The program includes:

- Reimbursement assistance (e.g., benefits investigation, information about the prior authorization and appeals process)
- Prescription fulfillment
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Support designed to help patients who are prescribed INGREZZA

References:

Eligible patients may qualify for a $0 copay on their INGREZZA prescription.*

For additional information, visit INBRACESupportProgram.com. You can also call 844-647-3992, 8 am – 8 pm ET, M – F.

* This offer is valid only for patients who have commercial (nongovernment-funded) insurance. Additional terms and conditions apply.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout brochure and attached full Prescribing Information.
TD is a chronic and potentially irreversible drug-induced movement disorder²

Hyperactive dopamine signaling and TD

1. TD is associated with prolonged exposure to dopamine receptor blocking agents (DRBAs), including antipsychotics, which may result in hyperactive dopamine signaling³,⁴

2. This is believed to cause hypersensitivity in postsynaptic dopamine D2 receptors in one of the areas of the brain that controls motor function³,⁴

Even after DRBA use has stopped, TD may persist²

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS

QT Prolongation

INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules may prolong the QT interval, although the degree of QT prolongation is not clinically significant at concentrations expected with recommended dosing. INGREZZA should be avoided in patients with congenital long QT syndrome or with arrhythmias associated with a prolonged QT interval. For patients at increased risk of a prolonged QT interval, assess the QT interval before increasing the dosage.

INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules selectively inhibits VMAT2¹

While the mechanism of action is not fully understood, it is believed that:

1. It may be mediated through selective inhibition of VMAT2 in presynaptic neurons¹

2. INGREZZA provides reversible reductions of dopamine release into the synaptic cleft¹

3. INGREZZA reduces the amount of dopamine available to hypersensitive dopamine D2 receptors¹

VMAT2a plays a key role in dopamine signaling¹,³,⁵

- VMAT2 is a transporter protein found in presynaptic neurons of the CNS
- VMAT2 packages monoamines (eg, dopamine) for release into the synaptic cleft

INGREZZA selectively inhibits VMAT2, with no appreciable binding affinity for VMAT1, nor¹

- dopaminergic receptor (including D2)
- serotonergic receptors (including 5HT2B)
- adrenergic receptors
- histaminergic receptors
- muscarinic receptors

¹VMAT2, vesicular monoamine transporter 2.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reaction (≥5% and twice the rate of placebo) is somnolence. Other adverse reactions (≥2% and >placebo) include: anticholinergic effects, balance disorders/falls, headache, akathisia, vomiting, nausea, and arthralgia.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout brochure and attached full Prescribing Information.
6-week study design for INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules

Primary efficacy endpoint (mean change from baseline in AIMS dyskinesia total score at Week 6)

KINETIC 3 was a phase 3, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel, fixed-dose study to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of INGREZZA 40 mg and 80 mg, administered once-daily, compared to placebo.

The study included medically stable subjects with clinical diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or mood disorder with moderate to severe neuroleptic-induced TD.

- 66% (150/227) of patients had a primary psychiatric diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder
- 34% (77/227) of patients had mood disorder

* Safety population.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS

Somnolence

INGREZZA can cause somnolence. Patients should not perform activities requiring mental alertness such as operating a motor vehicle or operating hazardous machinery until they know how they will be affected by INGREZZA.
The study included medically stable subjects with clinical diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or mood disorder with moderate to severe neuroleptic-induced TD.1,6

- 66% (150/227) of patients had a primary psychiatric diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder.1,6
- 27% took first-generation antipsychotics
- 7% (14/227) of patients had a primary psychiatric diagnosis of mood disorder.1,6

Patients in the clinical trials were allowed to remain on their stable medication regimen at baseline.1,6

In a post hoc analysis of the primary efficacy endpoint of patients randomized to INGREZZA 80 mg at baseline, a $p$ value vs placebo was $<0.05.6$
Extension study design for INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules\(^1,7\)

The INGREZZA extension study evaluated the safety and tolerability of INGREZZA 40 mg and 80 mg, administered once daily.

- At the end of Week 6 (end of the DBPC study period), subjects were re-consented to confirm their willingness to continue in the study.

- Subjects initially randomized to placebo were re-randomized (1:1) to receive either 40 mg or 80 mg INGREZZA, and subjects initially randomized to INGREZZA continued their current dose. Subjects re-randomized to 80 mg started on 40 mg for 1 week.

- Subjects then entered a 4-week posttreatment period with a final study visit at the end of Week 52.

