

Xelstrym

(generic)

[Full Prescribing Information](#)

[DailyMed Drug Information](#)

Forms/Strengths

- **Transdermal system:** 4.5 mg/9 hours, 9 mg/9 hours, 13.5 mg/9 hours, 18 mg/9 hours

Dosing

- **Age:** ≥ 6 y/o
- **Onset:** Approximately 2 hours after application
- **Duration:** 9-hour wear time; continuous release for 9-12 hours
- **Considerations:** Apply the patch to the hip, upper arm, chest, upper back, or flank area 2 hours before the effect is needed. Rotate application sites with each new patch. Do not use more than one patch in a 24-hour period. Do not substitute for other amphetamine products on a milligram-per-milligram basis.
- **Initial Dose:**
 - **Pediatric (6-17 y/o):** 4.5 mg/9 hours daily
 - **Adults:** 9 mg/9 hours daily
- **Titration:** 4.5 mg/9 hours weekly
- **Max Dose:** 18 mg/9 hours
 - **Severe Renal Impairment:** 13.5 mg/9 hours
 - **End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD):** 9 mg/9 hours

Quick Facts

- Increases synaptic dopamine and norepinephrine by promoting presynaptic release and inhibiting reuptake
- Enhances focus, attention, and impulse control

- Extended-release capsule with a multi-phase release profile for rapid onset and sustained effect
 - Unique formulation for consistent plasma levels throughout the day
 - Common side effects: decreased appetite, insomnia, headache, gastrointestinal discomfort
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Indications

- **ADHD** (ICD-10: F90.0)
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Off-Label Uses

- N/A
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How to Take

- Apply **one patch daily** to clean, dry, intact skin.
 - Apply to the **hip, upper arm, chest, flank, or upper back**—rotate application sites daily.
 - **Press firmly** for at least **30 seconds** to ensure full adhesion.
 - Wear the patch for **9 hours** and remove it after the prescribed duration.
 - Avoid **cutting or altering** the patch, as this may affect drug release.
 - **Wash hands** after applying or removing the patch.
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Side Effects

- **Common:** decreased appetite, headache, insomnia, tic, abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, irritability, increased blood pressure, and increased heart rate
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Monitoring / Labs

- **Cardiovascular:** Baseline and routine monitoring of heart rate and blood pressure.
- **Growth in Pediatrics:** Regular monitoring of height and weight to detect growth suppression.
- **Psychiatric Symptoms:** Observe for mood changes, anxiety, or psychosis.

- **Abuse Potential:** Monitor for misuse or diversion.
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Education

- **When to Call the Doctor:**
 - Severe **mood changes, aggression, or suicidal thoughts**.
 - Chest pain, rapid heartbeat, shortness of breath (**cardiovascular concerns**).
 - Uncontrolled movements, tics, or worsening anxiety.
 - Skin **irritation, blistering, or severe redness** at the application site.
 - Numbness, coldness, or color changes in fingers or toes (**circulatory issues**).
 - Unexplained weight loss or **delayed growth in pediatric patients**.
 - **Safety Tips:**
 - **Monitor blood pressure and heart rate**, especially in patients with cardiovascular risk.
 - Use caution in patients with **anxiety, bipolar disorder, or psychosis**, as symptoms may worsen.
 - Avoid **external heat sources** (e.g., heating pads, electric blankets, hot tubs) as heat can increase drug absorption.
 - Ensure **adequate hydration and nutrition**, as appetite suppression is common.
 - If the patch **falls off**, replace with a new one but **remove at the usual time**.
 - **Parent Tips for Pediatric Patients:**
 - **Encourage a nutrient-dense diet** to counteract appetite suppression.
 - Administer in the **morning before school** for optimal effect.
 - Monitor **school performance and behavioral changes**.
 - Observe for **sleep disturbances**; adjust timing if necessary.
 - Communicate regularly with **teachers and caregivers** about medication effects.
 - Dispose of **used patches safely** by folding them in half and placing them in a secure disposal container.
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Additional Information

- **Contraindications:**
 - **Hypersensitivity** to amphetamines or formulation components.
 - **Use within 14 days of MAOI therapy** (risk of hypertensive crisis).
 - Symptomatic **cardiovascular disease, moderate-to-severe hypertension, hyperthyroidism, glaucoma**.
 - **History of substance use disorder**, unless benefits outweigh risks.
- **Pregnancy:**
 - **Category C**; use only if benefits outweigh risks.
 - May cause **neonatal withdrawal symptoms** or **low birth weight**.
- **Lactation:**

- **Excreted in breast milk; not recommended** due to potential infant exposure.
 - **Drug Interactions:**
 - **Serotonergic drugs** (e.g., SSRIs, SNRIs, MAOIs) increase **serotonin syndrome risk**.
 - **Acidifying agents** (e.g., ascorbic acid) may reduce drug absorption.
 - **Alkalinizing agents** (e.g., sodium bicarbonate) may increase amphetamine levels.
 - May potentiate **hypertensive effects** of certain medications (e.g., decongestants, beta-agonists)
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