Events per 1000 Patients	Drug Patients with Events per 1000 Patients	Relative Risk: Incidence of Drug Events in Drug Patients/Incidence in Placebo Patients	Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients with Events per 1000 Patients
Epilepsy	1.0	3.4	3.5	2.4
Psychiatric	5.7	8.5	1.5	2.9
Other	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.9
Total	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.9

The relative risk for suicidal thoughts or behavior was higher in clinical trials for epilepsy than in clinical trials for psychiatric or other conditions, but the absolute risk differences were similar for the epilepsy and psychiatric indications.

Anyone considering prescribing ONFI or any other AED must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with the risk of untreated illness. Epilepsy and many other

illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. Should suicidal thoughts and behavior emerge during treatment, the prescriber needs to consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

Patients, their caregivers, and families should be informed that AEDs increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and should be advised of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of the signs and symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Behaviors of concern should be reported immediately to healthcare providers.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Clinically significant adverse reactions that appear in other sections of the labeling include the following:

- Risks from Concomitant Use with Opioids [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Dependence and Withdrawal Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Potentiation of Sedation from Concomitant Use with Central Nervous System Depressants [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- Somnolence or Sedation [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]
- Serious Dermatological Reactions [see *Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*]
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

During its development for the adjunctive treatment of seizures associated with LGS, ONFI was administered to 333 healthy volunteers and 300 patients with a current or prior diagnosis of LGS, including 197 patients treated for 12 months or more. The conditions and duration of exposure varied greatly and included single- and multiple-dose clinical pharmacology studies in healthy volunteers and two double-blind studies in patients with LGS (Study 1 and 2) [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. Only Study 1 included a placebo group, allowing comparison of adverse reaction rates on ONFI at several doses to placebo.

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation in an LGS Placebo Controlled Clinical Trial (Study 1)

The adverse reactions associated with ONFI treatment discontinuation in $\geq 1\%$ of patients in decreasing order of frequency included lethargy, somnolence, ataxia, aggression, fatigue, and insomnia.

Most Common Adverse Reactions in an LGS Placebo Controlled Clinical Trial (Study 1)

Table 3 lists the adverse reactions that occurred in $\geq 5\%$ of ONFI-treated patients (at any dose), and at a rate greater than placebo-treated patients, in the randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group clinical study of adjunctive AED therapy for 15 weeks (Study 1).

Table 3. Adverse Reactions Reported for $\geq 5\%$ of Patients and More Frequently than Placebo in Any Treatment Group

	Placebo N=59 %	ONFI Dose Level			All ONFI N=179 %
		Low ^a N=58 %	Medium ^b N=62 %	High ^c N=59 %	
Gastrointestinal Disorders					
Vomiting	5	9	5	7	7
Constipation	0	2	2	10	5
Dysphagia	0	0	0	5	2
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions					
Pyrexia	3	17	10	12	13
Irritability	5	3	11	5	7
Fatigue	2	5	5	3	5
Infections and Infestations					
Upper respiratory tract infection	10	10	13	14	12
Pneumonia	2	3	3	7	4
Urinary tract infection	0	2	5	5	4
Bronchitis	0	2	0	5	2
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders					
Decreased appetite	3	3	0	7	3
Increased appetite	0	2	3	5	3
Nervous System Disorders					
Somnolence or Sedation	15	17	27	32	26
Somnolence	12	16	24	25	22
Sedation	3	2	3	9	5
Lethargy	5	10	5	15	10
Drooling	3	0	13	14	9
Ataxia	3	3	2	10	5
Psychomotor hyperactivity	3	3	3	5	4

Table 3. Adverse Reactions Reported for ≥5% of Patients and More Frequently than Placebo in Any Treatment Group

	Placebo N=59 %	ONFI Dose Level			All ONFI N=179 %
		Low ^a N=58 %	Medium ^b N=62 %	High ^c N=59 %	
Dysarthria	0	2	2	5	3
Psychiatric Disorders					
Aggression	5	3	8	14	8
Insomnia	2	2	5	7	5
Respiratory Disorders					
Cough	0	3	5	7	5

^aMaximum daily dose of 5 mg for ≤30 kg body weight; 10 mg for >30 kg body weight

^bMaximum daily dose of 10 mg for ≤30 kg body weight; 20 mg for >30 kg body weight

^cMaximum daily dose of 20 mg for ≤30 kg body weight; 40 mg for >30 kg body weight

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

These reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size; therefore, it is not possible to estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. Adverse reactions are categorized by system organ class.

Blood Disorders: Anemia, eosinophilia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia

Eye Disorders: Diplopia, vision blurred

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Abdominal distention

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions: Hypothermia

Investigations: Hepatic enzyme increased

Musculoskeletal: Muscle spasms

Psychiatric Disorders: Agitation, anxiety, apathy, confusional state, depression, delirium, delusion, hallucination

Renal and Urinary Disorders: Urinary retention

Respiratory Disorders: Aspiration, respiratory depression

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Rash, urticaria, angioedema, and facial and lip edema

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Opioids

The concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids increases the risk of respiratory depression because of actions at different receptor sites in the CNS that control respiration. Benzodiazepines interact at GABA_A sites, and opioids interact primarily at mu receptors. When benzodiazepines and opioids are combined, the potential for benzodiazepines to significantly worsen opioid-related respiratory depression exists. Limit dosage and duration of concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids, and

follow patients closely for respiratory depression and sedation [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

7.2 CNS Depressants and Alcohol

Concomitant use of ONFI with other CNS depressants may increase the risk of sedation and somnolence [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.4)].

Alcohol, as a CNS depressant, will interact with ONFI in a similar way and also increases clobazam's maximum plasma exposure by approximately 50%. Therefore, caution patients or their caregivers against simultaneous use with other CNS depressant drugs or alcohol, and caution that the effects of other CNS depressant drugs or alcohol may be potentiated [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.4)].

7.3 Effect of ONFI on Other Drugs

Hormonal Contraceptives

ONFI is a weak CYP3A4 inducer. As some hormonal contraceptives are metabolized by CYP3A4, their effectiveness may be diminished when given with ONFI. Additional non-hormonal forms of contraception are recommended when using ONFI [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3), *Patient Counseling Information* (17)].

Drugs Metabolized by CYP2D6

ONFI inhibits CYP2D6. Dose adjustment of drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 may be necessary [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)].

7.4 Effect of Other Drugs on ONFI

Strong and moderate inhibitors of CYP2C19

Strong and moderate inhibitors of CYP2C19 may result in increased exposure to N-desmethyclobazam, the active metabolite of clobazam. This may increase the risk of dose-related adverse reactions. Dosage adjustment of ONFI may be necessary when co-administered with strong CYP2C19 inhibitors (e.g., fluconazole, fluvoxamine, ticlopidine) or moderate CYP2C19 inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole) [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Registry

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to AEDs, such as ONFI, during pregnancy. Physicians are advised to recommend that pregnant patients taking ONFI enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry. This can be done by calling the toll-free number 1-888-233-2334, and must be done by patients themselves. Information on the registry can also be found at the website <http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/>.

