

For adult patients with excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) associated with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). SUNOSI does not treat the cause of OSA or take the place of your CPAP. Continue to use any treatments or devices as prescribed by your doctor.



GETTING STARTED WITH SUNOSI

Now that your doctor has prescribed SUNOSI for EDS due to OSA, here's what you need to know. In studies, all 3 doses improved wakefulness through 9 hours at 12 weeks, but everyone is different. Your doctor may start you at a 37.5 mg dose and then increase your dose over time to find the one that's right for you.

For EDS due to OSA, there are 3 SUNOSI doses



37.5 mg/day

After 3 or more days, if you're still bothered by your EDS, check in with your doctor and discuss your treatment options



75 mg/day

After 3 or more days, if the 75 mg dose is not giving you the relief you need, talk to your doctor about the 150 mg dose



150 mg/day

The maximum recommended dose is 150 mg once daily.

Tablets not actual size.

Your doctor may change your dose or tell you to stop taking SUNOSI if you develop side effects during treatment.

The most common side effects of SUNOSI include:

- headache
- nausea
- decreased appetite
- anxiety
- problems sleeping

These are not all the possible side effects of SUNOSI. Call your doctor for advice about side effects.

One pill, once a day



Take when you wake up in the morning



Take with or without food



Do not take SUNOSI within 9 hours of your bedtime

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is SUNOSI? SUNOSI (solriamfetol) is a prescription medicine used to improve wakefulness in adults with excessive daytime sleepiness due to narcolepsy or obstructive sleep apnea (OSA).

- SUNOSI does not treat the underlying cause of OSA and SUNOSI does not take the place of any device prescribed for OSA, such as a continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) machine. It is important that you continue to use these treatments as prescribed by your healthcare provider.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take SUNOSI if you are taking, or have stopped taking within the past 14 days, a medicine used to treat depression called a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI).

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the next page and [Medication Guide](#) at [SUNOSI.com](#).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Before taking SUNOSI, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have heart problems, high blood pressure, kidney problems, diabetes, or high cholesterol.
- have had a heart attack or a stroke.
- have a history of mental health problems (including psychosis and bipolar disorders), or of drug or alcohol abuse or addiction.
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if SUNOSI will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SUNOSI passes into your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you take SUNOSI.

What are the possible side effects of SUNOSI?

SUNOSI may cause serious side effects, including:

Increased blood pressure and heart rate. SUNOSI can cause blood pressure and heart rate increases that can increase the risk of heart attack, stroke, heart failure, and death. Your doctor should check your blood pressure before, and during, treatment with SUNOSI. Your doctor may decrease your dose or tell you to stop taking SUNOSI if you develop high blood pressure that does not go away during treatment with SUNOSI.

Mental (psychiatric) symptoms including anxiety, problems sleeping (insomnia), irritability, and agitation.

Tell your doctor if you develop any of these symptoms. Your doctor may change your dose or tell you to stop taking SUNOSI if you develop side effects during treatment with SUNOSI.

The most common side effects of SUNOSI include:

- headache
- decreased appetite
- problems sleeping
- nausea
- anxiety

These are not all the possible side effects of SUNOSI. Call your doctor for advice about side effects.

SUNOSI (solriamfetol) is available in 75 mg and 150 mg tablets and is a federally controlled substance (CIV) because it contains solriamfetol that can be a target for people who abuse prescription medicines or street drugs. Keep SUNOSI in a safe place to protect it from theft. Never give or sell your SUNOSI to anyone else because it may cause death or harm them and it is against the law. Tell your doctor if you have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines, or street drugs.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see [Medication Guide](#) at SUNOSI.com.

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For more information, visit SUNOSI.com.

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SUNOSI
(solriamfetol) 
75, 150 mg tablets