

Talking with your doctor about Fabry disease

Asking the **right questions** can help you make an informed treatment decision



Could you be getting more out of conversations with your doctor?

Fill in the questions inside, and then talk with your doctor about how you manage your Fabry disease. It might be time to learn about a treatment option like Elfabrio.

We understand that starting treatment for Fabry disease, or switching from your current one, can feel challenging. That's why this guide has been created—to provide you with a starting point that can help you prepare for conversations with your healthcare team.

Indication

Elfabrio® (pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj) is a prescription infusion medicine used to treat adults with confirmed Fabry disease.

Important Safety Information

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

Severe allergic reactions (hypersensitivity reactions), including anaphylaxis, may occur during and after Elfabrio treatment. If severe allergic reactions or anaphylaxis occurs during treatment, your healthcare provider will immediately stop the infusion and provide appropriate medical care. If these reactions should occur after treatment, seek immediate medical care.

Please see complete Important Safety Information on page 8. Also see the [Full Prescribing Information](#) for Elfabrio, including Boxed Warning.


ELFABRIO[®]
(pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj)

Managing Fabry can be challenging

While living with Fabry, ongoing issues can make life difficult. In fact, any of the following issues may impact your motivation to stay on treatment:



How well treatment is working, including its effects on new symptoms or how often symptoms occur.



Side effects, including anything from fever and chills to nausea and dizziness, making it difficult to stay on treatment over time.



Infusion times may already be long, and premedications can add additional time to each treatment.



Fabry is a progressive disease, which means it usually **gets worse over time**. Early diagnosis and treatment can increase your chances of managing Fabry symptoms and slowing down disease progression. **Many people with Fabry disease put off treatment** until symptoms become serious, at which time organ damage may have already begun.

It's important to find a treatment you can stick with when you have a progressive disease like Fabry. Working with your doctor can help. You can log any important information to tell your doctor about your current treatment in the Notes sections throughout.

Notes:

What are premedications?

These are medications such as antihistamines, fever reducers, and/or corticosteroids that your doctor may have you take before your infusion starts. They help to manage the side effects or reactions you may experience from your medication or the infusion.

This guide is intended for your personal use to help you discuss your symptoms with your healthcare provider. Chiesi USA, Inc., does not collect or use the information you report on this form.

Track your treatment. Then talk with your doctor about it.

To help you have a more productive conversation with your doctor at your next appointment, use these questions to take a look at how you are managing your Fabry disease.

HOW YOUR TREATMENT IS WORKING



Questions to ask yourself:

1. Do I feel confident that my current treatment plan is working to help manage my Fabry disease? _____
2. Does my treatment feel consistent each time I receive a dose? What about in between doses? _____
3. Is my medication still working as well as it did at first? _____



Questions to ask your doctor:

1. How do I know my current treatment is working?
2. How do I know if my treatment is decreasing signs or symptoms of Fabry?
3. How do I know if I am developing anti-drug antibodies (ADAs) and how do we monitor them together?

Notes:

What are anti-drug antibodies (ADAs)?

ADAs may develop when your immune system reacts to a drug, causing your body to produce antibodies against (“anti”) the drug. ADAs have the potential to affect how well a drug works in your body.

SIDE EFFECTS AND SAFETY



Questions to ask yourself:

1. Am I experiencing side effects with my current treatment? What type? _____

2. How do safety and side effects factor into my treatment decisions? _____

INFUSION TIMES AND EXPERIENCE



Questions to ask yourself:

1. How long do my infusions usually last from start to finish, including time to take any premedications? _____

2. Am I currently taking more premedications than when I first started treatment? _____
3. How could I be more satisfied with my infusion experience? _____

4. How do I feel prior to and directly after each infusion? _____

5. Do I ever feel anxious about receiving infusions? _____

Notes: _____

HOW YOU FEEL (WITH OR WITHOUT TREATMENT)



Questions to ask yourself:

1. What types of symptoms am I experiencing? Are there any new symptoms that have developed?*
2. Are my Fabry symptoms keeping me from doing any of the things I used to do or things I want to do?



Question to ask your doctor:

1. How will I recognize if my condition is getting worse, and what should I do if that happens?

Notes:

*IF YOU NEED IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, PLEASE DIAL 911. If you think you are experiencing a serious side effect with treatment, it is important to call your doctor immediately. In many cases, other side effects are manageable and your doctor will have recommendations. Make a note to discuss it at your next visit.

