

# Levetiracetam Accord 250 mg film-coated tablets

## Levetiracetam Accord 500 mg film-coated tablets

## Levetiracetam Accord 1000 mg film-coated tablets

(levetiracetam)

Your medicine is known by the above name but will be referred to as Levetiracetam Accord throughout this leaflet. Levetiracetam Accord is also available in strengths of 750 mg film-coated tablets.

### Patient Information Leaflet

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you or your child start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes, any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### What is in this leaflet

1. What Levetiracetam Accord is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Levetiracetam Accord
3. How to take Levetiracetam Accord
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Levetiracetam Accord
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### 1. What Levetiracetam Accord is and what it is used for

Levetiracetam Accord is an antiepileptic medicine (a medicine used to treat seizures in epilepsy).

Levetiracetam Accord is used:

- on its own in adults and adolescents from 16 years of age with newly diagnosed epilepsy, to treat a certain form of epilepsy. Epilepsy is a condition where the patients have repeated fits (seizures). Levetiracetam is used for the epilepsy form in which the fits initially affect only one side of the brain, but could thereafter extend to larger areas on both sides of the brain (partial onset seizure with or without secondary generalisation). Levetiracetam has been given to you by your doctor to reduce the number of fits.
- as an add-on to other antiepileptic medicines to treat:
  - partial onset seizures with or without generalisation in adults, adolescents, children and infants from one month of age;
  - myoclonic seizures (short, shock-like jerks of a muscle or group of muscles) in adults and adolescents from 12 years of age with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy;
  - primary generalised tonic-clonic seizures (major fits, including loss of consciousness) in adults and adolescents from 12 years of age with idiopathic generalised epilepsy (the type of epilepsy that is thought to have a genetic cause).

#### 2. What you need to know before you take Levetiracetam Accord

##### Do not take Levetiracetam Accord

- If you are allergic to levetiracetam, pyrrolidone derivatives or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in Section 6).

##### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking Levetiracetam Accord

- If you suffer from kidney problems, follow your doctor's instructions. He/she may decide if your dose should be adjusted.
- If you notice any slow down in the growth or unexpected puberty development of your child, please contact your doctor.
- A small number of people being treated with anti-epileptics such as Levetiracetam Accord have had thoughts of harming or killing themselves. If you have any symptoms of depression and/or suicidal ideation, please contact your doctor.
- If you have a family or medical history of irregular heart rhythm (visible on an electrocardiogram), or if you have a disease and/or take a treatment that make(s) you prone to heartbeat irregularities or salt imbalances.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects gets serious or last longer than a few days:

- Abnormal thoughts, feeling irritable or reacting more aggressively than usually, or if you or your family and friends notice important changes in mood or behaviour.
- Aggravation of epilepsy:  
Your seizures may rarely become worse or happen more often, mainly during the first month after the start of the treatment or increase of the dose. If you experience any of these new symptoms while taking Levetiracetam Accord, see a doctor as soon as possible.
- In a very rare form of early-onset epilepsy (epilepsy associated with SCN8A mutations) that causes multiple types of seizures and loss of skills you may notice that the seizures remain present or are becoming worse during your treatment.

#### Children and adolescents

- Levetiracetam Accord is not indicated in children and adolescents below 16 years on its own (monotherapy).

#### Other medicines and Levetiracetam Accord

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Do not take macrogol (a drug used as laxative) for one hour before and one hour after taking levetiracetam as this may result in a loss of its effect.

#### Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine. Levetiracetam can be used during pregnancy, only if after careful assessment it is considered necessary by your doctor.

You should not stop your treatment without discussing this with your doctor. A risk of birth defects for your unborn child cannot be completely excluded. Breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment.

#### Driving and using machines

Levetiracetam Accord may impair your ability to drive or operate any tools or machinery, as it may make you feel sleepy. This is more likely at the beginning of treatment or after an increase in the dose. You should not drive or use machines until it is established that your ability to perform such activities is not affected.

#### Important information about some of the ingredients of Levetiracetam Accord

Levetiracetam Accord 750 mg film-coated tablet contains Sunset Yellow FCF (E110) colouring agent which may cause allergic reactions. The other strengths of Levetiracetam tablets do not contain this ingredient.

#### 3. How to take Levetiracetam Accord

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Take the number of tablets following your doctor's instructions.

Levetiracetam Accord must be taken twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening, at about the same time each day.

#### Adjunctive Therapy and monotherapy (from 16 years of age)

- **Adults (≥18 years) and adolescents (12 to 17 years) weighing 50 kg or more:**

Recommended dose: between 1000 mg and 3,000 mg each day.

