

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

AUVELITY for the Treatment of Agitation Associated with Dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease: Comprehensive Presentation

Objectives:

- Learn about the burden of agitation associated with dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease
- Review proposed MOA, efficacy, safety, and dosing information for AUVELITY in the treatment of agitation associated with dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease
- Explore clinical trial data from short- and long-term studies
- Review patient cases and discuss potential implications in your clinical practice

Date:

Thursday, November 12, 2026

Time:

6:30 PM CT

Meeting duration: 60 minutes

Meeting Information:

Eddie V's Prime Seafood

2800 Kirby Drive

Suite A100

Houston, TX 77098

Presented By:

Sandra Swantek, MD

Professor, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences

Rush University

Faculty are paid speakers presenting on behalf of Axsome Therapeutics, Inc.

INDICATION

AUVELITY is indicated for the treatment of agitation associated with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease.

Limitations of Use: AUVELITY is not indicated as an as needed ("prn") treatment for agitation associated with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Seizure: Do not use AUVELITY in patients with a seizure disorder.

Current or prior diagnosis of bulimia or anorexia nervosa: A higher incidence of seizure was observed in such patients treated with bupropion.

Undergoing abrupt discontinuation of alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and antiepileptic drugs: Due to risk of seizure.

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs): Do not use AUVELITY concomitantly with, or within 14 days of stopping, an MAOI due to the risk of serious and possibly fatal drug interactions, including hypertensive crisis and serotonin syndrome. Conversely, at least 14 days must be allowed after stopping AUVELITY before starting an MAOI antidepressant. Do not use AUVELITY with reversible MAOIs such as linezolid or intravenous methylene blue.

Hypersensitivity: Do not use in patients with known hypersensitivity to dextromethorphan, bupropion, or any component of AUVELITY. Anaphylactoid/anaphylactic reactions and Stevens-Johnson syndrome have been reported with bupropion. Arthralgia, myalgia, fever with rash, and other serum sickness-like symptoms suggestive of delayed hypersensitivity have also been reported with bupropion.

To reserve your spot, please contact Elizabeth Dillingham at edillingham@axsome.com or 713-882-1812

Please click to access full [Prescribing Information](#).

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Seizure: Bupropion, a component of AUVELITY, can cause seizure and the risk is dose related. Because the risk of seizure with bupropion is dose related, screen patients for use of other bupropion-containing products prior to initiating AUVELITY. If concomitant use of AUVELITY with other bupropion-containing products is clinically warranted, inform patients of the risk. Discontinue AUVELITY and do not restart treatment if the patient experiences a seizure.

Increased Blood Pressure and Hypertension: Treatment with bupropion, a component of AUVELITY, can cause elevated blood pressure and hypertension. The risk of hypertension is increased if AUVELITY is used concomitantly with MAOIs or other drugs that increase dopaminergic or noradrenergic activity. Assess blood pressure before initiating treatment with AUVELITY and monitor periodically during treatment. Monitor blood pressure, particularly in patients who receive the combination of bupropion and nicotine replacement.

Activation of Mania/Hypomania: Antidepressant treatment can precipitate a manic, mixed, or hypomanic episode. The risk appears to be increased in patients with bipolar disorder or who have risk factors for bipolar disorder. Prior to initiating AUVELITY, screen patients for a history of bipolar disorder and the presence of risk factors for bipolar disorder (e.g., family history of bipolar disorder, suicide, or depression). AUVELITY is not approved for use in treating bipolar depression.

Psychosis and Other Neuropsychiatric Reactions: AUVELITY contains bupropion and dextromethorphan. Depressed patients treated with bupropion have had a variety of neuropsychiatric signs and symptoms, including delusions, hallucinations, psychosis, concentration disturbance, paranoia, and confusion. In some cases, these symptoms abated upon dose reduction and/or withdrawal of treatment. Dextromethorphan overdose can cause toxic psychosis, stupor, coma, and hyperexcitability.

Because the risks of neuropsychiatric reactions are dose-related, screen patients for use of other bupropion- or dextromethorphan-containing products prior to initiating AUVELITY. If concomitant use of AUVELITY with other bupropion- or dextromethorphan-containing products is clinically warranted, monitor patients for neuropsychiatric reactions and instruct patients to contact a healthcare provider if such reactions occur.

