For patients with deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE)

Starting ELIQUIS® (apixaban)



- ELIQUIS 360 Support
- Understanding Your Condition
- About ELIQUIS
- How to Take ELIQUIS
- Talking With Your Doctor

INDICATIONS

ELIQUIS is a prescription medicine used to treat blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism), and reduce the risk of them occurring again.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. **Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma).** People who take ELIQUIS, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis).



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DVT=deep vein thrombosis; PE=pulmonary embolism.



Taking Your Next Step

If you've been prescribed ELIQUIS, it's important to fill your prescription and begin treatment as directed. If you have questions about filling your ELIQUIS prescription, use the information below to contact our patient **savings and support** program, ELIQUIS 360 Support.





\$10 Co-pay Card*†

To activate your Co-pay Card or to request one, please visit **ELIQUIS.com**.

ELIQUIS Free Trial Offer[†]

To receive an ELIQUIS Free Trial Offer Card, please request one from your healthcare professional.

To activate, please visit **ELIQUIS.com** or call **1-855-ELIQUIS** (**354-7847**).

†See eligibility requirements and terms of use.



Visit <u>ELIQUIS.com/360Support</u> or call **1-855-ELIQUIS (354-7847)** Monday — Friday, 8 AM — 8 PM (ET) or Saturday — Sunday, 9 AM — 6 PM (ET)

^{*}For eligible commercially insured patients. Up to \$6,400 annual maximum benefit.



ELIQUIS 360 Support

ELIQUIS 360 Support Is Here to Help



ELIQUIS 360 Support can help you understand your prescription drug coverage. Our live specialists are here to:

- Research your prescription insurance benefits for ELIQUIS and explain them to you
- Help coordinate the processes for prior authorization, formulary exception, and benefits review, if needed
- Explain your insurance coverage and out-of-pocket costs and inform you about potential alternative options that may help people with limited income and financial resources

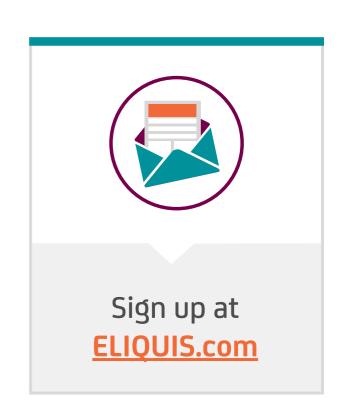


Contact ELIQUIS 360 Support at 1-855-ELIQUIS (354-7847)

Monday – Friday 8 AM – 8 PM (ET) or Saturday – Sunday 9 AM – 6 PM (ET)

Sign up to receive information to:

- Help you understand more about your condition
- Provide tips and guidance for living with your condition and supporting overall health





Understanding Your Condition

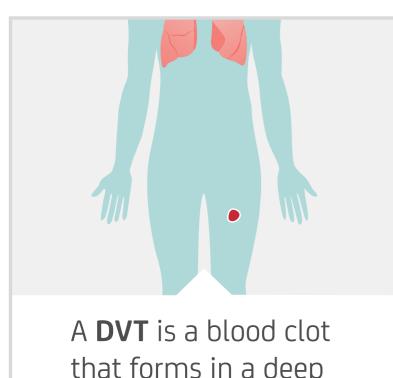
Understanding Your Condition



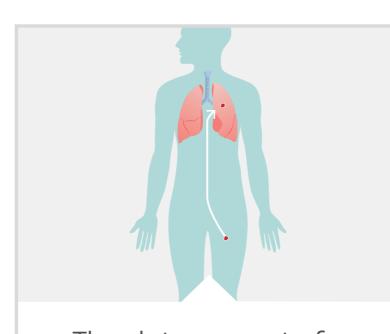
If you've recently experienced deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE), you may still be dealing with the emotional impact. It may be helpful to know that you're not alone. It is estimated that as many as 900,000 people in the U.S. could be affected each year,* even though the precise number of people affected by DVT/PE is unknown.

*Data from CDC website, 2010.

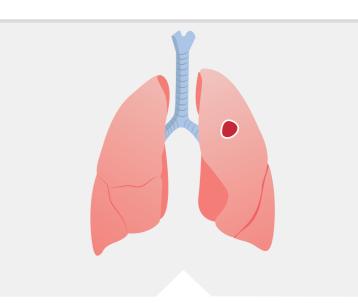
What is a DVT, and how can it become a PE?