When you will first start taking Levetiracetam Accord, your doctor will prescribe you a lower dose during 2 weeks before giving you the lowest daily dose.

Example: if your daily dose is intended to be 1000 mg, your reduced starting dose is 1 tablet of 250 mg in the morning and 1 tablet of 250 mg in the evening, and the dose will be gradually incremented to reach 1000 mg daily after 2 weeks.

- **Adolescents (12 to 17 years) weighing 50 kg or less:**

Your doctor will prescribe the most appropriate pharmaceutical form of Levetiracetam Accord according to weight and dose.

- **Dose in infants (1 month to 23 months) and children (2 to 11 years) weighing less than 50 kg:**

Your doctor will prescribe the most appropriate pharmaceutical form of levetiracetam according to the age, weight and dose.

An oral solution is a formulation more appropriate to infants and children under the age of 6 years and to children and adolescent (from 6 to 17 years) weighing less than 50kg and when tablets don't allow accurate dosage.

#### Method of administration

Swallow Levetiracetam Accord with a sufficient quantity of liquid (e.g. a glass of water). You may take Levetiracetam Accord with or without food. After oral administration the bitter taste of levetiracetam may be experienced.

#### Duration of treatment

- Levetiracetam Accord is used as a chronic treatment. You should continue Levetiracetam Accord treatment for as long as your doctor has told you.
- Do not stop your treatment without your doctor's advice as this could increase your seizures.

#### If you take more Levetiracetam Accord than you should

The possible side effects of an overdose of Levetiracetam are sleepiness, agitation, aggression, decrease of alertness, inhibition of breathing and coma.

Contact your doctor if you took more tablets than you should. Your doctor will establish the best possible treatment of overdose.

#### If you forget to take Levetiracetam Accord

Contact your doctor if you have missed one or more doses. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet.

#### If you stop taking Levetiracetam Accord

If stopping treatment, Levetiracetam Accord should be discontinued gradually to avoid an increase of seizures. Should your doctor decide to stop your Levetiracetam Accord treatment, he/she will instruct you about the gradual withdrawal of Levetiracetam Accord.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

#### 4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

#### Tell your doctor immediately, or go to your nearest emergency department, if you experience:

- weakness, feel light-headed or dizzy or have difficulty breathing, as these may be signs of a serious allergic (anaphylactic) reaction

- swelling of the face, lips, tongue and throat (Quincke's oedema)
- flu-like symptoms and a rash on the face followed by an extended rash with a high temperature, increased levels of liver enzymes seen in blood tests and an increase in a type of white blood cell (eosinophilia), enlarged lymph nodes and the involvement of other body organs (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms [DRESS])
- symptoms such as low urine volume, tiredness, nausea, vomiting, confusion and swelling in the legs, ankles or feet, as this may be a sign of sudden decrease of kidney function
- a skin rash which may form blisters and look like small targets (central dark spots surrounded by a paler area, with a dark ring around the edge) (*erythema multiforme*)
- a widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- a more severe form of rash causing skin peeling in more than 30% of the body surface (toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- signs of serious mental changes or if someone around you notices signs of confusion, somnolence (sleepiness), amnesia (loss of memory), memory impairment (forgetfulness), abnormal behaviour or other neurological signs including involuntary or uncontrolled movements. These could be symptoms of an encephalopathy.

The most frequently reported side effects are nasopharyngitis, somnolence (sleepiness), headache, fatigue and dizziness. At the beginning of the treatment or at dose increase side effects like sleepiness, tiredness and dizziness may be more common. These effects should however decrease over time.

**Very common:** may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- nasopharyngitis;
- somnolence (sleepiness), headache.

**Common:** may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- anorexia (loss of appetite);
- depression, hostility or aggression, anxiety, insomnia, nervousness or irritability;
- convulsion, balance disorder (equilibrium disorder), dizziness (sensation of unsteadiness), lethargy (lack of energy and enthusiasm), tremor (involuntary trembling);
- vertigo (sensation of rotation);
- cough;
- abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dyspepsia (indigestion), vomiting, nausea;
- rash;
- asthenia/fatigue (tiredness).

**Uncommon:** may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- decreased number of blood platelets, decreased number of white blood cells;
- weight decrease, weight increase;
- suicide attempt and suicidal ideation, mental disorder, abnormal behaviour, hallucination, anger, confusion, panic attack, emotional instability/mood swings, agitation;
- amnesia (loss of memory), memory impairment (forgetfulness), abnormal coordination/ataxia (impaired coordinated movements), paraesthesia (tingling), disturbance in attention (loss of concentration);
- diplopia (double vision), vision blurred;
- elevated/abnormal values in a liver function test;
- hair loss, eczema, pruritus;
- muscle weakness, myalgia (muscle pain);
- injury.

