Exploring Treatment Options for Uveitis*

WHAT IS ACTHAR?
*Acthar is a prescription medication for people with severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory conditions affecting different parts of the eye. This can include the front part of the eye such as the cornea and iris, or the back part of the eye such as the optic nerve and retina.

Acthar is an injection given subcutaneously (under the skin) or intramuscularly (into the muscle).

Please see the Important Safety Information on pages 10-12. Please see the accompanying full Prescribing Information.
What you’ll find inside

Although the best source of information about your condition is always your healthcare provider, this brochure can help you begin to understand:

Uveitis, including:

◊ What it is
◊ Areas of the eye that may be affected
◊ Possible symptoms
◊ Potential causes
◊ Treatment options

Acthar treatment, including:

◊ How it is believed to work
◊ Most common side effects
◊ How to get it
◊ Available support

There is also a brief questionnaire enclosed in the pocket of this brochure that can help your healthcare provider determine if Acthar may be an option for you.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle.

Who should NOT take Acthar?
You should not take Acthar if you have:
- A skin condition called scleroderma
- Bone density loss or osteoporosis
- Any infections, including fungal, bacterial, or viral
- Eye problems, such as ocular herpes simplex
- Had recent surgery
- Stomach ulcers or a history of ulcers
- Heart problems
- High blood pressure
- Allergies to pig-derived proteins
- Been recently given a vaccine or are about to take one
- Suspected congenital infections (in children under 2 years of age)
- A condition where your adrenal glands produce either too much of certain hormones (as with Cushing’s syndrome), or not enough (adrenal insufficiency)

Tell your doctor if you have any of these conditions or any other health problems. Also, share with your doctor what medicines you are taking. Don’t forget to mention nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
What is uveitis?

Uveitis (u-vee-i-tis) is a general term for several conditions involving eye inflammation. It affects the layer of the eye called the uvea and can also affect other nearby parts. The inflammation can cause swelling and affect tissues in the eye if untreated. Uveitis can be serious and lead to vision loss. That is why it is important to diagnose and treat it as early as possible.

What areas of the eye are most affected by uveitis?

The uvea consists of the layer and structures of the eye beneath the outer white part of the eye (sclera). It has three parts called the iris, the ciliary body, and the choroid that help provide nutrients to the eye. The type of uveitis you have depends on which part of the uvea or nearby structures in the eye are inflamed:

- **Anterior uveitis**: affects the iris or ciliary body in the front of your eye. It is the most common type, sometimes called iritis or cyclitis
- **Intermediate uveitis**: affects the vitreous in the center of the eye
- **Posterior uveitis**: affects the choroid or the retina in the back of your eye, sometimes called choroiditis or retinitis
- **Panuveitis**: occurs when all layers of the uvea are inflamed, sometimes called diffuse uveitis
What are the symptoms of uveitis?

Symptoms of uveitis may occur suddenly and get worse quickly. They also may affect one or both eyes. The signs, symptoms, and characteristics of uveitis include:

- Eye redness
- Eye pain
- Light sensitivity
- Blurred vision
- Dark, floating spots in your field of vision (floaters)
- Decreased vision

What are the potential causes of uveitis?

Possible causes of uveitis are:

- Infection
- Injury
- Autoimmune or systemic inflammatory disorders that affect the whole body or other parts of the body may cause inflammation in the eye(s)

Many times, a cause can’t be identified.
What are my options for treating uveitis?

Before recommending a treatment, your healthcare provider will consider the type of uveitis you have and the possible causes for it (such as injury, infection, or autoimmune or inflammatory disease). The types of treatments include the following:

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Corticosteroids</strong></th>
<th>are anti-inflammatory medications. They help decrease the immune system’s response. These can be administered in many ways such as taken as eye drops, swallowed as a pill, infused into the blood within a vein, or injected around or into the eye.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Immunosuppressive and biologic agents</strong></td>
<td>target specific elements of the immune system. They can be swallowed as a pill, injected subcutaneously (under the skin), or infused within a vein.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other medications:</strong> antibiotics, antivirals, or other medications can be used to treat infections. These are typically swallowed as a pill.</td>
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**H.P. Acthar**® **Gel**, commonly known as Acthar, is a prescription treatment option approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory conditions affecting different parts of the eye. This can include the front part of the eye such as the cornea and iris, or the back part of the eye such as the optic nerve and retina.

Acthar is an injection given subcutaneously (under the skin) or intramuscularly (into the muscle) and is designed to provide a prolonged release of the medication after it is injected. It should not be injected into or around the eye.

Review the following pages to learn more about Acthar and review the questionnaire in the pocket of this brochure.

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

**What is the most important information I should know about Acthar?**

- Never inject Acthar directly into a vein, and always take Acthar as prescribed by your doctor
- Never stop treatment suddenly unless your doctor tells you to
- Try not to miss any scheduled doctor’s appointments, as it is important for the doctor to monitor you while taking Acthar
How Acthar is believed to work*

- Acthar is believed to work directly with your immune system to help impact inflammatory and immune processes.
- Acthar is not a steroid, but one of the ways it is thought to work is by helping your body produce its own natural steroid hormones.
- Acthar is designed to provide a prolonged release of the medication after it is injected.

*While the exact way that Acthar works in the body is unknown, further studies are being conducted. This information is based on laboratory data, and how it relates to patient benefit is unknown.

What are the most common side effects?