### Extension study (6 to 52 weeks)\(^1,7\)

The 6-week DBPC study period was followed by a double-blind INGREZZA extension period for 42 weeks\(^1,7\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean BL AIMS Scores</th>
<th>BL</th>
<th>Week 6</th>
<th>Week 48</th>
<th>Week 52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGREZZA 40 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGREZZA 80 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIMS, Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale; BL, baseline; DBPC, double-blind, placebo-controlled; DFWO, drug-free washout.

### AIMS reductions through 48 weeks\(^1,7\)

**In a post hoc analysis that included patients randomized to INGREZZA 80 mg at baseline and those who were re-randomized to INGREZZA 80 mg at Week 6.\(^1,7\)**

**Select Important Safety Information**

**WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS**

**Somnolence**

INGREZZA can cause somnolence. Patients should not perform activities requiring mental alertness such as operating a motor vehicle or operating hazardous machinery until they know how they will be affected by INGREZZA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout brochure and attached full Prescribing Information.
Combining safety across 3 key INGREZZA studies

Adverse reactions in 3 placebo-controlled studies of a 6-week treatment duration reported at ≥2% and >placebo (safety population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>INGREZZA (n=262) (%)</th>
<th>Placebo (n=183) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticholinergic effects</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance disorders/fall</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akathisia</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discontinuation due to adverse reactions was 3% with INGREZZA vs 2% with placebo.

Patients in the clinical trials were allowed to remain on their stable psychiatric treatment regimen:
- 85% took second-generation antipsychotics
- 27% took first-generation antipsychotics

In the KINECT 3 study, the most common types of concomitant medications were:
- Antipsychotics (85.5%)
- Antidepressants (66.5%)
- Anticholinergics (37.0%)
- Antiepileptics (35.2%)
- Anxiolytics (27.7%)
- ACE inhibitors (25.6%)

Mean psychiatric scale scores generally remained stable across the study period

Safety assessments of psychiatric disorders from baseline through 6 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Mean score increased or worsened</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>PANSS&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>YMRS&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidal ideation/behavior</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>C-SSRS&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>CDSS,&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;MADRS&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Mean change in Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) total score from baseline at 6 weeks was -0.5 for INGREZZA 40 mg, -0.3 for INGREZZA 80 mg, and +0.0 for placebo.

<sup>b</sup> Mean change in Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) total score from baseline at 6 weeks was -0.4 for INGREZZA 40 mg, -1.4 for INGREZZA 80 mg, and +0.5 for placebo.

<sup>c</sup> Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS). Incidence of suicidal ideation or behavior was 5.6% for INGREZZA 40 mg, 2.5% for INGREZZA 80 mg, and 5.3% for placebo.

<sup>d</sup> Mean change in Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS) total score from baseline at 6 weeks was -0.5 for INGREZZA 40 mg, -0.4 for INGREZZA 80 mg, and -0.1 for placebo.

<sup>e</sup> Mean change in Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) total score from baseline at 6 weeks was +0.0 for INGREZZA 40 mg, -1.5 for INGREZZA 80 mg, and +1.2 for placebo.

Parkinsonism generally remained stable across the study period

In one 6-week, phase 3, placebo-controlled study, the mean change from baseline on the Simpson-Angus Scale at 6 weeks was:
- -0.03 change at 6 weeks for INGREZZA 40 mg
- -0.04 change at 6 weeks for INGREZZA 80 mg
- -0.11 change at 6 weeks for placebo
INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules offers convenient, once-daily dosing without complex titration¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Initial dose¹**

**INGREZZA 40 mg (qd)**

(One 40-mg capsule)

**Recommended dose¹**

**INGREZZA 80 mg (qd)**

(One 80-mg capsule)

Continuation of 40 mg once daily may be considered for some patients.

M | T | W | Th | F | S | S

**AFTER ONE WEEK, INCREASE TO THE RECOMMENDED DOSE**

**Dosing recommendations for patients with complex medical histories¹**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical History</th>
<th>Dosing Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate to severe hepatic impairment</td>
<td>Consider dose reduction based on tolerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known CYP2D6 poor metabolizers</td>
<td>Consider dose reduction based on tolerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong CYP3A4 inducers</td>
<td>Concomitant use not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors</td>
<td>Reduce dose to 40 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong CYP2D6 inhibitors</td>
<td>Consider dose reduction based on tolerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAOIs</td>
<td>Avoid concomitant use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digoxin</td>
<td>Monitor digoxin concentrations when coadministering. Dose adjustment of digoxin may be necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAOIs, monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

**SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most common adverse reaction (≥5% and twice the rate of placebo) is somnolence. Other adverse reactions (≥2% and >placebo) include: anticholinergic effects, balance disorders/falls, headache, akathisia, vomiting, nausea, and arthralgia.

