

VALPROATE SXP

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I being given VALPROATE SXP?

VALPROATE SXP contains the active ingredient sodium valproate. VALPROATE SXP is used for the treatment of epilepsy in adults and children and mania in adults. For more information, see Section [1. Why am I being given VALPROATE SXP?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I am given VALPROATE SXP?

You should not be given VALPROATE SXP if you have ever had an allergic reaction to VALPROATE SXP or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

VALPROATE SXP can seriously harm an unborn child when taken during pregnancy. If you are a female able to have a baby, you must use an effective method of birth control (contraception) during your entire treatment with VALPROATE SXP. Schedule an urgent appointment with your doctor if you want to become pregnant or if you think you became pregnant. Do not stop taking VALPROATE SXP unless your doctor tells you to, as it may be dangerous for you.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.

For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I am given VALPROATE SXP?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with VALPROATE SXP and affect how it works.

A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How am I given VALPROATE SXP?

- If you are not currently taking any form of sodium valproate by mouth, your doctor will decide what dose you will receive, depending on your condition and other factors such as your weight.
- VALPROATE SXP will be given to you as an infusion or injection into the veins.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How am I given VALPROATE SXP?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while I am being given VALPROATE SXP?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using VALPROATE SXP.• Plan annual appointments with your specialist.• If you plan to have surgery that needs a general anaesthetic, tell your doctor or dentist.• Ensure you use effective contraception and if you become pregnant while you are being given this medicine, tell your doctor immediately.• For males receiving treatment, use effective contraception (birth control) for you and your female partner during the treatment and for 3 months after stopping valproate.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you suffer from mania, do not use VALPROATE SXP if you are pregnant.• If you suffer from epilepsy, do not use VALPROATE SXP if you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined that no other treatment works for you.• Do not stop using this medicine suddenly or lower the dosage, without checking with your doctor.• Do not take more than the recommended dose unless your doctor tells you to.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VALPROATE SXP may cause drowsiness, light-headedness dizziness or sleepiness,• Make sure you know how you react to it before driving a car, operate machinery or any activity that requires alertness.• Children shouldn't ride a bike, climb trees or do anything that could be dangerous if they are drowsy or sleepy.
Drinking alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid alcohol while you are being treated with VALPROATE SXP• Combining VALPROATE SXP and alcohol can make you more sleepy, dizzy or lightheaded.
Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you need to store VALPROATE SXP before taking it to hospital, make sure it is stored in a dry place where the temperature does not exceed 30°C.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while I am being given VALPROATE SXP?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section 6. Are there any side effects? in the full CMI.

All medicines have some unwanted side effects. Mostly these are mild and short-lived. Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are being given VALPROATE SXP.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the Accident and Emergency department of your nearest hospital if you or your child: develops a sudden illness and particularly if it includes repeated vomiting, extreme tiredness, abdominal pain, drowsiness, weakness, loss of appetite, upper stomach pain, nausea, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes), swelling of the legs or worsening of your epilepsy or a general feeling of being unwell; problems develop with balance and co-ordination; feeling lethargic or less alert, vomiting; seizures become worse or happen more frequently; have thoughts of harming yourself or committing suicide; or if you think you are pregnant. For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

VALPROATE SXP

Active ingredient: sodium valproate

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using VALPROATE SXP. Read the entire leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine. **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 VALPROATE SXP.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I being given VALPROATE SXP?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I am given VALPROATE SXP?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How am I given VALPROATE SXP?](#)
- [5. What should I know while I am being given VALPROATE SXP?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I being given VALPROATE SXP?

VALPROATE SXP contains the active ingredient sodium valproate. VALPROATE SXP belongs to a group of medicines called anticonvulsants.

VALPROATE SXP is used for the treatment of epilepsy in adults and children.

Epilepsy is a condition where you have repeated seizures (fits). There are many different types of seizures, ranging from mild to severe. These medicines are thought to work by controlling brain chemicals which send signals to nerves so that seizures do not happen.

VALPROATE SXP may also be used to control mania, a mental condition with episodes of overactivity, elation or irritability. VALPROATE SXP should not be used in children and adolescents under 18 years of age for the treatment of mania.

VALPROATE SXP may be used alone or in combination with other medicines to treat your condition. VALPROATE SXP may be used short-term in place of oral sodium valproate tablets or liquid when the medicine cannot be given by mouth.

Your doctor, however, may have prescribed VALPROATE SXP for another reason.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why it has been prescribed for you.

