

Eligible Patients Can Save On Their Prescription of Myhibbin™

NO ACTIVATION REQUIRED

KEEP AND REUSE
THIS ONE CARD

PAY AS LOW AS **\$0*** EACH MONTH

BIN# 600426 GRP# EC66008001
PCN# 54 MEM ID# **19945972724**

Eligible patients may pay as little as
\$0 out of pocket expenses per 30-day supply

Myhibbin™
(mycophenolate mofetil
oral suspension)

* Subject to eligibility. Restrictions apply. Not available for government-insured patients.

Eligible patients may pay as little as
\$0 out of pocket expenses per 30-day supply
of Myhibbin™ (mycophenolate mofetil oral
suspension). The total patient out-of-pocket
cost is dependent on the patient's health
insurance plan. Offer valid for up to 12 uses in
current calendar year. A valid Prescriber ID#
is required on the prescription.

Myhibbin™
(mycophenolate mofetil
oral suspension)

Patient Instructions:

In order to redeem this offer, you must have a valid prescription for Myhibbin (mycophenolate mofetil oral suspension). Follow the dosage instructions given by the doctor. This offer may not be redeemed for cash. By using this offer, you are certifying that you meet the eligibility criteria and will comply with the terms and conditions described below. Patients with questions about the Myhibbin (mycophenolate mofetil oral suspension) copay program should call 1-877-809-1342.

Pharmacist Instructions:

Submit the claim to the primary Third Party Payer first, then submit the balance due to CHANGE HEALTHCARE as a Secondary Payer COB [coordination of benefits] with patient responsibility amount and a valid Other Coverage Code, (e.g. 8).

Pharmacist instructions for cash pay patients: Submit this claim to CHANGE HEALTHCARE. A valid Other Coverage Code (e.g. 1) is required. Reimbursement will be received from CHANGE HEALTHCARE.

Reimbursement will be received from CHANGE HEALTHCARE. Valid Other Coverage Code required. For any questions regarding Change Healthcare online processing, please call the Help Desk at 1-800-433-4893.

Terms and Conditions:

- This offer is valid in the United States. Void where prohibited by law .
- Offer not valid for prescriptions reimbursed under Medicaid, a Medicare drug benefit plan, Tricare or other federal or state health programs (such as medical assistance programs).
- The patient or their guardian must be 18 years of age or older to receive Program assistance.
- Cash Discount Cards and other non-insurance plans are not valid as primary under this offer.
- If the patient is eligible for drug benefits under any such program, the patient cannot use this offer.
- Program expires end of current calendar year: Eligible patients will be automatically re-enrolled in the Program on an annual basis.
- This offer is not transferable and is limited to one offer per person.
- Not valid if reproduced.
- Azurity and its service providers reserve the right to rescind, revoke or amend this offer without notice at any time.

Please see second page for Important Safety Information and Myhibbin.com
for complete Prescribing Information.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INDICATION

MYHIBBIN™ (mycophenolate mofetil oral suspension) is an antimetabolite immunosuppressant indicated for the prophylaxis of organ rejection in adult and pediatric recipients 3 months of age and older of allogeneic kidney, heart, or liver transplants, in combination with other immunosuppressants.

WARNING: EMBRYOFETAL TOXICITY, MALIGNANCIES, and SERIOUS INFECTIONS

- Use during pregnancy is associated with increased risks of first trimester pregnancy loss and congenital malformations. Avoid if safer treatment options are available. Females of reproductive potential must be counseled regarding pregnancy prevention and planning [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Use in Special Populations (8.1, 8.3)].
- Increased risk of development of lymphoma and other malignancies, particularly of the skin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
- Increased susceptibility to bacterial, viral, fungal, and protozoal infections, including opportunistic infections and viral reactivation of hepatitis B and C, which may lead to hospitalizations and fatal outcomes [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Handling and Disposal: Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) has demonstrated teratogenic effects in humans. Wearing disposable gloves is recommended when wiping the outer surface of the bottle and/or the bottle cap. Avoid direct contact of MYHIBBIN with skin or mucous membranes. Follow applicable special handling and disposal procedures according to OSHA Hazardous Drugs. Do not use after 60 days of first opening the bottle.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to mycophenolate mofetil, mycophenolic acid, polysorbate 80, or any other component of the drug product.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Embryofetal Toxicity

Use of MMF during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of first trimester pregnancy loss and an increased risk of congenital malformations, especially external ear and other facial abnormalities including cleft lip and palate, and anomalies of the distal limbs, heart, esophagus, kidney, and nervous system. Females of reproductive potential must be made aware of these risks and must be counseled regarding pregnancy prevention and planning. Avoid use of MYHIBBIN during pregnancy if safer treatment options are available.