- INGREZZA can be taken with or without food¹
- In clinical trials, patients receiving INGREZZA were allowed to remain on their stable treatment regimen¹

**References:**

The program includes:
• Reimbursement assistance (e.g., benefits investigation, information about the prior authorization and appeals process)
• Prescription fulfillment
• Product education and adherence support
• Financial assistance

Support designed to help patients who are prescribed INGREZZA

References:

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For additional information, visit INBRACESupportProgram.com
You can also call 84-INGREZZA (844-647-3992) 8 am – 8 pm ET, M–F

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Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout brochure and attached full Prescribing Information.

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CP-VBZ-US-0127v3 10/17
HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use INGREZZA safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for INGREZZA.

INGREZZA® (valbenazine) capsules, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2017

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
INGREZZA is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor indicated for the treatment of adults with tardive dyskinesia. (1)

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION
• The initial dose is 40 mg once daily. After one week, increase the dose to the recommended dose of 80 mg once daily. (2.1)
• Can be taken with or without food. (2.1)
• The recommended dose for patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment is 40 mg once daily. (2.2)
• Consider dose reduction based on tolerability in known CYP2D6 poor metabolizers. (2.2)

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Capsules: 40 mg and 80 mg. (3)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
• Somnolence: May impair patient’s ability to drive or operate hazardous machinery. (5.1)
• QT Prolongation: May cause an increase in QT interval. Avoid use in patients with congenital long QT syndrome or with arrhythmias associated with a prolonged QT interval. (5.2)

DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
None. (4)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Most common adverse reaction (≥5% and twice the rate of placebo): somnolence. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. at 877-641-3461 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Dose adjustments due to drug interactions (2.3, 7):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Dose Adjustments for INGREZZA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of MAOIs with INGREZZA</td>
<td>Avoid concomitant use with MAOIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of strong CYP3A4 inducers with INGREZZA</td>
<td>Concomitant use is not recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors with INGREZZA</td>
<td>Reduce dose to 40 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of strong CYP2D6 inhibitors with INGREZZA</td>
<td>Consider dose reduction based on tolerability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
- Pregnancy: May cause fetal harm. (8.1)
- Lactation: Advise not to breastfeed. (8.2)
- Renal Impairment: No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate renal impairment. Use is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment. (8.8)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 10/2017

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
   2.1 Dosing and Administration Information
   2.2 Dosage Recommendations for Patients with Hepatic Impairment
   2.3 Dosage Recommendations for Known CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizers
   2.4 Dosage Recommendations for Concomitant Use with Strong CYP3A4 Inducers and Strong CYP3A4 or CYP2D6 Inhibitors
3 DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
   5.1 Somnolence
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6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
   6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
   6.2 Drugs Having Clinically Important Interactions with INGREZZA
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7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
   7.1 Drugs Having Clinically Important Interactions with INGREZZA
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8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
   8.1 Pregnancy
   8.2 Lactation
   8.3 Pediatric Use
   8.4 Geriatric Use
   8.5 CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizers
   8.7 Hepatic Impairment
   8.8 Renal Impairment
9 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
   9.1 Carcinogenesis
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10 OVERDOSAGE
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   10.2 Management of Overdose
11 DESCRIPTION
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
   12.1 Mechanism of Action
   12.2 Pharmacodynamics
   12.3 Pharmacokinetics
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   13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
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16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
INGREZZA is indicated for the treatment of adults with tardive dyskinesia [see Clinical Studies (14)].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Dosing and Administration Information
The initial dose for INGREZZA is 40 mg once daily. After one week, increase the dose to the recommended
dose of 80 mg once daily. Continuation of 40 mg once daily may be considered for some patients.
Administer INGREZZA orally with or without food [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

2.2 Dosage Recommendations for Patients with Hepatic Impairment
The recommended dose for patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score 7 to 15) is
INGREZZA 40 mg once daily [see Use in Specific Populations (8.7), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

2.3 Dosage Recommendations for Known CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizers
Consider reducing INGREZZA dose based on tolerability for known CYP2D6 poor metabolizers [see Use in
Specific Populations (8.6), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

2.4 Dosage Recommendations for Concomitant Use with Strong CYP3A4 Inducers and Strong CYP2D6 Inhibitors

Coadministration with Strong CYP3A4 Inducers
Concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inducers with INGREZZA is not recommended [see Drug Interactions
(7.1)].