Risk Summary

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of ONFI in pregnant women. Available data suggest that the class of benzodiazepines is not associated with marked increases in risk for congenital anomalies. Although some early epidemiological studies suggested a relationship between benzodiazepine drug use in pregnancy and congenital anomalies such as cleft lip and/or palate, these studies had considerable limitations. More recently completed studies of benzodiazepine use in pregnancy have not consistently documented elevated risks for specific congenital anomalies. There is insufficient evidence to assess the effect of benzodiazepine pregnancy exposure on neurodevelopment.

There are clinical considerations regarding exposure to benzodiazepines during the second and third trimester of pregnancy or immediately prior to or during childbirth. These risks include decreased fetal movement and/or fetal heart rate variability, “floppy infant syndrome,” dependence, and withdrawal [see *Clinical Considerations* and [Human Data](#)].

Administration of clobazam to pregnant rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis or to rats throughout pregnancy and lactation resulted in developmental toxicity, including increased incidences of fetal malformations and mortality, at plasma exposures for clobazam and its major active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, below those expected at therapeutic doses in patients [see [Animal Data](#)]. Data for other benzodiazepines suggest the possibility of long-term effects on neurobehavioral and immunological function in animals following prenatal exposure to benzodiazepines at clinically relevant doses. ONFI should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit to the mother justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Advise a pregnant woman and women of childbearing age of the potential risk to a fetus.

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown.

Clinical Considerations

Fetal/Neonatal Adverse Reactions

Infants born to mothers who have taken benzodiazepines during the later stages of pregnancy can develop dependence, and subsequently withdrawal, during the postnatal period. Clinical manifestations of withdrawal or neonatal abstinence syndrome may include hypertonia, hyperreflexia, hypoventilation, irritability, tremors, diarrhea, and vomiting. These complications can appear shortly after delivery to 3 weeks after birth and persist from hours to several months depending on the degree of dependence and the pharmacokinetic profile of the benzodiazepine. Symptoms may be mild and transient or severe. Standard management for neonatal withdrawal syndrome has not yet been defined. Observe newborns who are exposed to ONFI *in utero* during the later stages of pregnancy for symptoms of withdrawal and manage accordingly.

Labor and Delivery

Administration of benzodiazepines immediately prior to or during childbirth can result in a floppy infant syndrome, which is characterized by lethargy, hypothermia, hypotonia, respiratory depression, and difficulty feeding. Floppy infant syndrome occurs mainly within the first hours after birth and may last up to 14 days. Observe exposed newborns for these symptoms and manage accordingly.

Data

Human Data

Congenital Anomalies

Although there are no adequate and well controlled studies of ONFI in pregnant women, there is information about benzodiazepines as a class. Dolovich et al. published a meta-analysis of 23 studies that examined the effects of benzodiazepine exposure during the first trimester of pregnancy. Eleven of the 23 studies included in the meta-analysis considered the use of chlordiazepoxide and diazepam and not other benzodiazepines. The authors considered case-control and cohort studies separately. The data from the cohort studies did not suggest an increased risk for major malformations (OR 0.90; 95% CI 0.61—1.35) or for oral cleft (OR 1.19; 95% CI 0.34—4.15). The data from the case-control studies suggested an association between benzodiazepines and major malformations (OR 3.01; 95% CI 1.32—6.84) and oral cleft (OR 1.79; 95% CI 1.13—2.82). The limitations of this meta-analysis included the small number of reports included in the analysis, and that most cases for analyses of both oral cleft and major malformations came from only three studies. A follow up to that meta-analysis included 3 new cohort studies that examined risk for major malformations and one study that considered cardiac malformations. The authors found no new studies with an outcome of oral clefts. After the addition of the new studies, the odds ratio for major malformations with first trimester exposure to benzodiazepines was 1.07 (95% CI 0.91—1.25).

Neonatal Withdrawal and Floppy Infant Syndrome

Neonatal withdrawal syndrome and symptoms suggestive of floppy infant syndrome associated with administration of ONFI during the later stages of pregnancy and peripartum period have been reported in the postmarketing experience. Findings in published scientific literature suggest that the major neonatal side effects of benzodiazepines include sedation and dependence with withdrawal signs. Data from observational studies suggest that fetal exposure to benzodiazepines is associated with the neonatal adverse events of hypotonia, respiratory problems, hypoventilation, low Apgar score, and neonatal withdrawal syndrome.

Animal Data

In a study in which clobazam (0, 150, 450, or 750 mg/kg/day) was orally administered to pregnant rats throughout the period of organogenesis, embryofetal mortality and incidences of fetal skeletal variations were increased at all doses. The low-effect dose for embryofetal developmental toxicity in rats (150 mg/kg/day) was associated with plasma exposures (AUC) for clobazam and its major active metabolite,

N-desmethyloclobazam, lower than those in humans at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 40 mg/day.

Oral administration of clobazam (0, 10, 30, or 75 mg/kg/day) to pregnant rabbits throughout the period of organogenesis resulted in decreased fetal body weights, and increased incidences of fetal malformations (visceral and skeletal) at the mid and high doses, and an increase in embryofetal mortality at the high dose. Incidences of fetal variations were increased at all doses. The highest dose tested was associated with maternal toxicity (ataxia and decreased activity). The low-effect dose for embryofetal developmental toxicity in rabbits (10 mg/kg/day) was associated with plasma exposures for clobazam and N-desmethyloclobazam lower than those in humans at the MRHD.

Oral administration of clobazam (0, 50, 350, or 750 mg/kg/day) to rats throughout pregnancy and lactation resulted in increased embryofetal mortality at the high dose, decreased pup survival at the mid and high doses and alterations in offspring behavior (locomotor activity) at all doses. The low-effect dose for adverse effects on pre- and postnatal development in rats (50 mg/kg/day) was associated with plasma exposures for clobazam and N-desmethyloclobazam lower than those in humans at the MRHD.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

ONFI is excreted in human milk. Postmarketing experience suggests that breastfed infants of mothers taking benzodiazepines, such as ONFI, may have effects of lethargy, somnolence and poor sucking. The effect of ONFI on milk production is unknown. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for ONFI and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from ONFI or from the underlying maternal condition. If exposing a breastfed infant to ONFI, observe for any potential adverse effects.

Clinical Considerations

Monitoring for Adverse Reactions

Adverse reactions such as somnolence and difficulty feeding have been reported in infants during breastfeeding in postmarketing experience with ONFI. Monitor breastfed infants for possible sedation and poor sucking.

Data

Scientific literature on ONFI use during lactation is limited. After short-term administration, clobazam and N-desmethyloclobazam are transferred into breast milk.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Administration of clobazam to rats prior to and during mating and early gestation resulted in adverse effects on fertility and early embryonic development at plasma exposures for clobazam and its major active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, below those in humans at the MRHD [see *Nonclinical Toxicology* (13.1)].

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in patients less than 2 years of age have not been established.

