

Doctor dialogue guide



Anne, actual Ferriprox patient

STARTING WITH FERRIPROX® (DEFERIPRONE)

Managing Sickle Cell Disease and Thalassemia is a team effort. Communication is the key in helping your healthcare team make the right decisions about your treatment plan. Use this guide to kick off the conversation about your treatment options and if Ferriprox is right for you.

Start with confidence. Start with Ferriprox: Use these points to talk to your doctor.



IRON REDUCTION

- Shown to enter and remove toxic iron from organs and the bloodstream.
- Suitable for people with reduced kidney or liver function[†]
- Established safety profile with 20+ years of worldwide post-marketing experience (10 in the US); and 113,000+ real-world patient years of use



DOSE OPTIMIZATION

- Ferriprox offers a choice of oral chelation formulations in tablets and solution
- Ferriprox tablets are for adults and children ≥ 8 years of age while oral solution is for patients ≥ 3 years of age



CONTINUOUS SUPPORT

- The Ferriprox Copay Program – people may pay as little as \$0 if eligible[‡]

Visit chiesitotalcare.com or call **1-866-758-7071**

[†] Ferriprox was not studied in people with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) or severe hepatic impairment.
[‡] [Click here to review](#) the full Terms and Conditions for additional eligibility requirements.

Important Safety Information

What is Ferriprox® (deferiprone)?

Ferriprox® (deferiprone) is a prescription medicine used to treat iron overload from blood transfusions in people with:

- thalassemia syndromes
- sickle cell disease or other anemias

Ferriprox Tablets are for adults and children ≥ 8 years of age; Ferriprox Oral Solution is for patients ≥ 3 years of age.

It is not known if Ferriprox is safe and effective to treat iron overload due to blood transfusions:

- in people with myelodysplastic syndrome or Diamond Blackfan anemia
- in children less than 3 years of age

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

Ferriprox can cause serious side effects, including a very low white blood cell count. One type of white blood cell that is important for fighting infections is called a neutrophil. If your neutrophil count is low (neutropenia), you may be at risk of developing a serious infection that can lead to death. Neutropenia is common with Ferriprox and can become severe in some people. Severe neutropenia is known as agranulocytosis. If you develop agranulocytosis, you will be at risk of developing serious infections that can lead to death.

Your healthcare provider should do a blood test before you start Ferriprox and regularly during treatment to check your neutrophil count. If you develop neutropenia, your healthcare provider should check your blood counts every day until your white blood cell count improves. Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop treatment with Ferriprox if you develop neutropenia or infection.

Stop taking Ferriprox and call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you develop any of these symptoms of infection: fever, sore throat or mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, or chills and severe shaking.

It is important for you to have your white blood cell count checked within 24 hours of developing symptoms of an infection to see if you have severe neutropenia (agranulocytosis). Do not delay getting medical care if you are unable to reach your healthcare provider.

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING**, and [Medication Guide](#).





Use this guide to ask your doctor if Ferriprox is right for you.

Effects of chelation treatment

Check in with yourself:

- Do I feel confident that my current treatment plan is working to manage iron overload? _____
- How well are my iron levels (serum ferritin, liver iron, heart iron) controlled with my current chelator? _____
- What kinds of improvements would I want to see from starting a new iron chelator? _____

Questions to ask your doctor:

- Ferriprox has been shown to enter and remove toxic iron from organs and the bloodstream. What can I expect when I switch to Ferriprox? _____
- After I start Ferriprox, when could I begin to see results? _____
- Ferriprox is suitable for people with kidney or liver concerns[†]. How are my kidney and liver functions? Would my kidney or liver function impact the choice of iron chelator? What additional monitoring would I have to do to ensure my kidney and liver function is not worsening? _____

Notes:

[†] Ferriprox was not studied in people with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) or severe hepatic impairment.

Important Safety Information

Do not take Ferriprox if you are allergic to deferiprone or any of the ingredients in Ferriprox.

