THE MOOD DISORDER QUESTIONNAIRE

Answer each of the following questions to the best of your ability, then talk with your healthcare provider.

1. Has there ever been a period of time when you were not your usual self and...

   Yes  No

   ... you felt so good or so hyper that other people thought you were not your normal self or you were so hyper that you got into trouble?

   ... you were so irritable that you shouted at people or started fights or arguments?

   ... you felt much more self-confident than usual?

   ... you got much less sleep than usual and found you didn’t really miss it?

   ... you were much more talkative or spoke much faster than usual?

   ... thoughts raced through your head or you couldn’t slow your mind down?

   ... you were so easily distracted by things around you that you had trouble concentrating or staying on track?

   ... you had much more energy than usual?

   ... you were much more active or did many more things than usual?

   ... you were much more social or outgoing than usual, for example, you telephoned friends in the middle of the night?

   ... you were much more interested in sex than usual?

   ... you did things that were unusual for you or that other people might have thought were excessive, foolish, or risky?

   ... spending money got you or your family into trouble?

2. If you checked YES to more than one of the above, have several of these ever happened during the same period of time?

   Yes  No

3. How much of a problem did any of these cause you—like being unable to work; having family, money, or legal troubles; getting into arguments or fights?

   No problem  Minor problem  Moderate problem  Serious problem

This instrument is designed for screening purposes only and is not to be used as a diagnostic tool. Always consult with your healthcare provider.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT LATUDA

INCREASED MORTALITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA-RELATED PSYCHOSIS; AND SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis (having lost touch with reality due to confusion and memory loss) treated with this type of medicine are at an increased risk of death compared to patients receiving placebo (sugar pill). LATUDA is not approved for treating elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis.

Antidepressants have increased the risk of suicidal thoughts and actions in some children, teenagers, and young adults. Patients of all ages starting treatment should be watched closely for worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or actions, unusual changes in behavior, agitation, and irritability. Patients, families, and caregivers should pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. This is very important when an antidepressant medicine is started or when the dose is changed. Report any change in these symptoms immediately to the doctor. LATUDA is not approved for patients under the age of 18 years.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including Boxed Warnings, on the next page and Medication Guide.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION AND INDICATIONS FOR LATUDA

INCREASED MORTALITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA-RELATED PSYCHOSIS; AND SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

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LATUDA can cause serious side effects, including stroke that can lead to death, which can happen in elderly people with dementia who take medicines like LATUDA.

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) is a rare but very serious condition that can happen in people who take antipsychotic medicines, including LATUDA. NMS can cause death and must be treated in a hospital. Call your healthcare provider right away if you become severely ill and have some symptoms of NMS. LATUDA may raise the level of prolactin.

Tardive dyskinesia (TD) is a serious and sometimes permanent side effect reported with LATUDA and similar medicines. Tell your doctor about any movements you cannot control in your face, tongue, or other body parts, as they may be signs of TD. TD may not go away, even if you stop taking LATUDA. TD may also start after you stop taking LATUDA.

Some patients may gain weight while taking LATUDA. Your doctor should check your weight regularly.

Tell your doctor if you experience any of these:
- feeling dizzy or light-headed upon standing,
- decreases in white blood cells (which can be fatal),
- trouble swallowing.

LATUDA and medicines like it may raise the level of prolactin. Tell your healthcare provider if you experience a lack of menstrual periods, leaking or enlarged breasts, or impotence.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have a seizure disorder, have had seizures in the past, or have conditions that increase your risk for seizures.

Tell your healthcare provider if you experience prolonged, abnormal muscle spasms or contractions, which may be a sign of a condition called dystonia.

LATUDA can affect your judgment, thinking, and motor skills. You should not drive or operate hazardous machinery until you know how LATUDA affects you.

LATUDA may make you more sensitive to heat. You may have trouble cooling off. Be careful when exercising or when doing things likely to cause dehydration or make you warm.

Avoid eating grapefruit or drinking grapefruit juice while you take LATUDA since these can affect the amount of LATUDA in the blood.

Tell your healthcare provider about all prescription and over-the-counter medicines you are taking or plan to take, since there are some risks for drug interactions with LATUDA. Tell your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any of the ingredients of LATUDA or take certain medications called CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you are taking any of these medications.

Avoid drinking alcohol while taking LATUDA.

Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or if you are planning to get pregnant. Avoid breastfeeding while taking LATUDA.

The most common side effects of LATUDA include sleepiness or drowsiness; restlessness or feeling like you need to move around (akathisia); difficulty moving, slow movements, muscle stiffness, or tremor; and nausea.

These are not all the possible side effects of LATUDA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

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.

INDICATIONS

LATUDA is used to treat adult patients with:
- Depressive episodes in bipolar I disorder (bipolar depression) when used alone or with lithium or valproate
- Schizophrenia

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