Sunovion to Deliver Multiple Presentations at the 2018 American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting

**Release Date:**
Wednesday, May 2, 2018 8:00 am EDT

**Terms:**

**Dateline City:**
MARLBOROUGH, Mass.

-- New data analyses highlight the use of **Latuda®** (lurasidone HCl) in pediatric populations, including long-term efficacy and safety outcomes in bipolar depression and schizophrenia --

-- Further data on use of dasotraline in children and adults with ADHD and adults with binge eating disorder (BED) will be presented --

**LATUDA:**
- Poster **P5-030:** Effectiveness of Long-term Lurasidone in Children and Adolescents with Bipolar Depression: Interim Analysis at Year One of a Two-Year Open-label Extension Study (Monday, May 7, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P7-045:** Efficacy of Lurasidone for the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder With Mixed Features: Results of a 12-week Open-label Extension Study (Tuesday, May 8, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P7-129:** Inflammatory Markers and Cognitive Performance in Patients with Schizophrenia Treated with Lurasidone (Tuesday, May 8, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P7-168:** Cluster Analysis Based on Transformed PANSS Factor Scores Identifies Distinct Clinical Subtypes of Schizophrenia with Characteristic Treatment Profiles (Tuesday, May 8, 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P8-203:** Efficacy of Lurasidone on Cognition in Child and Adolescent Patients with Bipolar Depression: Interim Analysis at 1 year of a 2 year, Open-label Extension Study (Tuesday, May 8, 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P8-204:** Safety of Long-term Treatment with Lurasidone in Child and Adolescent Patients with Bipolar Depression: Interim Analysis at 1 year of a 2 year, Open-label Extension Study (Tuesday, May 8, 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P8-207:** Efficacy of Lurasidone in Child and Adolescent Patients with Bipolar Depression and Anxiety: A Post-hoc Analysis (Tuesday, May 8, 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)

**Dasotraline:**
- Poster **P7-202:** Dasotraline for Treatment of Adults with Binge-Eating Disorder: Effect on Behavioral Outcomes (Tuesday, May 8, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P8-194:** Improvement in ADHD-related Symptoms and Behaviors in Children with ADHD Treated with Dasotraline: Results of a Post-hoc ADHD-RS-II Item Analysis (Tuesday, May 8, 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)
- Poster **P8-198:** Dasotraline for the Treatment of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Adults: Pooled Analysis of Two Double-Blind Studies (Tuesday, May 8, 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. EDT, Hall 3B, Third Level, Javits Center)

About **LATUDA**

**LATUDA** is a prescription medicine used:

- To treat adults and adolescents (13 to 17 years of age) with schizophrenia
- Alone to treat adults, children, and teenagers (10 to 17 years of age) with depressive episodes that happen with bipolar I disorder (bipolar depression)
- With the medicine lithium or valproate to treat adults with depressive episodes that happen with bipolar I disorder (bipolar depression)

**LATUDA** is available in five tablet strengths: 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg, and 120 mg.

The effectiveness of **LATUDA** for longer-term use, that is, for more than six weeks, has not been established in controlled studies. Therefore, the physician who elects to use **LATUDA** for extended periods should periodically re-evaluate the long-term usefulness of the drug for the individual patient. The efficacy of **LATUDA** in the treatment of mania associated with bipolar disorder has not been established.

Please see Important Safety Information, including **Boxed Warnings**, below and full Prescribing Information at [www.LATUDA.com](https://www.LATUDA.com).

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR LATUDA**

**INCREASED MORTALITY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA-RELATED PSYCHOSIS; AND SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS**

Increased risk of death in elderly people with dementia-related psychosis. Medicines like LATUDA can raise the risk of death in elderly people who have lost touch with reality (psychosis) due to confusion and memory loss (dementia). LATUDA is not approved for the treatment of people with dementia-related psychosis.

Antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts or behaviors in some children, teenagers, and young adults within the first few months of treatment and when the dose is changed. Depression and other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions. Patients on antidepressants and their families or caregivers should watch for new or worsening depression symptoms, especially sudden changes in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. This is very important when an antidepressant medicine is started or when the dose is changed. Report any change in these symptoms immediately to the doctor.