Coadministration with Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors
Reduce INGREZZA dose to 40 mg once daily when INGREZZA is coadministered with a strong CYP3A4
inhibitor [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

Coadministration with Strong CYP2D6 Inhibitors
Consider reducing INGREZZA dose based on tolerability when INGREZZA is coadministered with a strong
CYP2D6 inhibitor [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
INGREZZA capsules are available in the following strengths:

- 40 mg capsules with a white opaque body and purple cap, printed with ‘VBZ’ and ‘40’ in black ink.
- 80 mg capsules with a purple opaque body and cap, printed with ‘VBZ’ and ‘80’ in black ink.
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Somnolence

INGREZZA can cause somnolence. Patients should not perform activities requiring mental alertness such as operating a motor vehicle or operating hazardous machinery until they know how they will be affected by INGREZZA [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

5.2 QT Prolongation

INGREZZA may prolong the QT interval, although the degree of QT prolongation is not clinically significant at concentrations expected with recommended dosing. In patients taking a strong CYP2D6 or CYP3A4 inhibitor, or who are CYP2D6 poor metabolizers, INGREZZA concentrations may be higher and QT prolongation clinically significant [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]. For patients who are CYP2D6 poor metabolizers or are taking a strong CYP2D6 inhibitor, dose reduction may be necessary. For patients taking a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor, reduce the dose of INGREZZA to 40 mg once daily [see Dosage and Administration (2.3, 2.4)]. INGREZZA should be avoided in patients with congenital long QT syndrome or with arrhythmias associated with a prolonged QT interval. For patients at increased risk of a prolonged QT interval, assess the QT interval before increasing the dosage.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in more detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Somnolence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- QT Prolongation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

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.

Variable and Fixed Dose Placebo-Controlled Trial Experience

The safety of INGREZZA was evaluated in 3 placebo-controlled studies, each 6 weeks in duration (fixed dose, dose escalation, dose reduction), including 445 patients. Patients were 26 to 84 years of age with moderate to severe tardive dyskinesia and had concurrent diagnoses of mood disorder (27%) or schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder (72%). The mean age was 56 years. Patients were 57% Caucasian, 39% African-American, and 4% other. With respect to ethnicity, 28% were Hispanic or Latino. All subjects continued previous stable regimens of antipsychotics; 85% and 27% of subjects, respectively, were taking atypical and typical antipsychotic medications at study entry.

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation of Treatment

A total of 3% of INGREZZA treated patients and 2% of placebo-treated patients discontinued because of adverse reactions.
Common Adverse Reactions

Adverse reactions that occurred in the 3 placebo-controlled studies at an incidence of ≥2% and greater than placebo are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Adverse Reactions in 3 Placebo-Controlled Studies of 6-week Treatment Duration Reported at ≥2% and >Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>INGREZZA (n=262) (%)</th>
<th>Placebo (n=183) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(somnolence, fatigue, sedation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticholinergic effects</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(dry mouth, constipation, disturbance in attention, vision blurred, urinary retention)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance disorders/fall</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fall, gait disturbance, dizziness, balance disorder)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akathisia</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(akathisia, restlessness)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Within each adverse reaction category, the observed adverse reactions are listed in order of decreasing frequency.

Other Adverse Reactions Observed During the Premarketing Evaluation of INGREZZA

Other adverse reactions of ≥1% incidence and greater than placebo are shown below. The following list does not include adverse reactions: 1) already listed in previous tables or elsewhere in the labeling, 2) for which a drug cause was remote, 3) which were so general as to be uninformative, 4) which were not considered to have clinically significant implications, or 5) which occurred at a rate equal to or less than placebo.

Endocrine Disorders: blood glucose increased

General Disorders: weight increased

Infectious Disorders: respiratory infections

Neurologic Disorders: drooling, dyskinesia, extrapyramidal symptoms (non-akathisia)

Psychiatric Disorders: anxiety, insomnia

During controlled trials, there was a dose-related increase in prolactin. Additionally, there was a dose-related increase in alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin, suggesting a potential risk for cholestasis.
## DRUG INTERACTIONS

### 7.1 Drugs Having Clinically Important Interactions with INGREZZA

**Table 2: Clinically Significant Drug Interactions with INGREZZA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clinical Implication</th>
<th>Prevention or Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)</strong></td>
<td>Concomitant use of INGREZZA with MAOIs may increase the concentration of monoamine neurotransmitters in synapses, potentially leading to increased risk of adverse reactions such as serotonin syndrome, or attenuated treatment effect of INGREZZA.</td>
<td>Avoid concomitant use of INGREZZA with MAOIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> isocarboxazid, phenelzine, selegiline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors**

**Clinical Implication:**
Concomitant use of INGREZZA with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors increased the exposure (C\textsubscript{max} and AUC) to valbenazine and its active metabolite compared with the use of INGREZZA alone [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Increased exposure of valbenazine and its active metabolite may increase the risk of exposure-related adverse reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

**Prevention or Management:**
Reduce INGREZZA dose when INGREZZA is coadministered with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

