

REAL PATIENTS WITH REAL JOURNEYS



Terri

Unusual symptoms

Terri had a full-time job and managed a t-shirt business with her husband right out of their home. She was energetic, active, and felt like she could do anything when her health suddenly took an unexpected turn.

It began when she started experiencing fainting spells. The first time it happened, she was drying her hair, and then she lost consciousness and woke up on the floor. "I went from being perfectly fine one day to passing out another," she remembers. "I didn't even feel dizzy before I fainted."

More problems arose when she'd walk across her yard, from the t-shirt shop on her property to the front door of her home. "I would have to sit, I'd be completely out of breath." She found the episodes strange because they'd go as quickly as they came. "I really never sought help with them because they were just random," she said. "When I passed out, I would wake up and feel fine."

The fainting spells and breathing difficulties continued, and she passed out three times over a six-month period. Concerned, she went to the doctor and was told that she was out of shape. She began an exercise regimen, but that seemed to make matters worse. "At that point, I started having what I would liken to asthma attacks, where I just completely couldn't catch my breath." Terri's symptoms escalated from there.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Adempas can cause serious birth defects if taken during pregnancy.

- Females must not be pregnant when they start taking Adempas (riociguat) tablets or become pregnant during treatment with Adempas.
- Females who are able to get pregnant must have a negative pregnancy test before beginning treatment with Adempas, each month during treatment, and 1 month after you stop treatment with Adempas. Talk to your doctor about your menstrual cycle. Your doctor will decide when to do the test.
- Females who are able to get pregnant are females who:
 - Have entered puberty, even if they have not started their period, have a uterus, and have not gone through menopause (have not had a period for at least 12 months for natural reasons, or have had their ovaries removed).
- Females who are not able to get pregnant are females who:
 - Have not yet entered puberty, do not have a uterus, or have gone through menopause.

INDICATION

Adempas is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with:

- chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) (WHO Group 4) treated with surgery but who continue to have high pulmonary blood pressure (persistent) or it comes back after surgery (recurrent), or that cannot be treated with surgery.
 - CTEPH is a type of high blood pressure in the arteries of your lungs caused by blood clots that narrow or block blood flow. Adempas can improve your ability to exercise (measured by 6-minute walk distance) and can help to improve some of your symptoms.
- pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) (WHO Group 1)
 - PAH is a type of high blood pressure in the arteries of your lungs. Adempas can improve your ability to exercise (measured by 6-minute walk distance), improve some of your symptoms, and help slow down the worsening of your physical condition [this includes death, heart/lung transplant, a surgery to reduce pressure in your lung, hospitalization for worsening of pulmonary hypertension, start of a new PAH-specific treatment, continued decline in your ability to exercise (measured by 6-minute walk distance) and some of your symptoms].

The Adempas clinical studies included mostly patients with WHO functional class II-III symptoms. It is unknown if Adempas is safe and effective in children.

Fighting for a diagnosis

One day, Terri was out with her husband in their yard when she felt like she was going to pass out again. She reached for him, and he caught her as she fell, noticing on the way down that she wasn't breathing. "He said I immediately turned blue," Terri recalled. As a firefighter, he knew that meant Terri had been without oxygen for too long, and he performed CPR as a result.

When she woke up, Terri's husband had brought her to the emergency room of their local community hospital, where a battery of tests were performed. Her blood pressure and electrocardiogram results came back normal, so she was misdiagnosed with syncope and sent home.

An hour after getting home, she fainted again. "We went back to the emergency room and we said, 'Look, this is our second trip here in less than two hours. Something is not right.'"

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Females who are able to get pregnant must use two acceptable forms of birth control, during Adempas treatment and for one month after stopping Adempas.

- If you have had a tubal sterilization, have a progesterone implant, or have an IUD (intrauterine device), these methods can be used alone and no other form of birth control is needed.
- Talk with your doctor or gynecologist (a doctor who specializes in female reproduction) to find out how to prevent pregnancy during treatment with Adempas.
 - **Do not have unprotected sex. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist right away if you have unprotected sex or if you think your birth control has failed. Your doctor may tell you to use emergency birth control.**
 - **Tell your doctor right away if you miss a menstrual period or think you may be pregnant for any reason.**

If you are the parent or caregiver of a female child who started taking Adempas before reaching puberty, you should check your child regularly to see if she is developing signs of puberty. Tell your doctor right away if you notice that she is developing breast buds or any pubic hair. Your doctor should decide if your child has reached puberty. **Your child may reach puberty before having her first menstrual period.**

Females can only receive Adempas through a restricted program called the Adempas Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) program. If you are a female who can become pregnant, you must talk to your doctor, understand the benefits and risks of Adempas, and agree to all of the instructions in the Adempas REMS program. Males can receive Adempas without taking part in the Adempas REMS program.

