2 Ways You Can Save!* 

1. Use this page
Print and take this page, along with your prescription, to your pharmacist†
Start saving immediately!

OR

2. Use your phone
TEXT ☞ “SAVE” to 58752
Download and store this Depakote Savings Card on your mobile device‡

PATIENTS CAN PAY AS LITTLE AS $5 PER MONTH WITH THE DEPAKOTE SAVINGS PROGRAM

- Eligible patients can get Depakote for as little as $5§
- Offer only works with the Depakote brand
- Help save dollars and trips to the pharmacy.
Talk to your doctor about whether converting to a 90-day Depakote prescription is right for you.

Terms and Conditions

Patient Instructions:
- Present this Depakote, Depakote ER, or Depakote Sprinkle Capsules Savings Card along with your insurance card to receive discounts when presenting your prescription
- You pay the first $5 of your copayment on your qualified prescriptions. The discount covers up to $100 a month of your remaining copay expense
- This card can be used up to 2 uses per month
- Some mail-order pharmacies may have other requirements
- Please contact your mail-order pharmacist for redemption instructions

Pharmacist Instructions:
- Submit the copay card authorized for all commercially insured patients by the patient’s primary insurance as a secondary transaction to OPUS Health
- When you use this card, you are confirming that you have not submitted a claim for this reimbursement under any federal, state, or government-funded healthcare program such as Medicare (including Part D), Medicare Advantage, Medigap, Medicaid, TRICARE, Department of Defense, or Veterans Affairs programs
- Pharmacists with questions can call OPUS Health at 1-800-364-4767

*See eligibility restrictions on page 3.
†Offer eligible only with Depakote, Depakote ER, or Depakote Sprinkle Capsules prescriptions.
‡By texting “SAVE” from your phone to the above number, you confirm that you are 18 years of age or older and consent to receive recurring text messages from AbbVie, including service updates, medication reminders and marketing messages. Message and data rates may apply. Your consent is not a condition of receiving goods or services. You can reply HELP for help or text STOP to unsubscribe at any time.
§Up to $100/month savings for eligible patients.

Please read Uses and Important Safety Information, including Warnings for risks of liver problems, pancreas problems, and birth defects, on pages 2–3.

What is Depakote used for?1-3
Depakote comes in different dosage forms. Depakote® (divalproex sodium) tablets, for oral use, and Depakote® ER (divalproex sodium) extended-release tablets, for oral use, are prescription medications used:
• to treat manic episodes associated with bipolar disorder
• alone or with other medicines to treat:
  – complex partial seizures in adults and children 10 years of age and older
  – simple and complex absence seizures, with or without other seizure types
• to prevent migraine headaches
Depakote® Sprinkle Capsules (divalproex sodium delayed release capsules), for oral use, is a prescription medicine used alone or with other medicines to treat:
• complex partial seizures in adults and children 10 years of age and older
• simple and complex absence seizures, with or without other seizure types

Important Safety Information1-3
The most important information about Depakote is:
Do not stop taking Depakote without first talking to your healthcare provider. Stopping Depakote suddenly can cause serious problems.

Depakote can cause serious side effects, including:
• Serious liver damage that can cause death, especially in children younger than 2 years old. The risk of getting this serious liver damage is more likely to happen within the first 6 months of treatment. In some cases, liver damage may continue despite stopping the drug. Call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms: nausea or vomiting that does not go away, loss of appetite, pain on the right side of your stomach (abdomen), dark urine, swelling of your face, or yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes.
• Depakote may harm your unborn baby. If you take Depakote during pregnancy for any medical condition, your baby is at risk for serious birth defects that affect the brain and spinal cord and are called spina bifida or neural tube defects. These defects can begin in the first month, even before you know you are pregnant. Other birth defects that affect the structures of the heart, head, arms, legs, and the opening where the urine comes out (urethra) on the bottom of the penis can also happen. Birth defects may occur even in children born to women who are not taking any medicines and do not have other risk factors. Taking folic acid supplements before getting pregnant and during early pregnancy can lower the chance of having a baby with a neural tube defect. If you take Depakote during pregnancy for any medical condition, your child is at risk for having a lower IQ. Women who are pregnant must not take Depakote to prevent migraine headaches. All women of childbearing age should talk to their healthcare provider about using other possible treatments instead of Depakote. If the decision is made to use Depakote, you should use effective birth control (contraception). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant while taking Depakote. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will continue to take Depakote while you are pregnant. Pregnancy Registry: If you become pregnant while taking Depakote, talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the North American Antiepileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry. You can enroll in this registry by calling 1-888-233-2334. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the safety of antiepileptic drugs during pregnancy.
• Inflammation of your pancreas that can cause death. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms: severe stomach pain that you may also feel in your back, nausea or vomiting that does not go away.
• Like other antiepileptic drugs, Depakote may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500. Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you: thoughts about suicide or dying; attempts to commit suicide; new or worse depression; new or worse anxiety; feeling agitated or restless; panic attacks; trouble sleeping (insomnia); new or worse irritability; acting aggressive, being angry, or violent; acting on dangerous impulses; an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania); other unusual changes in behavior or mood. How can I watch for early symptoms of suicidal thoughts and actions? Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled. Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

