

APO-Sodium valproate

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I using APO-Sodium valproate?

APO-Sodium valproate contains the active ingredient sodium valproate. APO-Sodium valproate is used to treat epilepsy in adults and children.

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I using APO-Sodium valproate?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I use APO-Sodium valproate?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to APO-Sodium valproate or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

APO-Sodium valproate can seriously harm an unborn child when taken during pregnancy. If you are a female able to have a baby, you must use an effective method of birth control (contraception) during your entire treatment with APO-Sodium valproate. Schedule an urgent appointment with your doctor if you want to become pregnant or if you think you became pregnant. Do not stop taking APO-Sodium valproate unless your doctor tells you to, as it may be dangerous for you.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I use APO-Sodium valproate?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with APO-Sodium valproate and affect how it works.

A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How do I use APO-Sodium valproate?

Your doctor will tell you how much to take. This may depend on your age, your condition and whether or not you are taking any other medicines.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How do I use APO-Sodium valproate?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using APO-Sodium valproate?

Things you should do	<p>Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using APO-Sodium valproate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan annual appointments with your specialist.• If you plan to have surgery that needs a general anaesthetic, tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking this medicine.• Ensure you use effective contraception and if you become pregnant while you are taking this medicine,• tell your doctor immediately
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you suffer from mania, do not use APO-Sodium valproate if you are pregnant.• If you suffer from epilepsy, do not use APO-Sodium valproate if you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined that no other treatment works for you• Do not stop using this medicine suddenly or lower the dosage, without checking with your doctor as your condition may become worse.• Do not take more than the recommended dose unless your doctor tells you to.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• APO-Sodium valproate may cause drowsiness, light-headedness dizziness or sleepiness,• Make sure you know how you react to it before you drive a car, operate machinery or perform any activity that requires alertness.• Children should not ride a bike, climb trees or do anything else that could be dangerous if they are• feeling drowsy or sleepy.
Drinking alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid alcohol while you are being treated with APO-Sodium valproate.• Combining APO-Sodium valproate and alcohol can make you more sleepy, dizzy or lightheaded.

Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Store tablets in cool dry place below 30°C. Keep tablets in blister pack.
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For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using APO-Sodium valproate?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines have some unwanted side effects. Mostly these are mild and short-lived. Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking APO-Sodium valproate.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the Accident and Emergency department of your nearest hospital:

- If you or your child develops a sudden illness and particularly if it includes repeated vomiting, extreme tiredness, abdominal pain, drowsiness, weakness, loss of appetite, upper stomach pain, nausea, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes), swelling of the legs or worsening of your epilepsy or a general feeling of being unwell
 - If you or your child taking APO-Sodium valproate develops problems with balance and co-ordination, feeling lethargic or less alert, vomiting,
 - If seizures become worse or happen more frequently
 - If you have any thoughts of harming yourself or committing suicide
 - If you think you are pregnant
- For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

APO-Sodium valproate

Active ingredient(s): *Sodium valproate*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using APO-Sodium valproate. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using APO-Sodium valproate.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I using APO-Sodium valproate?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I use APO-Sodium valproate?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How do I use APO-Sodium valproate?](#)
- [5. What should I know while using APO-Sodium valproate?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I using APO-Sodium valproate?

APO-Sodium valproate contains the active ingredient sodium valproate.

APO-Sodium valproate belongs to a group of medicines called anticonvulsants.

APO-Sodium valproate is used to treat epilepsy in adults and children.

Epilepsy is a condition where you have repeated seizures (fits). There are many different types of seizures, ranging from mild to severe. These medicines are thought to work by controlling brain chemicals which send signals to nerves so that seizures do not happen.

APO-Sodium valproate may also be used to control mania, a mental condition with episodes of overactivity, elation or irritability. APO-Sodium valproate should not be used in children and adolescents under 18 years of age for the treatment of

mania. APO-Sodium valproate may be used alone or in combination with other medicines to treat your condition. Your doctor, however, may have prescribed APO-Sodium valproate for another reason.

APO-Sodium valproate has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms seem to be the same as yours.