Before you take Ferriprox, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: have liver problems, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Ferriprox can harm your unborn baby. You should avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with Ferriprox. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with Ferriprox. For females who are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with Ferriprox. You should use effective birth control during treatment with Ferriprox and for at least 6 months after the last dose. For males with female partners who are able to become pregnant, you should use effective birth control during treatment with Ferriprox and for at least 3 months after the last dose. Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Ferriprox passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with Ferriprox and for at least 2 weeks after the last dose.

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING**, and [Medication Guide](#).





Your dosing schedule

Check in with yourself:

- How compliant am I with taking my current iron chelator? _____
- Do I have anxiety about swallowing pills or anything else that might affect how I take it? _____

Questions to ask your doctor:

- How do I take Ferriprox? _____
- How many times a day do I take it? _____
- What if I can't swallow pills? What are the different Ferriprox formulations? _____
- What can I do to remember to take my medication? _____
- What would be the optimal Ferriprox dose for me? _____

Side effects

Check in with yourself:

- What side effects am I experiencing with my current chelator? _____
- Are the side effects that I am experiencing affecting how consistently I am taking my current chelator? _____

Questions to ask your doctor:

- What potential side effects might I experience with Ferriprox if any? _____
- Is there a way to adjust the dose or dosing schedule to ease the side effects if I experience them? _____
- Are there any serious side effects that I should watch out for? _____

Notes:

Important Safety Information

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

Avoid drinking alcohol during treatment with Ferriprox tablets (2 times a day). This may cause a faster release of the medicine.

The most common side effects of Ferriprox in people with thalassemia include nausea, vomiting, stomach-area (abdominal) pain, joint pain, abnormal liver function tests and low white blood cells.

The most common side effects of Ferriprox in people with sickle cell disease or other anemias include fever, stomach-area (abdominal) pain, bone pain, headache, vomiting, pain in arms or legs, sickle cell anemia with crisis, back pain, abnormal liver function tests, joint pain, mouth and throat pain, common cold, low white blood cells, cough and nausea.

Please see **Full Prescribing Information, including boxed WARNING, and Medication Guide.**





Use this guide to talk to your nurse.

Patient support

Check in with yourself:

- How is my current patient support program helping me with my insurance coverage, medication advise and receiving my chelation medication? _____
- Do I have one point of contact to manage my chelator treatment? _____

Questions to ask your nurse:

- I heard that Chiesi Total Care provides continuous patient support for Ferriprox. Would you tell me more about this? _____
- What services does the program provide? _____
- How do I fill and refill my prescription with Chiesi Total Care? _____
- Is there copay assistance available? _____
- How do I contact Chiesi Total Care to get started? _____

Notes:

Important Safety Information

What are other possible side effects of Ferriprox?

Ferriprox can cause serious side effects, including increased liver enzyme levels in your blood. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver function before you start and then monthly during treatment with Ferriprox Tablets. Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop treatment with Ferriprox tablets if you develop increased liver enzyme levels and they continue to be increased.

Ferriprox can cause decreased levels of zinc in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your zinc levels before you start and during treatment with Ferriprox and may prescribe a zinc supplement for you if your zinc levels are low.

The most common side effects of Ferriprox in people with thalassemia include nausea, vomiting, stomach-area (abdominal) pain, joint pain, abnormal liver function tests and low white blood cells.

The most common side effects of Ferriprox in people with sickle cell disease or other anemias include fever, stomach-area (abdominal) pain, bone pain, headache, vomiting, pain in arms or legs, sickle cell anemia with crisis, back pain, abnormal liver function tests, joint pain, mouth and throat pain, common cold, low white blood cells, cough and nausea.

Ferriprox may cause a change in urine color to reddish-brown. This is not harmful and is expected during treatment with Ferriprox.

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.

Please see Full Prescribing Information, including boxed **WARNING, and Medication Guide.**

References available upon request.

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