

ONCE-DAILY
Austedo XR[®]
(deutetrabenazine)
extended-release
6 mg, 12 mg, 18 mg, 24 mg, 30 mg,
36 mg, 42 mg, and 48 mg tablets

See Norma's journey
to symptom improvement inside



For your adult LTC residents with TD or HD chorea¹

MAKE A MOVE THAT MATTERS

WITH ONE PILL, ONCE-DAILY AUSTEDO XR[®]

LTC, long-term care.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

AUSTEDO XR[®] and AUSTEDO[®] are indicated in adults for the treatment of tardive dyskinesia (TD) and for the treatment of chorea associated with Huntington's disease (HD).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Depression and Suicidality in Patients with Huntington's Disease: AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO can increase the risk of depression and suicidal thoughts and behavior (suicidality) in patients with Huntington's disease. Balance the risks of depression and suicidality with the clinical need for treatment of chorea. Closely monitor patients for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidality, or unusual changes in behavior. Inform patients, their caregivers, and families of the risk of depression and suicidality and instruct them to report behaviors of concern promptly to the treating physician. Exercise caution when treating patients with a history of depression or prior suicide attempts or ideation. AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO are contraindicated in patients who are suicidal, and in patients with untreated or inadequately treated depression.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](http://www.AUSTEDOhcp.com) to visit www.AUSTEDOhcp.com to read/print the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, for AUSTEDO XR.

teva

TD remains underdiagnosed despite high risk in LTC²

>700,000 residents in LTC facilities receive an antipsychotic drug as part of their treatment regimen^{2*}

- Individuals exposed to first-generation/typical and/or second-generation/atypical antipsychotics have a mean TD prevalence of ~25%^{3,4}
- 1% of residents in LTC taking antipsychotics have a TD diagnosis^{2*}



Unnecessary antipsychotic use is the focus of several CMS initiatives (F605, F757, and F841)^{5,6}



Reducing or discontinuing antipsychotic drugs can unmask TD⁷



Untreated TD can impact a facility's star rating⁵

- CMS Quality Measures include:
 - Percentage of residents whose ability to walk independently worsened
 - Percentage of residents whose need for help with ADLs has increased
 - Percentage of residents experiencing one or more falls with major injury
 - Number of outpatient ED visits
- Increased burden on nursing staff may contribute to turnover

Residents with TD treated with a VMAT2 inhibitor have fewer falls and ED visits.^{2,8†}

APA recommends treating TD with a VMAT2 inhibitor.

Use the [TD Estimator Tool](#) to calculate how many residents in your facility may have TD

ADL, activity of daily living; APA, American Psychiatric Association; CMS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; ED, emergency department; VMAT2, vesicular monoamine transporter 2.

*According to PointClickCare® database.²

[†]Versus those treated with a non-VMAT2 inhibitor.²

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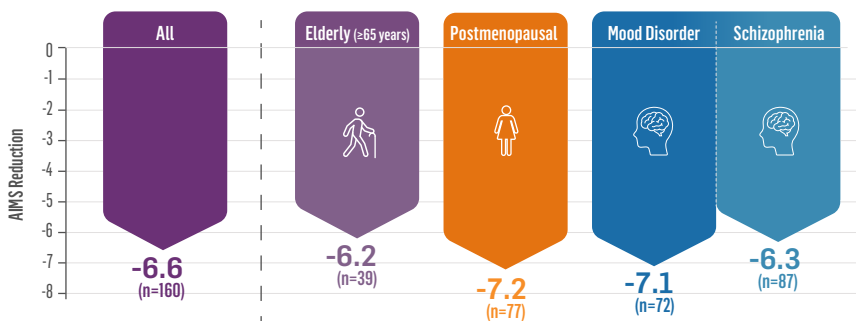
Significant and meaningful reduction of TD severity at Week 12 in pivotal studies^{1,9,10}

- -3.3 vs -1.4 AIMS reduction in AIM-TD (36 mg/day, $P=0.001$)
- -3.0 vs -1.6 AIMS reduction in ARM-TD (~38 mg/day,* $P=0.019$)

Only with AUSTEDO XR:

Consistent 3-year results in patients at increased risk for TD^{2,11-15}

Mean Change From Baseline in AIMS Total Score at Week 145^{11,13-15†}



Patients in the AUSTEDO trials had a range of psychiatric and comorbid conditions²

- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Cardiovascular disorders
- Metabolism/nutritional disorders, including diabetes
- Lipid disorders
- General liver disorders[‡]

Patients in the pivotal and long-term studies received the AUSTEDO BID formulation.^{1,11}

AIMS, Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale.