A **DVT** is a blood clot that forms in a deep vein, usually in the thighs or pelvis



The clot, or a part of the clot, may break off and travel through blood vessels toward the lungs



If that blood clot reaches the lungs it is called a **PE**. A PE can reduce or cut off blood supply to the lungs, and may even cause sudden death

Selected Important Safety Information

For people taking ELIQUIS® (apixaban) for atrial fibrillation: Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke.

ELIQUIS may need to be stopped prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking ELIQUIS and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking ELIQUIS, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.



What are some possible symptoms of DVT and PE?

Symptoms of DVT may include:



Swelling in the leg or around a vein in the leg



Pain or tenderness felt when standing or walking



Redness around the affected area

Symptoms of PE may include:



Difficulty breathing



Faster than normal or irregular heartbeat



Chest pain



Very low blood pressure, light-headedness, or fainting



Coughing up blood

If you have symptoms of DVT or PE, it is important that you go to your doctor or to the hospital right away. Don't wait to see if the symptoms will go away—waiting could lead to serious complications. Keep in mind that sometimes patients can have a DVT and/or PE and not experience any symptoms at all.

Understanding Your Condition



If you've had DVT or PE, you may be at risk of having another DVT/PE. That's known as a "recurrence." Each patient's risk of recurrence varies.

About

1 in 3

patients who have had a DVT and/or PE will have another one within 10 years

The risk of DVT/PE happening again is highest within the first year following an initial DVT or PE.



Because DVT/PE can happen again, it is important that you continue to follow up with your healthcare professional and stay on treatment as prescribed.

Selected Important Safety Information

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. This is because ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting.



Many different factors can raise the risk of developing DVT/PE, including but not limited to:

- History of a previous DVT or PE event
- Surgery, broken hip or leg bone, or other trauma
- Cancer or some cancer treatments
- Paralysis or long periods of immobilization
- Family history and some genetic conditions

- Heart disease, such as heart attack or congestive heart failure
- Lung disease
- Obesity
- Pregnancy
- Taking hormone-based medicines or therapies

What is the role of a blood thinner to treat DVT/PE?

Anticoagulants—a type of blood thinner—are the most common treatment for DVT/PE. They treat DVT/PE by:

- Reducing the ability of the blood to clot
- Reducing the risk of further clots developing

Because blood thinner medicines reduce blood clotting, they can cause bleeding, which can be serious and rarely may lead to death. See Important Safety Information presented throughout this brochure.



To learn more about ELIQUIS for treating DVT/PE blood clots and reducing the risk of them happening again, visit **ELIQUIS.com/AboutDVT-PE**.



Selected Important Safety Information Bleeding (cont'd)

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (called NSAIDs), warfarin, heparin, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and other medicines to help prevent or treat blood clots. Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take, including any over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.



About ELIQUIS

About ELIQUIS



ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine used to treat DVT/PE blood clots and/or reduce the risk of them happening again.

Even though you cannot feel that ELIQUIS is working, it is important to continue to take ELIQUIS as your healthcare professional prescribes.

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. This is because ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting.



Following my experiences with DVT/PE, my doctor and I decided that ELIQUIS would be the right choice for me to help reduce the risk of blood clots happening again.

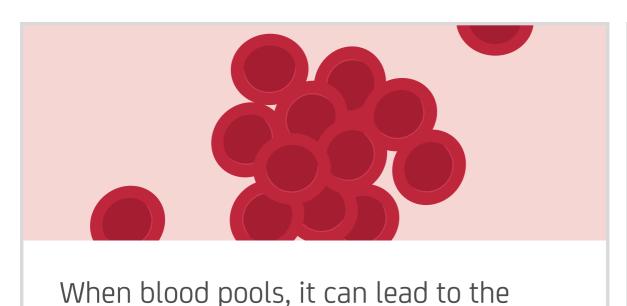
— BRIAN

Brian is a paid patient ambassador.

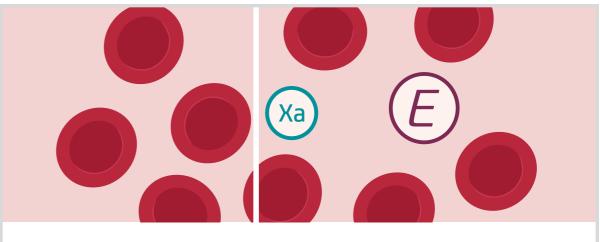


How ELIQUIS Works

Blood clots form following a chain of events involving several clotting components combining to cause red blood cells to come together to form a clot. **ELIQUIS selectively blocks one clotting factor, known as Factor Xa,** and this makes it less likely that blood clots will form.



formation of a blood clot.