In a study in which clobazam (0, 4, 36, or 120 mg/kg/day) was orally administered to rats during the juvenile period of development (postnatal days 14 to 48), adverse effects on growth (decreased bone density and bone length) and behavior (altered motor activity and auditory startle response; learning deficit) were observed at the high dose. The effect on bone density, but not on behavior, was reversible when drug was discontinued. The no-effect level for juvenile toxicity (36 mg/kg/day) was associated with plasma exposures (AUC) to clobazam and its major active metabolite, N-desmethyclobazam, less than those expected at therapeutic doses in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of ONFI did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. However, elderly subjects appear to eliminate clobazam more slowly than younger subjects based on population pharmacokinetic analysis. For these reasons, the initial dose in elderly patients should be 5 mg/day. Patients should be titrated initially to 10-20 mg/day. Patients may be titrated further to a maximum daily dose of 40 mg if tolerated [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

8.6 CYP2C19 Poor Metabolizers

Concentrations of clobazam's active metabolite, N-desmethyclobazam, are higher in CYP2C19 poor metabolizers than in extensive metabolizers. For this reason, dosage modification is recommended [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

8.7 Renal Impairment

The pharmacokinetics of ONFI were evaluated in patients with mild and moderate renal impairment. There were no significant differences in systemic exposure (AUC and C_{max}) between patients with mild or moderate renal impairment and healthy subjects. No dose adjustment is required for patients with mild and moderate renal impairment. There is essentially no experience with ONFI in patients with severe renal impairment or ESRD. It is not known if clobazam or its active metabolite, N-desmethyclobazam, is dialyzable [see *Dosage and Administration (2.6)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

8.8 Hepatic Impairment

ONFI is hepatically metabolized; however, there are limited data to characterize the effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of ONFI. For this reason, dosage adjustment is recommended in patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score 5-9). There is inadequate information about metabolism of ONFI in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see *Dosage and Administration (2.7)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance

ONFI contains clobazam, a Schedule IV controlled substance.

9.2 Abuse

ONFI is a benzodiazepine and a CNS depressant with a potential for abuse and addiction. Abuse is the intentional, non-therapeutic use of a drug, even once, for its desirable psychological or physiological effects. Misuse is the intentional use, for therapeutic purposes, of a drug by an individual in a way other than prescribed by a health care provider or for whom it was not prescribed. Drug addiction is a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that may include a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling drug use (e.g., continuing drug use despite harmful consequences, giving a higher priority to drug use than other activities and obligations), and possible tolerance or physical dependence. Even taking benzodiazepines as prescribed may put patients at risk for abuse and misuse of their medication. Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines may lead to addiction.

Abuse and misuse of benzodiazepines often (but not always) involve the use of doses greater than the maximum recommended dosage and commonly involve concomitant use of other medications, alcohol, and/or illicit substances, which is associated with an increased frequency of serious adverse outcomes, including respiratory depression, overdose, or death. Benzodiazepines are often sought by individuals who abuse drugs and other substances, and by individuals with addictive disorders [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

The following adverse reactions have occurred with benzodiazepine abuse and/or misuse: abdominal pain, amnesia, anorexia, anxiety, aggression, ataxia, blurred vision, confusion, depression, disinhibition, disorientation, dizziness, euphoria, impaired concentration and memory, indigestion, irritability, muscle pain, slurred speech, tremors, and vertigo.

The following severe adverse reactions have occurred with benzodiazepine abuse and/or misuse: delirium, paranoia, suicidal ideation and behavior, seizures, coma, breathing difficulty, and death. Death is more often associated with polysubstance use (especially benzodiazepines with other CNS depressants such as opioids and alcohol).

The World Health Organization epidemiology database contains reports of drug abuse, misuse, and overdoses associated with clobazam.

9.3 Dependence

Physical Dependence

ONFI may produce physical dependence from continued therapy. Physical dependence is a state that develops as a result of physiological adaptation in response to repeated drug use, manifested by withdrawal signs and symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or a significant dose reduction of a drug. Abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction

of benzodiazepines or administration of flumazenil, a benzodiazepine antagonist, may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, including seizures, which can be life-threatening. Patients at an increased risk of withdrawal adverse reactions after benzodiazepine discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction include those who take higher dosages (i.e., higher and/or more frequent doses) and those who have had longer durations of use [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]. In clinical trials, cases of dependency were reported following abrupt discontinuation of ONFI.

To reduce the risk of withdrawal reactions, use a gradual taper to discontinue ONFI or reduce the dosage [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)* and *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Acute Withdrawal Signs and Symptoms

Acute withdrawal signs and symptoms associated with benzodiazepines have included abnormal involuntary movements, anxiety, blurred vision, depersonalization, depression, derealization, dizziness, fatigue, gastrointestinal adverse reactions (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, decreased appetite), headache, hyperacusis, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, memory impairment, muscle pain and stiffness, panic attacks, photophobia, restlessness, tachycardia, and tremor. More severe acute withdrawal signs and symptoms, including life-threatening reactions, have included catatonia, convulsions, delirium tremens, depression, hallucinations, mania, psychosis, seizures, and suicidality.

Protracted Withdrawal Syndrome

Protracted withdrawal syndrome associated with benzodiazepines is characterized by anxiety, cognitive impairment, depression, insomnia, formication, motor symptoms (e.g., weakness, tremor, muscle twitches), paresthesia, and tinnitus that persists beyond 4 to 6 weeks after initial benzodiazepine withdrawal. Protracted withdrawal symptoms may last weeks to more than 12 months. As a result, there may be difficulty in differentiating withdrawal symptoms from potential re-emergence or continuation of symptoms for which the benzodiazepine was being used.

Tolerance

Tolerance to ONFI may develop from continued therapy. Tolerance is a physiological state characterized by a reduced response to a drug after repeated administration (i.e., a higher dose of a drug is required to produce the same effect that was once obtained at a lower dose). Tolerance to the therapeutic effect of ONFI may develop; however, little tolerance develops to the amnestic reactions and other cognitive impairments caused by benzodiazepines.

10 OVERDOSAGE

10.1 Signs and Symptoms of Overdosage

Overdose and intoxication with benzodiazepines, including ONFI, may lead to CNS depression, associated with drowsiness, confusion and lethargy, possibly progressing to

ataxia, respiratory depression, hypotension, and, rarely, coma or death. The risk of a fatal outcome is increased in cases of combined poisoning with other CNS depressants, including opioids and alcohol.

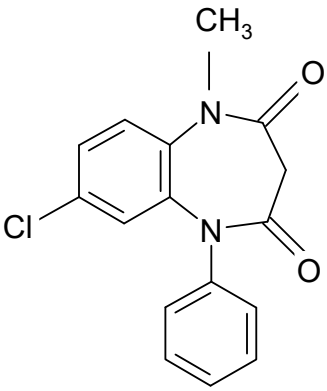
10.2 Management of Overdosage

The management of ONFI overdose may include gastric lavage and/or administration of activated charcoal, intravenous fluid replenishment, early control of airway and general supportive measures, in addition to monitoring level of consciousness and vital signs. Hypotension can be treated by replenishment with plasma substitutes and, if necessary, with sympathomimetic agents.

The efficacy of supplementary administration of physostigmine (a cholinergic agent) or of flumazenil (a benzodiazepine antagonist) in ONFI overdose has not been assessed. The administration of flumazenil in cases of benzodiazepine overdose can lead to withdrawal and adverse reactions. Its use in patients with epilepsy is typically not recommended.