VALPROATE SXP has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms seem to be the same as yours.

There is no evidence that VALPROATE SXP is addictive. This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

2. What should I know before I am given VALPROATE SXP?

Warnings

You should not receive VALPROATE SXP:

- **For the treatment of mania: if you are pregnant**
- **For the treatment of epilepsy: if you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined that no other treatment works for you**
- **Unless you use an effective method of birth control (contraception) at all times during your treatment with VALPROATE SXP**
- If you are allergic to sodium valproate, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet. Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.
- If you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:
 - liver disease (hepatic dysfunction) or severe hepatitis.
 - a family history of severe hepatitis, especially when caused by medicines. Medicines used in the treatment of epilepsy, including VALPROATE SXP may have adverse effects on the liver and the kidneys
 - a urea cycle disorder or a family history of urea cycle disorders.
 - a family history of unexplained infant deaths.
 - porphyria which is a rare blood disease of blood pigments.
 - known ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency or a family history of ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency.
 - known or suspected of having a genetic problem causing a mitochondrial disorder for example Alpers-Huttenlocher syndrome.
 - inborn deficiency in carnitine, a very rare metabolic disorder that is untreated.
 - you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined no alternative treatment works for you.

Check with your doctor if you:

- have or have had any other medical conditions, especially the following:
 - liver problems (hepatic insufficiency, hepatic damage)
 - impaired kidney function as your doctor may want to monitor the valproate level or adjust your dose
 - urea cycle disorders because of a risk of increased ammonia level in the blood
 - ornithine transcarbamylase (OTC) deficiency
 - carnitine palmitoyltransferase (CPT) type II deficiency
 - an inborn deficiency in carnitine and are taking carnitine

- have impaired dietary intake in carnitine, especially in children less than 10 years old
- systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (a disease affecting the skin, joints and kidneys)
- family history of a genetic problem causing mitochondrial disorder because of a risk of damage to your liver
- put on weight as your appetite may be increased
- take any medicines for any other condition

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you take VALPROATE SXP.

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Tell your doctor immediately if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

You must not use VALPROATE SXP if you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined that no alternative treatment works for you.

If you are a girl or woman of childbearing age, make sure that you talk to your doctor about the risks associated with taking VALPROATE SXP during pregnancy. Your doctor will explain what might happen to your baby if you become pregnant whilst taking VALPROATE SXP.

You must not take VALPROATE SXP unless you use an effective method of birth control (contraception) at all times during your treatment with VALPROATE SXP. If you decide later you want to have a baby, you must not stop taking VALPROATE SXP or your contraception until you have discussed this with your doctor. Your doctor will advise you further on alternative treatment options. Your doctor may decide to change the dose of VALPROATE SXP or switch you to another medicine or stop treatment with VALPROATE SXP several months before you become pregnant.

If you are a parent or carer, tell your doctor when your child using VALPROATE SXP experiences her first period.

VALPROATE SXP can be harmful to unborn children when taken by a woman during pregnancy. It can cause serious birth defects that require medical treatment and can affect physical and mental development of the child as it grows after birth. The most frequently reported birth defects include spina bifida (where the bones of the spine are not properly developed), facial and skull malformations, heart, kidney, urinary and sexual organ malformations, limb defect, and multiple associated malformations affecting several organs and parts of the body.

Birth defects may result in disabilities which may be severe. As valproate has been used for many years, it is known that in women who take valproate during pregnancy around 11 babies in every 100 will have birth defects.

This compares to 2 to 3 babies in every 100 born to women from the general population. It is estimated that up to 30-40% of children whose mothers took valproate during pregnancy may have problems with early childhood development. Children affected can be slow to walk and talk, be intellectually less able than other children, and have difficulties with language and memory.

Hearing problems or deafness as well as eye malformations in association with other congenital malformations which may affect vision, have been reported in children exposed to valproate during pregnancy.

Autistic spectrum disorders are more often diagnosed in children exposed to valproate during pregnancy and there is some evidence that children exposed to valproate during pregnancy are at increased risk of developing Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

There may also be blood clotting problems, hypoglycemia and hypothyroidism in the newborn children of mothers who have taken VALPROATE SXP during pregnancy.

Children born to mothers who take VALPROATE SXP throughout their pregnancy may be at risk of impaired cognitive development or withdrawal syndrome (agitation, irritability, hyperexcitability, jitteriness, hyperkinesia, tonic disorders, tremor, seizures and feeding problems) if VALPROATE SXP is taken during the last trimester of pregnancy. However, do not stop taking VALPROATE SXP unless your doctor says so as there are risks to the mother and child from uncontrolled epilepsy or uncontrolled mania episodes.

