

- 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.

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

Levetiracetam 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 and children from 4 years 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 are given Levetiracetam

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

Talk to your doctor before you are given levetiracetam

- 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 slowdown 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 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, see a doctor as soon as possible.

Children and adolescents

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

Other medicines and levetiracetam

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

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 reduction of its effect.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, 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 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.

Levetiracetam contains sodium

One maximum single dose of Levetiracetam concentrate contains 2.5 mmol (or 57 mg) of sodium (0.8 mmol (or 19 mg) of sodium per vial) the main component of cooking salt. This should be taken into consideration if you are on a controlled sodium diet.

3. How Levetiracetam is given

A doctor or a nurse will administer you Levetiracetam as an intravenous infusion.

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

The intravenous formulation is an alternative to your oral administration. You can switch from the film-coated tablets or from the oral solution to the intravenous formulation or reverse directly without dose adaptation. Your total daily dose and frequency of administration remain identical.

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 3000 mg each day.
When you will first start taking Levetiracetam, your doctor will prescribe you a lower dose during 2 weeks before giving you the lowest daily dose.

Dose in children (4 to 11 years) and adolescents (12 to 17 years) weighing less than 50 kg

Recommended dose: between 20 mg per kg bodyweight and 60 mg per kg bodyweight each day.

Method and route of administration

Levetiracetam is for intravenous use.

The recommended dose must be diluted in at least 100 ml of a compatible diluent and infused over 15 minutes. For doctors and nurses, more detailed directions for the proper use of Levetiracetam are provided in section “for healthcare professionals only”.

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The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

Directions for the proper use of Levetiracetam are provided in section 3.

One vial of Levetiracetam concentrate contains 500 mg Levetiracetam (5 ml concentrate of 100 mg/ml). See Table 1 for the recommended preparation and administration of Levetiracetam concentrate to achieve a total daily dose of 500 mg, 1,000 mg, 2,000 mg, or 3,000 mg in two divided doses.

Table 1. Preparation and administration of Levetiracetam concentrate

Dose	Withdrawal Volume	Volume of Diluent	Infusion Time	Frequency of administration	Total Daily Dose
250 mg	2.5 ml (half 5 ml vial)	100 ml	15 minutes	Twice daily	500 mg/day
500 mg	5 ml (one 5 ml vial)	100 ml	15 minutes	Twice daily	1,000 mg/day
1000 mg	10 ml (two 5 ml vials)	100 ml	15 minutes	Twice daily	2,000 mg/day
1500 mg	15 ml (three 5 ml vials)	100 ml	15 minutes	Twice daily	3,000 mg/day

Duration of treatment

There is no experience with administration of intravenous levetiracetam for a longer period than 4 days.

If you stop using Levetiracetam

If stopping treatment, as with other antiepileptic medicines, Levetiracetam should be discontinued gradually to avoid an increase of seizures. Should your doctor decide to stop your Levetiracetam treatment, he/she will instruct you about the gradual withdrawal of Levetiracetam.
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) and enlarged lymph nodes (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 adverse reactions were 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 to 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 concentration
- 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)
- seizure may become worse or happen more often
- uncontrollable muscle spasms affecting the head, torso and limbs, difficulty in controlling movements, hyperkinesia (hyperactivity)
- change of 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

Evidence also suggests a possible predisposition of the Japanese population to neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor 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 Website: 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 AFT

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial and carton box after EXP:. The expiry date refers to the last day of the month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Levetiracetam AFT contains

- The active substance is levetiracetam. Each ml of solution for infusion contains 100 mg of levetiracetam.
- The other ingredients are: sodium acetate, glacial acetic acid, sodium chloride, water for injections.

What Levetiracetam AFT looks like and contents of the pack

Levetiracetam concentrate for solution for infusion (sterile concentrate) is a clear, colourless liquid. Levetiracetam concentrate for solution for infusion is packed in a cardboard box containing 10 vials of 10 ml.

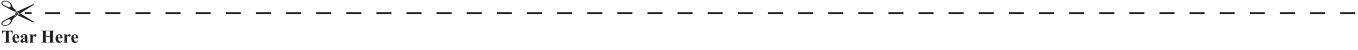
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This leaflet was last revised in December 2025.



This medicinal product is for single use only, any unused solution should be discarded.

In use shelf life: from a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately after dilution. If not used immediately, in-use storage time and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.
Levetiracetam concentrate was found to be physically compatible and chemically stable when mixed with the following diluents for at least 24 hours and stored in PVC bags at controlled room temperature 15- 25 °C.

Diluents:

- Sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection
- Lactated Ringer’s solution for injection
- Dextrose 50 mg/ml (5%) solution for injection