11 DESCRIPTION

Table 4. Description

Proprietary Name:	ONFI®
Established Name:	Clobazam
Dosage Forms:	Tablet and Oral Suspension
Route of Administration:	Oral
Established Pharmacologic Class of Drug:	Benzodiazepine
Chemical Name:	7-Chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,5 benzodiazepine-2,4(3H,5H)-dione
Structural Formula:	 <p>The chemical structure of Clobazam is a 1,5-benzodiazepine-2,4-dione derivative. It features a seven-membered ring with two nitrogen atoms and two carbonyl groups. One nitrogen atom is substituted with a methyl group (CH₃), and the other is substituted with a phenyl ring. The benzene ring fused to the seven-membered ring has a chlorine atom (Cl) at the 7-position.</p>

Clobazam is a white or almost white, crystalline powder with a slightly bitter taste; is slightly soluble in water, sparingly soluble in ethanol, and freely soluble in methylene

chloride. The melting range of clobazam is from 182°C to 185°C. The molecular formula is C₁₆H₁₃O₂N₂Cl and the molecular weight is 300.7.

Each ONFI tablet contains 10 mg or 20 mg of clobazam. Tablets also contain as inactive ingredients: modified corn starch, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide, and talc.

ONFI is also available for oral administration as an off-white suspension containing clobazam at a concentration of 2.5 mg/mL. Inactive ingredients include magnesium aluminum silicate, xanthan gum, citric acid monohydrate, disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, simethicone emulsion, polysorbate 80, methylparaben, propylparaben, propylene glycol, sucralose, maltitol solution, berry flavor, purified water.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The exact mechanism of action for clobazam, a 1,5-benzodiazepine, is not fully understood but is thought to involve potentiation of GABAergic neurotransmission resulting from binding at the benzodiazepine site of the GABA_A receptor.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Effects on Electrocardiogram

The effect of ONFI 20 mg and 80 mg administered twice daily on QTc interval was evaluated in a randomized, evaluator-blinded, placebo-, and active-controlled (moxifloxacin 400 mg) parallel thorough QT study in 280 healthy subjects. In a study with demonstrated ability to detect small effects, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval for the largest placebo-adjusted, baseline-corrected QTc based on the Fridericia correction method was below 10 ms, the threshold for regulatory concern. Thus, at a dose two times the maximum recommended dose, ONFI did not prolong the QTc interval to any clinically relevant extent.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The peak plasma levels (C_{max}) and the area under the curve (AUC) of clobazam are dose-proportional over the dose range of 10-80 mg following single- or multiple-dose administration of ONFI. Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis, the pharmacokinetics of clobazam are linear from 5-160 mg/day. Clobazam is converted to N-desmethyloclobazam which has about 1/5 the activity of clobazam. The estimated mean elimination half-lives (t_{1/2}) of clobazam and N-desmethyloclobazam were 36-42 hours and 71-82 hours, respectively.

Absorption

Clobazam is rapidly and extensively absorbed following oral administration. The time to peak concentrations (T_{max}) of clobazam tablets under fasted conditions ranged from 0.5 to 4 hours after single- or multiple-dose administrations. The relative bioavailability of clobazam tablets compared to an oral solution is approximately 100%. After single dose

administration of the oral suspension under fasted conditions, the T_{max} ranged from 0.5 to 2 hours. Based on exposure (C_{max} and AUC) of clobazam, ONFI tablets and suspension were shown to have similar bioavailability under fasted conditions. The administration of ONFI tablets with food or when crushed in applesauce does not affect absorption. Although not studied, the oral bioavailability of the oral suspension is unlikely to be affected under fed conditions.

Distribution

Clobazam is lipophilic and distributes rapidly throughout the body. The apparent volume of distribution at steady state was approximately 100 L. The *in vitro* plasma protein binding of clobazam and N-desmethyclobazam is approximately 80-90% and 70%, respectively.

Metabolism and Excretion

Clobazam is extensively metabolized in the liver, with approximately 2% of the dose recovered in urine and 1% in feces as unchanged drug. The major metabolic pathway of clobazam involves N-demethylation, primarily by CYP3A4 and to a lesser extent by CYP2C19 and CYP2B6. N-desmethyclobazam, an active metabolite, is the major circulating metabolite in humans, and at therapeutic doses, plasma concentrations are 3-5 times higher than those of the parent compound. Based on animal and *in vitro* receptor binding data, estimates of the relative potency of N-desmethyclobazam compared to parent compound range from 1/5 to equal potency. N-desmethyclobazam is extensively metabolized, mainly by CYP2C19. N-desmethyclobazam and its metabolites comprise ~94% of the total drug-related components in urine. Following a single oral dose of radiolabeled drug, approximately 11% of the dose was excreted in the feces and approximately 82% was excreted in the urine.

The polymorphic CYP2C19 is the major contributor to the metabolism of the pharmacologically active N-desmethyclobazam [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.5)]. In CYP2C19 poor metabolizers, levels of N-desmethyclobazam were 5-fold higher in plasma and 2- to 3-fold higher in the urine than in CYP2C19 extensive metabolizers.

Pharmacokinetics in Specific Populations

Age

Population pharmacokinetic analyses showed that the clearance of clobazam is lower in elderly subjects compared to other age groups (ages 2 to 64). Dosing should be adjusted in the elderly [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4)].

Sex

Population pharmacokinetic analyses showed no difference in the clearance of clobazam between women and men.

Race

Population pharmacokinetic analyses including Caucasian (75%), African American (15%), and Asian (9%) subjects showed that there is no evidence of clinically significant effect of race on the clearance of clobazam.

Renal Impairment

The effect of renal impairment on the pharmacokinetics of clobazam was evaluated in patients with mild (creatinine clearance [CL_{CR}] >50 to 80 mL/min; N=6) and moderate (CL_{CR} =30 to 50 mL/min; N=6) renal dysfunction, with matching healthy controls (N=6), following administration of multiple doses of ONFI 20 mg/day. There were insignificant changes in C_{max} (3-24%) and AUC (\leq 13%) for clobazam or N-desmethylclobazam in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment compared to patients with normal renal function. Patients with severe renal impairment or ESRD were not included in this study.

Hepatic Impairment

There are limited data to characterize the effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of clobazam. In a small study, the pharmacokinetics of a 20 mg single oral dose of ONFI in 9 patients with liver impairment were compared to healthy controls (N=6). The C_{max} and the mean plasma clearance of clobazam, as well as the C_{max} of N-desmethylclobazam, showed no significant change compared to the healthy controls. The AUC values of N-desmethylclobazam in these patients were not available. Adjust dosage in patients with hepatic impairment [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.7)].

Drug Interaction Studies

In vitro studies:

Clobazam did not inhibit CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A4, UGT1A1, UGT1A4, UGT1A6, or UGT2B4 *in vitro*. N-desmethylclobazam showed weak inhibition of CYP2C9, UGT1A4, UGT1A6 and UGT2B4.