Picture what long-lasting treatment can do*

ELFABRIO HAS BEEN SHOWN TO WORK SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY OVER THE LONG TERM. AND WITH A LONG HALF-LIFE, ELFABRIO CAN LAST FOR A LONG TIME IN YOUR BODY.*

Because Fabry is a progressive disease, it's important to work with your doctor to find a treatment you can stick with for the long term, like Elfabrio.†

In addition to its long half-life, here are some other reasons you may want to talk to your doctor about Elfabrio:



Once it's clear that your body is able to tolerate the Elfabrio infusions, your doctor may be able to decrease or stop your premedications.‡



Safety and effectiveness were tested in adult patients switching from another enzyme replacement therapy (ERT) and in those who had never been on an ERT before.



Elfabrio was extensively studied in adults like you.§

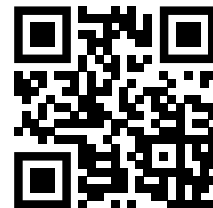
*Elfabrio has an initial half-life of 78.9 ± 10.3 hours. Clinical studies have not shown that a long half-life results in a medicine working better or more safely.

†Trials within the Full Prescribing Information extend up to 2 years.

‡Premedications may include antihistamines, fever reducers, or corticosteroids.

§Elfabrio was studied in a diverse group of adults, including males and females, people with varying levels of kidney function, people who switched from another ERT, and people who had never been on an ERT before.

Talk to your doctor, visit elfabrio.com, or scan the QR code to find out more.



Important Safety Information (continued)

What should I know about Elfabrio infusions?

Your healthcare provider may give you other medications prior to your Elfabrio infusions to help manage allergic reactions and infusion-related side effects. They will explain how to recognize the signs and symptoms of these allergic reactions and infusion-related side effects. If these signs and symptoms occur, it's important for you to seek immediate medical care.

If the reaction is mild to moderate, your healthcare provider may choose to slow the infusion rate or withhold the dose.

Please see complete Important Safety Information on page 8. Also see the Full Prescribing Information 6 for Elfabrio, including Boxed Warning.


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Interested in finding out if Elfabrio could be right for you?



Questions to ask your doctor about Elfabrio:

1. What types of side effects might I experience on Elfabrio?
2. Elfabrio is PEGylated. What does the process of PEGylation do for a medicine?
3. What can I expect when I switch to Elfabrio?
4. What will my infusion time be like when I switch to Elfabrio?
5. When I transition to Elfabrio, what will my initial infusion schedule look like?
6. Will I need to take premedications when I switch to Elfabrio?
7. Can my Elfabrio infusions be done at home?
8. After I switch to Elfabrio, when could I begin to see results?

Notes:

What is PEGylation (*peg-eh-lay-shun*)?

This means that a chemical compound called PEG, or polyethylene glycol, has been attached to the drug. That process is called PEGylation, and it can give treatments a long half-life.*

*Clinical studies have not shown that a long half-life results in a drug working better or more safely.

Important Safety Information (continued)

In clinical trials, 41 patients (29%) experienced an infusion-related side effect. The most common signs and symptoms of an infusion-related reaction with Elfabrio were hypersensitivity, nausea, chills, itchy skin, rash, chest pain, dizziness, vomiting, feelings of weakness, pain, sneezing, shortness of breath, nasal congestion, throat irritation, abdominal pain, skin redness, diarrhea, burning sensation, nerve pain, headache, tingling or numbness, shaking movements, agitation, increased body temperature, flushing, slow heart rate, muscle pain, high blood pressure, and low blood pressure.

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Your healthcare provider will do blood and urine tests to check your kidney function during treatment with Elfabrio.

The most common side effects of Elfabrio include infusion-related side effects, common cold, headache, diarrhea, fatigue, nausea, back pain, pain in the limbs, and sinus infection.

Please see Full Prescribing Information for Elfabrio.

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.

Comprehensive **patient** support*



Chiesi Total Care provides exceptional one-stop patient support, with individual aid, insurance assistance, and infusion support.

Call your dedicated Chiesi Total CareSM Team, and they will guide you through the process of getting started. A single call is all it takes.†

*Chiesi Total Care provides nonfinancial assistance to patients with and without prescription drug coverage. Government-funded plans are not eligible for patient support services that provide financial support through the programs. If you are receiving treatment or residing in MA or RI, you are not eligible for infusion assistance. To receive home infusion support, you must be referred to home infusion by your prescribing physician. Please see the full [Terms and Conditions](#) for additional eligibility requirements.

Call 1-833-656-1056 or go to chiesitotalcare.com to learn more.

Stay up to date with additional resources and information about Elfabrio.

[Sign up here](#) ►

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References available upon request.



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