Lymphoma and Other Malignancies

Patients receiving immunosuppressants, including MYHIBBIN, are at increased risk of developing lymphomas and other malignancies, particularly of the skin. The risk appears to be related to the intensity and duration of immunosuppression rather than to the use of any specific agent. For patients with increased risk for skin cancer, exposure to sunlight and UV light should be limited by wearing protective clothing and using a broad-spectrum sunscreen with a high protection factor.

Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) developed in 0.4% to 1% of patients receiving MMF (2 g or 3 g) with other immunosuppressive agents in controlled clinical trials of kidney, heart, and liver transplant patients. The majority of PTLD cases appear to be related to Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) infection. The risk of PTLD appears greatest in those individuals who are EBV seronegative, a population which includes many young children. In pediatric patients, no other malignancies besides PTLD were observed in clinical trials.

Serious Infections

Patients receiving immunosuppressants, including MYHIBBIN, are at increased risk of developing bacterial, fungal, protozoal, and new or reactivated viral infections, including opportunistic infections. The risk increases with the total immunosuppressive load. These infections may lead to serious outcomes, including hospitalizations and death.

Consider dose reduction or discontinuation of MYHIBBIN in patients who develop new infections or reactivate viral infections, weighing the risk that reduced immunosuppression represents to the functioning allograft.

Blood Dyscrasias: Neutropenia and Pure Red Cell Aplasia (PRCA)

Severe neutropenia [absolute neutrophil count (ANC) $<0.5 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$] developed in transplant patients receiving MMF 3 g daily. Patients receiving MYHIBBIN should be monitored for neutropenia. Neutropenia has been observed most frequently in the period from 31 to 180 days post-transplant in patients treated for prevention of kidney, heart, and liver rejection. The development of neutropenia may be related to MYHIBBIN itself, concomitant medications, viral infections, or a combination of these causes. If neutropenia develops (ANC $<1.3 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$), dosing with MYHIBBIN should be interrupted or the dose reduced, appropriate diagnostic tests performed, and the patient managed appropriately.

Consider monitoring with complete blood counts weekly for the first month, twice monthly for the second and third months, and monthly for the remainder of the first year.

Gastrointestinal Complications

Gastrointestinal bleeding requiring hospitalization, ulceration, and perforations were observed in clinical trials. Physicians should be aware of these serious adverse effects particularly when administering MYHIBBIN to patients with a gastrointestinal disease.

Patients With Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase (HGPRT) Deficiency

Mycophenolate mofetil is an inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor; therefore, it should be avoided in patients with hereditary deficiencies of HGPRT, such as Lesch-Nyhan and Kelley-Seegmiller syndromes, because it may cause an exacerbation of disease symptoms characterized by the overproduction and accumulation of uric acid leading to symptoms associated with gout, such as acute arthritis, tophi, nephrolithiasis or urolithiasis, and renal disease including renal failure.

Acute Inflammatory Syndrome Associated With Mycophenolate Products

Acute inflammatory syndrome (AIS) has been reported with the use of MMF and mycophenolate products, and some cases have resulted in hospitalization. AIS is a paradoxical pro-inflammatory reaction characterized by fever, arthralgias, arthritis, muscle pain, and elevated inflammatory markers, including C-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate, without evidence of infection or underlying disease recurrence. Symptoms occur within weeks to months of initiation of treatment or a dose increase. After discontinuation, improvement of symptoms and inflammatory markers are usually observed within 24 to 48 hours.

Monitor patients for symptoms and laboratory parameters of AIS when starting treatment with mycophenolate products or when increasing the dosage. Discontinue treatment and consider other treatment alternatives based on the risk and benefit for the patient.

Immunizations

During treatment with MYHIBBIN, the use of live attenuated vaccines should be avoided (e.g., intranasal influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, oral polio, BCG, yellow fever, varicella, and TY21a typhoid vaccines) and patients should be advised that vaccinations may be less effective. Advise patients to discuss with a physician before seeking any immunizations.