Angle-Closure Glaucoma: The pupillary dilation that occurs following use of many antidepressants, including AUVELITY, may trigger an angle closure attack in a patient with anatomically narrow angles who does not have a patent iridectomy. Avoid use of antidepressants, including AUVELITY, in patients with untreated anatomically narrow angles.

Dizziness: AUVELITY may cause dizziness. Precautions to reduce the risk of falls should be taken, particularly for patients with motor impairment affecting gait or a history of falls. Caution patients about operating hazardous machinery, including motor vehicles, until they are reasonably certain that AUVELITY therapy does not affect them adversely.

Serotonin Syndrome: AUVELITY contains dextromethorphan. Concomitant use with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or tricyclic antidepressants increases the risk of serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition. Prior to initiating therapy with AUVELITY, screen patients for use of other dextromethorphan-containing products. If concomitant use of AUVELITY with other serotonergic drugs is clinically warranted, inform patients of the increased risk for serotonin syndrome, and monitor for symptoms. Discontinue AUVELITY and/or concomitant serotonergic drug(s) immediately if symptoms of serotonin syndrome occur and initiate supportive symptomatic treatment.

Embryo-fetal Toxicity: Based on animal studies, AUVELITY may cause fetal harm when administered during pregnancy. Discontinue treatment in pregnant females and advise the patient about the potential risk to a fetus. Use alternative treatment for females who are planning to become pregnant.

Hyponatremia: Hyponatremia has occurred as a result of treatment with AUVELITY and may be the result of syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH). More severe and/or acute cases have included hallucination, syncope, seizure, coma, respiratory arrest, and death. Geriatric and volume-depleted patients may be at greater risk. Concomitant use of AUVELITY with serotonergic antidepressants and diuretics may increase the risk of hyponatremia. Discontinue AUVELITY in patients with symptomatic hyponatremia and institute appropriate medical intervention.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Strong Inhibitors of CYP2D6: Concomitant use with AUVELITY increases plasma concentrations of dextromethorphan. Dosage adjustment is necessary. Monitor patients for adverse reactions potentially attributable to dextromethorphan, such as somnolence and dizziness.

Strong CYP2B6 Inducers: Concomitant use with AUVELITY decreases plasma concentrations of dextromethorphan and bupropion and may decrease efficacy of AUVELITY. Avoid co-administration of AUVELITY.

CYP2D6 Substrates: Concomitant use with AUVELITY can increase the exposures of drugs that are substrates of CYP2D6. It may be necessary to decrease the dose of CYP2D6 substrates, particularly for drugs with a narrow therapeutic index.

Digoxin: Concomitant use with AUVELITY may decrease plasma digoxin levels. Monitor plasma digoxin levels in patients treated concomitantly with AUVELITY.

Drugs that Lower Seizure Threshold: Concomitant use with AUVELITY may increase risk of seizure. Use AUVELITY with caution. Discontinue AUVELITY and do not restart treatment if the patient experiences a seizure.

Dopaminergic Drugs: Concomitant use with AUVELITY can result in central nervous system toxicity. Use AUVELITY with caution.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lactation: Because of the potential for neurotoxicity, advise patients that breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with AUVELITY and for 5 days following final dose.

Renal Impairment: Dosage adjustment is recommended in patients with moderate (eGFR 30 to 59 mL/minute/1.73 m²) renal impairment. AUVELITY is not recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (eGFR 15 to 29 mL/minute/1.73 m²).

Hepatic Impairment: AUVELITY is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions in patients with agitation associated with dementia due to Alzheimer's disease (≥5% and more than twice the rate of placebo): dizziness (9%) and dyspepsia (6%).

AUVELITY is available as 30 mg dextromethorphan/105 mg bupropion and 45 mg dextromethorphan/105 mg bupropion tablets.

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Please click to access full [Prescribing Information](#).

REFERENCE: AUVELITY [prescribing information]. Axsome Therapeutics, Inc. New York, NY.

Please note that there are no certified continuing medical education credits approved for this program.

Axsome Therapeutics, Inc. is committed to the principles of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA) Code on Interactions with Healthcare Professionals. As part of our commitment to that Code, we cannot pay for any costs incurred for travel or food of spouses or guests of any program participants, and any such spouses or guests may not attend any portion of a program's meeting or event. We appreciate your understanding in this regard.

Prescribers in Minnesota are limited to \$50 per year for meals, Vermont prescribers can't receive meals, and in New Jersey, limits are \$17 for breakfast and lunch and \$35 for dinner. Meal reporting depends on state and federal laws.