Your doctor may want to adapt your treatment and/or prescribe dietary supplements of folate when trying for a baby. Folic acid can lower the general risk of spina bifida and early miscarriage that exists with all pregnancies. However it is unlikely that it will reduce the risk of birth defects associated with valproate use.

In exceptional circumstances when VALPROATE SXP is the only available treatment option during pregnancy, you will be monitored very closely both for the management of your underlying condition and to check how your unborn child is developing. You and your partner should receive counselling and support regarding the valproate exposed pregnancy.

Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking it if you are pregnant including when valproate is used in combination with other medicines to treat epilepsy. The higher the dose, the higher the risks but all doses carry a risk.

Potential risk to children of fathers taking valproate in the 3 months prior to conception

A study suggests that if you take valproate in the 3 months prior to conception, your child may have a higher risk for impaired mental and/or motor development compared to children born to fathers who used lamotrigine or levetiracetam, other medicines that can be used to treat your disease. In this study, around 5 children in 100 had such disorders when born from fathers treated with valproate, and around 3 children in 100 when born from fathers treated with the other medicines. There are no data on this potential risk to children fathered more than 3 months after stopping valproate treatment (the time needed for new sperm to be formed).

As a precautionary measure, your doctor will discuss with you:

- The potential risk when fathering a child if you are treated with valproate,
- The need to use effective contraception (birth control) for you and your female partner during the treatment and for 3 months after stopping valproate
- The need to consult your doctor to discuss alternative treatment options, as soon as you are planning to father a child and before discontinuing contraception (birth control),
- To not donate sperm during treatment and for 3 months after stopping treatment.

Do not stop your treatment without talking to your doctor. If you stop your treatment, your symptoms may become worse. If your female partner becomes pregnant while you used valproate in the 3 months prior to conception, both of you should contact the doctor for counseling.

You should get regular (at least annual) appointments with your doctor. During this visit your doctor will make sure you understand the risk and precautions associated with valproate use.

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.

Medicines used in the treatment of epilepsy, including VALPROATE SXP, pass into breast milk. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking VALPROATE SXP if you are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed.

Contraception use

Use an effective method of contraception and consult your doctor before planning pregnancy.

VALPROATE SXP can seriously harm an unborn child when taken during pregnancy. If you are a girl or woman of childbearing age, you must use at least one effective method of birth control (contraception) without interruption during your entire treatment with VALPROATE SXP. Some birth control pills (oestrogen containing birth control pills) may lower valproate levels in your blood. Your doctor should discuss with you the most appropriate method of contraception for you.

VALPROATE SXP should have little effect on the oral contraceptive pill, however, you should let your doctor know that you are taking it.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines may interfere with VALPROATE SXP and affect how it works. These include:

- aspirin (and other salicylates)
- medicines used to prevent clots (anticoagulants) e.g. warfarin
- other medicines used to treat epilepsy e.g. phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), methylphenobarbitone, primidone, phenytoin, carbamazepine, clonazepam, felbamate, lamotrigine, topiramate, diazepam, lorazepam, oxcarbamazepine, rifunamide and ethosuximide

- medicines used to treat depression e.g. monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), tricyclic antidepressants
- benzodiazepines (medicines used as sedatives or to treat anxiety)
- oestrogen containing products or oral contraceptives. VALPROATE SXP should have little effect on the oral contraceptive pill, however, you should let your doctor know that you are taking it.
- zidovudine or any other anti-viral medications
- cannabidiol (used to treat epilepsy and other conditions)
- antipsychotic medicines including clozapine (a medicine used to treat schizophrenia)
- quetiapine or olanzapine (medicines used to treat bipolar disorder and schizophrenia)
- mefloquine (a medicine used to treat malaria)
- propofol (a medicine used before and during general anaesthesia)
- nimodipine (a medicine used to help blood flow to the brain)
- cimetidine (used to treat stomach ulcers)
- erythromycin, rifampicin and carbapenem antibiotics such as Invanz and Merrem.
- rufinamide
- colestyramine (Questran Lite)
- acetazolamide (Diamox)
- protease inhibitors such as lopinavir and ritonavir (used to treat HIV)
- metamizole (a medicine used to treat pain and fever)
- methotrexate (used to treat cancer and inflammatory diseases)
- some anti-infectives that contain pivalate (e.g., pivampicillin, adefovir dipivoxil)

These medicines and others may be affected by VALPROATE SXP, or worsen adverse reactions, or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicine, or you may need to take different medicines. Your doctor or pharmacist will advise you.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if your child is taking any other medicines before they are given VALPROATE SXP, for example, aspirin or any other drugs used to treat epilepsy.