Clobazam and N-desmethylclobazam did not significantly increase CYP1A2 or CYP2C19 activities, but did induce CYP3A4 activity in a concentration-dependent manner. Clobazam and N-desmethylclobazam also increased UGT1A1 mRNA but at concentrations much higher than therapeutic levels. The potential for clobazam or N-desmethylclobazam to induce CYP2B6 and CYP2C8 has not been evaluated.

Clobazam and N-desmethylclobazam do not inhibit P-glycoprotein (P-gp), but are P-gp substrates.

In vivo studies:

Potential for ONFI to Affect Other Drugs

The effect of repeated 40 mg once-daily doses of ONFI on the pharmacokinetic profiles of single-dose dextromethorphan (CYP2D6 substrate), midazolam (CYP3A4 substrate), caffeine (CYP1A2 substrate), and tolbutamide (CYP2C9 substrate), was studied when these probe substrates were given as a drug cocktail (N=18).

Clobazam increased AUC and C_{max} of dextromethorphan by 90% and 59%, respectively, reflecting its inhibition of CYP2D6 *in vivo*. Drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 may require dose adjustment when used with ONFI.

Clobazam decreased the AUC and C_{max} of midazolam by 27% and 24%, respectively, and increased the AUC and C_{max} of the metabolite 1-hydroxymidazolam by 4-fold and 2-fold, respectively. This level of induction does not call for dosage adjustment of drugs that are primarily metabolized by CYP3A4 when used concomitantly with ONFI. Some hormonal contraceptives are metabolized by CYP3A4 and their effectiveness may be diminished when given with ONFI [see *Drug Interactions (7.3)*]. Repeated ONFI doses had no effect on caffeine and tolbutamide.

A population pharmacokinetic analysis indicated clobazam did not affect the exposure of valproic acid (a CYP2C9/2C19 substrate) or lamotrigine (a UGT substrate).

Potential for Other Drugs to Affect ONFI

Co-administration of ketoconazole (a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor) 400 mg once-daily for 5 days increased clobazam AUC by 54%, with an insignificant effect on clobazam C_{max} . There was no significant change in AUC and C_{max} of N-desmethylclobazam (N=18).

Strong (e.g., fluconazole, fluvoxamine, ticlopidine) and moderate (e.g., omeprazole) inhibitors of CYP2C19 may result in up to a 5-fold increase in exposure to N-desmethylclobazam, the active metabolite of clobazam, based on extrapolation from pharmacogenomic data [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.5)*]. Dosage adjustment of ONFI may be necessary when co-administered with strong or moderate CYP2C19 inhibitors [see *Drug Interactions (7.4)*].

The effects of concomitant antiepileptic drugs that are CYP3A4 inducers (phenobarbital, phenytoin, and carbamazepine), CYP2C19 inducers (valproic acid, phenobarbital, phenytoin, and carbamazepine), and CYP2C19 inhibitors (felbamate and oxcarbazepine) were evaluated using data from clinical trials. Results of population pharmacokinetic analysis show that these concomitant antiepileptic drugs did not significantly alter the pharmacokinetics of clobazam or N-desmethylclobazam at steady-state.

Alcohol has been reported to increase the maximum plasma exposure of clobazam by approximately 50%. Alcohol may have additive CNS depressant effects when taken with ONFI [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*, *Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

12.5 Pharmacogenomics

The polymorphic CYP2C19 is the main enzyme that metabolizes the pharmacologically active N-desmethylclobazam. Compared to CYP2C19 extensive metabolizers, N-desmethylclobazam AUC and C_{max} are approximately 3-5 times higher in poor metabolizers (e.g., subjects with *2/*2 genotype) and 2 times higher in intermediate metabolizers (e.g., subjects with *1/*2 genotype). The prevalence of CYP2C19 poor metabolism differs depending on racial/ethnic background. Dosage in patients who are known CYP2C19 poor metabolizers may need to be adjusted [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*].

The systemic exposure of clobazam is similar for both CYP2C19 poor and extensive metabolizers.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

In mice, oral administration of clobazam (0, 6, 12, or 24 mg/kg/day) for 2 years did not result in an increase in tumors. The highest dose tested was approximately 3 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 40 mg/day, based on body surface area (mg/m²).

In rats, oral administration of clobazam for 2 years resulted in increases in tumors of the thyroid gland (follicular cell adenoma and carcinoma) and liver (hepatocellular adenoma) at the mid and high doses. The low dose, not associated with an increase in tumors, was associated with plasma exposures (AUC) for clobazam and its major active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, less than that in humans at the MRHD.

Mutagenesis

Clobazam and the major active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, were negative for genotoxicity, based on data from a battery of *in vitro* (bacteria reverse mutation, mammalian clastogenicity) and *in vivo* (mouse micronucleus) assays.

Impairment of Fertility

In a fertility study in which clobazam (50, 350, or 750 mg/kg/day, corresponding to 12, 84 and 181 times the oral Maximum Recommended Human Dose, MRHD, of 40 mg/day based on mg/m² body surface) was orally administered to male and female rats prior to and during mating and continuing in females to gestation day 6, increases in abnormal sperm and pre-implantation loss were observed at the highest dose tested. The no-effect level for fertility and early embryonic development in rats was associated with plasma exposures (AUC) for clobazam and its major active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, less than those in humans at the maximum recommended human dose of 40 mg/day.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The effectiveness of ONFI for the adjunctive treatment of seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome was established in two multicenter controlled studies (Study 1 and Study 2). Both studies were similar in terms of disease characteristics and concomitant AED treatments. The most common concomitant AED treatments at baseline included: valproate, lamotrigine, levetiracetam, and topiramate.

Study 1

Study 1 (N=238) was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study consisting of a 4-week baseline period followed by a 3-week titration period and 12-week

maintenance period. Patients age 2-54 years with a current or prior diagnosis of LGS were stratified into 2 weight groups (12.5 kg to ≤30 kg or >30 kg) and then randomized to placebo or one of three target maintenance doses of ONFI according to Table 5.

Table 5. Study 1 Total Daily Dose

	≤30 kg Body Weight	>30 kg Body Weight
Low Dose	5 mg daily	10 mg daily
Medium Dose	10 mg daily	20 mg daily
High Dose	20 mg daily	40 mg daily

Doses above 5 mg/day were administered in two divided doses.

The primary efficacy measure was the percent reduction in the weekly frequency of drop seizures (atonic, tonic, or myoclonic), also known as drop attacks, from the 4-week baseline period to 12-week maintenance period.

The pre-dosing baseline mean weekly drop seizure frequency was 98, 100, 61, and 105 for the placebo, low-, medium-, and high-dose groups, respectively. Figure 1 presents the mean percent reduction in weekly drop seizures from this baseline. All dose groups of ONFI were statistically superior ($p \leq 0.05$) to the placebo group. This effect appeared to be dose dependent.