**Examples:** itraconazole, ketoconazole, clarithromycin

**Strong CYP2D6 Inhibitors**

**Clinical Implication:**
Concomitant use of INGREZZA with strong CYP2D6 inhibitors may increase the exposure (C\textsubscript{max} and AUC) to valbenazine’s active metabolite compared with the use of INGREZZA alone [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Increased exposure of active metabolite may increase the risk of exposure-related adverse reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

**Prevention or Management:**
Consider reducing INGREZZA dose based on tolerability when INGREZZA is coadministered with a strong CYP2D6 inhibitor [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

**Examples:** paroxetine, fluoxetine, quinidine

**Strong CYP3A4 Inducers**

**Clinical Implication:**
Concomitant use of INGREZZA with a strong CYP3A4 inducer decreased the exposure of valbenazine and its active metabolite compared to the use of INGREZZA alone. Reduced exposure of valbenazine and its active metabolite may reduce efficacy [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**Prevention or Management:**
Concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inducers with INGREZZA is not recommended [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

**Examples:** rifampin, carbamazepine, phenytoin, St. John’s wort

**Digoxin**

**Clinical Implication:**
Concomitant use of INGREZZA with digoxin increased digoxin levels because of inhibition of intestinal P-glycoprotein (P-gp) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**Prevention or Management:**
Digoxin concentrations should be monitored when co-administering INGREZZA with digoxin. Increased digoxin exposure may increase the risk of exposure related adverse reactions. Dosage adjustment of digoxin may be necessary.

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1 The induction potency of St. John’s wort may vary widely based on preparation.
7.2 Drugs Having No Clinically Important Interactions with INGREZZA

Dosage adjustment for INGREZZA is not necessary when used in combination with substrates of CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2E1, or CYP3A4/5 based on in vitro study results.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

The limited available data on INGREZZA use in pregnant women are insufficient to inform a drug-associated risk. In animal reproductive studies, no malformations were observed when valbenazine was administered orally to rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis at doses up to 1.8 or 24 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 80 mg/day based on mg/m² body surface area. However, administration of valbenazine to pregnant rats during organogenesis through lactation produced an increase in the number of stillborn pups and postnatal pup mortalities at doses <1 times the MRHD based on mg/m² [see Data]. Advise a pregnant woman of the potential risk to a fetus.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in the U.S. general population is 2-4% and 15-20% of clinically recognized pregnancies, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

Valbenazine was administered orally to pregnant rats during the period of organogenesis at 1, 5, and 15 mg/kg/day, which are approximately 0.1, 0.6, and 2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m² body surface area. Valbenazine produced a significant decrease in maternal body weight gain at 0.6 and 2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m². No adverse embryo fetal effects were produced when valbenazine was administered at doses up to 2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m².

Valbenazine was administered orally to pregnant rabbits during the period of organogenesis at 20, 50, and 100 mg/kg/day, which are approximately 5, 12, and 24 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m². No malformations were observed at doses up to 24 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m². However, valbenazine produced a delay in fetal development (decreased fetal weights and delayed ossification) at 24 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m², likely secondary to maternal toxicity (decreased food intake and loss in body weight).

Valbenazine was administered orally to pregnant rats during the period of organogenesis through lactation (day 7 of gestation through day 20 postpartum) at 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg/day, which are approximately 0.1, 0.4, and 1.2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m². Valbenazine produced an increase in the incidence of stillbirths and postnatal pup mortalities at 0.4 and 1.2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m².

Valbenazine did not affect neurobehavioral function including learning and memory and had no effect on sexual maturation at doses <1 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m² (because of death in the majority of the high dose group (1.2 times the MRHD), these parameters were not assessed in this group).
8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary
There is no information regarding the presence of valbenazine or its metabolites in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. Valbenazine and its metabolites have been detected in rat milk at concentrations higher than in plasma following oral administration of valbenazine at doses 0.1 to 1.2 times the MRHD based on mg/m². Based on animal findings of increased perinatal mortality in exposed fetuses and pups, advise a woman not to breastfeed during treatment with INGREZZA and for 5 days after the final dose.

8.4 Pediatric Use
Safety and effectiveness of INGREZZA have not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use
No dose adjustment is required for elderly patients. In 3 randomized, placebo-controlled studies of INGREZZA, 16% were 65 years and older. The safety and effectiveness were similar in patients older than 65 years compared to younger patients.

8.6 CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizers
Consider reducing INGREZZA dose based on tolerability for known CYP2D6 poor metabolizers [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. Increased exposure (C_{max} and AUC) to valbenazine’s active metabolite is anticipated in CYP2D6 poor metabolizers. Increased exposure of active metabolite may increase the risk of exposure-related adverse reactions [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.7 Hepatic Impairment
Dosage reduction of INGREZZA is recommended for patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]. Patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score 7 to 15) had higher exposure of valbenazine and its active metabolite than patients with normal hepatic function [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.8 Renal Impairment
Dosage adjustment is not necessary for patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30 to 90 mL/min). INGREZZA does not undergo primary renal clearance. INGREZZA is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 mL/min).