If your child is under 3 years of age, VALPROATE SXP should not be administered together with aspirin. VALPROATE SXP can affect the liver and rarely the pancreas in a very small number of patients. The risk of liver damage is increased if VALPROATE SXP is taken by your child under 3 years who is taking other antiepileptic medicine at the same time or has other neurological or metabolic disease and severe form of epilepsy.

Children, especially young children, can be more sensitive to some of the side effects of VALPROATE SXP.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect VALPROATE SXP.

4. How am I given VALPROATE SXP?

How it is given

VALPROATE SXP will be given to you as an infusion or injection into the veins.

Adults: If you are currently taking an oral formulation of sodium valproate (tablets, liquid or syrup) and are now changing over to VALPROATE SXP, the total daily dose of sodium valproate should remain the same. In these circumstances, VALPROATE SXP may be given as several separate injections, drips or infusions throughout the day, or as one long continuous drip or infusion lasting 24 hours a day.

If you are not currently taking VALPROATE SXP or any other form of sodium valproate by mouth, your doctor will decide what dose you will receive, depending on your condition and other factors such as your weight.

Children: The dose for children is usually 20 to 30mg for each kg of body weight every day. If epilepsy is not controlled the dose may be increased up to 40mg for each kg of body weight every day, as long as blood tests are done to check the amount of sodium valproate in the blood. If higher doses are needed, further blood tests must be done to check that VALPROATE SXP is not causing side effects.

If you use too much VALPROATE SXP

Your doctor will decide what dose of VALPROATE SXP you need, and this will be given under close supervision, usually in a hospital setting.

The risk of an overdose in these circumstances is low. In the event of an overdose occurring, your doctor will decide on the treatment necessary.

If you have been given too much VALPROATE SXP, you may experience:

- reduction in consciousness possibly leading into coma
- shortness of breath
- muscle weakness
- shrinking of the pupil in the eye
- too much acid in the body, causing fast breathing, confusion, tiredness, headache, yellowing of the skin (jaundice) and increased heart rate
- dizziness, lightheadedness
- collapse due to very low blood pressure
- seizures
- convulsions
- severe headache, blurred vision, blind spot or vision loss
- tiredness, confusion, excessive thirst
- death

5. What should I know while I am being given VALPROATE SXP?

Things you should do

- Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using VALPROATE SXP.
- If you plan to have surgery that needs a general anaesthetic, tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking this medicine.
- Call your doctor or nurse straight away if you do not feel well while VALPROATE SXP is being given to you.

Call your doctor straight away

- If you or your child develops an allergic reaction, such as skin rash, itching or hives, swollen mouth or lips, wheezing or difficulty breathing, fever, blisters on the mucous membranes (eg in the mouth or eyes).
- All mentions of suicide or violence must be taken seriously. Tell your doctor or a mental health professional immediately if you have any suicidal thoughts or other mental/mood changes.

Things you should not do

- Do not stop using this medicine suddenly, or lower the dosage, without checking with your doctor.
- Do not take more than the recommended dose unless your doctor tells you to.
- Do not give this medicine to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.
- Do not use this medicine to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how VALPROATE SXP affects you.

VALPROATE SXP may cause drowsiness or light-headedness in some people, especially at the beginning of treatment or in combination with other antiepileptic medicines or benzodiazepines. Make sure you know how you react to it before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are drowsy or light-headed.

Children should not ride a bike, climb trees or do anything else that could be dangerous if they are feeling drowsy or sleepy.

VALPROATE SXP may cause drowsiness, dizziness or sleepiness in some people and affect alertness.

Drinking alcohol

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

If you have more than 2 drinks per day, you may be putting yourself at risk of a seizure, or fit.

The effects of alcohol could be made worse while you are receiving VALPROATE SXP.

Combining VALPROATE SXP and alcohol can make you more sleepy, dizzy or lightheaded. Your doctor may suggest you avoid alcohol while you are being treated with VALPROATE SXP.

Looking after your medicine

- If you need to store VALPROATE SXP before taking it to hospital, make sure it is stored in a dry place where the temperature does not exceed 30°C.

Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

Store it in a cool dry place away from moisture, heat or sunlight; for example, do not store it:

- in the bathroom or near a sink, or
- in the car or on a windowsill.

Heat and damp can destroy some medicines.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to use this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date (EXP) printed on the pack. If you take this medicine after the expiry date has passed, it may not work as well.

Do not use it if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
Gastrointestinal related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">nausea or vomitingabdominal cramps or painchanges in appetitechanges in your weightdiarrhoea Mouth related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">bleeding, tender or enlarged gumssore, swollen mouth, mouth ulcers and burning feeling of mouth Head and neurology related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">headacheunusual movements, including tremor and shakingrapid uncontrollable movements of the eye or double visionunsteadiness when walking, dizziness or light-headednesstingling or numbness of the hands and feethearing problems or deafnessdepressionfeeling tired or drowsymemory impairmentconfusionhallucinationsdisturbance in attentionchanges in behaviour including aggression and agitationlearning disorder Hormone related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">irregular menstrual periodsacnemale infertility	Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you. These are the more common side effects of VALPROATE SXP. Mostly these are mild and short-lived.

Less serious side effects	What to do
Other side effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">hair lossnail and nail bed disordersloss of bladder controldecrease in carnitine levels (shown in blood or muscular tests)reduced levels of vitamin B8bedwettingexcessive hairinessdecrease in body temperatureinflammation of small blood vesselsbone disorders and fracturesdarker areas of skin and mucous membranes (hyperpigmentation)	

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
Gastrointestinal related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">severe upper stomach pain, often with nausea and vomiting Blood related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">blood clotting problemsspontaneous bruising or bleedingsigns of decreased white blood cells or bone marrow problems such as fever and breathing difficultysigns of increased ammonia in the blood such as problems with balance and co-ordination, feeling lethargic or less alert, vomiting Head and neurology related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">more frequent or more severe seizures (fits)faintingdrowsiness, change in conscious level (including coma), confusion, sluggishness or abnormal behaviour and memory loss with or without more frequent or severe fits particularly if phenobarbital and topiramate are taken at the same time or if the dose of VALPROATE SXP has been suddenly increasedbizarre behavioursuicidal thoughtssuicide attempts Liver related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">signs of liver and pancreas problems such as vomiting, loss of appetite, generally feeling unwell, tiredness, yellowing of the skin and/or eyes, dark urine or blood in urine, pain in the abdomen	Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the serious side effects or if you have any thoughts of harming yourself or committing suicide. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Serious side effects	What to do
<p>Other side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rashes or skin lesions with a pink/red ring and a pale center which may be itchy, scaly or filled with fluid, especially on the palms or soles of your feet blisters with skin peeling or bleeding with sometimes flu-like symptoms such as fever, chills or aching muscle joint pain passing a lot of urine and feeling thirsty (Fanconi syndrome) swelling due to an allergy with painful itchy welts often around the eyes, lips, throat and sometimes hands and feet swelling of the feet and legs, weight increase due to fluid build up syndrome with skin rash, fever, lymph node enlargement and possible impairment of other organs. These may be signs of a condition called DRESS (Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms) underactive thyroid gland which may cause tiredness or weight gain kidney disease resulting in reduced urinary output <p>Additional side effects in children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> signs of liver damage or inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). Signs may include repeated vomiting, extreme tiredness, loss of appetite, severe upper stomach pain, nausea, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes), swelling of the legs or worsening of your epilepsy or a general feeling of being unwell aggression agitation disturbance in attention abnormal behaviour hyperactivity learning disorder <p>Some side effects of valproate occur more frequently in children or are more severe compared to adults.</p>	<p>Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects. Your child may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.</p>

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist immediately. Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects as follows: Australia: Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What VALPROATE SXP contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	Each vial contains either 300 mg or 400 mg of the active ingredient sodium valproate.
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	Disodium edetate Hydrochloric acid Sodium hydroxide Water for injections
Potential allergens	None

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

What VALPROATE SXP looks like

VALPROATE SXP comes as a clear and colourless solution in a clear glass vial of either:

-300 mg sodium valproate in 3 mL (AUST R 422114)

-400 mg sodium valproate in 4mL (AUST R 422115)

Each box of VALPROATE SXP contains five glass vials.

Who distributes VALPROATE SXP

Southern XP Pty Ltd
Unit 5/118 Church St
Hawthorn VIC 3122

Sponsor:

Southern XP IP Pty Ltd
Unit 5/118 Church Street
Hawthorn VIC 3122

This leaflet was prepared in September 2024.