Terri was in the hospital for about four days until she was seen by the hospital cardiologist, who performed an echocardiogram and right heart catheterization (RHC). After seeing her results, the doctors finally had an answer. Terri was informed that she had pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH, WHO Group 1), and was in WHO functional class (WHO FC) III.

After diagnosis, Terri's cardiologist said he was surprised by the significant enlargement of her right heart. A month later, she finally saw a specialist. "I'd say it went uphill from there. Once we got all the bad news, we started trying to fix it."

Terri was prescribed medications to manage her PAH, including Adempas, and her doctor informed her about the Adempas REMS Program and the risk of embryo-fetal toxicity.



"Once we got all the bad news, we started trying to fix it."

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Do not take Adempas if:

- **you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or become pregnant during treatment with Adempas. Adempas can cause serious birth defects.**
- **you take:**
 - another medicine called a soluble guanylate cyclase stimulator (sGC). Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you are taking an sGC medicine
 - a nitrate medicine to treat high blood pressure or heart disease, such as nitroglycerin, or a medicine called a nitric oxide donor, such as amyl nitrite
 - certain other medicines that contain sildenafil (Revatio or Viagra), tadalafil (Adcirca or Cialis), vardenafil (Levitra or Staxyn), dipyridamole, or theophylline. Revatio and Adcirca are also used to treat PAH
- **you have pulmonary hypertension associated with idiopathic interstitial pneumonias (PH-IIP).**

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure if you take any of the medicines listed above.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide, [here](#).

Adempas[®]
riociguat tablets
0.5mg | 1mg | 1.5mg | 2mg | 2.5mg

Living with PAH

Since being diagnosed with PAH, Terri and her husband have had to make adjustments in their lives. “We gave up our t-shirt business because I couldn’t be on my feet and bent over as many hours as that took,” she said. “We quit doing a lot of things. We just did not get out as much.”

Still, Terri decided to set goals for herself. “I had gotten to where I couldn’t do anything, and I didn’t work. We are avid campers and we didn’t go camping,” Terri said. “My goal was to get to where I was feeling better so that I could at least enjoy my family and enjoy everyday activities that we used to take for granted. Finally getting the correct diagnosis helped me get to this point.”

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Since being prescribed PAH medications, including Adempas, Terri has seen some improvements. Her doctor informed her about the Adempas REMS Program and the risk of embryo-fetal toxicity. Terri’s stamina is better and her 6-minute walk test has improved, which has led to improvements in her ability to exercise. “I can walk and do a little bit of a treadmill, but I can’t do any major cardio or anything of that nature.” As far as her part-time job goes, Terri said, “I limit myself as far as I don’t try to pick up a hundred folders and walk them down the corridor at work.”

Terri is aware and realistic about her limitations, but she still tries to challenge herself every day. “I feel like it’s easy to give up with this disease. It’s easy to give up and just say, ‘I’m not going to be able to do that anymore,’ or ‘I don’t think I can do that.’ But if I feel it’s safe to do it, then I’m going to try it.”

This is an example of one patient’s experience. Adempas is an approved treatment for adult PAH patients. Always talk to your doctor to see if Adempas is right for you.

This story is part of myAim Education & Encouragement.



For more information, visit adempas-us.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Before you take Adempas, tell your doctor if you:

- smoke; have recently had serious bleeding from your lungs, or if you have had a medical procedure called bronchial arterial embolization to stop you from coughing up blood; have problems with your heart or blood circulation; have low blood pressure; have liver problems; have kidney problems or are on dialysis; have narrowing of the pulmonary veins, a condition called pulmonary veno-occlusive disease or PVOD; have any other medical conditions.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Adempas and other medicines may affect each other causing side effects. Do not start any new medicine until you check with your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

What should I avoid while taking Adempas?