*Mean total dose.⁹

†Data from post hoc analyses of the RIM-TD open-label extension (OLE) study.¹³⁻¹⁵

‡Patients with hepatic impairment were excluded from studies. Hepatic impairment is defined as a loss of core functions, such as drug clearance, in patients with cirrhosis (stage 4 fibrosis). ~1% of residents in LTC taking antipsychotics have moderate-to-severe liver disease according to PointClickCare[®] database.^{2,16,17} Please see study designs at AUSTEDOhcp.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Contraindications: AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO are contraindicated in patients with Huntington's disease who are suicidal, or have untreated or inadequately treated depression. AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO are also contraindicated in: patients with hepatic impairment; patients taking reserpine or within 20 days of discontinuing reserpine; patients taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), or within 14 days of discontinuing MAOI therapy; and patients taking tetrabenazine or valbenazine.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](http://www.AUSTEDOhcp.com) to visit

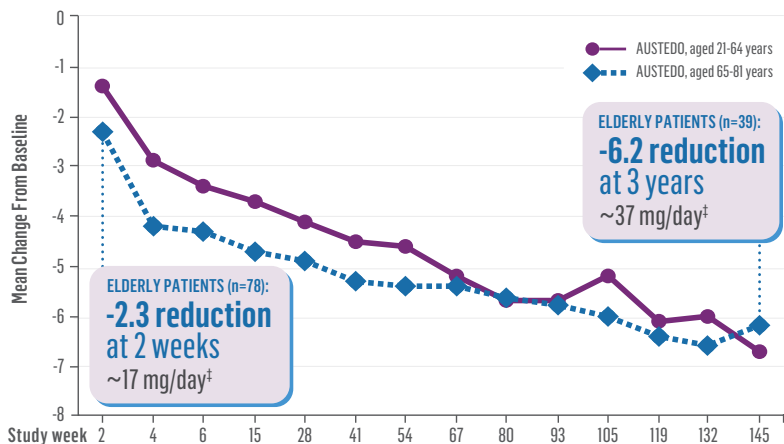
www.AUSTEDOhcp.com to read/print the full Prescribing Information, including

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Rapid response as early as Week 2^{9,10*}

Increasing improvement observed over 3 years in the longest TD clinical trial to date (OLE)^{2,11,12†}

Sustained Results for Elderly and Younger Patients: AIMS Score Reduction in RIM-TD¹³



Consistent treatment results across elderly patients (aged 65-81 years) and younger patients (aged 21-64 years)^{13§}:

- ✓ Similar dose and response at 3 years (>36 mg/day)[‡]
- ✓ Similar safety and tolerability profile
- ✓ Similar percentage of patients remained in the study at 3 years

Largest elderly population of any TD clinical study (n=78)^{13,18}

*Response observed as early as Week 2 in placebo-controlled studies.^{9,10}

†71% of patients at Week 145 saw improvement relative to Week 15.²

‡Mean total dose.²

§In a post hoc subgroup analysis of the RIM-TD OLE.¹³

Please see study designs at AUSTEDOhcp.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

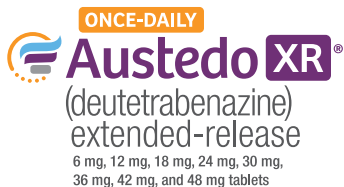
Clinical Worsening and Adverse Events in Patients with Huntington's Disease:

AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO may cause a worsening in mood, cognition, rigidity, and functional capacity. Prescribers should periodically re-evaluate the need for AUSTEDO XR or AUSTEDO in their patients by assessing the effect on chorea and possible adverse effects.

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In a real-world survey of 209 individuals with TD taking AUSTEDO XR, the majority of individuals reported movement reduction (>90%)²

As a result of movement reduction with AUSTEDO XR, surveyed individuals reported improvements in daily living²



✓ Emotional well-being

- Less embarrassment (~73%)
- Improved self-esteem (~68%)
- Lowered anxiety (~62%)



✓ Social well-being

- Spending time with family and friends (~79%)
- Increased comfort speaking to others (~76%)

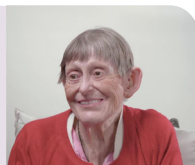


✓ Physical well-being & productivity

- Improved overall physical health (~58%)

Individuals reported overall satisfaction with AUSTEDO XR—regardless of previous treatment status or age^{2,19*†}

[Click here](#) to discover how Norma, a real resident taking AUSTEDO XR, saw movement reduction



*Consistent survey results across individuals previously treated with valbenazine (n=54) or with no prior TD treatment (n=100).¹⁹ No head-to-head studies comparing deutetrabenazine and valbenazine have been conducted. These patient survey results should not be construed to imply differences in safety, efficacy, or clinical outcome.