ELIQUIS blocks one clotting component, Factor Xa. This makes it **less likely** that blood clots will form.

Selected Important Safety Information Bleeding (cont'd)

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS:

- unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as unusual bleeding from the gums, nosebleeds that happen often, or menstrual or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
- bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- red, pink, or brown urine; red or black stools (looks like tar)
- coughing up or vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
- unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
- headaches, or feeling dizzy or weak

Supported by Extensive Clinical Research



ELIQUIS was evaluated in 2 clinical studies of patients with DVT/PE. The results are summarized below and detailed on the following 4 pages. Clinical study results are important because they can help doctors consider and choose the right treatment for you based on their efficacy and safety results.

Study 1: ELIQUIS treated DVT/PE blood clots and had significantly less major bleeding in a 6-month study vs. LOVENOX® (enoxaparin) followed by warfarin.

Study 2: ELIQUIS reduced the risk of another DVT/PE in a separate 12-month study vs. placebo.

For patients with DVT/PE, ELIQUIS:

Treats and reduces the risk of another DVT/PE

Has significantly less major bleeding*

ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

*Major bleeding included noticeable bleeding with at least 1 of the following—a transfusion of 2 or more units of blood; bleeding that occurred in the brain, spine, eye, inside the abdomen, around the heart, in a joint, or in a muscle, leading to damage; or fatal bleeding.

Clinical study details continue on next page.

Selected Important Safety Information

ELIQUIS is not for patients with artificial heart valves.



In the first clinical study, ELIQUIS was proven to treat DVT/PE

Study 1: ELIQUIS was tested against LOVENOX® (enoxaparin) followed by warfarin (LOVENOX®/warfarin), a standard treatment in 2013, for the first 6 months after DVT/PE. This study included **more than 5,200** patients who had DVT/PE.

In the 6-month study vs. LOVENOX® followed by warfarin:

2.7% (71 out of 2635) of LOVENOX®/warfarin patients had a recurring DVT/PE vs. 2.3% (59 out of 2609) of ELIQUIS patients. ELIQUIS and LOVENOX®/warfarin had similar efficacy results.

Almost 98%

of patients on ELIQUIS did not experience another DVT/PE blood clot

Clinical study details continue on next page.

Selected Important Safety Information

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis).



Study 1 also evaluated major bleeding in patients on ELIQUIS and in patients on LOVENOX®/warfarin



1.8%
49 out of 2,689 patients
had major bleeding* on
LOVENOX®/warfarin



0.6%
15 out of 2,676 patients
had major bleeding*
on ELIQUIS

In this 6-month study, patients who were on ELIQUIS had significantly less major bleeding* compared to patients on LOVENOX®/warfarin.

ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Absolute reduction was 1.2% (1.8% - 0.6% = 1.2%). Relative risk reduction was 69%, which means that patients on ELIQUIS had 69% less chance of major bleeding than patients on LOVENOX®/warfarin.

*Major bleeding included noticeable bleeding with at least 1 of the following—a transfusion of 2 or more units of blood; bleeding that occurred in the brain, spine, eye, inside the abdomen, around the heart, in a joint, or in a muscle, leading to damage; or fatal bleeding.

Clinical study details continue on next page.

Selected Important Safety Information Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma) (cont'd)

Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:

- a thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine
- you take NSAIDs or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting
- you have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
- you have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine



In a second clinical study, ELIQUIS significantly reduced the risk of another DVT/PE vs. placebo after initial treatment

Study 2: Evaluated whether treating patients with ELIQUIS vs placebo for an additional 12 months after they had completed their initial 6–12 month blood thinner treatment for DVT/PE reduced the risk of a DVT/PE happening again.

More than 1,600 patients participated in this study.



11.6%
96 out of 829 patients
on placebo had
recurrence



3.8%
32 out of 840 patients
on ELIQUIS had a
recurrence

Those who took ELIQUIS to reduce the risk of recurrence had less chance of having another DVT/PE clot compared to placebo.

Absolute reduction was 7.8% (11.6% - 3.8% = 7.8%). Relative risk reduction was 67%, which means that patients on ELIQUIS had 67% less chance of DVT/PE recurrence than patients on placebo.

What is a placebo?

