

# UNDERSTANDING INFUSION THERAPY WITH TYSABRI



## WHAT IS INFUSION THERAPY?

Depending on your medical history, this may be your first experience with an infusion. During an infusion, fluid flows from a sterile bag through plastic tubing and a small needle into a vein in your arm.



## 2 HOURS EVERY 28 DAYS

With TYSABRI®, you receive an infusion once every 28 days. The actual infusion takes about an hour. You will be asked to wait for another hour to make sure you are not having an infusion-related reaction that may need medical attention. If you have questions about these types of reactions, please talk with your doctor or infusion nurse.



## GETTING INFUSED WITH TYSABRI STARTS WITH THE TOUCH PRESCRIBING PROGRAM

Only TOUCH®-authorized infusion centers and doctors' offices can administer infusions of TYSABRI. These locations are staffed by healthcare professionals who will educate you on the potential benefits and risks of TYSABRI, ensure that you have read and understand the TYSABRI Medication Guide, and, most of all, answer any questions you have about your infusion.



Once you and your doctor decide on TYSABRI, you both review, complete, and sign the enrollment forms for the TOUCH Prescribing Program.

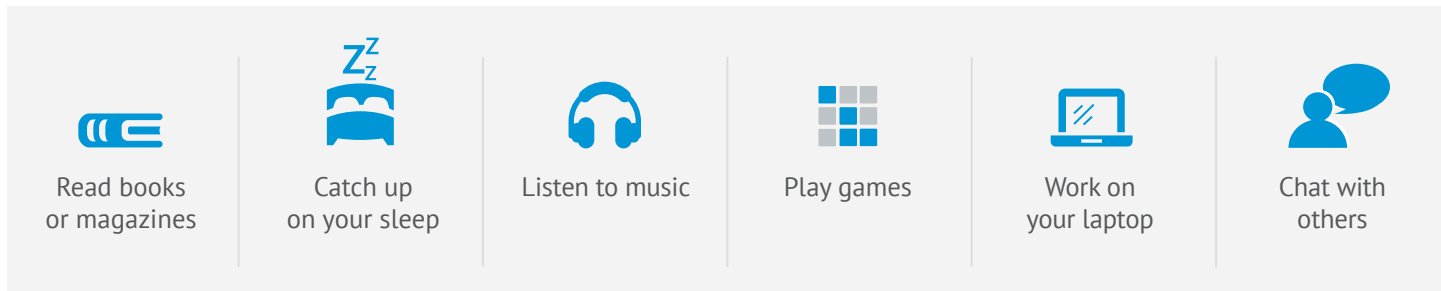
## INDICATION

TYSABRI® (natalizumab) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS) to slow the worsening of symptoms common in people with MS and to decrease the number of flare-ups (relapses). TYSABRI increases the risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). When starting and continuing treatment with TYSABRI, it is important to discuss with your doctor whether the expected benefit of TYSABRI is enough to outweigh this risk.

Please see Important Safety Information, including Boxed Warning, on pages 3-4, and accompanying [Full Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Medication Guide](#).

## MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR INFUSION TIME

Treat the infusion experience as “me time.” You can spend those 2 hours doing most anything.



## INFUSION CENTER STAFF ARE THERE FOR YOU

Before your infusion, it's important to share all of your medical conditions with your doctors and nurses. For example, if you:

- Have any new or worsening problems that have lasted several days
- Have had hives, itching, or trouble breathing during or after an infusion
- Have had a fever or infection
- Are taking any other medications, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements

The Medication Guide can help you find more information regarding your infusion. If you have additional questions about TYSABRI, please contact your physician.

## HOW DOES THE TOUCH® PRESCRIBING PROGRAM WORK?

Before your first infusion, a Support Coordinator will call you to:

- Make sure that all parties have received the necessary documentation, such as prescriptions, doctor's orders, TYSABRI shipments, and/or authorizations
- Review your insurance coverage and help you with the initiation of financial and/or copay assistance
- Confirm the time and date for your first infusion at the center you've chosen
- Check with you to see that you've successfully started TYSABRI



If you still have questions about TYSABRI or what to expect prior to your first infusion, call a Support Coordinator from Above MS at **1-800-456-2255**.

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

**TYSABRI increases your risk of getting a rare brain infection—called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)—that usually leads to death or severe disability.**

- There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML.
- You should not take certain medicines that weaken your immune system at the same time you are taking TYSABRI. Even if you use TYSABRI alone to treat your MS, you can still get PML.
- Your risk of getting PML is higher if you:
  - have received TYSABRI for a long time, especially for longer than 2 years
  - have received certain medicines that can weaken your immune system before you start receiving TYSABRI
  - have been infected by the John Cunningham Virus (JCV). Before or while you receive TYSABRI, your doctor may do a blood test to check if you have been infected by JCV. JCV is a common virus that can cause PML in people who have weakened immune systems, such as people taking TYSABRI.
- Your risk of getting PML is greatest if you have all 3 risk factors listed above. There may be other risk factors that have not yet been identified.
- Patients who are anti-JCV antibody negative are still at the risk for the development of PML due to the potential for a new JCV infection or a false negative test result. Therefore, patients with a negative test result should be retested periodically.
- While you receive TYSABRI, and for 6 months after you stop receiving TYSABRI, it is important that you call your doctor right away if you have any new or worsening medical problems (such as problems with your thinking, eyesight, balance, or strength; weakness on 1 side of your body; and using your arms and legs) that have lasted several days. Tell all of your doctors that you are getting treatment with TYSABRI.
- Because of your risk of getting PML while you receive TYSABRI, TYSABRI is available only through a restricted distribution program called the TOUCH® Prescribing Program.
- If you have PML or are allergic to TYSABRI or any of its ingredients, you should not receive TYSABRI.

### **Before receiving TYSABRI, it is important to tell your doctor:**

- If you have a medical condition that can weaken your immune system, such as HIV infection or AIDS, leukemia or lymphoma, organ transplant, or others, or if you have any new or worsening medical problems that have lasted several days

Please see accompanying [Full Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Medication Guide](#).



## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TYSABRI can harm your unborn baby or if the TYSABRI that passes into your breast milk can harm your baby.
- About all of the medicines and supplements you take, especially medicines that can weaken your immune system. If you are not sure, ask your doctor.

**TYSABRI can cause serious side effects. If you have any of the symptoms listed below, call your doctor right away:**

- **Infection of the brain or the covering of your brain and spinal cord** (encephalitis or meningitis) caused by herpes viruses that may lead to death. Symptoms include sudden fever, severe headache, or confusion.
- **Liver damage.** Symptoms of liver damage include yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), unusual darkening of the urine, nausea, feeling tired or weak, or vomiting.
- **Allergic reactions (eg., hives, itching, trouble breathing, chest pain, dizziness, wheezing, chills, rash, nausea, flushing of skin, low blood pressure), including serious allergic reactions (eg, anaphylaxis).** Serious allergic reactions usually happen within 2 hours of the start of the infusion, but they can happen any time after receiving TYSABRI.
- **Weakened immune system.** TYSABRI may increase your risk of getting an unusual or serious infection.

**The most common side effects of TYSABRI are:**

- Headache, urinary tract infection, lung infection, pain in your arms and legs, vaginitis, stomach-area pain, feeling tired, joint pain, depression, diarrhea, rash, and nausea. If you experience any side effect that bothers you or does not go away, tell your doctor

**These are not all of the possible side effects of TYSABRI. For more information, ask your doctor. To report side effects to FDA, please call 1-800-FDA-1088.**

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed Warning and [Patient Medication Guide](#).

This information is not intended to replace discussions with your healthcare provider.

