

A PATIENT'S GUIDE TO FERRIPROX® (DEFERIPRONE)



Pranav, actual Ferriprox patient

Start with confidence. Start with Ferriprox.

What is Ferriprox?¹

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

Important Safety Information

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 will 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 additional Important Safety Information, and the full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide, in the back pocket.



Why Ferriprox?^{6,11}



Ferriprox is an iron chelator shown to enter and remove toxic iron from organs and the bloodstream, especially in the heart.^{1,9,10}

START WITH CONFIDENCE. START WITH FERRIPROX.

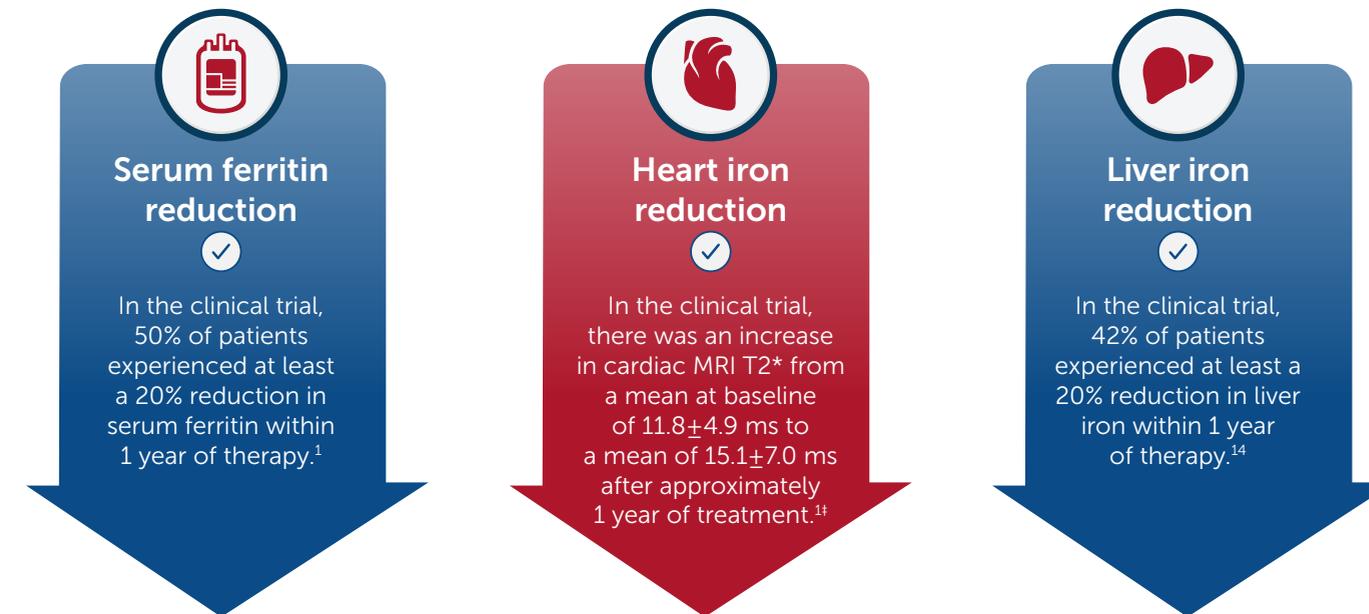
Alicia,
actual Ferriprox
patient



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Iron reduction in thalassemia

Ferriprox has been demonstrated to reduce serum ferritin, and heart and liver iron¹



ms = milliseconds

‡ The clinical significance of this observation is not known.

Important Safety Information

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

See page 13 for a complete list of ingredients in Ferriprox.

Before taking 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.



Maria, actual Ferriprox patient

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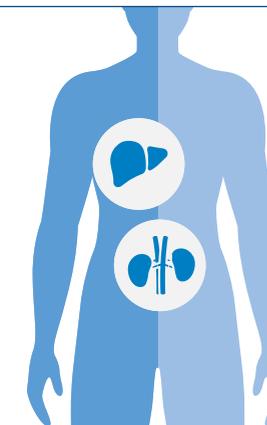
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FERRIPROX IS SUITABLE FOR PEOPLE WITH REDUCED KIDNEY OR LIVER FUNCTION.^{1§}



Talk to your doctor about how medications you are taking might affect your kidneys or liver.

Kidney complications[¶]

Kidney disease is considered to be **the 4th leading cause of illness (4%)** among patients with transfusion-dependent thalassemia.¹²

One scientific study showed **8% of adults** had reduced kidney function.¹³

Early recognition of kidney dysfunction is an important goal in thalassemia.¹²

[§] Ferriprox was not studied in people with severely reduced kidney function.

[¶] Ferriprox has not been proven to impact outcomes related to kidney disease or abnormalities.



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See page 13 for a complete list of ingredients in Ferriprox.

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- 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.
- 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.

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

How should I take Ferriprox tablets?

- Take Ferriprox exactly as your healthcare provider tells you.
- Your healthcare provider will prescribe Ferriprox based on your body weight.
- Your healthcare provider will check your body iron level during treatment with Ferriprox and may change your dose if needed. Your healthcare provider may also change your dose of Ferriprox if you have certain side effects. Do not change your dose of Ferriprox unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
- There are 3 types of Ferriprox tablets that are taken on different schedules. Be sure you are taking the correct tablet and ask your healthcare provider if unsure.

Ferriprox tablets 1,000 mg Twice-a-Day 2 times each day with food

Take your first dose in the morning and the second dose in the evening, about 12 hours apart.

Ferriprox tablets 1,000 mg 3 times each day

Take your first dose in the morning, the second dose at mid-day, and the third dose in the evening.

Ferriprox 500 mg 3 times each day

Take your first dose in the morning, the second dose at mid-day, and the third dose in the evening.

- Taking Ferriprox with meals may help reduce nausea.
- **If you must take a medicine to treat indigestion (antacid), or supplements that contain iron, aluminum, or zinc during treatment with Ferriprox, allow at least 4 hours between taking Ferriprox and these products.**
- If you take too much Ferriprox, call your healthcare provider.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and then continue with your regular schedule. Do not try to catch-up or take 2 doses at the same time to make up for a missed dose.

How should I take Ferriprox oral solution?

- Take Ferriprox exactly as your healthcare provider tells you.
- Your healthcare provider will prescribe Ferriprox based on your body weight.
- Your healthcare provider will check your body iron level during treatment with Ferriprox and may change your dose if needed. Your healthcare provider may also change your dose of Ferriprox if you have certain side effects. Do not change your dose of Ferriprox unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
- Use the measuring cup that comes with FERRIPROX Oral Solution to measure your prescribed dose.

What are the 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.
- **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 Tablets, 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
- 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
- Nausea

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

These are not all of the possible side effects of Ferriprox.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, and the full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide, in the back pocket.



Dose optimization

Your doctor may adjust your dose to minimize gastrointestinal (GI) upset when first starting therapy and over time to help you receive the full benefit of Ferriprox treatment.^{1††}

Iron level

Talk to doctor about whether your iron level is controlled and if your Ferriprox dose should be increased from 75 mg/kg/day to 99 mg/kg/day to improve chelation or to help you reach iron level goals.[†]



Increasing the dose of Ferriprox from 75 mg/kg/day up to 99 mg/kg/day may improve efficacy in iron chelation.^{1,23}

Talk to your doctor to see if you are on the optimal Ferriprox dosage.

Weight change

Ferriprox is dosed according to your weight. This means if you lose or gain weight your doctor may need to adjust your dose to ensure you receive optimal iron chelation.²

Most common side effects

Be sure to tell your doctor about side effects that keep you from taking your medication as prescribed like:⁴

- gastrointestinal side effects (i.e., nausea and vomiting)
- joint pain
- bone pain
- stomach area (abdominal) pain
- pain in arms or legs
- back pain
- mouth and throat pain
- cough
- fever
- headache

Your doctor may need to adjust your dose to help lessen these or other side effects.

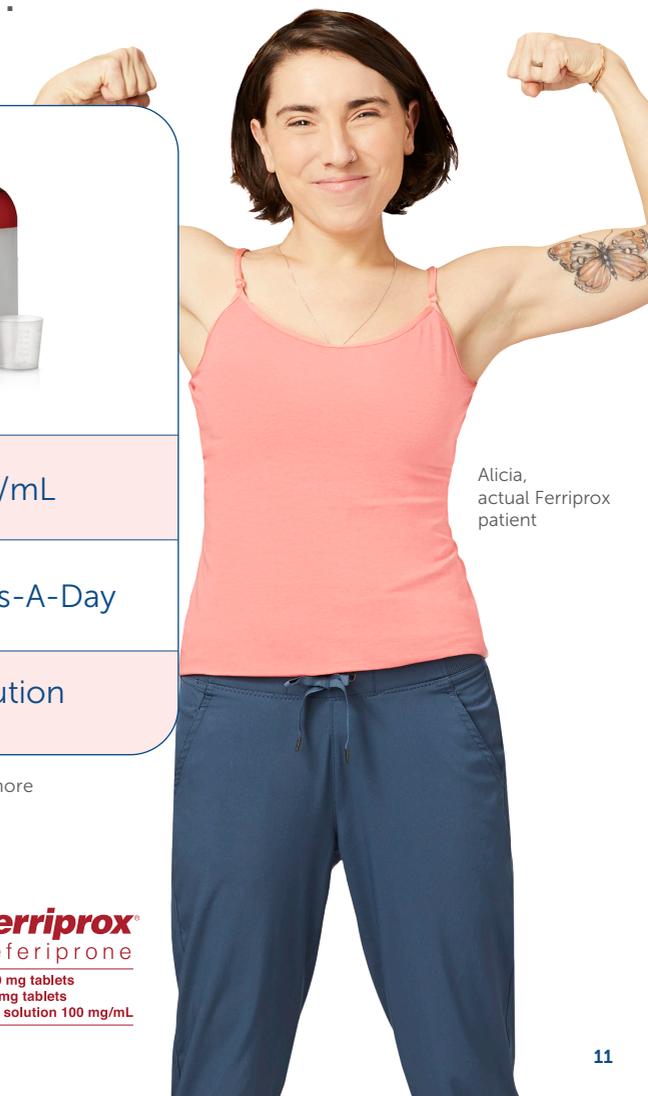
Choice of formulations

Ferriprox offers a choice of oral chelation formulations^{1††}:

Strength	1000 mg	100 mg/mL
Frequency	Twice-A-Day	Three-Times-A-Day
Formulation	Tablets	Oral solution

†† 500 mg and 1000 mg Three-Times-A-Day tablets are still available. Talk to a Chiesi Total Care pharmacist for more information: 1-866-758-7071.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, and the full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide, in the back pocket.



Alicia, actual Ferriprox patient



Jesse,
actual Ferriprox
patient

How should I store Ferriprox Tablets?

**Ferriprox tablets 1,000 mg Twice-a-Day
2 times each day with food**
Store at room temperature between
68°F to 77°F (20° to 25°C).

**Ferriprox tablets 1,000 mg
3 times each day**
Store at room temperature between
68°F to 77°F (20° to 25°C).

Store in the original bottle and
tightly closed to protect from moisture.

**Ferriprox tablets 500 mg
3 times each day**
Store at room temperature between
68°F to 77°F (20° to 25°C).

How should I store FERRIPROX Oral Solution?

- Store FERRIPROX Oral Solution at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store FERRIPROX Oral Solution in the original bottle and carton to protect from light.
- After first opening, use a bottle of FERRIPROX Oral Solution within 35 days. After 35 days, discard the bottle and any unused FERRIPROX Oral Solution.

Keep Ferriprox and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of Ferriprox.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use Ferriprox for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give Ferriprox to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about Ferriprox that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in Ferriprox Tablets?

Active ingredient: deferiprone
Inactive ingredients:

- Ferriprox tablets (three times a day):
Tablet core: methylcellulose, crospovidone, and magnesium stearate.
Coating: hypromellose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, macrogol, and titanium dioxide.
- Ferriprox tablets (twice a day):
Tablet core: hypromellose acetate succinate, magnesium oxide, colloidal silicon dioxide and magnesium stearate.
Coating: triethyl citrate, talc, titanium dioxide, and methacrylic acid and ethyl acrylate copolymer.

What are the ingredients in Ferriprox Oral Solution?

Active ingredient: deferiprone

Inactive ingredients: purified water, hydroxyethylcellulose, glycerin, hydrochloric acid, artificial cherry flavor, peppermint oil, FD&C Yellow No. 6, and sucralose.

Established safety profile Ferriprox has 20 years of worldwide post-marketing experience in thalassemia; (10 in the US) and 113,000+ patient-years of use.¹⁶

Ferriprox can cause serious side effects, including a very low white blood cell count (neutropenia).

Severe neutropenia is known as agranulocytosis.

- In clinical studies agranulocytosis occurred in 1.7% of people with thalassemia syndromes.
- Neutropenia occurred in 6.0% of people with thalassemia.¹

If you develop a fever, a sore throat or mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, or chills and severe shaking, follow the 3 steps below:¹



Stop the drug immediately



Seek medical attention immediately

(i.e., go to the ER or your doctor for blood monitoring)



Notify the ER provider or your doctor

that you are taking a medication that can cause agranulocytosis

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Continuous patient support

A single call to your dedicated Chiesi Total CareSM team is all it takes and you'll receive:



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



Individual support

from your Patient Service Coordinator to understand your medication and your medical needs



Insurance assistance

so that you receive what you qualify for



Worry-free refills

A pharmacist is always available and medication is delivered right to your door

THE FERRIPROX COPAY PROGRAM**

Patients may pay as little as \$0 for their prescription.

