



**Ig Companion**  
Free mobile support app  
for patients. *See inside  
for details.*

# WHAT TO EXPECT

from your intravenous  
immunoglobulin  
(IVIg) therapy



Not an actual patient.

Please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information, including complete **BOXED WARNING**.



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## Getting started with your IVIg therapy

Your healthcare provider decided PANZYGA is the right treatment for you. PANZYGA is in a class of medicine called IVIg therapy. You will receive PANZYGA as an intravenous infusion, which is an infusion through the vein.

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

PANZYGA (Immune Globulin Intravenous [Human] – ifas) is indicated for the treatment of primary humoral immunodeficiency (PI) in patients 2 years of age and older, chronic immune thrombocytopenia (cITP) in adults and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) in adults.

PANZYGA is a liquid medicine for infusion that contains immunoglobulin G (IgG), which are proteins that help fight infection. It is made from human plasma that is donated by healthy people and contains antibodies. For patients with PI, PANZYGA helps replace the missing antibodies in the body. For patients with cITP, PANZYGA helps the body produce more platelets (the blood cells that help blood clot) to control or prevent bleeding. For patients with CIDP, PANZYGA may help improve mobility and hand strength.

PANZYGA is given into a vein (intravenously) in a hospital, infusion center, doctor's office, or at home by a trained healthcare provider (HCP).

### SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

#### **WARNING: THROMBOSIS, RENAL DYSFUNCTION, and ACUTE RENAL FAILURE**

*See full prescribing information for complete BOXED WARNING*

- **Thrombosis may occur with immune globulin intravenous (IGIV) products, including PANZYGA. Risk factors may include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulable conditions, history of venous or arterial thrombosis, use of estrogens, indwelling vascular catheters, hyperviscosity, and cardiovascular risk factors.**
- **Renal dysfunction, acute renal failure, osmotic nephropathy, and death may occur with the administration of IGIV products in predisposed patients. Renal dysfunction and acute renal failure occur more commonly in patients receiving IGIV products containing sucrose. PANZYGA does not contain sucrose.**
- **For patients at risk of thrombosis, renal dysfunction, or acute renal failure, administer PANZYGA at the minimum infusion rate practicable. Ensure adequate hydration in patients before administration. Monitor for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and assess blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity.**

## ***What do I need to know about receiving an infusion?***

Your infusion will start at a slow rate. It may gradually increase if you tolerate it well. That is why a healthcare provider will monitor you during your infusion. They will be looking for signs of infusion reactions. These reactions can include headache, fever, dermatitis, blood pressure increase, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, dizziness, and anemia. Slowing or stopping the infusion may help these symptoms to go away. They may stop your PANZYGA treatment if you experience a severe reaction.

### **SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION**

#### **Do not use PANZYGA if you:**

- Have had a severe allergic reaction to immune globulin or other blood products
- Have a condition called selective (or severe) immunoglobulin A (IgA) deficiency, with antibodies against IgA and a history of hypersensitivity



Not actual patients.

## ***How is PANZYGA made?***

### **PANZYGA is made from healthy human plasma.**

IVIg therapy, such as PANZYGA, is made from human plasma, which is collected from the blood of healthy donors and may contain infectious agents. Production of PANZYGA follows strict guidelines to minimize the risk of transmitting infectious agents, such as viruses.

#### **Guidelines include:**

- Obtaining human plasma from FDA-approved establishments
- Screening plasma donors for prior exposure to certain viruses and other diseases
- Testing the collected plasma to help ensure that it is virus and disease free
- Virus inactivation/removal steps in the manufacturing process

### **SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION**

#### **What should I know before taking PANZYGA?**

- PANZYGA can make vaccines (like measles/mumps/rubella or chickenpox vaccines) work less effectively for you. Before you get any vaccines, tell your healthcare provider that you take PANZYGA

## Why PANZYGA?

PANZYGA may help people with CIDP, PI, or cITP.

