

TALKING WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL

Now that you are considering adding TYSABRI to your treatment plan to help you in your fight against relapsing multiple sclerosis (MS), it's time to take the next step and talk to your doctor.

You can go into that conversation prepared by answering the questions below and bringing them with you to your next doctor's appointment.



ASK YOURSELF...

- Since the last time you visited the doctor, what symptoms of relapsing MS have you experienced? How severe were these symptoms?

Mild ————— Severe
1 2 3 4 5

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1 2 3 4 5

- How many relapses have you had since the last time you visited the doctor?

None One More than one Unsure

- Are there physical activities you have difficulty doing? If yes, what are they?

Yes No

- Since your last visit to the doctor, these difficulties with physical activity have:

Stayed about the same Gotten worse Improved

What is TYSABRI® (natalizumab)?

TYSABRI is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults. 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.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

TYSABRI increases your risk of getting a rare brain infection—called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)—that usually leads to death or severe disability. You can only get PML if you have been infected with the John Cunningham Virus (JCV).

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#), including **Boxed Warning** and [Medication Guide](#), as well as Important Safety Information on pages 4-5.





ASK YOUR DOCTOR...

Knowing what to ask your doctor can be important. In addition to getting answers to the questions you already have, consider writing down answers to the questions in the spaces below.

- How can TYSABRI be an effective treatment for my relapsing MS?

- How can it have an impact on the progression of my physical disability?

- What about my MRI results?

- And what about the number of relapses I have?

- What are some of the potential risks and side effects of TYSABRI?

- What is PML? Can you tell me more about this potential risk?

- Will I be tested for the JC Virus?

- Do you think TYSABRI is an option for me?

- If so, how do I get started on TYSABRI?



ASK YOUR DOCTOR... (CONT'D)

- How often should I follow up with you while on TYSABRI?

- How will I be monitored?

- Where would I go to get an infusion of TYSABRI?

- What is the infusion process like?

- Write any additional questions here:



NOTES:



Still have questions? Join Biogen Support Services today by calling **1-800-456-2255**. Get access to information and support services tailored just for you.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about TYSABRI?

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 been infected by the John Cunningham Virus (JCV). JCV is a common virus that can cause PML in people who have weakened immune systems, such as people taking TYSABRI. Before or while you receive TYSABRI, your doctor may do a blood test to check if you have been infected by JCV
 - 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
- 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 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

Who should not receive TYSABRI?

Do not receive TYSABRI if you have PML or are allergic to natalizumab or any of the ingredients in TYSABRI.

What should I tell my doctor before receiving each dose of 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
- If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TYSABRI may cause low platelets, and in some cases also low red blood cells (anemia), in your newborn baby if you take TYSABRI while you are pregnant. It is not known if TYSABRI can cause birth defects
- If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. TYSABRI can pass into your breast milk. It is not known if TYSABRI that passes into your breast milk can harm your baby. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby while you receive TYSABRI
- 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



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

What are the possible side effects of TYSABRI?

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

- **Herpes infections.** Increased risk of 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. Infection of the eye caused by herpes viruses leading to blindness in some patients has occurred. Call your doctor if you have changes in vision, redness, or eye pain
- **Liver damage.** Symptoms include yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), unusual darkening of the urine, nausea, feeling tired or weak, or vomiting
- **Allergic reactions (e.g., hives, itching, trouble breathing, chest pain, dizziness, wheezing, chills, rash, nausea, flushing of skin, low blood pressure), including serious allergic reactions (e.g., 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
- **Low platelet counts.** TYSABRI may cause the number of platelets in your blood to be reduced. Symptoms include easy bruising, small scattered spots on your skin that are red, pink or purple, heavier menstrual periods than are normal, bleeding from your gums or nose that is new or takes longer than usual to stop, or bleeding from a cut that is hard to stop

The most common side effects of TYSABRI are:

- Headache, feeling tired, urinary tract infection, joint pain, lung infection, depression, pain in your arms or legs, diarrhea, vaginitis, rash, nose and throat infections, nausea, stomach area pain. 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 [Medication Guide](#).

This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.