Figure 1. Mean Percent Reduction from Baseline in Weekly Drop Seizure Frequency (Study 1)

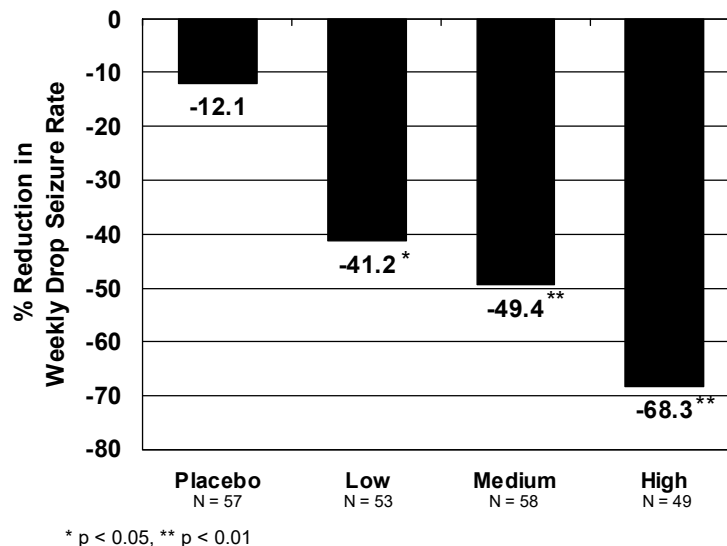
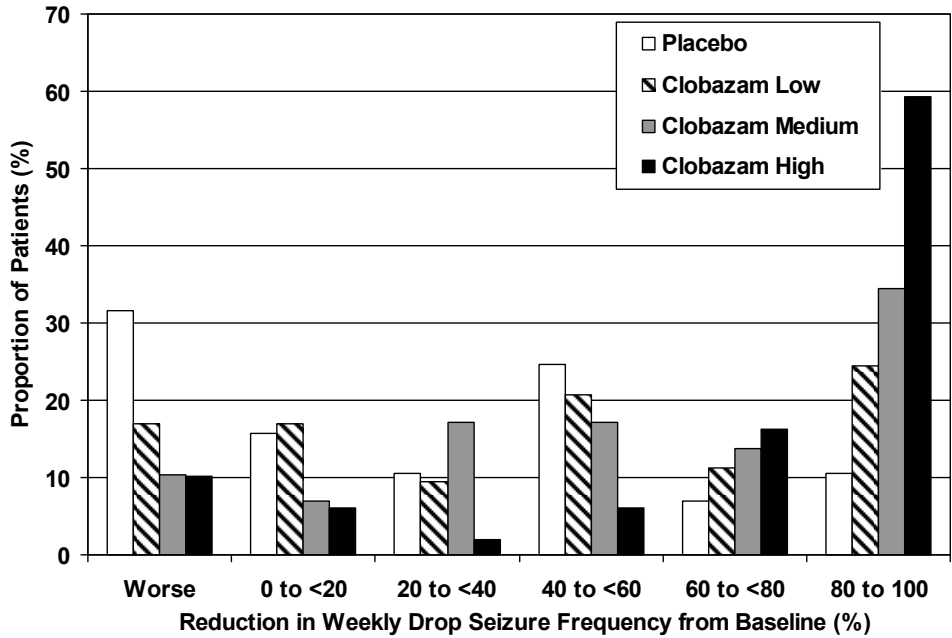


Figure 2 shows changes from baseline in weekly drop seizure frequency by category for patients treated with ONFI and placebo in Study 1. Patients in whom the seizure

frequency increased are shown at left as “worse.” Patients in whom the seizure frequency decreased are shown in five categories.

Figure 2. Drop Seizure Response by Category for ONFI and Placebo (Study 1)



There was no evidence that tolerance to the therapeutic effect of ONFI developed during the 3-month maintenance period.

Study 2

Study 2 (N=68) was a randomized, double-blind comparison study of high- and low-dose ONFI, consisting of a 4-week baseline period followed by a 3-week titration period and 4-week maintenance period. Patients age 2-25 years with a current or prior diagnosis of LGS were stratified by weight, then randomized to either a low or high dose of ONFI, and then entered a 3-week titration period.

The primary efficacy measure was the percent reduction in the weekly frequency of drop seizures (atonic, tonic, or myoclonic), also known as drop attacks, from the 4-week baseline period to the 4-week maintenance period.

A statistically significantly greater reduction in seizure frequency was observed in the high-dose group compared to the low-dose group (median percent reduction of 93% vs 29%; p<0.05).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Each ONFI tablet contains 10 mg or 20 mg of clobazam and is a white to off-white, oval tablet with a functional score on one side and either a “1” and “0” or a “2” and “0” debossed on the other side.

NDC 67386-314-01: 10 mg scored tablet, Bottles of 100

NDC 67386-315-01: 20 mg scored tablet, Bottles of 100

ONFI oral suspension is a berry flavored off-white liquid supplied in a bottle with child-resistant closure. The oral suspension is packaged with a dispenser set which contains two calibrated oral dosing syringes and a bottle adapter.

Store and dispense ONFI oral suspension in its original bottle in an upright position. Use within 90 days of first opening the bottle, then discard any remainder.

NDC 67386-313-21: 2.5 mg/mL supplied in a bottle containing 120 mL of suspension.

Store tablets and oral suspension at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F). See USP controlled room temperature.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling ([Medication Guide](#) and [Instructions for Use](#)).

Risks from Concomitant Use with Opioids

Inform patients and caregivers that potentially fatal additive effects may occur if ONFI is used with opioids and not to use such drugs concomitantly unless supervised by a healthcare provider [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction

Inform patients that the use of ONFI, even at recommended dosages, exposes users to risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction, which can lead to overdose and death, especially when used in combination with other medications (e.g., opioid analgesics), alcohol, and/or illicit substances. Inform patients about the signs and symptoms of benzodiazepine abuse, misuse, and addiction; to seek medical help if they develop these signs and/or symptoms; and on the proper disposal of unused drug [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2) and Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.2)*].

Withdrawal Reactions

Advise patients or caregivers that abrupt withdrawal of AEDs may increase their risk of seizure. Inform patients that the continued use of ONFI may lead to clinically significant physical dependence and that abrupt discontinuation or rapid dosage reduction of ONFI may precipitate acute withdrawal reactions, which can be life-threatening. Inform patients that in some cases, patients taking benzodiazepines have developed a protracted withdrawal syndrome with withdrawal symptoms lasting weeks to more than

12 months. Instruct patients that discontinuation or dosage reduction of ONFI may require a slow taper [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)* and *Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.3)*].

Somnolence or Sedation

Advise patients or caregivers to check with their healthcare provider before ONFI is taken with other CNS depressants such as other benzodiazepines, opioids, tricyclic antidepressants, sedating antihistamines, or alcohol [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4, 5.5)*].

If applicable, caution patients about operating hazardous machinery, including automobiles, until they are reasonably certain that ONFI does not affect them adversely (e.g., impair judgment, thinking or motor skills).

Hypersensitivity

Inform patients or caregivers that ONFI is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to the drug or its ingredients [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Interactions with Hormonal Contraceptives

Counsel women to also use non-hormonal methods of contraception when ONFI is used with hormonal contraceptives and to continue these alternative methods for 28 days after discontinuing ONFI to ensure contraceptive reliability [see *Drug Interactions (7.3)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

Serious Dermatological Reactions

Advise patients or caregivers that serious skin reactions have been reported in patients taking ONFI. Serious skin reactions, including SJS/TEN, may need to be treated in a hospital and may be life-threatening. If a skin reaction occurs while taking ONFI, patients or caregivers should consult with healthcare providers immediately [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Suicidal Thinking and Behavior

Counsel patients, their caregivers, and their families that AEDs, including ONFI, may increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and advise them of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts of self-harm. Patients should report behaviors of concern immediately to healthcare providers [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*].