- **For adults with CIDP**, PANZYGA may improve arm and leg strength and mobility and general activity level
- **For people 2 years of age and older with PI**, PANZYGA helps replace antibodies that are missing from the immune system, which may help reduce the risk of infection
- **For adults with cITP**, PANZYGA helps boost their platelet count, which may help control and prevent bleeding



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## Will I have any side effects with PANZYGA?

- **For adults with CIDP**, the most common adverse reactions during a clinical trial were: headache, fever, dermatitis, blood pressure increased
- **For people 2 years of age and older with PI**, the most common adverse reactions during a clinical trial were: headache, nausea, fever, fatigue, and abdominal pain
- **For adults with cITP**, the most common adverse reactions during a clinical trial were: headache, fever, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and anemia

Please see the Important Safety Information for PANZYGA on pages 18-22 for additional information on possible side effects.

## SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

### What should I know before taking PANZYGA? (continued)

- Decreased kidney function and kidney function failure can occur
- Severe headache, drowsiness, fever, painful eye movements, or nausea and vomiting can occur
- Elevated blood pressure can occur particularly in patients who have a history of hypertension (high blood pressure)

Please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information, including complete **BOXED WARNING**.

## If you are living with CIDP, you may be treated with PANZYGA

### What is chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)?

CIDP is a rare medical condition where the immune system attacks healthy tissue, affecting the nerves in a person's arms and legs.

CIDP is most commonly experienced as weakness in the arms and legs, and may be accompanied by a prickling sensation and numbness. Symptoms can happen in waves, coming and going over time, or progress consistently.



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### How is CIDP treated?

CIDP is typically treated with an IVIg, such as PANZYGA, which adds new antibodies to the body to block the attacking antibodies. A nurse or other member of your treatment team will give you PANZYGA by intravenous (IV) infusion, which can occur in a hospital, an infusion clinic, or at home.



Your first PANZYGA infusion will take the most time.  
**Your other PANZYGA infusions may take about 2 hours.**

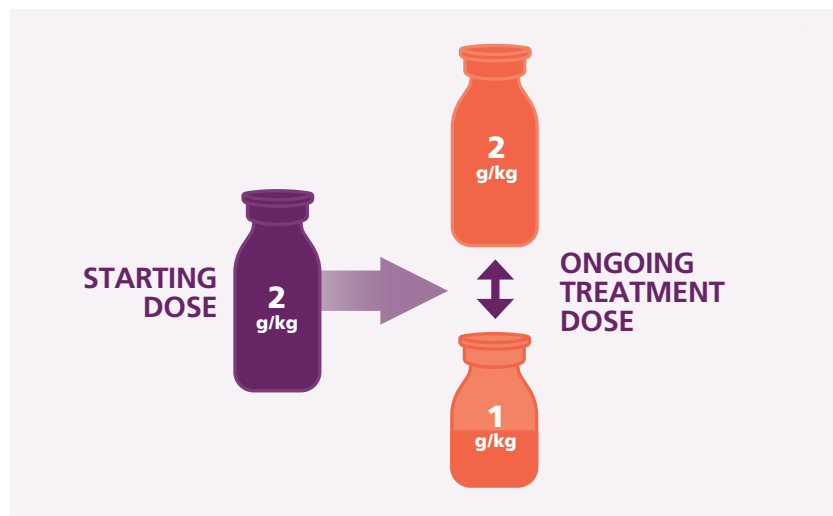
### SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

#### What should I know before taking PANZYGA? (continued)

- If you are elderly, with heart or kidney problems, discuss with your healthcare provider prior to initiating treatment with PANZYGA
- PANZYGA is made from human blood and therefore may have a risk of transmitting infectious agents, including viruses and, theoretically, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and CJD agent. The production and manufacturing process reduces this risk, but the risk cannot be eliminated

## Dosing options

In the clinical study, PANZYGA infusions occurred every 3 weeks. After that, you and your healthcare provider will work together to determine the best maintenance dose for your ongoing treatments. This dose can be adjusted as needed.