**Rare:** may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people

- infection;
- decreased number of all blood cell types;
- severe allergic reactions (DRESS, anaphylactic reaction [severe and important allergic reaction], Quincke's oedema [swelling of the face, lips, tongue and throat]);
- decreased blood sodium concentrations;
- suicide, personality disorders (behavioural problems), thinking abnormal (slow thinking, unable to concentrate);
- delirium;
- encephalopathy (see sub-section "Tell your doctor immediately" for a detailed description of symptoms);
- seizures may become worse or happen more often;
- uncontrollable muscle spasms affecting the head, torso and limbs, difficulty in controlling movements, hyperkinesia (hyperactivity);
- change of the heart rhythm (Electrocardiogram);
- pancreatitis;
- liver failure, hepatitis;
- sudden decrease in kidney function;
- skin rash, which may form blisters and looks like small targets (central dark spots surrounded by a paler area, with a dark ring around the edge) (*erythema multiforme*), a widespread rash with blisters and peeling skin, particularly around the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals (*Stevens-Johnson syndrome*), and a more severe form causing skin peeling in more than 30% of the body surface (*toxic epidermal necrolysis*)
- rhabdomyolysis (breakdown of muscle tissue) and associated blood creatine phosphokinase increase. Prevalence is significantly higher in Japanese patients when compared to non-Japanese patients.
- limp or difficulty walking;
- combination of fever, muscle stiffness, unstable blood pressure and heart rate, confusion, low level of consciousness (may be signs of a disorder called neuroleptic malignant syndrome).

Prevalence is significantly higher in Japanese patients when compared to non-Japanese patients.

**Very rare:** may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people

- repeated unwanted thoughts or sensations or the urge to do something over and over again (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder).

#### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the **Google Play** or **Apple App Store**. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

#### 5. How to store Levetiracetam Accord

- **Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.**
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on carton box and blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.
- If the medicine becomes discoloured or shows any other signs of deterioration, you should seek the advice of your pharmacist who will tell you what to do.
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

#### 6. Contents of the pack and other information

**What Levetiracetam Accord contains:**

The active ingredient is levetiracetam.

Each film-coated tablet contains 250 mg, 500 mg, or 1000 mg of levetiracetam.

The tablet core ingredients are:

croscarmellose sodium, povidone K-30, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate (E470b)

The film-coating contains:

250 mg:

polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol, talc

500 mg:

polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol, talc, iron oxide yellow (E172)

1000 mg:

polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol, talc

**What Levetiracetam Accord looks like and contents of the pack**

250 mg:

White to off white, oval, biconvex, film coated tablet, debossed 'L 64' and break line on one side and plain on the other side.

500 mg:

Yellow coloured, oval, biconvex, film coated tablet, debossed 'L 65' and break line on one side and plain on the other side.

1000 mg:

White to off white, oval, biconvex, film coated tablet, debossed 'L 67' and break line on one side and plain on the other side.

Levetiracetam Accord film-coated tablets 250 mg, 500 mg and 1000 mg are packed in PVC-Alu blister pack. The blisters are further packed in to carton with leaflet in pack size of 60 tablets per pack.

PL 05726/0160 Levetiracetam Accord 250 mg film coated-tablets

PL 05726/0161 Levetiracetam Accord 500 mg film coated-tablets

PL 05726/0162 Levetiracetam Accord 1000 mg film coated-tablets

**POM**

#### Who makes and repackages your medicine?

Your medicine is manufactured by Accord Healthcare Limited Sage house, 319 Pinner road, North Harrow HA1 4HF, Middlesex, United Kingdom or Accord Healthcare Polska Sp.z o.o., ul. Lutomska 50, 95-200 Pabianice, Poland. Procured from within the EU by the Product Licence Holder: Necessity Supplies Limited, 4/5 Northolt Trading Estate, Belvue Road, Northolt, Middlesex, UB5 5QS and repackaged by Suerte Pharma Ltd, 4/5 Northolt Trading Estate, Belvue Road, Northolt, Middlesex, UB5 5QS.

**Leaflet Date: 12.05.2025**

Levetiracetam Accord is a registered trademark of Accord Healthcare Limited, UK.

**For any information about this medicine, or to request for a copy of this leaflet in Braille, large print or audio, please call the PL holder: Necessity Supplies Ltd on 020 8839 3000.**