Blood Donation

Patients should not donate blood during therapy and for at least 6 weeks following discontinuation of MYHIBBIN because their blood or blood products might be administered to a female of reproductive potential or a pregnant woman.

Semen Donation

Based on animal data, men should not donate semen during therapy and for 90 days following discontinuation of MYHIBBIN.

Effect of Concomitant Medications on Mycophenolic Acid Concentrations

A variety of drugs have the potential to alter systemic MPA exposure when co-administered with MYHIBBIN. Therefore, determination of MPA concentrations in plasma before and after making any changes to immunosuppressive therapy, or when adding or discontinuing concomitant medications, may be appropriate to ensure MPA concentrations remain stable.

Potential Impairment of Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery

MYHIBBIN may impact the ability to drive and use machines. Patients should avoid driving or using machines if they experience somnolence, confusion, dizziness, tremors, or hypotension during treatment with MYHIBBIN.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions in clinical trials ($\geq 20\%$) include diarrhea, leukopenia, infection, and vomiting, and there is evidence of a higher frequency of certain types of infections (e.g., opportunistic infection).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

See full prescribing information for drugs that may interfere with systemic exposure and reduce MYHIBBIN efficacy: antacids with magnesium or aluminum hydroxide, proton pump inhibitors, drugs that interfere with enterohepatic recirculation, telmisartan, calcium-free phosphate binders.

MYHIBBIN may reduce the effectiveness of oral contraceptives. Use of additional barrier contraceptive methods is recommended.

See full prescribing information for other important drug interactions.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy

Use of MMF during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of first trimester pregnancy loss and an increased risk of multiple congenital malformations in multiple organ systems (see Human Data). Oral administration of mycophenolate to rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis produced congenital malformations and pregnancy loss at doses less than the recommended clinical dose (0.01 to 0.05 times the recommended clinical doses in kidney and heart transplant patients).

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to mycophenolate during pregnancy and those becoming pregnant within 6 weeks of discontinuing MYHIBBIN treatment. To report a pregnancy or obtain information about the registry, visit the Mycophenolate Pregnancy Registry at www.mycophenolateREMS.com or call 1-800-617-8191.

Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Females of reproductive potential must be made aware of the increased risk of first trimester pregnancy loss and congenital malformations and must be counseled regarding pregnancy prevention and planning.

Pregnancy Planning

For patients who are considering pregnancy, consider alternative immunosuppressants with less potential for embryofetal toxicity whenever possible. Risks and benefits of MYHIBBIN should be discussed with the patient.

Pregnancy Testing

To prevent unplanned exposure during pregnancy, all females of reproductive potential should have a serum or urine pregnancy test with a sensitivity of at least 25 mIU/mL immediately before starting MYHIBBIN. Another pregnancy test with the same sensitivity should be done 8 to 10 days later. Repeat pregnancy tests should be performed during routine follow-up visits. Results of all pregnancy tests should be discussed with the patient. In the event of a positive pregnancy test, consider alternative immunosuppressants with less potential for embryofetal toxicity whenever possible.

Contraception

Female Patients

Females of reproductive potential taking MYHIBBIN must receive contraceptive counseling and use acceptable contraception. Patients must use acceptable birth control during the entire MYHIBBIN therapy, and for 6 weeks after stopping MYHIBBIN, unless the patient chooses abstinence.

Patients should be aware that MYHIBBIN reduces blood levels of the hormones from the oral contraceptive pill and could theoretically reduce its effectiveness.

Male Patients

Genotoxic effects have been observed in animal studies at exposures exceeding the human therapeutic exposures by approximately 1.25 times. Thus, the risk of genotoxic effects on sperm cells cannot be excluded. Based on this potential risk, sexually active male patients and/or their female partners are recommended to use effective contraception during treatment of the male patient and for at least 90 days after cessation of treatment. Also, based on the potential risk of genotoxic effects, male patients should not donate sperm during treatment with MYHIBBIN and for at least 90 days after cessation of treatment.

The Important Safety Information does not include all the information needed to use MYHIBBIN safely and effectively. Please see the full Prescribing Information for MYHIBBIN.

To Report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Azurity Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-800-461-7449, or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/MedWatch.

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