Do not take Depakote if you:
• have liver problems
• have or think you have a genetic liver problem caused by a mitochondrial disorder (e.g., Alpers Huttenlocher Syndrome)
• are allergic to divalproex sodium, valproic acid, sodium valproate, or any of the ingredients in Depakote
• have a genetic problem called urea cycle disorder
• are pregnant and taking Depakote for the prevention of migraine headaches
Before taking Depakote, tell your healthcare provider if you:

• have a genetic liver problem caused by a mitochondrial disorder (e.g., Alpers Huttenlocher Syndrome)
• drink alcohol
• are pregnant or breastfeeding since Depakote can pass into breast milk. Ask your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.
• have or have had depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behavior
• have any other medical condition

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, herbal supplements.

Taking Depakote with certain other medicines, even for a short period of time, can cause side effects or affect how well they work. Do not start or stop other medicines without talking to your healthcare provider.

Depakote can cause other serious side effects, including:

• **Bleeding problems:** red or purple spots on your skin, bruising, pain and swelling into your joints due to bleeding or bleeding from your mouth or nose.
• **High ammonia levels in your blood:** feeling tired, vomiting, changes in mental status.
• **Low body temperature (hypothermia):** drop in your body temperature to less than 95º F, feeling tired, confusion, coma.
• **Allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions:** fever, skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, blistering and peeling of your skin, swelling of your lymph nodes, swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue, or throat, trouble swallowing or breathing.
• **Drowsiness or sleepiness in the elderly.** This extreme drowsiness may cause you to eat or drink less than you normally would. Tell your doctor if you are not able to eat or drink as you normally do. Your doctor may start you at a lower dose of Depakote.

Common side effects of Depakote include:

• nausea
• vomiting
• dizziness
• double vision
• weight gain
• problems with walking or coordination
• headache
• weakness
• stomach pain
• diarrhea
• hair loss
• sleepiness
• tremor
• blurry vision
• increased appetite
• loss of appetite
• vomiting
• weakness
• tremor
• diarrhea
• increased appetite
• loss of appetite
• problems with walking or coordination

Please see the full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, for additional information about Depakote. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have questions.

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.

If you cannot afford your medication, contact: www.pparx.org for assistance.

Eligibility:

Available to patients with commercial prescription insurance coverage for Depakote who meet eligibility criteria. Copay assistance program is not available to patients receiving prescription reimbursement under any federal, state, or government-funded insurance programs (for example, Medicare [including Part D], Medicare Advantage, Medigap, Medicaid, TRICARE, Department of Defense, or Veterans Affairs programs) or where prohibited by law or by the patient’s health insurance provider. If at any time a patient begins receiving prescription drug coverage under any such federal, state, or government-funded healthcare program, patient will no longer be able to use the Depakote Savings Card and patient must call OPUS Health at 800.364.4767 to stop participation. Patients residing in or receiving treatment in certain states may not be eligible. Patients may not seek reimbursement for value received from the Depakote Savings Program from any third-party payers. Offer subject to change or discontinuance without notice. Restrictions, including monthly maximums, may apply. This is not health insurance. Please see full Terms and Conditions.

References: