

Is Self-infused Ig Right for Your PI?



Hizentra is a prescription medicine used to treat primary immune deficiency (PI) in patients 2 years and older and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) in adults.

Start the conversation with your doctor

This guide can help you decide if subcutaneous lg treatment with Hizentra may be an option for you. Answer the questions below, and have this form with you the next time you talk to your doctor.

- I have concerns about self-infusion. (Select all that apply)
 - Transferring medicine from a vial
 - Setting up the infusion myself
 - Learning all the steps to infuse
- 2 I take ___ Ig infusions each month, and each infusion takes ___ hours, including travel time.

Ig infusions have this much impact on my life now:

Minimal	\bigcirc	<u> </u>				
I work my Ig Infusions					$\overline{}$	
into my schedule	0	1	2	3	4	5

Absolute

I plan all my activities around lg infusions

3 It usually takes ___ needlesticks to find a vein.

My veins are hard to find.

I have a port.

How Hizentra can help:

- ✓ Prefilled syringes may reduce steps and effort of self-infusion, compared with vials, depending on dose
- ✓ A Hizentra trained nurse will teach you how to self-infuse
- ✓ Training videos are available at Hizentra.com to help you learn the self-infusion steps
- Convenient self-infusion dosing schedule so you don't have to change plans for an IV infusion. Can be infused at home by patient or caregiver.
- You and your doctor decide when and where you infuse
- You can travel with Hizentra, which does not need refrigeration
- You infuse Hizentra just under the skin, not into a vein*

^{*}After training from your doctor.



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4 I experience IVIg-related side effects after my treatment (report side effects to your doctor):

	Never				Ve	ry Of	ten
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Headache	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Nausea	\bigcirc	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	
Other	<u> </u>	O-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	

I miss ___ days of work or school each month because of infections or other health problems, including IVIg side effects.

How Hizentra can help:

- Hizentra has an established safety profile and demonstrated tolerability
- The most common side effects were redness, swelling, itching, and/or bruising at the infusion site. which were expected and reported less often over time in a clinical trial. Other side effects may include headache; chest, joint, or back pain; diarrhea; tiredness; cough; rash; itching; fever, nausea, and vomiting

Use the questions below to help guide your next conversation with your doctor. Together, you can decide if Hizentra is right for you.

What will my treatment look like with Hizentra compared to my current lg therapy?

How often will I take my infusions (daily up to every 14 days)?
How many infusion sites will I need for an infusion (1 up to 8)?
How long will infusions take?
How much medicine do I use for an infusion?
Who will train me to self-administer Hizentra?
What supplies are needed for subcutaneous Ig therapy?
How will I get my Ig therapy and other supplies?
Will I start Hizentra 1 or 2 weeks after my last IVIg or SCIg infusion (depending on dosing frequency, as the package insert recommends)?

Important Safety Information

WARNING: Thrombosis (blood clots) can occur with immune globulin products, including Hizentra. Risk factors can include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, a history of blood clotting or hyperviscosity (blood thickness), use of estrogens, installed vascular catheters, and cardiovascular risk factors.

If you are at high risk of blood clots, your doctor will prescribe Hizentra at the minimum dose and infusion rate practicable and will monitor for signs of clotting events and hyperviscosity. Always drink sufficient fluids before infusing Hizentra.

See your doctor for a full explanation, and the full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

Hizentra is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- Primary immune deficiency (PI) in patients 2 years and older
- Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) in adults

Treatment with Hizentra might not be possible if your doctor determines you have hyperprolinemia (too much proline in the blood), or are IgA-deficient with antibodies to IgA and a history of hypersensitivity. Tell your doctor if you have previously had a severe allergic reaction (including anaphylaxis) to the administration of human immune globulin. Tell your doctor right away or go to the emergency room if you have hives, trouble breathing, wheezing, dizziness, or fainting. These could be signs of a bad allergic reaction.

Inform your doctor of any medications you are taking, as well as any medical conditions you may have had, especially if you have a history of diseases related to the heart or blood vessels, or have been immobile for some time. Inform your physician if you are pregnant or nursing, or plan to become pregnant.

Infuse Hizentra under your skin *only*; do not inject into a blood vessel. Self-administer Hizentra only after having been taught to do so by your doctor or other healthcare professional, and having received dosing instructions for treating your condition.

Immediately report to your physician any of the following symptoms, which could be signs of serious adverse reactions to Hizentra:

- Reduced urination, sudden weight gain, or swelling in your legs (possible signs of a kidney problem).
- Pain and/or swelling or discoloration of an arm or leg; unexplained shortness of breath; chest pain or discomfort that worsens on deep breathing; unexplained rapid pulse; or numbness/weakness on one side of the body (possible signs of a blood clot).
- Bad headache with nausea; vomiting; stiff neck; fever; and sensitivity to light (possible signs of meningitis).
- Brown or red urine; rapid heart rate; yellowing of the skin or eyes; chest pains or breathing trouble; fever over 100°F (possible symptoms of other conditions that require prompt treatment).

Hizentra is made from human blood. The risk of transmission of infectious agents, including viruses and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent and its variant (vCJD), cannot be completely eliminated.

The most common side effects in the clinical trials for Hizentra include redness, swelling, itching, and/or bruising at the infusion site; headache; chest, joint or back pain; diarrhea; tiredness; cough; rash; itching; fever, nausea, and vomiting. These are not the only side effects possible. Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

Before receiving any vaccine, tell immunizing physician if you have had recent therapy with Hizentra, as effectiveness of the vaccine could be compromised.

Please see full prescribing information for Hizentra, including boxed warning and patient product information.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

You can also report side effects to CSL Behring's Pharmacovigilance Department at 1-866-915-6958.