There is no evidence that APO-Sodium valproate is addictive.

2. What should I know before I use APO-Sodium valproate?

Warnings

Do not use APO-Sodium valproate if:

- **if you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined that no other treatment works for you**
- **unless you use an effective method of birth control (contraception) at all times during your treatment with APO-Sodium valproate**
- If you are allergic to sodium valproate, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.
- Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.
- you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:
 - liver disease (hepatic dysfunction) or severe hepatitis.
 - a family history of severe hepatitis, especially when caused by medicines. Medicines used in the treatment of epilepsy, including APO-Sodium valproate may have adverse effects on the liver and the kidneys
 - a urea cycle disorder or a family history of urea cycle disorders.
 - a family history of unexplained infant deaths.
 - hepatic porphyria which is a rare blood disease of blood pigments.
 - known ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency or a family history of ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency.
 - known or suspected of having a genetic problem causing a mitochondrial disorder for example Alpers-Huttenlocher syndrome.
 - inborn deficiency in carnitine, a very rare metabolic disorder that is untreated.
 - you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined no alternative treatment works for you.

Check with your doctor if you:

- have any other medical conditions, especially the following:
 - liver problems (hepatic insufficiency, hepatic damage)
 - impaired kidney function as your doctor may want to monitor the valproate level or adjust your dose
 - urea cycle disorders because of a risk of increased ammonia level in the blood
 - ornithine transcarbamylase (OTC) deficiency
 - an inborn deficiency in carnitine (a very rare metabolic disease) that is untreated, also called carnitine palmitoyltransferase (CPT) type II deficiency because you are at increased risk of muscle disorders
 - an inborn deficiency in carnitine and are taking carnitine
 - have impaired dietary intake in carnitine, found in meat and dairy products, especially in children less than 10 years old
 - systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (a disease affecting the skin, joints and kidneys)

- family history of a genetic problem causing mitochondrial disorder because of a risk of damage to your liver
- put on weight as your appetite may be increased

- take any medicines for any other condition

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Tell your doctor immediately if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

You must not use APO-Sodium valproate if you are pregnant, unless your doctor has determined that no alternative treatment works for you.

If you are a girl or woman of childbearing age, make sure that you talk to your doctor about the risks associated with taking APO-Sodium valproate during pregnancy. Your doctor will explain what might happen to your baby if you become pregnant whilst taking APO-Sodium valproate.

You must not take APO-Sodium valproate unless you use an effective method of birth control (contraception) at all times during your treatment with APO-Sodium valproate. If you decide later you want to have a baby, you must not stop taking APO-Sodium valproate or your contraception until you have discussed this with your doctor. Your doctor will advise you further on alternative treatment options. Your doctor may decide to change the dose of APO-Sodium valproate or switch you to another medicine or stop treatment with APO-Sodium valproate several months before you become pregnant.

If you are a parent or carer, tell your doctor when your child using APO-Sodium valproate experiences her first period.

APO-Sodium valproate can be harmful to unborn children when taken by a woman during pregnancy. It can cause serious birth defects that require medical treatment and can affect physical and mental development of the child as it grows after birth. Babies are also at risk of lower weight than expected for their age at birth. The most frequently reported birth defects include spina bifida (where the bones of the spine are not properly developed), facial and skull malformations, heart, kidney, urinary and sexual organ malformations, limb defects, and multiple associated malformations affecting several organs and parts of the body.

Birth defects may result in disabilities which may be severe. As valproate has been used for many years, it is known that in women who take valproate during pregnancy around 11 babies in every 100 will have birth defects. This compares to 2 to 3 babies in every 100 born to women from the general population. It is estimated that up to 30-40% of children whose mothers took valproate during pregnancy may have problems with early childhood development. Children affected can be slow to walk and

talk, be intellectually less able than other children, and have difficulties with language and memory. Hearing problems or deafness as well as eye malformations in association with other congenital malformations which may affect vision, have been reported in children exposed to valproate during pregnancy.