**LATUDA** may cause serious side effects, including:
About Dasotraline

executive functioning.

Schizophrenia is a chronic, serious and often severely disabling brain disorder. Symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions usually start between ages 16 and 30. Other symptoms may include unusual or dysfunctional ways of thinking, agitated body movements, reduced expression of emotions and cognitive symptoms such as poor attention, memory or executive functioning.

Although rare in young children, incidence of schizophrenia rises during adolescence and peaks in early adulthood. Adolescent schizophrenia is associated with poor functioning prior to the onset of illness and early developmental delays. Similar types of early developmental and social impairments have been reported in adult-onset schizophrenia, but appear to be more common and severe in adolescents. A diagnosis of schizophrenia in adolescence may be a predictor of less independence, poorer educational achievement, lower likelihood of employment or access to further education, higher global disability scores and poor social relationships in adulthood.

About Bipolar Disorder

Bipolar disorder is a chronic mental health condition that can affect individuals of all ages and is characterized by potentially debilitating severe mood swings, including periods of depression and mania. It affects approximately 2.6 million adults in the U.S. Approximately 50 to 66 percent of adults with bipolar disorder experience their first symptoms before age 18, and it can be difficult to diagnose. Bipolar disorder affects approximately 1.7 percent of the pediatric population in the U.S. But, that number could be even higher as bipolar disorder is often misdiagnosed. Symptoms of bipolar disorder can be severe and may result in thoughts about death or suicide during depressive episodes.

Bipolar disorder is the fourth leading cause of disease burden among children and adolescents worldwide. Bipolar disorder is characterized by at least one lifetime manic or mixed episode; individuals often have one or more depressive episodes. Bipolar depression refers to the depressive phase of bipolar disorder; its symptoms include: depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure in activities, significant weight loss, insomnia, fatigue, feelings of worthlessness, diminished ability to concentrate and recurrent thoughts of death or suicide attempt. When symptomatic, depressive symptoms affect patients more commonly than manic symptoms. Bipolar disorder has been shown to result in significant impairment in work, family and social function, and is associated with increased direct and indirect health care costs.

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About Dexamethasone

Dexamethasone is a synthetic steroid medication used to treat a wide variety of conditions, including autoimmune diseases, allergies, and inflammatory conditions. It works by suppressing the production of cortisol, a natural hormone that helps reduce inflammation and swelling. Dexamethasone is available in oral, injectable, and topical forms.

Dexamethasone is commonly prescribed to treat conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and inflammatory bowel disease. It may also be used to reduce inflammation before certain medical procedures, such as eye surgery or dental work. In addition, dexamethasone is sometimes used to prevent organ rejection after a transplant.

Dexamethasone can also be used to treat allergic reactions, such as hives and asthma. It may be given as an injection before an anaphylactic reaction to prevent severe reactions. Dexamethasone is also sometimes used to manage certain types of cancer.

Dexamethasone is available in many forms, including pills, tablets, capsules, intravenous (IV) injections, and topical creams. The dosage and frequency of administration will depend on the specific condition being treated. For example, the dosage for dexamethasone to treat rheumatoid arthritis may be different from the dosage for dexamethasone to treat allergic reactions.

Dexamethasone is generally considered a safe medication when used as directed. However, like all medications, it can cause side effects. Common side effects of dexamethasone may include:

- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Fatigue
- Headache
- Rapid heartbeat
- Blurred vision
- Changes in blood pressure

Severe side effects of dexamethasone may include:

- Ulcers
- Severe infection
- High blood pressure
- Seizures
- Heart attack

It is important to follow your doctor's instructions when taking dexamethasone and to report any side effects you experience.

You should talk to your doctor before taking dexamethasone if you:

- Are pregnant or breastfeeding
- Have a history of diabetes or high blood pressure
- Have a history of peptic ulcer disease

People with certain medical conditions may need to take dexamethasone at a lower dosage or for a shorter period of time.

Dexamethasone is a powerful medication that can help relieve inflammation and swelling. However, it is important to take it as directed and to follow your doctor's instructions to avoid potential side effects. If you have any questions about taking dexamethasone, be sure to talk to your doctor or pharmacist.