



ULTOMIRIS[®]
(ravulizumab-cwvz)
injection for intravenous use
300 mg/3 mL vial

Unlock the Potential

Fewer infusions means more possibilities

Consider if
ULTOMIRIS
is right
for you

INDICATION

What is ULTOMIRIS?

ULTOMIRIS is a prescription medicine used to treat adults and children 1 month of age and older with a disease called Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH). It is not known if ULTOMIRIS is safe and effective in children younger than 1 month of age.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, including full Prescribing Information.

Not an
actual patient

Is ULTOMIRIS® (ravulizumab-cwvz) the right treatment option for you?

Whether you are brand new to any paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) treatment or are switching from another medication, advocating for yourself and having productive conversations with your care team about the right approach for you will help ensure that you get the most out of your treatment experience.

About ULTOMIRIS

ULTOMIRIS is the first and only FDA-approved, long-acting medication for adults and children 1 month of age and older with PNH. ULTOMIRIS is an intravenous (IV) infusion given up to every 8 weeks, working continuously to address the severe and dangerous aspects of PNH.



Removes C5

ULTOMIRIS binds to the complement protein C5 to block its activation and remove it from the bloodstream.



Reduces hemolysis

By binding and eliminating C5, ULTOMIRIS controls intravascular hemolysis (IVH) of PNH red blood cells.



Long-acting control

ULTOMIRIS stays in the body for a long period of time, allowing up to 8 weeks between infusions.* **With the possibility of every-8-week dosing, ULTOMIRIS means your plans don't have to center around frequent infusions.**

*Starting 2 weeks after the initial loading dose, maintenance doses are administered every 8 weeks for adults and every 4 or 8 weeks for pediatric patients (depending on body weight).

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

ULTOMIRIS is a medicine that affects your immune system and may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections.

- **ULTOMIRIS increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections that may quickly become life-threatening or cause death if not recognized and treated early.**
1. You must complete or update meningococcal vaccine(s) at least 2 weeks before your first dose of ULTOMIRIS.
 2. If you have not completed your meningococcal vaccines and ULTOMIRIS must be started right away, you should receive the required vaccine(s) as soon as possible.
 3. If you have not been vaccinated and ULTOMIRIS must be started

right away, you should also receive antibiotics for as long as your healthcare provider tells you.

4. If you had a meningococcal vaccine in the past, you might need additional vaccines before starting ULTOMIRIS. Your healthcare provider will decide if you need additional meningococcal vaccines.
5. Meningococcal vaccines do not prevent all meningococcal infections. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care right away if you get any of these signs and symptoms of a meningococcal infection:** fever, fever with high heart rate, headache and fever, confusion, muscle aches with flu-like symptoms, fever and a rash, headache with nausea or vomiting, headache with a stiff neck or stiff back, or eyes sensitive to light.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, including full [Prescribing Information](#).

We are here for you.

Whether you're newly diagnosed or have been living with PNH for years, **it can feel different for everyone**. You may have many questions about the important decisions you will need to make to manage your disease.

We want to help patients navigate every stage of their journey with this chronic condition. Over the past three decades, Alexion has heard firsthand from patients and their families how critical educational resources and personalized support can be throughout a rare disease diagnosis and treatment plan.



If you are living with PNH and are interested in learning more about ULTOMIRIS, ***please talk to your doctor and visit the ULTOMIRIS website or scan the code to learn more.***



SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Your healthcare provider will give you a Patient Safety Card about the risk of serious meningococcal infection. Carry it with you at all times during treatment and for 8 months after your last ULTOMIRIS dose. Your risk of meningococcal infection may continue for several months after your last dose of ULTOMIRIS. It is important to show this card to any healthcare provider who treats you. This will help them diagnose and treat you quickly.

ULTOMIRIS is only available through a program called the ULTOMIRIS and SOLIRIS Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS). Before you can receive ULTOMIRIS, your healthcare provider must: enroll in the REMS program; counsel you about the risk of serious meningococcal infections; give you information about the signs and symptoms of serious meningococcal infection; make sure that you are vaccinated against serious infections caused by meningococcal bacteria, and that you receive antibiotics if you need to start ULTOMIRIS right away and are not up to date on your vaccines; give you a **Patient Safety Card** about your risk of meningococcal infection.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, including full [Prescribing Information](#).

What is paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)?

PNH is a rare and serious disease that can cause severe effects such as blood clots, damage to your body's organs, heart attack, or stroke. If you had it and didn't know it, you might have felt unwell or tired all the time without understanding why.



It is estimated that **only six new cases per million people** are diagnosed in the United States each year.



PNH can affect **men and women of all ages, regardless of race.**



PNH can occur at any age; the average age at diagnosis is in the early 30s.

Common signs and symptoms of PNH include:

- **fatigue**
- **pain**
- **dark-colored urine**
- **shortness of breath**
- **difficulty swallowing**
- **erectile dysfunction**

Learning about PNH, keeping track of how the disease is affecting you, and working with your doctor to **design a treatment plan that works for you** can help you take control of PNH.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

ULTOMIRIS may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Your child should receive vaccines against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) if treated with ULTOMIRIS. Certain people may be at risk of serious infections with gonorrhea.

Who should not receive ULTOMIRIS?

Do not receive ULTOMIRIS if you have a serious meningococcal infection when you are starting ULTOMIRIS.

Before you receive ULTOMIRIS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: have an infection or fever, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, and are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ULTOMIRIS will harm your unborn baby or if it passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 8 months after your final dose of ULTOMIRIS.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the vaccines you receive and medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements which could affect your treatment.

If you have PNH and you stop receiving ULTOMIRIS, your healthcare provider will need to monitor you closely for at least 16 weeks after you stop ULTOMIRIS. Stopping ULTOMIRIS may cause breakdown of your red blood cells due to PNH. Symptoms or problems that can happen due to red blood cell breakdown include: drop in your red blood cell count, tiredness, blood in your urine, stomach-area (abdomen) pain, shortness of breath, blood clots, trouble swallowing, and erectile dysfunction (ED) in males.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, including full [Prescribing Information](#).

Personalized Support

Living with PNH can be challenging enough, but embarking on a new treatment path can be just as overwhelming. That's why Alexion offers **OneSource™, a free, personalized patient support program**. Whether you're newly diagnosed or have had your condition for years, our specialists will be by your side. We can help you make sense of your health insurance coverage, answer questions about your treatment with ULTOMIRIS, and connect you to community resources. We're committed to helping you start and stay on track with your prescribed treatment.



As little as **\$0 out-of-pocket cost** for eligible patients

- **For patients in need of financial assistance, the Alexion OneSource CoPay program helps to cover some out-of-pocket treatment costs for eligible patients**

Understanding your disease is important. We offer the opportunity to meet with local Patient Education Managers who:

- **Host local patient educational initiatives**
- **Conduct treatment education sessions for patients**
- **Provide site-of-care disease or treatment education and support in a one-to-one or group setting**

For more information about OneSource or to find a Patient Education Manager near you, visit www.alexiononesource.com or call **1-888-765-4747**.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

What are the possible side effects of ULTOMIRIS?

ULTOMIRIS can cause serious side effects including infusion-related reactions. Symptoms of an infusion-related reaction with ULTOMIRIS may include lower back pain, abdominal pain, muscle spasms, changes in blood pressure, tiredness, feeling faint, shaking chills (rigors), discomfort in your arms or legs, bad taste, or drowsiness. Stop treatment of ULTOMIRIS and tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop these symptoms, or any other symptoms during your ULTOMIRIS infusion that may mean you are having a serious infusion-related reaction, including: chest pain, trouble breathing or shortness of breath, swelling of your face, tongue, or throat, and feel faint or pass out.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, including full [Prescribing Information](#).

Are you interested in connecting with others living with PNH?

Participate in our live and virtual educational events where you can:



Learn from **leading physicians** about PNH management



Find out about available **support services**



Hear a person living with PNH **share their story**

To register for an upcoming event, visit www.alexionpnevents.com or call **1-844-581-5898**.

If you are living with PNH and are considering starting or switching treatment to ULTOMIRIS, *please discuss with your healthcare provider to determine if ULTOMIRIS is right for you.*



SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

The most common side effects of ULTOMIRIS in people treated for PNH are upper respiratory tract infection and headache.

Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of ULTOMIRIS. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your healthcare provider right away if you miss an ULTOMIRIS infusion or for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for ULTOMIRIS, including **Boxed WARNING regarding serious meningococcal infections.**

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AstraZeneca Rare Disease