Pregnancy

Advise pregnant women and women of childbearing potential that the use of ONFI during pregnancy can cause fetal harm which may occur early in pregnancy before many women know they are pregnant. Instruct patients to notify their healthcare provider if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy. When appropriate, prescribers should counsel pregnant women and women of childbearing potential about alternative therapeutic options.

Advise patients that there is a pregnancy exposure registry that collects information about the safety of antiepileptic drugs during pregnancy [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Nursing

Counsel patients that ONFI is excreted in breast milk. Instruct patients to notify their physician if they are breast feeding or intend to breast feed during therapy and counsel nursing mothers to observe their infants for poor sucking and somnolence [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

Tablets manufactured by: Catalent Pharma Solutions, LLC
Winchester, KY 40391, U.S.A.

Oral suspension manufactured by: Rosemont Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.
Leeds, West Yorkshire LS11 9XE, U.K.

For: Lundbeck
Deerfield, IL 60015, U.S.A.



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MEDICATION GUIDE
ONFI® (ON-fee)
(clobazam)
tablets and oral suspension, C-IV

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

- **ONFI is a benzodiazepine medicine. Taking benzodiazepines with opioid medicines, alcohol, or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants (including street drugs) can cause severe drowsiness, breathing problems (respiratory depression), coma, and death.** Get emergency help right away if any of the following happens:
 - shallow or slowed breathing
 - breathing stops (which may lead to the heart stopping)
 - excessive sleepiness (sedation)Do not drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how taking ONFI with opioids affects you.
- **Risk of abuse, misuse, and addiction. There is a risk of abuse, misuse, and addiction with benzodiazepines, including ONFI, which can lead to overdose and serious side effects including coma and death.**
 - **Serious side effects including coma and death have happened in people who have abused or misused benzodiazepines, including ONFI.** These serious side effects may also include delirium, paranoia, suicidal thoughts or actions, seizures, and difficulty breathing. **Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you get any of these serious side effects.**
 - **You can develop an addiction even if you take ONFI as prescribed by your healthcare provider.**
 - **Take ONFI exactly as your healthcare provider prescribed.**
 - Do not share your ONFI with other people.
 - Keep ONFI in a safe place and away from children.
- **Physical dependence and withdrawal reactions.** ONFI can cause physical dependence and withdrawal reactions.
 - **Do not suddenly stop taking ONFI.** Stopping ONFI suddenly can cause serious and life-threatening side effects, including, unusual movements, responses, or expressions, seizures, sudden and severe mental or nervous system changes, depression, seeing or hearing things that others do not see or hear, an extreme increase in activity or talking, losing touch with reality, and suicidal thoughts or actions. **Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you get any of these symptoms.**
 - **Some people who suddenly stop benzodiazepines have symptoms that can last for several weeks to more than 12 months,** including, anxiety, trouble remembering, learning, or concentrating, depression, problems sleeping, feeling like insects are crawling under your skin, weakness, shaking, muscle twitching, burning or prickling feeling in your hands, arms, legs or feet, and ringing in your ears.
 - Physical dependence is not the same as drug addiction. Your healthcare provider can tell you more about the differences between physical dependence and drug addiction.
 - Do not take more ONFI than prescribed or take ONFI for longer than prescribed.
- **ONFI can make you sleepy or dizzy and can slow your thinking and motor skills.**
 - Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how ONFI affects you.
 - Do not drink alcohol or take other drugs that may make you sleepy or dizzy while taking ONFI without first talking to your healthcare provider. When taken with alcohol or drugs that cause sleepiness or dizziness, ONFI may make your sleepiness or dizziness much worse.
- **Serious skin reactions have been seen when ONFI is taken with other medicines and may require stopping its use.** Do not stop taking ONFI without first talking to your healthcare provider.
 - A serious skin reaction can happen at any time during your treatment with ONFI, but is more likely to happen within the first 8 weeks of treatment. These skin reactions may need to be treated right away.
 - Call your healthcare provider immediately if you have skin blisters, rash, sores in the mouth, hives or any other allergic reaction.
- **Like other antiepileptic medicines, ONFI 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 have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ○ thoughts about suicide or dying | ○ attempts to commit suicide |
| ○ new or worse depression | ○ new or worse anxiety or irritability |
| ○ feeling agitated or restless | ○ an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania) |
| ○ trouble sleeping (insomnia) | ○ new or worse panic attacks |
| ○ acting aggressive, being angry or violent | ○ acting on dangerous impulses |
| ○ other unusual changes in behavior or mood | |

How can I watch for early symptoms of suicidal thoughts and actions?

- Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled.

Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

Stopping a seizure medicine suddenly in a patient who has epilepsy can cause seizures that will not stop (status epilepticus).

Suicidal thoughts or actions can be caused by things other than medicines. If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, your healthcare provider may check for other causes.

What is ONFI?

- ONFI is a prescription medicine used along with other medicines to treat seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome in people 2 years of age or older.
- **ONFI is a federally controlled substance (C-IV) because it contains clobazam that can be abused or lead to dependence.** Keep ONFI in a safe place to prevent misuse and abuse. Selling or giving away ONFI may harm others, and is against the law. Tell your healthcare provider if you have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines, or street drugs.

It is not known if ONFI is safe and effective in children less than 2 years old.

Do not take ONFI if you:

- are allergic to clobazam or any of the ingredients in ONFI. See the end of this Medication Guide for a [complete list of ingredients](#) in ONFI.

Before you take ONFI, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver or kidney problems
- have lung problems (respiratory disease)
- have or have had depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behavior
- use birth control medicine. ONFI may cause your birth control medicine to be less effective. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best birth control method to use.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. **ONFI may harm your unborn baby.**
 - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant while taking ONFI. You and your healthcare provider will decide if you should take ONFI while you are pregnant.
 - Babies born to mothers receiving benzodiazepine medications (including ONFI) late in pregnancy may be at some risk of experiencing breathing problems, feeding problems, dangerously low body temperature, and withdrawal symptoms.
- If you become pregnant while taking ONFI, talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the North American Antiepileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry. You can register by calling 1-888-233-2334. For more information about the registry go to <http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org>. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the safety of antiepileptic drugs during pregnancy.
- ONFI can pass into breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take ONFI. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take ONFI or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking ONFI with certain other medicines can cause side effects or affect how well ONFI or the other medicines work. Do not start or stop other medicines without talking to your healthcare provider.

How should I take ONFI?

- Take ONFI exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it.
- Your healthcare provider will tell you how much ONFI to take and when to take it.
- ONFI tablets can be taken whole, broken in half along the score, or crushed and mixed in applesauce.
- ONFI tablets and oral suspension can be taken with or without food.
- **Shake the bottle of ONFI oral suspension right before you take each dose.**
- Measure your dose of ONFI oral suspension using the bottle adapter and dosing syringes that come with your ONFI oral suspension.
- Read the **Instructions for Use** at the end of this Medication Guide for information on the right way to use ONFI oral suspension.
- Your healthcare provider may change your dose if needed. Do not change your dose of ONFI without talking to your healthcare provider.
- Do not stop taking ONFI without first talking to your healthcare provider.
- Stopping ONFI suddenly can cause serious problems.
- If you take too much ONFI, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What should I avoid while taking ONFI?

