

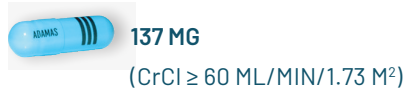
Starting on GOCOVRI: Initiation & Dosing Guide

GOCOVRI[®]
(amantadine) extended release capsules
68.5 mg | 137 mg

A convenient, single nightly dose provides all-day medication coverage¹

GOCOVRI IS AVAILABLE AT **2 STARTING CAPSULE STRENGTHS** FOR FLEXIBILITY BASED ON YOUR PATIENT'S NEEDS, **AND WITHOUT CHANGES TO CURRENT DOPAMINERGIC THERAPIES**¹

STARTING DOSE¹
(FIRST WEEK QHS)

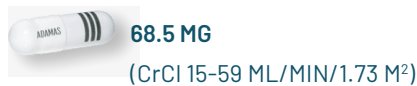


MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED DOSE¹
(AFTER THE FIRST WEEK QHS)



~40% of people 65+ years old have renal impairment—REFER TO BELOW FOR DOSING²

MODERATE - SEVERE¹
RENAL IMPAIRMENT



SEVERE  **68.5 MG**

MODERATE  **137 MG**

Dosing considerations¹



If a dose is missed, the next dose should be taken as scheduled.



GOCOVRI can be taken with or without food. GOCOVRI may be administered by opening and sprinkling the content in 1 teaspoon of soft food. Concomitant use of GOCOVRI with alcohol is not recommended.



Rapid dose reduction or withdrawal may cause adverse reactions. It is recommended to avoid sudden discontinuation of GOCOVRI. Patients who have taken GOCOVRI for more than 4 weeks should reduce their dose by half during their final week of dosing.

"I often start patients over 70 at the 68.5 mg dose because of the higher risk for undiagnosed renal insufficiency."

- Daniel E. Kremens, MD,
JD, FAAN

Abbreviations: CrCl, creatinine clearance; QHS, once at bedtime.

INDICATION

GOCOVRI[®] (amantadine) extended release capsules is indicated:

- For the treatment of dyskinesia in patients with Parkinson's disease receiving levodopa-based therapy, with or without concomitant dopaminergic medications
- As adjunctive treatment to levodopa/carbidopa in patients with Parkinson's disease experiencing "off" episodes

It is not known if GOCOVRI is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

GOCOVRI is contraindicated in patients with creatinine clearance below 15 mL/min/1.73 m².

Please refer to the enclosed full Prescribing Information and Important Safety Information on page 3 for complete information on GOCOVRI or visit www.GocovriHCP.com.

Tips to remind your patients with Parkinson's



Hydration: Encourage adequate hydration throughout the day.³



Healthy eating: Encourage a diet rich in fiber and limited in caffeine and alcohol.³



Regular exercise: Encourage appropriate physical activity to support gastrointestinal and vascular health.⁴

Common adverse reactions with GOCOVRI may include*¹:

- Hallucinations[†]
- Dry mouth
- Peripheral edema
- Urinary tract infection
- Dizziness
- Constipation
- Fall
- Orthostatic hypotension[‡]

“In my practice, when patients have hallucinations, I often lower the dose of the medication and see how they tolerate it.”

- Daniel E. Kremens, MD, JD, FAAN

In clinical studies, most hallucinations were seen as manageable and fully resolved^{1,5,6}

Among patients in pivotal trials who experienced hallucinations:



91% were rated as mild-moderate



86% saw full resolution of their hallucinations[§]



14% did not see resolution but continued on treatment

None required hospitalization or treatment with antipsychotics.

*In pivotal trials the most commonly observed adverse reactions reported for >10% of patients treated with 274 mg of GOCOVRI. See full prescribing information for a complete listing of adverse reactions.

[†]Includes visual hallucinations and auditory hallucinations.

[‡]Includes orthostatic hypotension, postural dizziness, syncope, presyncope, and hypotension.

[§]Includes patients who continued treatment unchanged (n=6), as well as those whose dose was interrupted/reduced (n=4) or discontinued (n=8)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont.)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Falling Asleep During Activities of Daily Living and Somnolence: Patients treated with Parkinson's disease medications have reported falling asleep during activities of daily living. If a patient develops daytime sleepiness during activities that require full attention (e.g., driving a motor vehicle, conversations, eating), GOCOVRI should ordinarily be discontinued or the patient should be advised to avoid potentially dangerous activities.

Suicidality and Depression: Monitor patients for depression, including suicidal ideation or behavior. Prescribers should consider whether the benefits outweigh the risks of treatment with GOCOVRI in patients with a history of suicidality or depression.

Hallucinations/Psychotic Behavior: Patients with a major psychotic disorder should ordinarily not be treated with GOCOVRI because of the risk of exacerbating psychosis. Observe patients for the occurrence of hallucinations throughout treatment, especially at initiation and after dose increases.

Dizziness and Orthostatic Hypotension: Monitor patients for dizziness and orthostatic hypotension, especially after starting GOCOVRI or increasing the dose.

Withdrawal-Emergent Hyperpyrexia and Confusion: Rapid dose reduction or abrupt discontinuation of GOCOVRI, may cause an increase in the symptoms of Parkinson's disease or cause delirium, agitation, delusions, hallucinations, paranoid reaction, stupor, anxiety, depression, or slurred speech. Avoid sudden discontinuation of GOCOVRI.

Impulse Control/Compulsive Behaviors: Patients may experience urges (e.g. gambling, sexual, money spending, binge eating) and the inability to control them. It is important for prescribers to ask patients or their caregivers about the development of new or increased urges. Consider dose reduction or stopping medications.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions (>10%) were hallucination, dizziness, dry mouth, peripheral edema, constipation, fall, and orthostatic hypotension.

References: 1. GOCOVRI® (amantadine). Prescribing Information. Adamas Pharma LLC; 2021. 2. Merchant AA, Ling E. An approach to treating older adults with chronic kidney disease. *CMAJ*. 2023;195(17):E612-E618. doi:10.1503/cmaj.221427 3. The Michael J Fox Foundation. Diet & nutrition. Accessed January 30, 2024. <https://www.michaeljfox.org/news/diet-nutrition> 4. van Nimwegen M, Speelman AD, Horman-van Rossum EJM, et al. Physical inactivity in Parkinson's disease. *J Neurol*. 2011;258(12):2214-2221. doi:10.1007/s00415-011-6097-7 5. Elmer LW, Juncos JL, Singer C, et al. Pooled analyses of phase III studies of ADS-5102 (amantadine) extended-release capsules for dyskinesia in Parkinson's disease. *CNS Drugs*. 2018;32(4):387-398. doi:10.1007/s40263-018-0498-4 6. Data on file. Adamas Pharma LLC.

Please refer to the enclosed full Prescribing Information for complete information on GOCOVRI or visit www.GocovriHCP.com.

Go with a simple dosing regimen that offers all-day medication coverage. Go with GOCOVRI.



INDIVIDUALIZED DOSING: Available in 2 different capsule strengths to help you find what's right for your patient¹



SIMPLE REGIMEN: GOCOVRI is taken once nightly¹



Request a rep.

Scan code or visit www.GocovriHCP.com.

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