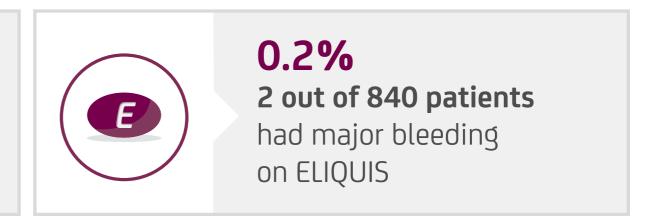
A placebo is a pill containing no medicine. It is used to help evaluate a medicine by comparing the effects on those who took the medicine vs. those who didn't.

Clinical study details continue on next page.



Study 2 also evaluated major bleeding in patients on ELIQUIS and in patients on placebo





ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

How was major bleeding defined?

Major bleeding included noticeable bleeding with at least 1 of the following—a transfusion of 2 or more units of blood; bleeding that occurred in the brain, spine, eye, inside the abdomen, around the heart, in a joint, or in a muscle, leading to damage; or fatal bleeding.

Selected Important Safety Information Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma) (cont'd)

If you take ELIQUIS and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots or bleeding. Tell your doctor right away if you have tingling, numbness, or muscle weakness, especially in your legs and feet.



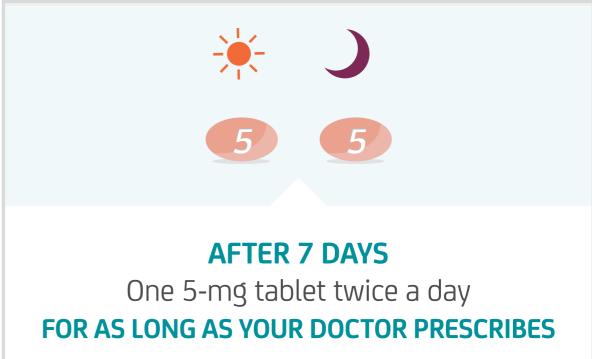
How to Take ELIQUIS

Taking ELIQUIS

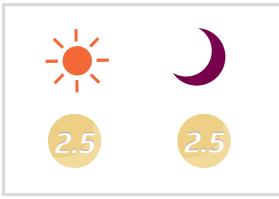


If you or a loved one is starting on ELIQUIS **for the treatment of DVT/PE**, it's important to take it exactly as prescribed. Use the information in this guide to help you understand how to take ELIQUIS.





After 6 months of your initial treatment, your doctor may prescribe ELIQUIS to reduce the risk of blood clots in the lungs or legs occurring again. See recommended dosage below.



AFTER AT LEAST 6 MONTHS OF DVT/PE TREATMENT

One 2.5-mg tablet twice a day

Questions? If you have questions, review your prescription with your healthcare professional to make sure you are taking the correct dosage strength and number of tablets.

Selected Important Safety Information

ELIQUIS is not for use in people with antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), especially with positive triple antibody testing, who have a history of blood clots.

Taking ELIQUIS (cont'd)



Your ELIQUIS Dosing Calendar for the Treatment of DVT/PE

If you're taking ELIQUIS **for the treatment of DVT/PE**, there is an important dosing change after 7 days. Use the calendar below to help keep track of your ELIQUIS dosage during the first 2 weeks of treatment. **Important note: treatment with ELIQUIS is likely to continue beyond 2 weeks**. Remember to always take ELIQUIS as prescribed by your doctor. Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you.

FIRST 7 DAYS DAY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ** 5

AFIER / DAYS								
DAY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14+	
\	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	

AFTER 14 DAYS, CONTINUE FOR AS LONG AS PRESCRIBED.



After initial treatment, your doctor will assess your risk for having another DVT/PE and may continue to prescribe ELIQUIS.

Taking ELIQUIS (cont'd)



Remember, it is important that you continue to take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your healthcare professional.



Take ELIQUIS twice every day either with or without food. If you have difficulty swallowing the tablet whole, talk to your doctor about other ways to take ELIQUIS. Do not change your dose or stop taking ELIQUIS unless your doctor tells you to.



If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take more than one dose of ELIQUIS at the same time to make up for a missed one.



Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out. Your doctor will decide how long you should take ELIQUIS. Don't change your dose or stop taking ELIQUIS without first talking with your doctor.



If you take too much ELIQUIS, call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away. Call your doctor or healthcare provider right away if you fall or injure yourself, especially if you hit your head. Your doctor or healthcare provider may need to check you.



66 I set an alarm on my phone as a helpful reminder to take ELIQUIS twice a day, every morning and evening.



LaVon is a paid patient ambassador.



Selected Important Safety Information

Do not take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding or have had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS.

Tips for Starting a Routine



Because ELIQUIS is taken twice daily, it is important to set up a routine for taking ELIQUIS that works for you. Here are some suggestions:



Make it a habit:

Take your medication at the same time each morning and evening.