10 OVERDOSAGE

10.1 Human Experience
The pre-marketing clinical trials involving INGREZZA in approximately 850 subjects do not provide information regarding symptoms with overdose.

10.2 Management of Overdosage
No specific antidotes for INGREZZA are known. In managing overdose, provide supportive care, including close medical supervision and monitoring, and consider the possibility of multiple drug involvement. If an overdose occurs, consult a Certified Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222 or www.poison.org).
11 DESCRIPTION

INGREZZA contains valbenazine, a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor, present as valbenazine tosylate salt, with the chemical name, L-Valine, (2R,3R,11bR)-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)-2H-quinolizin-2-yl ester, 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (1:2). Valbenazine tosylate is slightly soluble in water. Its molecular formula is C_{38}H_{54}N_{2}O_{10}S_{2}, and its molecular weight is 762.97 g/mol (ditosylate salt) with the following structure:

![Chemical Structure](image)

The molecular formula of valbenazine free base is C_{24}H_{38}N_{2}O_{4} and its molecular weight is 418.57.

INGREZZA capsules are intended for oral administration only. Each capsule contains 73 mg or 146 mg of valbenazine tosylate equivalent to 40 mg or 80 mg of valbenazine free base, respectively. The 40 mg capsules contain the following inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, mannitol, and pregelatinized starch. The 80 mg capsules contain the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, isomalt, magnesium stearate, pregelatinized starch, and silicified microcrystalline cellulose. The capsule shells contain candurin silver fine, FD&C Blue#1, FD&C Red#40, and gelatin.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The mechanism of action of valbenazine in the treatment of tardive dyskinesia is unknown, but is thought to be mediated through the reversible inhibition of vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2), a transporter that regulates monoamine uptake from the cytoplasm to the synaptic vesicle for storage and release.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Valbenazine inhibits human VMAT2 (Ki ~ 150 nM) with no appreciable binding affinity for VMAT1 (Ki > 10 µM). Valbenazine is converted to the active metabolite [+] - α-dihydrotetrabenazine ([+] - α-HTBZ). [+] - α-HTBZ also binds with relatively high affinity to human VMAT2 (Ki ~ 3 nM). Valbenazine and [+] - α-HTBZ have no appreciable binding affinity (Ki > 5000 nM) for dopaminergic (including D2), serotonergic (including 5HT2B), adrenergic, histaminergic or muscarinic receptors.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

INGREZZA may cause an increase in the corrected QT interval in patients who are CYP2D6 poor metabolizers or who are taking a strong CYP2D6 or CYP3A4 inhibitor. An exposure-response analysis of clinical data from two healthy volunteer studies revealed increased QTc interval with higher plasma concentrations of the active metabolite. Based on this model, patients taking an INGREZZA 80 mg dose with increased exposure to the metabolite (e.g., being a CYP2D6 poor metabolizer) may have a mean QT prolongation of 11.7 msec (14.7 msec upper bound of double-sided 90% CI) as compared to otherwise healthy volunteers given INGREZZA, who had a mean QT prolongation of 6.7 msec (8.4 msec) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Valbenazine and its active metabolite ([+]α-HTBZ) demonstrate approximate proportional increases for the area under the plasma concentration versus time curve (AUC) and maximum plasma concentration ($C_{\text{max}}$) after single oral doses from 40 mg to 300 mg (i.e., 50% to 375% of the recommended treatment dose).

**Absorption**

Following oral administration, the time to reach maximum valbenazine plasma concentration ($t_{\text{max}}$) ranges from 0.5 to 1.0 hours. Valbenazine reaches steady state plasma concentrations within 1 week. The absolute oral bioavailability of valbenazine is approximately 49%. [+]α-HTBZ gradually forms and reaches $C_{\text{max}}$ 4 to 8 hours after administration of INGREZZA.

Ingestion of a high-fat meal decreases valbenazine $C_{\text{max}}$ by approximately 47% and AUC by approximately 13%. [+]α-HTBZ $C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC are unaffected.

**Distribution**

The plasma protein binding of valbenazine and [+]α-HTBZ are greater than 99% and approximately 64%, respectively. The mean steady state volume of distribution of valbenazine is 92 L.

Nonclinical data in Long-Evans rats show that valbenazine can bind to melanin-containing structures of the eye such as the uveal tract. The relevance of this observation to clinical use of INGREZZA is unknown.

**Elimination**

Valbenazine has a mean total plasma systemic clearance value of 7.2 L/hr. Valbenazine and [+]α-HTBZ have half-lives of 15 to 22 hours.

