

The safety and efficacy of SEROQUEL in pediatric patients have not been established.

Patients should be periodically reassessed to determine the need for continued treatment.

Prescribing should be consistent with the need to minimize the risk of tardive dyskinesia, seizures, and orthostatic hypotension. A rare condition referred to as neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) has been reported with this class of medications, including SEROQUEL.

There have been reports of diabetes mellitus and hyperglycemia-related adverse events associated with the use of atypical antipsychotics, including SEROQUEL.

The most common adverse events associated with the use of SEROQUEL were somnolence, dry mouth, dizziness, constinution, asthenia, abdominal pain, postural hypotension, pharyngitis, SGPT increase, dyspensia, and weight gain.

In bipolar mania trials, withdrawal rates due to adverse events were similar to placebo for SEROQUEL as monotherapy (SEROQUEL 5.7%, placebo 5.1%) and adjunct therapy (SEROQUEL plus lithium or divalproex 3.6%, lithium or divalproex alone 5.9%).

References: 1. SEROQUEL® (quetiapine fumarate) Prescribing Information, Rev 01/04, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, Delaware 2. Data on file, DA-SER-13, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, Delaware. 3. Data on file, DA-SER-15, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, Delaware. **4.** Data on file, DA-SER-14, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, Delaware. **5.** Data on file, DA-SER-16, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, Delaware.



25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg & 300 mg tablets



To prevent medication errors, write "SEROQUEL" clearly on your Rx pad. Spell "SEROQUEL" clearly over the phone.

First-line treatment