**PANZYGA was tested at multiple doses in the clinical study, and patients saw symptom improvement at both the 1 g/kg and 2 g/kg doses.**



## Stay informed about CIDP and IVIg therapy

Learn more by visiting this helpful website

 **GBS/CIDP Foundation International**  
[Gbs-cidp.org](http://Gbs-cidp.org)

### SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

**PANZYGA can cause serious side effects. If any of the following problems occur after starting PANZYGA, stop the infusion immediately and contact your HCP or call emergency services:**

- Hives, swelling in the mouth or throat, itching, trouble breathing, wheezing, fainting, or dizziness. These could be signs of a serious allergic reaction
- Bad headache with nausea, vomiting, stiff neck, fever, drowsiness, painful eye movements, and sensitivity to light. These could be signs of irritation and swelling of the lining around your brain

## If you are living with PI, you may be treated with PANZYGA

### What is primary humoral immunodeficiency (PI)?

PI is a disorder that affects the immune system. PI occurs when antibodies that help fight infection are missing from the immune system. That's why people with PI are more likely to get infections.

### How is PI treated?

PI is typically treated by replacing the part of the blood that is missing with an IVIg, such as PANZYGA. A nurse or other member of your treatment team will give you PANZYGA by IV infusion, which can occur in a hospital, an infusion clinic, or at home.

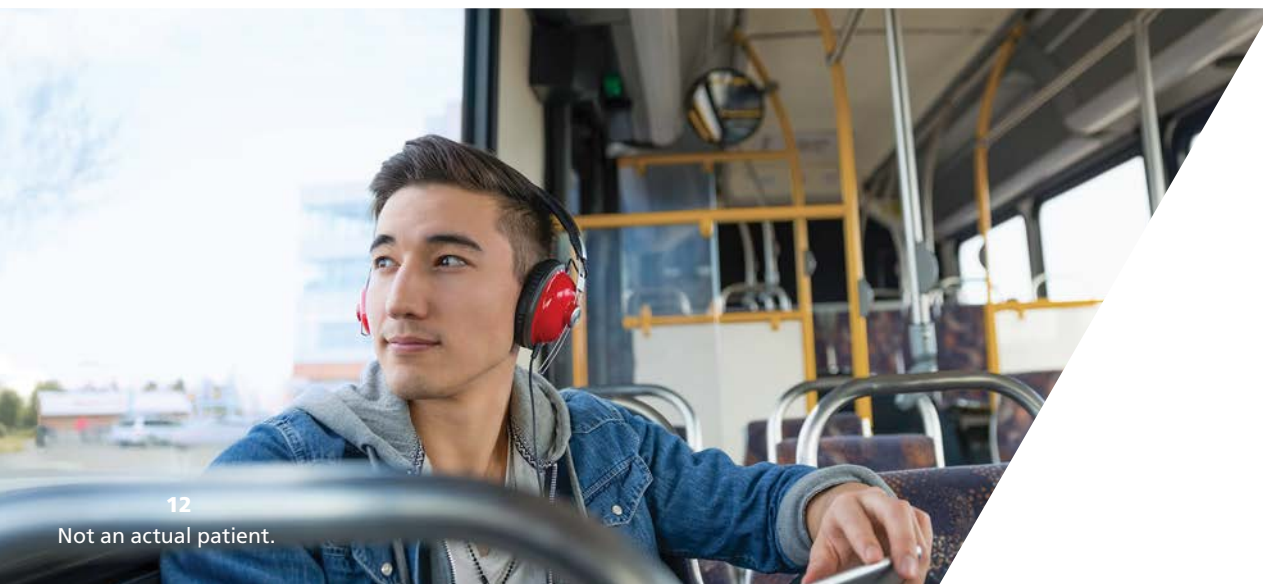


Your first PANZYGA infusion will take the most time.  
Your other PANZYGA infusions may last between  
1 1/4 to 2 hours.

### SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

- Reduced urination, sudden weight gain, or swelling in your legs. These could be signs of a kidney problem (decreased kidney function or kidney failure)
- Pain, swelling, warmth, redness, or a lump in your legs or arms. These could be signs of a blood clot, which could happen in the heart, brain, lungs, or elsewhere in the body
- Brown or red urine, swelling, fatigue, fast heart rate, difficulty breathing, or yellow skin or eyes. These could be signs of a liver or blood problem

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## Steps to help prevent infections

There is no way to prevent primary immunodeficiency disorders because their causes are genetic. But you can take steps to help prevent infections that can occur due to a weakened immune system. Discuss the tips below with your doctor before giving them a try.

### **Wash your hands regularly**

Especially after being in public and before eating

### **Set a sleep schedule**

So you can get the same number of hours of sleep every night

### **Practice good oral hygiene**

Brush your teeth at least twice a day and floss every night before bed

### **Reduce stress levels**

By exercising, meditating, or setting a sleep schedule. High stress levels can affect your immune system

### **Eat a healthy diet**

Follow your healthcare provider's recommendation for a balanced diet

### **Stay active**

With your healthcare provider's approval, light exercise may aid your overall health

### **Limit exposure to illness-causing germs**

By staying away from people who are sick and with regular handwashing

### **Ask your doctor about vaccines**

Discuss all potential vaccinations with your HCP

## Stay informed about PI and IVIg therapy

Learn more by visiting these helpful websites.

 **Immune Deficiency Foundation**  
[PrimaryImmune.org](http://PrimaryImmune.org)

 **Jeffrey Modell Foundation**  
[Info4PI.org](http://Info4PI.org)

The health information contained herein is provided for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace discussions with a healthcare provider. All decisions regarding patient care must be made with a healthcare provider, considering the unique characteristics of the patient.



## If you are living with cITP, you may be treated with PANZYGA

### What is chronic immune thrombocytopenia (cITP)?

cITP is a disorder that can lead to excessive bruising or bleeding. cITP can develop when your immune system attacks certain blood cells (platelets) in your blood. Platelets help the blood to clot. People with cITP have low levels of platelets and are at risk of excessive bruising or bleeding.



### How is cITP treated?

cITP is typically treated by increasing platelet counts with an IVIg, such as PANZYGA. A nurse or other member of your treatment team will give PANZYGA by IV infusion, which can occur in a hospital, an infusion clinic, or at home.



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Your other PANZYGA infusions may last about 3 hours.

### SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

- Chest pain or trouble breathing, or blue lips or extremities. These could be signs of a serious heart or lung problem
- Fever over 100°F. This could be a sign of an infection
- Headache, fatigue or confusion, vision problem, chest pain, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, or pounding in your chest, neck, or ears. These could be signs of high blood pressure

Ask your HCP whether you should have rescue medications available, such as antihistamines or epinephrine.

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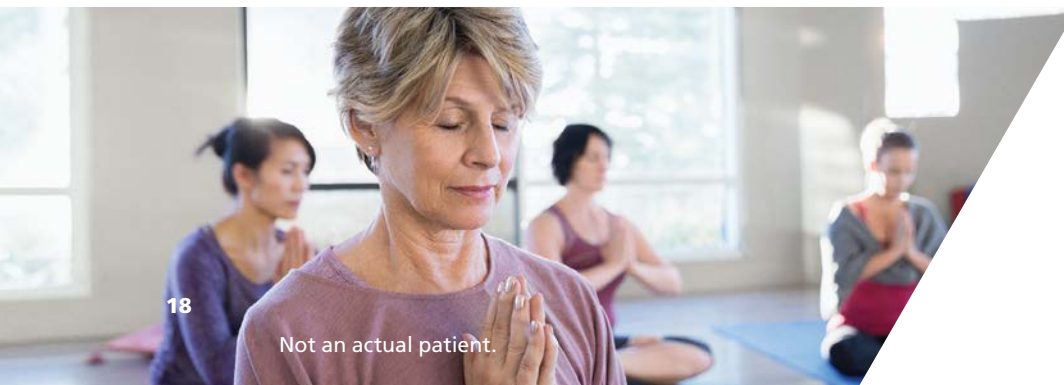
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## **SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION** (continued)