- **Do not get pregnant** while taking Adempas. If you miss a menstrual period, or think you might be pregnant, call your doctor right away.
- It is not known if Adempas passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed if you take Adempas. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you take Adempas.
- Adempas may make you feel dizzy. **Do not drive, operate machinery, or do other activities that require mental alertness or coordination until you know how Adempas affects you.** Talk with your doctor if you are concerned about when it is safe for you to do these activities.
- **Smoking.** Adempas may not work as well if you smoke during treatment. Tell your doctor if you stop smoking or start smoking during treatment with Adempas, because your dose of Adempas may need to be changed.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide, [here](#).



With PAH, how far might Adempas take you?

Adempas can help increase your ability to walk farther (as measured by 6-minute walk distance [6MWD]), improve some of your symptoms, and help slow down the worsening of your physical condition.

Worsening of physical condition includes some of your symptoms, death, hospitalization for worsening of PH, start of a new PAH-specific treatment, and continued decline in your ability to exercise (as measured by 6MWD).

A 12-week study of 443 adults with PAH (WHO Group 1) showed that patients who took Adempas walked farther during the 6MWD test compared to patients who did not take Adempas. The Adempas clinical studies included mostly patients with WHO FC II-III symptoms.

The 6MWD determines how far you can walk in 6 minutes. Your doctor may use it periodically to measure any differences in your progress.



*6MWD results are based off of the Adempas clinical trials and do not represent individual patient results.

50% more patients who took Adempas improved their WHO FC compared to patients who took placebo (no Adempas)

—21% of Adempas patients showed WHO FC improvement vs 14% of placebo patients

Will your doctor prescribe other medications with Adempas?

Adempas can be taken alone or together with endothelin receptor antagonists or prostanoids, which are medications your doctor may also prescribe for PAH.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Adempas can cause serious side effects including:

- **Serious birth defects.**
- **Reduced blood pressure.** This may cause symptoms of low blood pressure, such as lightheadedness, chest pain, and dizziness especially in people who are dehydrated, have a severe blockage of blood flow out of the heart, or have certain other medical problems. Your doctor will check you for any of these problems.
- **Increased risk of bleeding, including bleeding from the respiratory tract.** Tell your doctor right away if you cough up blood during treatment with Adempas.
- **Worsening of symptoms in people with Pulmonary Veno-Occlusive Disease (PVOD).** If you have PVOD, treatment with Adempas may cause a build-up of fluid in your lungs (pulmonary edema) which may result in shortness of breath. Your doctor may tell you to stop taking Adempas and switch you to a different medicine.

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We're here for you

Aim Patient Support Program



Financial Assistance

Co-pay Assistance Program*

- Reduces your out-of-pocket responsibility; up to 100% coverage of co-pays or coinsurance directly to the insurer

Temporary Patient Assistance Program (TPAP)

- For temporary situations when immediate coverage is not available (for example, waiting for approval of a prior authorization appeal or waiting for coverage to begin) or existing coverage is lost and alternate funding is needed

Patient Assistance Program (PAP)

- If you are uninsured or underinsured (when criteria are met and alternative funding cannot be identified), you will receive your medicine free of cost for one year from the date of acceptance (Medicare Part D patients will be enrolled based on calendar year if eligible for the PAP)

* Patients must have private commercial insurance with a percentage coinsurance or co-pay requirement. Medicare or Medicaid patients are ineligible. Assistance is for one year, after which, patients must re-apply. Patients must notify the program of any change in their insurance status. Patients in certain states may be ineligible. The co-pay assistance program has an annual cap per patient year.



Aim Nursing Support

You can call toll-free 24/7 and speak with a specially trained nurse.

You and your physician can authorize virtual nurse visits through your certified pharmacy. If you and your physician decide that virtual nurse services are right for you, you can expect the following:

- Adempas information for you and your caregiver
- Explanation of titration (dose adjustment)
- Review of your status for titration of dose
- Follow-up on your specific needs
- Explanation and review of your schedule of nurse visits



myAim Education & Encouragement

A helpful resource that provides personalized communications and educational support throughout your Adempas treatment

You can expect to receive direct mail and emails about:

- Personalized treatment resources, provided how and when you want them
- Support throughout some of the key stages of your Adempas treatment and what to do along the way
- Tips on what to talk to your doctor about
- Information about other online resources and support

Keep a lookout for more patient stories from **myAim Education & Encouragement**.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

The most common side effects of Adempas are:

- Headache; dizziness; indigestion; swelling of your hands, legs, feet, and ankles (peripheral edema); nausea; diarrhea; and vomiting

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of Adempas.

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For important risk and use information please see the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning and Medication Guide, [here](#).

You are encouraged to report negative side effects or quality complaints of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.