*Metabolism*

Valbenazine is extensively metabolized after oral administration by hydrolysis of the valine ester to form the active metabolite ([+]α-HTBZ) and by oxidative metabolism, primarily by CYP3A4/5, to form monooxidized valbenazine and other minor metabolites. [+]α-HTBZ appears to be further metabolized in part by CYP2D6.

The results of *in vitro* studies suggest that valbenazine and [+]α-HTBZ are unlikely to inhibit CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2E1 or CYP3A4/5, or induce CYP1A2, CYP2B6 or CYP3A4/5 at clinically relevant concentrations.

The results of *in vitro* studies suggest that valbenazine and [+]α-HTBZ are unlikely to inhibit the transporters (BCRP, OAT1, OAT3, OCT2, OATP1B1, or OATP1B3) at clinically relevant concentrations.

*Excretion*

Following the administration of a single 50-mg oral dose of radiolabeled C-valbenazine (i.e., ~63% of the recommended treatment dose), approximately 60% and 30% of the administered radioactivity was recovered in the urine and feces, respectively. Less than 2% was excreted as unchanged valbenazine or [+]α-HTBZ in either urine or feces.

**Studies in Specific Populations**

Exposures of valbenazine in patients with hepatic impairment are summarized in Figure 1.
Figure 1: Effects of Hepatic Impairment on Valbenazine Pharmacokinetics

AUC_{inf}=area under the plasma concentration versus time curve from 0 hours extrapolated to infinity

\[ +\] - \( \alpha \)-HTBZ=\([+\] - \( \alpha \)-dihydrotetrabenazine (active metabolite)

Drug Interaction Studies

The effects of ketoconazole and rifampin on the exposure of valbenazine are summarized in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Effects of Strong CYP3A4 Inducers and Inhibitors on Valbenazine Pharmacokinetics

AUC_{inf}=area under the plasma concentration versus time curve from 0 hours extrapolated to infinity

\[ +\] - \( \alpha \)-HTBZ=\([+\] - \( \alpha \)-dihydrotetrabenazine (active metabolite)

The effects of valbenazine on the exposure of other coadministered drugs are summarized in Figure 3.
Figure 3: Effects of Valbenazine on Pharmacokinetics of Other Drugs

AUC_{inf} = area under the plasma concentration versus time curve from 0 hours extrapolated to infinity

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Valbenazine did not increase tumors in rats treated orally for 91 weeks at 0.5, 1, and 2 mg/kg/day. These doses are <1 times (0.06, 0.1, and 0.24 times, respectively) the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m².

Valbenazine did not increase tumors in hemizygous Tg.rasH2 mice treated orally for 26 weeks at 10, 30 and 75 mg/kg/day, which are 0.6, 1.9 and 4.6 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m².

Mutagenesis

Valbenazine was not mutagenic in the in vitro bacterial reverse mutation test (Ames) or clastogenic in the in vitro mammalian chromosomal aberrations assay in human peripheral blood lymphocytes or in the in vivo rat bone marrow micronucleus assay.

Impairment of Fertility

In a fertility study, rats were treated orally with valbenazine at 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg/day prior to mating and through mating, for a minimum of 10 weeks (males) or through Day 7 of gestation (females). These doses are 0.1, 0.4, and 1.2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m², respectively. Valbenazine delayed mating in both sexes, which led to lower number of pregnancies and disrupted estrous cyclicity at the high dose, 1.2 times the MRHD of 80 mg/day based on mg/m². Valbenazine had no effects on sperm parameters (motility, count, density) or on uterine parameters (corpora lutea, number of implants, viable implants, pre-implantation loss, early resorptions and post-implantation loss) at any dose.
A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of INGREZZA was conducted in patients with moderate to severe tardive dyskinesia as determined by clinical observation. Patients had underlying schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or a mood disorder. Individuals at significant risk for suicidal or violent behavior and individuals with unstable psychiatric symptoms were excluded.

The Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) was the primary efficacy measure for the assessment of tardive dyskinesia severity. The AIMS is a 12-item scale; items 1 to 7 assess the severity of involuntary movements across body regions and these items were used in this study. Each of the 7 items was scored on a 0 to 4 scale, rated as: 0=no dyskinesia; 1=low amplitude, present during some but not most of the exam; 2=low amplitude and present during most of the exam (or moderate amplitude and present during some of the exam); 3=moderate amplitude and present during most of exam; or 4=maximal amplitude and present during most of exam. The AIMS dyskinesia total score (sum of items 1 to 7) could thus range from 0 to 28, with a decrease in score indicating improvement. The AIMS was scored by central raters who interpreted the videos blinded to subject identification, treatment assignment, and visit number.

