

MAXALT® MIGRAINE RELIEF

rizatriptan benzoate

Consumer Medicine Information

This leaflet provides important information about using MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- 1. Why am I using MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF?**
- 2. What should I know before I use MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF?**
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1. Why am I using MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF?

MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF contains the active ingredient rizatriptan benzoate.

MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF belongs to a class of drugs called serotonin agonists.

MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF is used for the acute relief of migraine in patients who have a stable, well-established pattern of symptoms. They should not be used to prevent migraine attacks from occurring. Do not use MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF

unless your condition has been diagnosed by a doctor.

MAXALT MIGRAINE RELIEF does not work in other types of headaches which are not migraine.

Migraine is an intense, throbbing, typically one-sided headache. It often includes nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, and sensitivity to sound. Some people may have visual symptoms before the headache, called an aura. An aura can include flashing lights or wavy lines.

Migraine attacks last anything from two hours to two days and they can return frequently. The severity and frequency of migraine attacks may vary.

Migraine occurs in about one out of every 10 people. It is three times more common in women than men.

Six out of ten migraine sufferers have their first attack before the age of 20.

There is no single cause of migraine. It tends to run in families. Certain things, singly or in combination, can trigger migraine attacks in some people. Some of these triggers are:

- certain foods or drinks, for example, cheese and other dairy products, chocolate, citrus fruit, caffeine, alcohol (especially red wine)
- stress, anger, worry
- changes in routine, for example, under or over sleeping, missing a meal, change in diet
- bright light or loud noises

- hormonal changes in women, for example, during menstrual periods