Autistic spectrum disorders are more often diagnosed in children exposed to valproate during pregnancy and there is some evidence that children exposed to valproate during pregnancy are at increased risk of developing Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

There may also be blood clotting problems, hypoglycemia and hypothyroidism in the newborn children of mothers who have taken APO-Sodium valproate during pregnancy.

Children born to mothers who take APO-Sodium valproate throughout their pregnancy may be at risk of impaired cognitive development or withdrawal syndrome (agitation, irritability, hyperexcitability, jitteriness, hyperkinesia, tonic disorders, tremor, convulsions and feeding problems) if APO-Sodium valproate is taken during the last trimester of pregnancy. However, do not stop taking APO-Sodium valproate unless your doctor says so as there are risks to the mother and child from uncontrolled epilepsy or uncontrolled mania episodes.

Your doctor may want to adapt your treatment and/or prescribe dietary supplements of folate when trying for a baby. Folic acid can lower the general risk of spina bifida and early miscarriage that exists with all pregnancies. However it is unlikely that it will reduce the risk of birth defects associated with valproate use.

In exceptional circumstances when APO-Sodium valproate is the only available treatment option during pregnancy, you will be monitored very closely both for the management of your underlying condition and to check how your unborn child is developing. You and your partner should receive counselling and support regarding the valproate exposed pregnancy.

Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking it if you are pregnant including when valproate is used in combination with other medicines to treat epilepsy. The higher the dose, the higher the risks but all doses carry a risk.

Potential risk to children of fathers taking valproate in the 3 months prior to conception

A study suggests that if you take valproate in the 3 months prior to conception, your child may have a higher risk for impaired mental and/or motor development compared to children born to fathers who used lamotrigine or levetiracetam, other medicines that can be used to treat your disease. In this study, around 5 children in 100 had such disorders when born from fathers treated with valproate, and around 3 children in 100 when born from fathers treated with the other medicines. There are no data on this potential risk to children fathered more than 3 months after stopping valproate treatment (the time

needed for new sperm to be formed).

As a precautionary measure, your doctor will discuss with you

- The potential risk when fathering a child if you are treated with valproate,
- The need to use effective contraception (birth control) for you and your female partner during the treatment and for 3 months after stopping valproate
- The need to consult your doctor to discuss alternative treatment options, as soon as you are planning to father a child and before discontinuing contraception (birth control),
- To not donate sperm during treatment and for 3 months after stopping treatment.

Do not stop your treatment without talking to your doctor. If you stop your treatment, your symptoms may become worse. If your female partner becomes pregnant while you used valproate in the 3 months prior to conception, both of you should contact the doctor for counseling.

You should get regular (at least annual) appointments with your doctor. During this visit your doctor will make sure you understand the risk and precautions associated with valproate use.

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.

Medicines used in the treatment of epilepsy, including APO-Sodium valproate, pass into breast milk. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking APO-Sodium valproate if you are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed.

Contraception use

Use an effective method of contraception and consult your doctor before planning pregnancy.

APO-Sodium valproate can seriously harm an unborn child when taken during pregnancy. If you are a girl or woman of childbearing age, you must use at least one effective method of birth control (contraception) without interruption during your entire treatment with APO-Sodium valproate.

Some birth control pills (oestrogen containing birth control pills) may lower valproate levels in your blood. Your doctor should discuss with you the most appropriate method of contraception for you.

APO-Sodium valproate should have little effect on the oral contraceptive pill, however, you should let your doctor know that you are taking it.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines may interfere with APO-Sodium valproate and affect how it works. These include:

- aspirin (and other salicylates)

