

“ I take PANZYGA for CIDP.
Now I’m back on my feet ”

panzyga®

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

{ pronounced: **pan-ZEE-guh** }



Not actual patient

SELECT IMPORTANT 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.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 15-17 and full Prescribing Information, including complete BOXED WARNING, in pocket.



Not actual patient

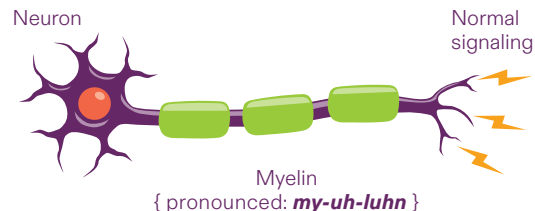
About CIDP

CIDP, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, is a rare medical condition where the immune system attacks healthy tissue. This affects the nerves in a person's arms and legs.

Myelin protects neurons

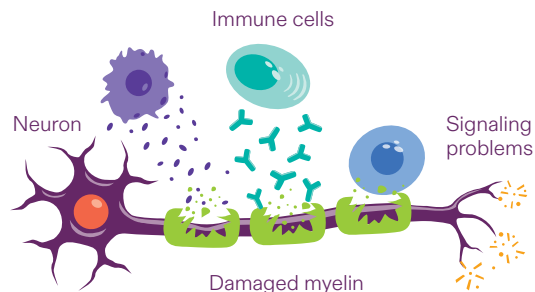
Nerves are made up of **neurons**, which deliver messages between the brain and the rest of the body to perform actions like picking up a cup or taking a step.

Myelin is a protective layer around a neuron—like insulation around a wire—that helps messages get to their destinations.



CIDP attacks myelin

The immune system is designed to spot foreign germs in the body and fight them off. But with CIDP, the immune system thinks the myelin in your arms or legs is foreign and attacks it. This causes the messages neurons deliver to be slowed or lost.



Symptoms of CIDP

The most common symptom experienced with CIDP is weakness in the arms and legs. Some people may also feel a prickling sensation and numbness.

Symptoms can happen in waves, coming and going over time, or worsen gradually.

Symptoms of CIDP may include:



Weakness in arms and legs



Prickling sensation and numbness



Difficulty with fine motor skills



Loss of coordination and difficulty with walking or standing up



Loss of reflexes



Pain and fatigue

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Treating CIDP

Once you're diagnosed, you will have a care team that includes neurologists, neuromuscular specialists, neurophysiologists, pharmacists, and nurses, among others. They will all work together with you on your CIDP treatment plan.

Treatment options

Your care team may choose from a number of available CIDP treatment options, including:



Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg)

This treatment works by adding new antibodies to the body to block the attacking antibodies.



Corticosteroids

These help lower inflammation caused by CIDP to relieve symptoms.



Immunosuppressants

These lower the body's immune response that tells the system to attack.



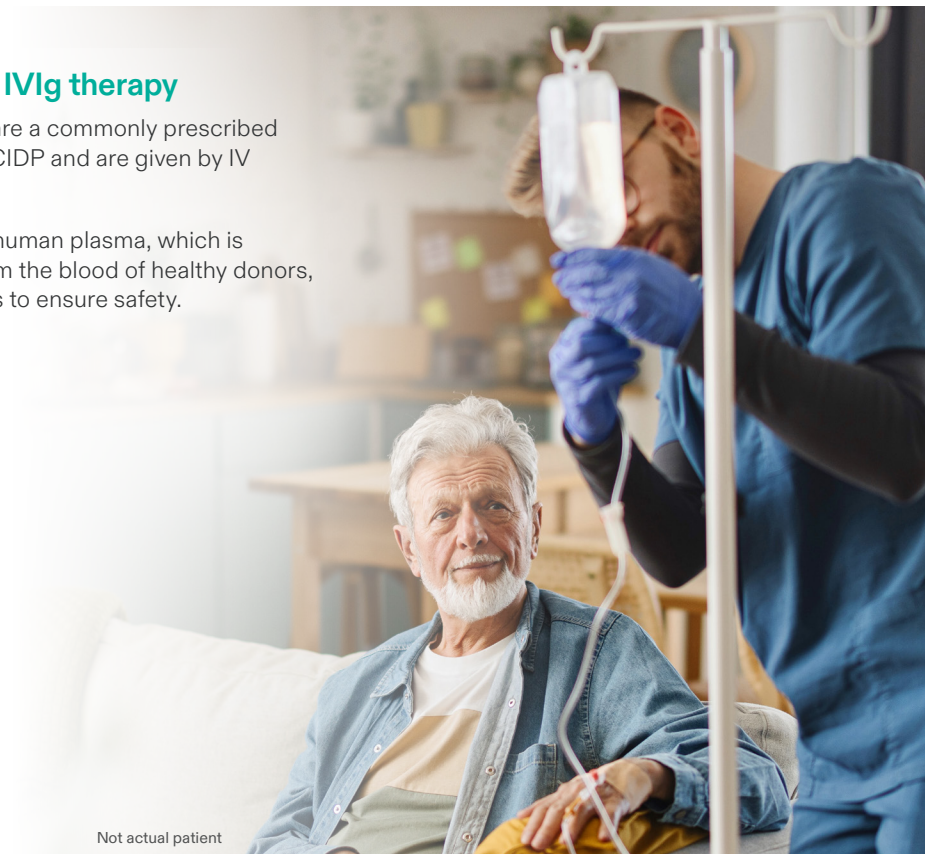
Plasma exchange

This is a procedure that works to remove attacking antibodies from the body.

PANZYGA is an IVIg therapy

IVIgs like PANZYGA are a commonly prescribed treatment option for CIDP and are given by IV infusion.

IVIgs are made from human plasma, which is carefully selected from the blood of healthy donors, using strict guidelines to ensure safety.



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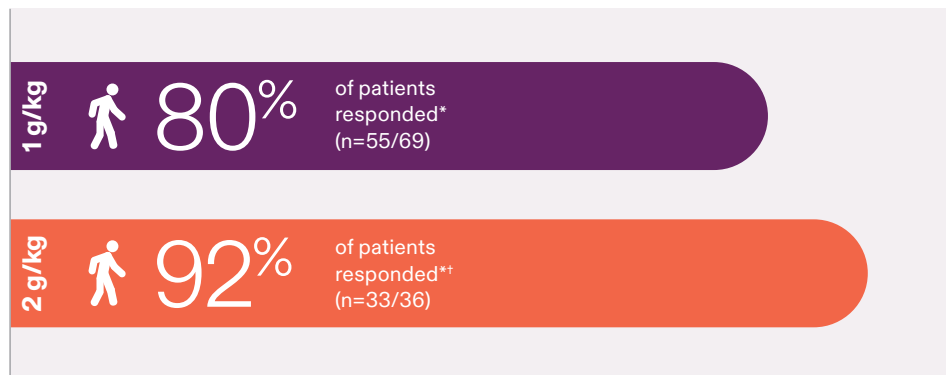
Clinical trial results with PANZYGA

A 6-month (24-week) trial was done to figure out how well adult patients with CIDP responded to treatment with PANZYGA. In the trial, patients were divided into groups, and each group was given a different dose.

The trial focused on the 1 g/kg dose, but also looked at the 2 g/kg dose.

PANZYGA improved ability to use arms and walk

Percentage of patients who responded to treatment with PANZYGA



*Results were based on improved patient scores in an adjusted INCAT exam that measured arm and leg mobility.

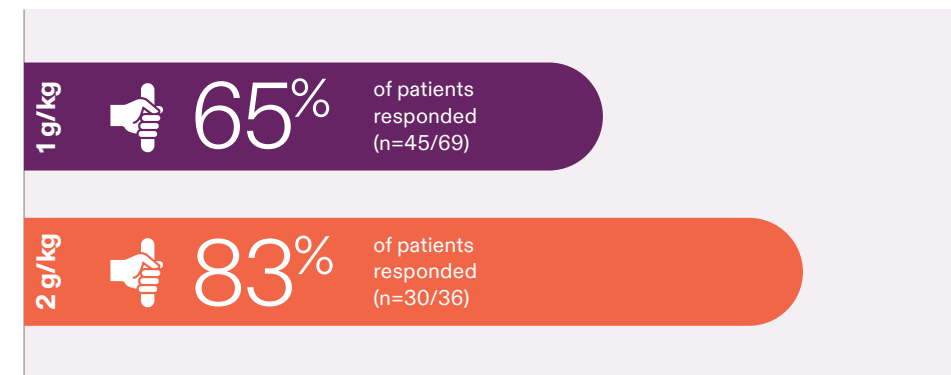
†Patients who took the higher dose reported more headaches (24% vs 15%) as a side effect of treatment compared to those who took the lower dose.

INCAT=Inflammatory Neuropathy Cause and Treatment.

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PANZYGA also helped with grip strength

Percentage of patients who responded to treatment with PANZYGA



With 2 approved dosing options, your doctor will have the flexibility to increase or decrease your dose as needed.