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### **PANZYGA can cause serious side effects. If any of the following problems occur after starting PANZYGA, stop the infusion immediately and contact your HCP or call emergency services:**

- Hives, swelling in the mouth or throat, itching, trouble breathing, wheezing, fainting, or dizziness. These could be signs of a serious allergic reaction
- Bad headache with nausea, vomiting, stiff neck, fever, drowsiness, painful eye movements, and sensitivity to light. These could be signs of irritation and swelling of the lining around your brain
- Reduced urination, sudden weight gain, or swelling in your legs. These could be signs of a kidney problem (decreased kidney function or kidney failure)
- Pain, swelling, warmth, redness, or a lump in your legs or arms. These could be signs of a blood clot, which could happen in the heart, brain, lungs, or elsewhere in the body
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### **SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION** (continued)

Ask your HCP whether you should have rescue medications available, such as antihistamines or epinephrine.

#### **What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects for PANZYGA?**

The most common side effects that may occur with PANZYGA are:

- Headache
- Increased blood pressure
- Abdominal pain
- Nausea
- Dermatitis
- Dizziness
- Fever
- Fatigue
- Anemia

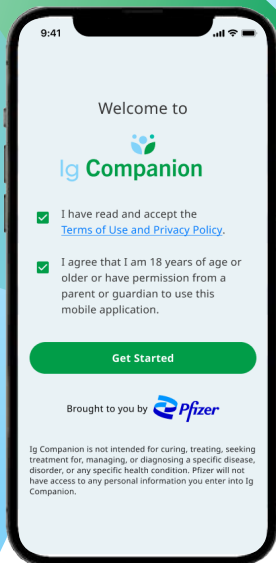
These are not all the possible side effects. Talk to your HCP about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

Tell your HCP if you are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant, or if you are nursing.

Please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information, including complete **BOXED WARNING**.



Not actual patients.




# Ig Companion

## Pfizer is committed to providing tools and resources to support patients on Ig therapy

Ig Companion is a free mobile app designed to complement the treatment experience for patients and caregivers and help prepare them for doctor visits

Please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information, including complete **BOXED WARNING**.

### Key features of the Ig Companion free mobile app include helping patients:



Navigate through the infusion process



Access educational content



Track, manage, and export infusion information



Set reminders for events

Ig Companion is not intended for curing, treating, seeking treatment for, managing, or diagnosing a specific disease, disorder, or any specific health condition. Pfizer will not have access to any personal information you enter into Ig Companion.

Available for free download from the App Store and Google Play.



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# What to expect from your IVIg therapy

Being prepared and knowing what to expect can be helpful.

**panzyga**<sup>®</sup>

Immune Globulin  
Intravenous (Human) - ifas  
10% Liquid Preparation

{ pronounced: *pan-zee-guh* }

## GETTING READY FOR YOUR INFUSION



Make sure to stay well hydrated the day before and the day of your IVIg therapy



Have something with you to help pass the time



Avoid caffeine and alcohol during this time—they can cause dehydration

## DURING AND AFTER YOUR INFUSION



Your IVIg therapy will be given through a needle inserted into your vein



You can continue with the regular activities of your day as tolerated



Your blood pressure and temperature will be checked during treatment



Write down any symptoms you may have to keep a record of how you are feeling



Your infusion time will vary and could take several hours



Call your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist if you have questions about your therapy or experience side effects

Visit [PanzygaInfo.com](https://www.panzyga.com) to learn more

Patients should always ask their doctors for medical advice about adverse events.

You may report an adverse event related to Pfizer products by calling 1-800-438-1985 (US only). If you prefer, you may contact the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) directly. The FDA has established a reporting service known as MedWatch where healthcare professionals and consumers can report problems they suspect may be associated with the drugs and medical devices they prescribe, dispense, or use. Visit [www.fda.gov/MedWatch](https://www.fda.gov/MedWatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

PANZYGA<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Octapharma AG.

Please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information, including complete **BOXED WARNING**.



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