- medicines used to prevent clots (anticoagulants) e.g. warfarin.
- other medicines used to treat epilepsy e.g. phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), methylphenobarbitone, primidone, phenytoin, carbamazepine, clonazepam, felbamate, lamotrigine, topiramate, diazepam, lorazepam, oxcarbamazepine, rifunamide and ethosuximide
- medicines used to treat depression e.g. monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), tricyclic antidepressants
- benzodiazepines (medicines used as sedatives or to treat anxiety)
- oestrogen containing products or oral contraceptives. APO-Sodium valproate should have little effect on the oral contraceptive pill, however, you should let your doctor know that you are taking it.
- zidovudine or any other anti-viral medications (conditions)
- neuroleptic agents including clozapine (a medicine used to treat schizophrenia)
- quetiapine or olanzapine (medicines used to treat bipolar disorder and schizophrenia)
- mefloquine (a medicine used to treat malaria)
- propofol (a medicine used before and during general anaesthesia)
- nimodipine (a medicine used to help blood flow to the brain)
- cimetidine (used to treat stomach ulcers)
- erythromycin, rifampicin and carbapenem antibiotics such as Invanz and Merrem. The combination of APO-Sodium valproate and carbapenems should be avoided because it may decrease the effect of APO-Sodium valproate.
- rufinamide
- colestyramine (Questran Lite)
- acetazolamide (Diamox)
- protease inhibitors such as lopinavir and ritonavir (used to treat HIV)
- metamizole (a medicine used to treat pain and fever)
- methotrexate (used to treat cancer and inflammatory diseases)
- some anti-infectives that contain pivalate (e.g., pivampicillin, adefovir dipivoxil)

These medicines and others may be affected by APO-Sodium valproate, or worsen adverse reactions, or may affect how well it works.

You may need different amounts of your medicine, or you may need to take different medicines. Your doctor or pharmacist will advise you.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if your child is taking any other medicines before you start giving them APO-Sodium valproate, for example, aspirin or any other drugs used to treat epilepsy.

If your child is under 3 years of age, APO-Sodium valproate should not be administered together with aspirin. APO-Sodium valproate can affect the liver and rarely the pancreas in a very small number of patients. The risk of liver damage is increased if APO-Sodium valproate is taken by your child under 3 years who is taking other antiepileptic

medicine at the same time or has other neurological or metabolic disease and severe form of epilepsy.

Children, especially young children, can be more sensitive to some of the side effects of APO-Sodium valproate.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect APO-Sodium valproate.

4. How do I use APO-Sodium valproate?

How much to take / use

Your doctor will tell you how much to take and in what form (liquids or tablets) you should take it. This may depend on your age, your condition and whether or not you are taking any other medicines.

- Your doctor may recommend that you start with a low dose of APO-Sodium valproate and slowly increase the dose to the lowest amount needed to control your condition. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure of the correct dose for you.
- They will tell you exactly how much to take
- Follow the instructions provided and use APO-Sodium valproate until your doctor tells you to stop.
- If you take the wrong dose, APO-Sodium valproate may not work as well.
- Make sure you keep your regular check up appointments. They are very important, as your dosage may need to be changed.

When to take / use APO-Sodium valproate

APO-Sodium valproate should be taken at about the same time each day.

- Taking your tablets at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will help you remember when to take the tablets.
- Continue taking your medicine for as long as your doctor tells you.
- APO-Sodium valproate helps control your condition but does not cure it. Therefore, you must take it every day.

How to take APO-Sodium valproate

- APO-Sodium valproate tablets may be taken twice a day.
- Swallow the tablets whole with a full glass of water or other liquid or take them with food. The tablets have a special coating. If you crush or chew them the coating is destroyed.

Do not take them with "fizzy" water, soda or soft drinks.

If you forget to use APO-Sodium valproate

APO-Sodium valproate should be used regularly at the same time each day. If you miss your dose at the usual time, take your next dose as usual.

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you missed. This may increase the chance of you getting unwanted side effects.

- Always remember to take your prescribed dose otherwise you may find that either your seizures or manic symptoms may return.
- If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- If you have trouble remembering when to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you use too much APO-Sodium valproate

If you think that you have used too much APO-Sodium valproate, you may need urgent medical attention.

You should immediately:

- phone the Poisons Information Centre (**by calling 13 11 26**), or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

You should do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

If you take too much APO-Sodium valproate, you may experience:

- reduction in consciousness possibly leading into coma
- shortness of breath
- muscle weakness
- shrinking of the pupil in the eye
- too much acid in the body, causing fast breathing, confusion, tiredness, headache, yellowing of the skin (jaundice) and increased heart rate
- dizziness, lightheadedness
- collapse due to very low blood pressure
- convulsions
- severe headache, blurred vision, blind spot or vision loss
- tiredness, confusion, excessive thirst
- death

5. What should I know while using APO-Sodium valproate?

Things you should do

- **If you are about to be started on any new medicine, tell your doctor that you are taking APO-Sodium valproate.**
- **If you plan to have surgery that needs a general anaesthetic, tell your doctor or dentist that you are taking this medicine.**
- **Be sure to keep all of your doctors' appointments so that your progress can be checked.**
- **Your doctor will check your progress and may**

want to take some tests from time to time. This helps prevent unwanted side effects.

Call your doctor straight away if you:

- If you become pregnant while you are taking this medicine

Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using APO-Sodium valproate.

All mentions of suicide or violence must be taken seriously. Tell your doctor or a mental health professional immediately if you have any suicidal thoughts or other mental/mood changes.

Things you should not do

- Do not stop using this medicine suddenly, or lower the dosage, without checking with your doctor.
- Do not take more than the recommended dose unless your doctor tells you to.
- Do not give this medicine to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.
- Do not use this medicine to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using APO-Sodium valproate.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how APO-Sodium valproate affects you.

APO-Sodium valproate may cause drowsiness or light-headedness in some people, especially at the beginning of treatment. Make sure you know how you react to it before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are drowsy or light-headed.

Children should not ride a bike, climb trees or do anything else that could be dangerous if they are feeling drowsy or sleepy.

APO-Sodium valproate may cause drowsiness, dizziness or sleepiness in some people and affect alertness.

Drinking alcohol

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

If you have more than 2 drinks per day, you may be putting yourself at risk of a seizure, or fit.

The effects of alcohol could be made worse while taking APO-Sodium valproate.

Combining APO-Sodium valproate and alcohol can make you more sleepy, dizzy or lightheaded. Your doctor may suggest you avoid alcohol while you are being treated with APO-Sodium valproate

Looking after your medicine

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them.

- If you take the tablets out of the box or the blister pack they may not keep well. Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.
- in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C.

Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

Store it in a cool dry place away from moisture, heat or sunlight; for example, do not store it:

- in the bathroom or near a sink, or
- in the car or on window sills.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to use this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date (EXP) printed on the pack. If you take this medicine after the expiry date has passed, it may not work as well.

Do not use it if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
Gastrointestinal related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• nausea or vomiting• abdominal cramps or pain• changes in appetite• changes in your weight• diarrhoea Mouth related: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bleeding, tender or enlarged gums• sore, swollen mouth, mouth• ulcers and burning feeling of mouth Head and neurology related:	Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you.

swelling of the legs or worsening of your epilepsy or a general feeling of being unwell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggression • agitation • disturbance in attention • abnormal behaviour • hyperactivity • learning disorder Some side effects of valproate occur more frequently in children or are more severe compared to adults.	hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects. Your child may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.
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Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What APO-Sodium valproate contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	APO-Sodium valproate EC200 - 200 mg sodium valproate APO-Sodium valproate EC500 - 500 mg sodium valproate
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • povidone • magnesium stearate • microcrystalline cellulose • colloidal anhydrous silica • sodium starch glycollate • purified talc • citric acid • Opadry white AMB OY-B-28920 • Eudragit L30 D-55 • triethyl citrate • Opadry II 85F60017 purple
Potential allergens	-

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

What APO-Sodium valproate looks like

200 mg: a purple, round, coated, biconvex tablet.

500 mg: a purple, round, coated, biconvex tablet, approximately 13 mm in diameter.

The tablets are available in boxes of 100 tablets.

Who distributes APO-Sodium valproate

Distributed in Australia by:

Arrotex Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd

15-17 Chapel St
Cremorne VIC 3121

www.arrotex.com.au

Australian registration numbers:

APO-Sodium valproate (200 mg) - AUST R 381112

APO-Sodium valproate (500mg) - AUST R 381113

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