The primary efficacy endpoint was the mean change from baseline in the AIMS dyskinesia total score at the end of Week 6. The change from baseline for two fixed doses of INGREZZA (40 mg or 80 mg) was compared to placebo. At the end of Week 6, subjects initially assigned to placebo were re-randomized to receive INGREZZA 40 mg or 80 mg. Subjects originally randomized to INGREZZA continued INGREZZA at their randomized dose. Follow-up was continued through Week 48 on the assigned drug, followed by a 4-week period off-drug (subjects were not blind to withdrawal).

A total of 234 subjects were enrolled, with 29 (12%) discontinuing prior to completion of the placebo-controlled period. Mean age was 56 (range 26 to 84). Patients were 54% male and 46% female. Patients were 57% Caucasian, 38% African-American, and 5% other. Concurrent diagnoses included schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder (66%) and mood disorder (34%). With respect to concurrent antipsychotic use, 70% of subjects were receiving atypical antipsychotics, 14% were receiving typical or combination antipsychotics, and 16% were not receiving antipsychotics.

Results are presented in Table 3, with the distribution of responses shown in Figure 4. The change from baseline in the AIMS total dyskinesia score in the 80 mg INGREZZA group was statistically significantly different from the change in the placebo group. Subgroup analyses by gender, age, racial subgroup, underlying psychiatric diagnostic category, and concomitant antipsychotic medication did not suggest any clear evidence of differential responsiveness.

The mean changes in the AIMS dyskinesia total score by visit are shown in Figure 5. Among subjects remaining in the study at the end of the 48-week treatment (N=123 [52.6%]), following discontinuation of INGREZZA, the mean AIMS dyskinesia total score appeared to return toward baseline (there was no formal hypothesis testing for the change following discontinuation).
Table 3: Primary Efficacy Endpoint – Severity of Tardive Dyskinesia at Baseline and the End of Week 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Treatment Group</th>
<th>Mean Baseline Score (SD)</th>
<th>LS Mean Change from Baseline (SEM)**</th>
<th>Placebo-subtracted Difference (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIMS Dyskinesia Total Score</td>
<td>INGREZZA 40 mg</td>
<td>9.8 (4.1)</td>
<td>-1.9 (0.4)</td>
<td>-1.8 (-3.0, -0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INGREZZA 80 mg*</td>
<td>10.4 (3.6)</td>
<td>-3.2 (0.4)</td>
<td>-3.1 (-4.2, -2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>9.9 (4.3)</td>
<td>-0.1 (0.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LS Mean=least-squares mean; SD=standard deviation; SEM=standard error of the mean; CI=2-sided 95% confidence interval
*Dose that was statistically significantly different from placebo after adjusting for multiplicity.
**A negative change from baseline indicates improvement.

Figure 4: Percent of Patients with Specified Magnitude of AIMS Total Score Improvement at the End of Week 6

ITT=Intent to Treat; This analysis set includes all randomized patients who had a baseline and at least one post-baseline AIMS dyskinesia total score value reported.
Figure 5: AIMS Dyskinesia Total Score Mean Change from Baseline – Entire Study Duration (Arithmetic Mean)

DB=Double-Blind; After Week 6, subjects initially receiving placebo were re-randomized to receive INGREZZA 40 mg or 80 mg until the end of Week 48. Error bars represent ±1 Standard Error of the Mean (SEM).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

INGREZZA (valbenazine) capsules are available as:

**40 mg Capsule:** White opaque body with a purple cap, printed with ‘VBZ’ and ‘40’ in black ink.
Bottle of 30: NDC 70370-1040-1
Bottle of 90: NDC 70370-1040-2

**80 mg Capsule:** Purple opaque body and cap, printed with ‘VBZ’ and ‘80’ in black ink.
Bottle of 30: NDC 70370-1080-1
**Storage**

Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F). See USP Controlled Room Temperature.

**17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

**Somnolence**
Inform patients that INGREZZA may cause somnolence and may impair the ability to perform tasks that require complex motor and mental skills. Advise patients that until they learn how they respond to INGREZZA, they should be careful or avoid doing activities that require them to be alert, such as driving a car or operating machinery [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

**Prolongation of the QT Interval**
Inform patients to consult their physician immediately if they feel faint, lose consciousness, or have heart palpitations [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]. Advise patients to inform physicians that they are taking INGREZZA before any new drug is taken.

**Pregnancy**
Advise a pregnant patient of the potential risk to a fetus [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

**Lactation**
Advise a woman not to breastfeed during treatment with INGREZZA and for 5 days after the final dose [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

For further information on INGREZZA, call 84-INGREZZA (844-647-3992).

Distributed by:
Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc.
San Diego, CA 92130

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