



# Is excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) disrupting your life?

## Talk to your healthcare provider

EDS is a medical condition that can be caused by obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). With EDS, you may feel sleepy all the time and have a need to sleep during the day. It can disrupt many parts of your life.

The first step in finding a solution is talking with your healthcare provider about the impact of EDS due to OSA on your daily life. The following topics can help get the conversation started.

### I have

- ☐ Not been diagnosed with EDS due to OSA, but I am extremely sleepy all the time
- ☐ Been diagnosed with EDS due to OSA

### Daytime sleepiness has been affecting me for

- ☐ Less than 1 month
- ☐ 1 to 6 months
- ☐ 6 months to 1 year
- ☐ 1 to 2 years
- ☐ More than 2 years

### I currently use airway therapy, like CPAP or an oral appliance, to treat my OSA

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I used airway therapy, but don't any longer

### I am currently treating my EDS with medication

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I was prescribed medication but am no longer taking it

### The medication I am taking for my EDS is

- ☐ Working well for me
- ☐ Not working well for me; I am sleepy during the day
- ☐ Not lasting long enough; I get sleepy after only a few hours
- ☐ I am not on any medication for EDS

### My EDS impacts my life in the following ways

- ☐ It negatively impacts my relationships with family, friends, and coworkers
- ☐ I regularly avoid activities with friends because I'm so tired
- ☐ I worry about falling asleep while driving
- ☐ I am sleepy or may doze off while at work when I should not
- ☐ I am sleepy or may doze off regularly while relaxing
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

### If there are other questions you want to ask, or details you would like to share, note them here

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### During your appointment, ask your healthcare provider

- ☐ Are there tests, like the Epworth Sleepiness Scale, that can help assess my level of sleepiness?



### Talk to your healthcare provider about your answers and how EDS is disrupting your life.

You can also ask them about **SUNOSI**, a once-daily, FDA-approved medication for EDS due to OSA that can help improve your wakefulness.

CPAP=continuous positive airway pressure.

## 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 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](#).**

**sunosI**  
(solriamfetol)   
75, 150 mg tablets

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

**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. 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](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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**Please see [Medication Guide](#).**

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75, 150 mg tablets