†Consistent survey results across elderly and younger subgroups.²

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

QTc Prolongation: AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO may prolong the QT interval, but the degree of QT prolongation is not clinically significant when AUSTEDO XR or AUSTEDO is administered within the recommended dosage range. AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO should be avoided in patients with congenital long QT syndrome and in patients with a history of cardiac arrhythmias.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](#) to visit www.AUSTEDOhcp.com to read/print the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, for AUSTEDO XR.



Average number of medications per resident at time of TD diagnosis is ~15^{2*}

Only with AUSTEDO XR: ability to increase once-daily dose in residents taking strong CYP inhibitors and inducers^{1,20†}

With AUSTEDO XR¹:



Residents can reach a dose with statistically significant results, including[‡]

- Those taking strong CYP3A4/5 inhibitors or inducers
- Poor CYP2D6 metabolizers or those taking strong CYP2D6 inhibitors



No clinically significant QT prolongation up to the maximum dose (48 mg/day)[§]

AUSTEDO XR has few restrictions related to drug-drug interactions (DDIs)¹

Drug coadministered with VMAT2 inhibitor	Recommended Dosing	
	AUSTEDO XR ^{1,21,22}	Valbenazine/Valbenazine Sprinkle ²⁰
Strong CYP3A4/5 inducer	No dose restriction	Concomitant use is not recommended
Strong CYP3A4/5 inhibitor	No dose restriction	40 mg/day lowest dose available
Strong CYP2D6 inhibitor (or if resident is a poor CYP2D6 metabolizer)	Up to 36 mg/day	40 mg/day lowest dose available
P-gp substrate (eg, calcium channel blockers, statins, antimicrobials, and digoxin)	No dose adjustment to P-gp substrate required	Dose adjustment to P-gp substrate may be required

These differences should not be construed to imply difference in safety, efficacy, or clinical outcome.

*According to PointClickCare[®] database.²

[†]36 mg/day maximum dose for residents taking strong CYP2D6 inhibitors (or poor CYP2D6 metabolizers); 48 mg/day maximum dose for all others.¹

[‡]Statistically significant AIMS improvement in AIM-TD at Week 12 in the 24 mg/day and 36 mg/day dosing arms (-3.2 and -3.3 reduction, respectively, vs -1.4 with placebo). Patients in the pivotal studies received the AUSTEDO BID formulation.¹

[§]Based on studies in healthy patients. For patients with congenital long QT syndrome or arrhythmias associated with prolonged QT interval, all VMAT2 inhibitors should be avoided. Caution should be used for patients taking drugs that prolong the QT interval.^{1,20}

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS), a potentially fatal symptom complex reported in association with drugs that reduce dopaminergic transmission, has been observed in patients receiving tetrabenazine. The risk may be increased by concomitant use of dopamine antagonists or antipsychotics. The management of NMS should include immediate discontinuation of AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO; intensive symptomatic treatment and medical monitoring; and treatment of any concomitant serious medical problems.

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Demonstrated safety and tolerability profile in pivotal and 3-year studies^{1,11}

Adverse Events Reported in $\geq 2\%$ of Patients Treated With AUSTEDO in TD Pivotal Studies^{1,2}

Adverse Events	AUSTEDO (n=279)	Placebo (n=131)
Headache	5%	8%
Somnolence	4%	7%
Diarrhea	4%	4%
Nasopharyngitis	4%	2%
Fatigue	4%	5%
Insomnia	4%	1%
Anxiety	4%	5%
Upper respiratory tract infection	3%	4%
Dry mouth	3%	5%
Nausea	2%	7%
Weight increased	2%	3%
Urinary tract infection	2%	2%
Depression/Dysthymic disorder	2%	1%
Akathisia/Agitation/Restlessness	2%	1%
Arthralgia	2%	1%

Patients in the pivotal studies received the AUSTEDO BID formulation. Adverse events with AUSTEDO XR are expected to be similar to AUSTEDO BID.¹

Similar discontinuation and dose reduction rates vs placebo.^{1,9,10}

Once patients in the pivotal trials were titrated to their maintenance dose, several adverse events were no longer reported²:

- Dry mouth and nausea (AIM-TD)
- Somnolence and dry mouth (ARM-TD)

Comparable safety and tolerability in the 3-year study, with no new safety signals¹¹

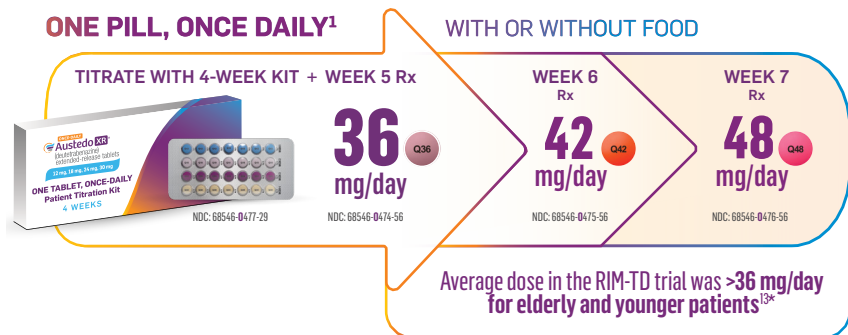
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Akathisia, Agitation, and Restlessness: AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO may increase the risk of akathisia, agitation, and restlessness. The risk of akathisia may be increased by concomitant use of dopamine antagonists or antipsychotics. If a patient develops akathisia, the AUSTEDO XR or AUSTEDO dose should be reduced; some patients may require discontinuation of therapy.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](#) to visit www.AUSTEDOhcp.com to read/print the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning, for AUSTEDO XR.

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Simple start: 4-week Titration Kit or PointClickCare[®] Pharmacy Order Set



Flexible dosing for effective & tolerable control¹

In pharmacokinetic studies, increased plasma levels did not correlate with higher potential for adverse events in TD^{23,24}

Patients in the pivotal and long-term studies received the AUSTEDO BID formulation.^{1,11}

Image shown is not actual 4-week Titration Kit. Tablets not shown at actual size.

*Mean total dose in a post hoc subgroup analysis of the RIM-TD OLE.^{2,13}

Please see study designs at AUSTEDOhcp.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Parkinsonism: AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO may cause parkinsonism in patients with Huntington's disease or tardive dyskinesia. Parkinsonism has also been observed with other VMAT2 inhibitors. The risk of parkinsonism may be increased by concomitant use of dopamine antagonists or antipsychotics. If a patient develops parkinsonism, the AUSTEDO XR or AUSTEDO dose should be reduced; some patients may require discontinuation of therapy.

Sedation and Somnolence: Sedation is a common dose-limiting adverse reaction of AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO. Patients should not perform activities requiring mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle or hazardous machinery, until they are on a maintenance dose of AUSTEDO XR or AUSTEDO and know how the drug affects them. Concomitant use of alcohol or other sedating drugs may have additive effects and worsen sedation and somnolence.

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Get residents started at no cost



Prescribe the 4-week Kit and ask pharmacy
to apply the 30-day Free Trial Voucher at
AUSTEDOcardform.com*

OR

PointClickCare[®]



Prescribe with the PointClickCare Pharmacy
Order Set and ask pharmacy to apply the 30-day
Free Trial Voucher at AUSTEDOcardform.com*

Continue titrating weekly until symptom control is effectively and tolerably achieved (48 mg/day maximum dosage).¹

Image shown is not actual 4-week Titration Kit.

*Certain restrictions apply. Terms and conditions on AUSTEDOcardform.com.







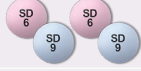



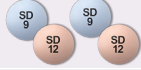



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For residents switching from AUSTEDO BID to one pill, once-daily AUSTEDO XR

Therapeutic equivalence allows switch from AUSTEDO BID to AUSTEDO XR at same daily dose^{1,2}

Quick Reference Guide: Weekly Titration for AUSTEDO BID and AUSTEDO XR

Week	AUSTEDO BID Dose/Pill Count	AUSTEDO XR Dose/Pill Count
1	6 mg BID (14 tablets total) 	12 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 
2	9 mg BID (14 tablets total) 	18 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 
3	12 mg BID (14 tablets total) 	24 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 
4	15 mg BID (28 tablets total) 	30 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 
5	18 mg BID (28 tablets total) 	36 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 
6	21 mg BID (28 tablets total) 	42 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 
7	24 mg BID (28 tablets total) 	48 mg once daily (7 tablets total) 

Tablets not shown at actual size.

This chart follows the standard titration schedule for AUSTEDO and AUSTEDO XR.

Not all residents will follow the same schedule, so be sure to confirm residents' current dose with their providers.

Additional dosing and administration information¹












- Administer AUSTEDO XR in once-daily doses
- Administer AUSTEDO XR with or without food
- Swallow AUSTEDO XR whole. Do not chew, crush, or break tablets

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Hyperprolactinemia: Tetrabenazine elevates serum prolactin concentrations in humans. If there is a clinical suspicion of symptomatic hyperprolactinemia, appropriate laboratory testing should be done and consideration should be given to discontinuation of AUSTEDO XR and AUSTEDO.

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Billing codes

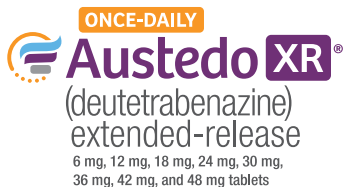
ICD-10-CM		Diagnosis Codes	
Tardive dyskinesia (TD)		G24.01	
Huntington's chorea		G10	
Assessment		CPT code	
AIMS assessment		96127	
AUSTEDO XR Dosage		10-digit NDC	11-digit NDC
4-week Titration Kit		68546-477-29	68546-0477-29
12 mg		68546-471-56	68546-0471-56
18 mg		68546-479-56	68546-0479-56
24 mg		68546-472-56	68546-0472-56
30 mg		68546-473-56	68546-0473-56
36 mg		68546-474-56	68546-0474-56
42 mg		68546-475-56	68546-0475-56
48 mg		68546-476-56	68546-0476-56
AUSTEDO BID Dosage		10-digit NDC	11-digit NDC
6 mg		68546-170-60	68546-0170-60
9 mg		68546-171-60	68546-0171-60
12 mg		68546-172-60	68546-0172-60

The ICD-10 code G24.01 is for drug-induced subacute dyskinesia and is applicable to tardive dyskinesia. Tablets not shown at actual size.

For residents with TD, tardive dyskinesia should be listed as the primary diagnosis, along with the resident's baseline AIMS score

Please note that for some prior authorization submissions, an AIMS score may be required.

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Comprehensive coverage and affordability



Preferred coverage

AUSTEDO XR has preferred coverage across a majority of Medicare Part D plans.²



93% of patients pay \$10 or less^{2*}

Residents can start AUSTEDO XR for \$0 with 30-day Free Trial Voucher. Additional financial assistance support available for eligible residents.[†]



Access & Reimbursement Managers are available through CoverMyMeds® to educate on PA process, affordability programs, payer coverage, and the reimbursement pathway.

Click here to contact your local LTC Account Manager or Access & Reimbursement Manager for more information

PA, prior authorization.

CoverMyMeds is a registered trademark of CoverMyMeds LLC.

*Time period: 01/2025 through 09/2025.²

[†]Certain restrictions apply. Terms and conditions on [AUSTEDOcardform.com](https://www.austedo.com/AUSTEDOcardform.com).

Additional resources for managing residents' TD


Click here to learn about TD-related topics from experts in one central hub

Click here to explore additional resources for treating TD in LTC

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References

1. AUSTEDO XR[®] (deutetrabenazine) extended-release tablets and AUSTEDO[®] current Prescribing Information. Parsippany, NJ: Teva Neuroscience, Inc. **2.** Data on file. Parsippany, NJ: Teva Neuroscience, Inc. **3.** Cloud LJ, Zutshi D, Factor SA. Tardive dyskinesia: therapeutic options for an increasingly common disorder. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2014;11(1):166-176.
4. Carbon M, Hsieh C-H, Kane JM, Correll CU. Tardive dyskinesia prevalence in the period of second-generation antipsychotic use: a meta-analysis. *J Clin Psychiatry*. 2017;78(3):e264-e278.
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Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](#) to visit www.AUSTEDOhcp.com to read/print the full Prescribing Information, including

Boxed Warning, for AUSTEDO XR.



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Binding to Melanin-Containing Tissues: Deutetrabenazine or its metabolites bind to melanin-containing tissues and could accumulate in these tissues over time. Prescribers should be aware of the possibility of long-term ophthalmologic effects.

Common Adverse Reactions: The most common adverse reactions for AUSTEDO (>8% and greater than placebo) in a controlled clinical study in patients with Huntington's disease were somnolence, diarrhea, dry mouth, and fatigue. The most common adverse reactions for AUSTEDO (4% and greater than placebo) in controlled clinical studies in patients with tardive dyskinesia were nasopharyngitis and insomnia. Adverse reactions with AUSTEDO XR extended-release tablets are expected to be similar to AUSTEDO tablets.

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