Set alarms or alerts:

Use your watch or your smartphone.



Create a pill reminder card:

Post it on your fridge or somewhere you'll see each day, and consider using a pill organizer.



Time around your daily activity:

Time your medication to a daily activity, like brushing your teeth.



Keep your medication in sight:

Consider places like your kitchen counter or bedroom dresser (but always keep medication away from children).





Selected Important Safety Information

Before you take ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems, have antiphospholipid syndrome, have any other medical condition, or have ever had bleeding problems. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. You and your doctor should decide if you will take ELIQUIS or breastfeed. You should not do both. **Females who are able to become pregnant:** talk with your healthcare provider about pregnancy planning, and your risk of severe uterine bleeding if you are treated with blood thinner medicines, including ELIQUIS.



Talking With Your Doctor

Talking With Your Doctor

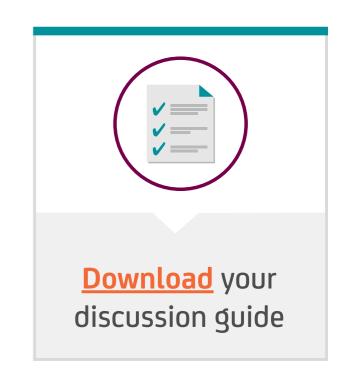


Prepare for your next visit with a discussion guide

Before your next appointment with a healthcare professional, download a discussion guide with a list of questions you may want to ask.

Some examples include:

- What's the connection between DVT and PE?
- What can I do to reduce the risk of DVT/PE happening again?
- What are the benefits and risks of ELIQUIS?





ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop. Be sure to call your doctor right away if you have signs or symptoms of bleeding such as unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time.

Selected Important Safety Information

Take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Take ELIQUIS twice every day with or without food, and do not change your dose or stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to. If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember, and do not take more than one dose at the same time. If you are taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation, stopping ELIQUIS may increase your risk of having a stroke. Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out. When leaving the hospital following hip or knee replacement, be sure that you will have ELIQUIS available to avoid missing any doses.

Tips From a Nurse



- If you've been diagnosed with DVT/PE, it's important that you keep track of your symptoms.

 Be sure to write down the date and time when they occur.
- Consider bringing a friend or family member with you to your appointments so they can listen and take notes.
- It is normal to have some anxiety during your appointment—don't be afraid to ask your healthcare professional to repeat something you might have missed. Never hesitate to ask them to explain anything you don't understand.
- Always take your medications as your healthcare professional prescribes and keep to your scheduled appointments as they recommend.

Some medications have different requirements for taking them properly. It's always a good idea to discuss these with your healthcare professional, along with any lifestyle changes they recommend.



Carol was compensated for her time and expenses.



Things to Keep in Mind





Be sure you understand the risk of DVT/PE happening again.

Talk to your healthcare professional if you still have questions or concerns.



Fill your prescription—and refill it on time—so that you can take ELIQUIS exactly as your healthcare professional prescribes.



Set reminders on your phone or make a checklist to keep handy so that you remember to take ELIQUIS as prescribed. Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking with the healthcare professional who prescribed it to you.



Sign up for ELIQUIS 360 Support for more information about your condition, taking ELIQUIS, and potential ways to save on out-of-pocket costs for your ELIQUIS prescription.

Selected Important Safety Information

Possible serious side effects include bleeding or a reaction to ELIQUIS itself.

A reaction to ELIQUIS can cause hives, rash, itching, and possibly trouble breathing. If you get this reaction, it will usually happen soon after you take a dose of ELIQUIS. Get medical help right away if you have sudden chest pain or chest tightness, have sudden swelling of your face or tongue, have trouble breathing, wheezing, or feeling dizzy or faint.

For Loved Ones & Caregivers: How You Can Support Someone With DVT/PE



Here are some ways you can be of assistance throughout their treatment journey:

- Remind your loved one that it is important to take ELIQUIS twice daily, as prescribed
- Write down questions for the healthcare professional as you think of them, so you'll have a list to bring to each appointment
- **Keep an appointment calendar** handy and up to date to help manage visits with healthcare professionals
- Put treatment records in one place so that you have easy access to test results, medication information, and notes from your doctor visits, and more
- Create a binder for health insurance paperwork, notes about coverage, and insurance company contact information



SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis).

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and <u>U.S. Full Prescribing</u> <u>Information</u>, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and <u>Medication Guide</u>, or visit <u>ELIQUIS.com</u>.

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