See **“What is the most important information I should know about ONFI?”**

What are the possible side effects of ONFI?

ONFI may cause serious side effects, including: See “[What is the most important information I should know about ONFI?](#)”

The most common side effects of ONFI include:

- sleepiness
- cough
- acting aggressive, being angry or violent
- tiredness
- drooling
- pain with urination
- difficulty sleeping
- problems with breathing
- constipation
- fever
- slurred speech

These are not all the possible side effects of ONFI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store ONFI?

- Store ONFI tablets and oral suspension at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Tablets

- Keep ONFI tablets in a dry place.

Oral Suspension

- Replace the cap securely after opening.
- Store and dispense the oral suspension in its original bottle in an upright position. Use ONFI oral suspension within 90 days of first opening the bottle.
- After 90 days safely throw away any ONFI oral suspension that has not been used.
- **Keep ONFI and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General information about the safe and effective use of ONFI.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use ONFI for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give ONFI to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about ONFI that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in ONFI?

Tablets

Active ingredient: clobazam

Inactive ingredients: modified corn starch, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide, and talc.

Oral Suspension

Active ingredient: clobazam

Inactive ingredients: magnesium aluminum silicate, xanthan gum, citric acid monohydrate, disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, simethicone emulsion, polysorbate 80, methylparaben, propylparaben, propylene glycol, sucralose, maltitol solution, berry flavor, purified water.

Marketed by: Lundbeck, Deerfield, IL 60015, U.S.A.

ONFI is a registered trademark of Lundbeck

For more information about ONFI, go to www.ONFI.com or call Lundbeck at 1-866-402-8520.



Instructions for Use ONFI® (ON-fee) (clobazam) Oral Suspension, CIV

Read this Instructions for Use before using ONFI oral suspension and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment.

Prepare ONFI Oral Suspension Dose

You will need the following supplies: **See Figure A**

- ONFI oral suspension bottle
- Bottle adapter
- Oral dosing syringe (2 dosing syringes are included in the ONFI oral suspension box).
- Use only 1 syringe to take your dose of ONFI oral suspension. If you lose or damage the syringe, or cannot read the markings, use the other syringe.

Figure A



Step 1. Remove the ONFI oral suspension bottle, bottle adapter, and 1 syringe from the box.

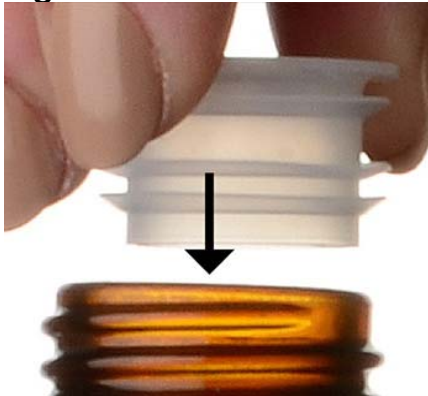
Step 2. Shake the bottle well before each use. **See Figure B**

Figure B



Step 3. Uncap the bottle and firmly insert the bottle adapter into the bottle until the adapter top is even with the bottle top. **See Figure C**

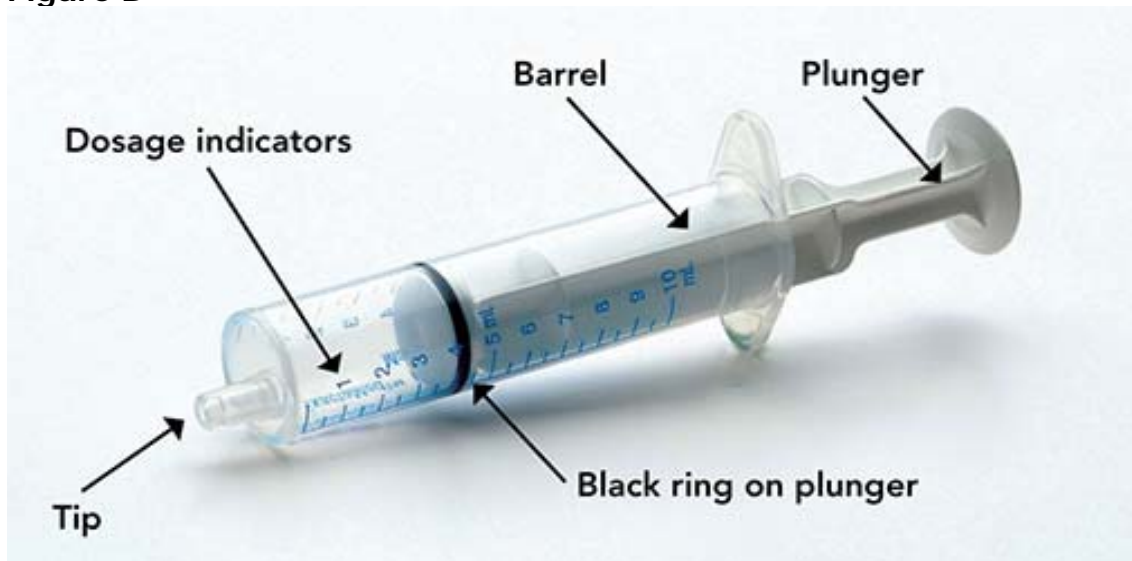
Figure C



Once the bottle adapter is in place, it should not be removed.

Step 4. Check your dose in milliliters (mL) as prescribed by your healthcare provider. Find this number on the syringe. Do not take more than the prescribed total dose in 1 day. **See Figure D**

Figure D



Step 5. Push the plunger all the way down and then insert the syringe into the upright bottle through the opening in the bottle adapter. **See Figure E**

Figure E



Step 6. With the syringe in place, turn the bottle upside down. Pull the plunger to the number of mLs needed (the amount of liquid medicine in Step 4). **See Figure F**

Figure F



Measure the mLs of medicine using the black ring on the white plunger. **See Figure G**

Figure G



Step 7. Remove the syringe from the bottle adapter. Slowly squirt ONFI oral suspension directly into the corner of your mouth or your child's mouth until all of the liquid medicine in the syringe is given. **See Figure H**

Figure H



Step 8. Cap the bottle tightly with the adapter in place. If the cap does not fit securely, check to see if the adapter is fully inserted. **See Figure I**

- Store and dispense ONFI oral suspension in its original bottle in an upright position at 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Use ONFI oral suspension within 90 days of first opening bottle.
- After 90 days safely throw away any ONFI oral suspension that has not been used.

Figure 1



Step 9. Wash the oral syringe after each use.

- To clean the oral syringe, take apart by removing the plunger completely. Pull plunger straight out of the barrel.
- The barrel and plunger can be washed with soap and water, rinsed, and allowed to dry.
- Do not wash the oral syringe in the dishwasher.

This Instruction for Use has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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