Program eligibility:

- You are enrolled in Chiesi Total Care. (Enrollment and Authorization form is mailed to your home)
- You have commercial insurance and a valid prescription for a US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved indication for Ferriprox
- You are a resident of the United States or one of its territories

** Please refer to the full Terms and Conditions in the back pocket for additional eligibility requirements.

Important Safety Information

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.

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Lesa, Chiesi
Total Care Pharmacist



These organizations and online communities provide valuable tools, information, and support for you and your family.

Thalassemia:

Cooley's Anemia Foundation
thalassemia.org

HealthWell Foundation
healthwellfoundation.org

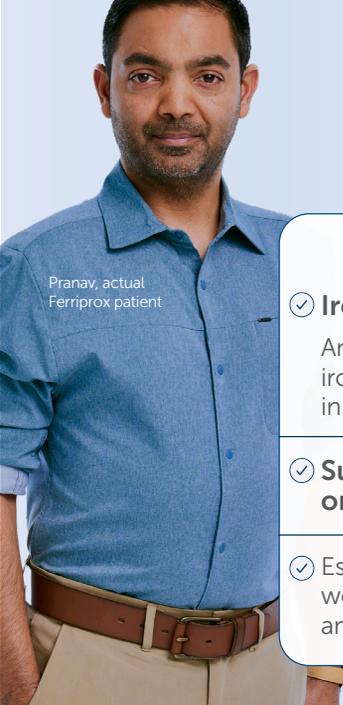
Patient Advocate Foundation
patientadvocate.org

Patient Advocate Foundation
Co-Pay Relief
copays.org

US Department of Health & Human Services, National Institutes of Health
rarediseases.info.nih.gov/guides/pages/120/support-for-patients-and-families



References: 1. Ferriprox® (deferiprone) Prescribing Information. Chiesi, November 2021. 2. Borgna-Pignatti C, et al. Survival and complications in patients with thalassemia major treated with transfusion and deferoxamine. *Haematologica* 2004;89:1187-1193. 3. Coates TD, Wood JC. How we manage iron overload in sickle cell patients. *Br J Haematol* 2017;177(5):703-16. 4. Standards of care guidelines for thalassemia. Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland. 2012. Available online at: <https://thalassemia.com/documents/SOCGuidelines2012.pdf>. 5. Cappellini MD, Cohen A, Porter J, et al, editors. Guidelines for the Management of Transfusion Dependent Thalassemia (TDT)[Internet]. 3rd edition. Nicosia (CY): Thalassemia International Federation; 2014. 6. Coates TD, Carson S et al. Management of iron overload in hemoglobinopathies: what is the appropriate target iron level? *Ann NY Acad Sci* 2016; 95-106. 7. Pennell DJ, et al. Cardiovascular function and treatment in β -thalassemia major: a consensus statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2013;128(3):281-308. 8. Sheth S. Monitoring of iron overload in transfusion-dependent thalassemia (TDT). Cooley's Anemia Foundation. Accessed online October 10, 2019 at: <https://thalassemia.com/documents/monitoring-iron-overload-in-transfusion-dependent-thalassemia.pdf>. 9. Lin CH et al. Therapeutic mechanism of combined oral chelation therapy to maximize efficacy of iron removal in transfusion-dependent thalassemia major – a pilot study. *Expert Rev Hematol* 2019;12(4):265-72. 10. Jamuar SS and Lai AHM. Safety and efficacy of iron chelation therapy with deferiprone in patients with transfusion-dependent thalassemia. *Ther Adv Hematol* 2012;3(5):299-307. 11. Coates TD. Physiology and pathophysiology of iron in hemoglobin-associated diseases. *Free Radic Biol Med* 2014;72:23-40. 12. Demosthenous C, Vlachaki E, Apostolou C, et al. Beta-thalassemia: renal complications and mechanisms: a narrative review. *Hematology* 2019; 24:1, 426-38. 13. Quinn CT, Johnson VL, Hae-Young K et al. Renal dysfunction in patients with thalassemia. *Br J Haematol* 2011;153(1):111-7. 14. Data on file.



Pranav, actual Ferriprox patient

START WITH CONFIDENCE. START WITH FERRIPROX® (DEFERIPRONE).



START

✓ Iron reduction

An iron chelator shown to enter and remove toxic iron from organs and the bloodstream, especially in the heart.^{1,9,10}

✓ Suitable for people with reduced kidney or liver^{§§} function¹

✓ Established safety profile with 20+ years of worldwide post-marketing experience (10 in the US); and 113,000+ real-world patient years of use.¹⁴



OPTIMIZE

✓ Dose optimization

Ferriprox offers a choice of oral chelation formulations including tablets and oral solution.¹



MAINTAIN

✓ 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 severely reduced liver function.
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For more information, visit ferriprox.com.
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