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- Have a condition called selective (or severe) immunoglobulin A (IgA) deficiency, with antibodies against IgA and a history of hypersensitivity



Estimated infusion time

PANZYGA is [the first and only] IVIg with 2 FDA-approved maintenance dosing options for CIDP.*

Here are 2 examples of infusion times with PANZYGA†:

1 hour **37** minutes

each day, based on a 176-pound person receiving a **1 g/kg** dose of PANZYGA given over 2 days‡

2 hours **18** minutes

each day, based on a 176-pound person receiving a **2 g/kg** dose of PANZYGA given over 2 days§

*Maximum infusion rate=12 mg/kg/min, as tolerated.

†The specific times will depend on how well the person tolerates the infusion.

‡Total dose is 80 grams every 3 weeks. Maximum infusion rate is 12 mg/kg/min as tolerated.

§Total dose is 160 grams every 3 weeks. Maximum infusion rate is 12 mg/kg/min as tolerated.

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The most common side effects of PANZYGA were:



Headache: 15%



Fever: 14%



Skin irritation: 10%



Increased blood pressure: 8%

Side effects were mostly similar between the 2 dosing groups. The only exception was headache. Patients who took the higher dose reported more headaches compared to those who took the lower dose. 15% of the 1 g/kg group experienced headaches while 24% of the 2 g/kg group experienced them.

SELECT IMPORTANT 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
- Decreased kidney function and kidney function failure can occur



Getting the PANZYGA infusion

PANZYGA is given by IV infusion through a needle inserted into your vein. This may be done at home, in a hospital, or at an infusion center, but it is always done by a healthcare professional.

You will get your PANZYGA infusions **every 3 weeks.**

Before treatment days



Drink lots of water to stay hydrated the day before and the days of your infusion. Avoid caffeine and alcohol.



Pack something with you like a book or tablet to help pass the time during treatment.

Treatment days



Treatment is given over the course of 2 days.

Infusion times vary but will usually take a few hours.

Your healthcare professional will start your infusion at a slow rate, increasing gradually based on your comfort.



They will monitor your health while you are getting the infusion.

This includes:

- Checking your blood pressure and temperature
- Watching for signs of infusion reactions

If they notice a severe reaction, they may slow or stop treatment, which may help these symptoms go away.

After your infusion



You may be able to continue with the regular activities of your day, as much as you're comfortable with.



Call your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist with any questions, or if you become worried about side effects.

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Financial support

[\$0] With the PANZYGA Co-Pay Programs, eligible patients may pay as little as **[\$0]**

PANZYGA Drug Co-Pay Program

The PANZYGA Co-Pay Program provides eligible, commercially insured patients with assistance of up to **[\$12,500]** per calendar year or the cost of a patient co-pay over a 12-month period, whichever is less. The PANZYGA Co-Pay Program is good only in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Admin Support Co-Pay Program

In addition, eligible patients may receive support to reduce out-of-pocket costs related to getting their PANZYGA treatment—including **home infusions, administration services, supplies, and equipment.**

- The value of the admin co-pay support is limited to a maximum of **[\$1,500]** for PANZYGA per calendar year or the cost of patient co-pay in a 12-month period, whichever is less

No membership fees are required. Federal and state healthcare beneficiaries are not eligible. The PANZYGA Co-Pay Program is good only in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The PANZYGA Admin Support Co-Pay Program is not valid for Massachusetts or Rhode Island residents.

See full Terms and Conditions at pfizeriguide.com

Contact your specialty infusion pharmacy or call 1-866-642-7606 to see if you are eligible.

PANZYGA support

Contact Pfizer IGuide[™] for help with coverage and costs



Pfizer IGuide[™] can help enrolled patients understand their insurance coverage and out-of-pocket costs for their prescribed PANZYGA, as well as identify financial assistance options for which they may be eligible.

Visit PfizerIGuide.com or call Pfizer IGuide[™] with questions at 1-844-448-4337, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 8 PM ET.



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Educational resources

There are many places you can turn to for educational resources to help you understand CIDP, IVIGs, and treatment with PANZYGA.



You can visit **PanzygaInfo.com** to find downloadable pamphlets, educational videos, Pfizer support resources, treatment tracking options, and more.



Your **specialty infusion pharmacy** may also be able to provide you with additional materials about your treatment.



Sign up for myPANZYGA
at **PanzygaInfo.com**

We understand that CIDP can significantly impact your life. We want to help get you started with **free patient and caregiver resources sent right to your inbox.**



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).

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

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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
- 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)
- 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

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

- 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
- 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.

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.

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Visit **PanzygaInfo.com**
or talk to your doctor
for more information
about PANZYGA.



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10% Liquid Preparation

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**Brushing my hair again is
such a triumph** ”

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 or
call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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