H.P. Acthar® Gel is a prescription medication used to treat symptoms of sarcoidosis.
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 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

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
- 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

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.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information.

What do I need to know about sarcoidosis? Although the best source of information about your condition is always your healthcare provider, this brochure can help you start to understand more about sarcoidosis. Read on to learn more about what may cause sarcoidosis, the different symptoms you might have, and potential treatment options, including Acthar.
What is sarcoidosis?

Sarcoidosis ("sar-coy-doe-sis") is an inflammatory disease that is caused by a malfunction of the body’s immune system.

In people with sarcoidosis, the immune system overreacts, resulting in damage to the body’s tissues. Inflammatory cells clump together and form patches of cells called granulomas. Granulomas can cause different symptoms and even interfere with the way different organs function.

What areas of the body does sarcoidosis affect?

Sarcoidosis can occur in multiple organs, but the lungs are the most commonly affected area. Ninety percent of patients with sarcoidosis have abnormalities in the lungs, and diagnosis of the disease usually involves a chest x-ray. Sarcoidosis can also affect the lymph nodes, skin, eyes, heart, liver, and other organs.
What are the symptoms of sarcoidosis?

Not everyone with sarcoidosis will have symptoms. Those who do may have general, all-over symptoms including fever, tiredness (fatigue), weight loss, and night sweats. Sarcoidosis can also cause symptoms in specific areas, such as the lungs, that may indicate where the granulomas are.

**Common Symptoms of Sarcoidosis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Lungs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cough that does not go away</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chest pain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shortness of breath</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lymph nodes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swelling in the neck, under the chin, in the armpits, and in other areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Heart</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irregular heartbeat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Swelling in the legs</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Skin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Painful or red bumps on arms or legs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discoloration of the nose, cheeks, lips, and ears</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small, brownish skin patches</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bones, joints, and muscles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painful or swollen joints (arthritis)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A mass in the muscle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muscle weakness</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blurred vision or seeing black spots</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sensitivity to light</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eye pain, dryness</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please see pages 2–3 for Important Safety Information and accompanying full Prescribing Information.
What are my options for treating sarcoidosis?

Symptoms of sarcoidosis may be managed with a combination of good health practices, such as eating a well-balanced diet and getting enough rest, as well as prescription medication if your healthcare provider thinks it is appropriate.

With sarcoidosis, different treatments may be more appropriate for different people. Many times, treatment will depend on the symptoms and which parts of the body the disease is affecting. That’s why it’s important to talk with your healthcare provider as soon as you notice any problems, so you can get the appropriate treatment.

The medications listed below are not all the medications used to treat sarcoidosis, and your healthcare provider may try different options to find the treatment that is best for you.

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**Corticosteroids**, typically given in pill form, are most often the first medical treatment given for symptoms of sarcoidosis. Corticosteroids help decrease the immune system’s response.

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**Other medications**, such as immunosuppressant drugs or antimalarial drugs, though not specifically approved for sarcoidosis, may be used instead of, or in combination with, corticosteroids. Your healthcare provider may lower your steroid dose when another type of medication is added.

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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 symptoms of sarcoidosis.

Acthar may help reduce inflammation in a different way than steroids and also helps the body produce its own natural steroid hormones.* It is a self-injectable medication designed to provide a prolonged release of the medication after it is injected.

Common side effects of Acthar are similar to those seen with steroid medicines and may include fluid retention, change in glucose tolerance, increased blood pressure, behavior or mood changes, increased appetite, or weight gain. These are not all of the possible side effects of Acthar. For more information, talk to your healthcare provider and please see pages 2–3 for Important Safety Information and accompanying full Prescribing Information.
How does Acthar work?*

Acthar is believed to assist your immune system to treat your condition. It may work by helping your body produce its own natural steroid hormones.

*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.
How can I get Acthar?

If your healthcare provider determines that Acthar is an option for you, Mallinckrodt, 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, you will automatically have access to the Acthar Support & Access Program (A.S.A.P.), a no-cost service that:

- Works directly with your healthcare provider and insurance company to help secure the best coverage with the lowest possible copay
- Offers copay assistance or Acthar at no cost for qualified patients*
- Helps ensure your shipment of Acthar is sent from the Specialty Pharmacy (a pharmacy that distributes products for certain conditions) directly to you as quickly as possible
- Helps you get complimentary at-home training on how to inject Acthar from a licensed nurse

You can learn more about A.S.A.P. at [Acthar.com](http://Acthar.com) or by calling 1-888-435-2284.

*Program administered through an independent charitable organization.
Could Acthar be an option for me?

Only your healthcare provider can determine if Acthar is appropriate for you. If you’re experiencing symptoms from your sarcoidosis, please talk with your healthcare provider to find out if Acthar may be an option for you.

Tear off the enclosed card—“Could Acthar be an option for me?”—or bring this brochure 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, an FDA-approved treatment option for your symptoms of sarcoidosis.

To find out more about Acthar and sarcoidosis, visit Acthar.com.
“Could Acthar be an option for me?”

Ask yourself these questions:

- Are you experiencing symptoms of sarcoidosis?
  - YES   NO

- Are you interested in learning about options for treating your symptoms of sarcoidosis?
  - YES   NO

- Are you interested in a sarcoidosis treatment option for your symptoms that is self-injected, allowing you to inject at home or wherever is best for you?
  - YES   NO

If you answered YES to any of these questions, tear off this card or bring this entire brochure to your next visit with your healthcare provider.

Patient name: ___________________________  Date of visit: ____________

Healthcare provider: Please keep this card in your patient’s file as a reminder of his or her interest in discussing Acthar for the treatment of symptoms of sarcoidosis.

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