Common side effects of Acthar may include:

- Fluid retention
- Changes in blood sugar
- Increased blood pressure
- Behavior and mood changes
- Changes in appetite and weight

These are not all of the possible side effects of Acthar. For more information, talk to your healthcare provider and please see pages 10–12 for Important Safety Information and accompanying full Prescribing Information.
How can I get Acthar?

If your healthcare provider determines that Acthar is an option for you, Mallinckrodt ARD, Inc., the distributor of Acthar, wants to make sure you have all the resources you need to get started with your treatment.

If you are prescribed Acthar, support is available at no cost to you. The Acthar Specialty Pharmacy:

- Works directly with your healthcare provider and insurance company to help secure the best coverage with the lowest possible copay
- Offers Acthar at no cost for eligible uninsured and underinsured patients*
- Helps ensure your shipment of Acthar is sent directly to you
- Helps you get complimentary at-home training on how to inject Acthar from a licensed nurse

*Programs are administered via third-party organization.
Personalized nurse support is available with ActharPACT

- ActharPACT (Patient and Acthar Coaching Team) offers access to a 24-hour nurse help line, plus helpful treatment reminders—all at no cost
- After signing up, you could:
  - Talk to a trained nurse about Acthar treatment and any challenges that may come up
  - Get a personal nurse coach who can answer your questions and connect you to the right resources
  - Get suggestions to problem solve and stay motivated throughout your treatment
  - Receive individualized educational mailers with helpful tips
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- Been recently given a vaccine or are about to take one
- Suspected congenital infections (in children under 2 years of age)
- A condition where your adrenal glands produce either too much of certain hormones (as with Cushing’s syndrome), or not enough (adrenal insufficiency)

Tell your doctor if you have any of these conditions or any other health problems. Also, share with your doctor what medicines you are taking. Don’t forget to mention nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

**What is the most important information I should know about Acthar?**

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- Never stop treatment suddenly unless your doctor tells you to
- Try not to miss any scheduled doctor’s appointments, as it is important for the doctor to monitor you while taking Acthar

Acthar can cause side effects similar to those with steroid treatments. While taking Acthar, tell your doctor right away if you have any of the symptoms listed here:

- **Increased risk of infections.** You may be more likely to get new infections. Also, old infections may become active. Before and during treatment, tell your doctor if you see any signs of an infection. Contact your doctor at the first sign of an infection or fever. Signs of infection are fever, cough, vomiting, or diarrhea. Other signs may be flu or any open cuts or sores
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

- **Adrenal gland changes.** When taking Acthar long term, your adrenal gland may produce too much of a hormone called cortisol, which may cause symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome, such as upper body fat, rounded “moon” face, bruising easily, or muscle weakness.

  Sometimes when you stop taking Acthar long term, your body may not produce enough cortisol on its own. This is called “adrenal insufficiency.” Your doctor may prescribe a steroid medicine to protect you until the adrenal gland recovers.

- **Increased blood pressure, body salt, and fluid levels.** Your doctor may check your blood pressure while you are being treated with Acthar. He or she may recommend some changes to your diet, such as eating less salt and taking certain supplements.

- **Unpredictable response to vaccines.** Talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe to use when you are taking Acthar.

- **Masking other conditions.** Acthar may hide symptoms of other diseases. This can make it more difficult for your doctor to make a diagnosis if something else is going on.

- **Stomach or intestinal problems.** Acthar may put you at increased risk for bleeding from the stomach or getting stomach ulcers. Tell your doctor if you have stomach pains, bloody vomit, bloody or black stools, excessive tiredness, increased thirst, difficulty breathing, or increased heart rate.

- **Changes in mood or behavior.** Taking Acthar can make you feel irritable or depressed. You may also have mood swings or trouble sleeping.

- **Worsening of other medical conditions.** If you have other conditions, such as diabetes or muscle weakness, you may find they get worse.

- **Eye problems.** It’s possible that you may develop certain eye conditions, such as cataracts, glaucoma, or optic nerve damage.

- **Allergic reactions.** Your body may develop antibodies or become sensitive when Acthar is used long term. Signs of allergic reaction in children are:
  - Skin rash
  - Swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat
  - Trouble breathing

- **Problems with growth and physical development.** Using Acthar long term can affect growth and physical development in children. This can be reversed when Acthar is no longer needed.

- **Bone density loss.** Acthar may cause osteoporosis at any age.

- **Potential harm to unborn baby.** Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

What are the most common side effects of Acthar?
The most common side effects of Acthar are similar to those of steroids. They include:
- Fluid retention
- Changes in blood sugar
- Increased blood pressure
- Behavior and mood changes
- Changes in appetite and weight

Specific side effects in children under 2 years of age include:
- Increased risk of infections
- Increased blood pressure
- Irritability
- Symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome
- Cardiac hypertrophy (thickening of the heart muscle)
- Weight gain

The above side effects may also be seen in adults and children over 2 years of age.

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

Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you, or that does not go away. Call your
doctor or pharmacist for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the
FDA. Call 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects
by calling 1-800-778-7898.
Could Acthar be an option for me?

Only your healthcare provider can determine if Acthar is appropriate for you. Please talk with your healthcare provider to find out if Acthar may be an option for you.

Complete the questionnaire enclosed in the pocket and bring it to your next visit with your healthcare provider.

This tool can prompt you and your healthcare provider to review your current treatment and help you start a conversation about Acthar. Acthar is an FDA-approved treatment option for people with severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory conditions affecting different parts of the eye.

To find out more about Acthar, visit ActharEyeConditions.com.