

YOUR RELAPSING MS TREATMENT WAS RIGHT FOR YOU THEN. HOW DO YOU KNOW IT'S STILL RIGHT FOR YOU NOW? IT MAY BE TIME TO REEVALUATE.



Once-daily
AUBAGIO[®]
(teriflunomide)^{14mg} tablets
AUBAGIO is available in 14 mg and 7 mg tablets.

Take a moment to answer the questions below to find out.

1. Are you still comfortable with the safety profile of your current treatment?
2. Have you experienced any relapses in the last 2 years? If yes, did the relapse(s) get in the way of your everyday activities?
3. Have you developed any new lesions?
4. Have you or your care partner noticed any changes in your abilities? If yes, what changes have you noticed?
5. Has your experience with side effects changed since you first started on your current treatment?
6. Do you ever wish you could skip your therapy because of side effects?

If you've answered "yes" to any of these questions, then it may be time to talk to your healthcare provider about treatment options. If your current treatment still meets your needs, then maybe you should stay on course as directed by your HCP. Ask your healthcare provider about AUBAGIO[®] (teriflunomide), a once-daily pill.

Want some help starting the conversation with your healthcare provider? Take a look at the next page for some questions to ask.

INDICATION

AUBAGIO[®] (teriflunomide) is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS).

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take AUBAGIO if you have severe liver problems, are pregnant or of childbearing potential and not using effective birth control, have had an allergic reaction to AUBAGIO or leflunomide, or are taking a medicine called leflunomide for rheumatoid arthritis.

Please see Important Safety Information inside and full Prescribing Information, including boxed **WARNING** and Medication Guide, in pocket.

INDICATION

AUBAGIO® (teriflunomide) is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

DO NOT TAKE AUBAGIO IF YOU:

- **Have severe liver problems. AUBAGIO may cause serious liver problems, which can be life-threatening.** Your risk may be higher if you take other medicines that affect your liver. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver within 6 months before you start AUBAGIO and monthly for 6 months after starting AUBAGIO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of these symptoms of liver problems: nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, loss of appetite, tiredness, yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes, or dark urine.
- **Are pregnant. AUBAGIO may harm an unborn baby.** You should have a pregnancy test before starting AUBAGIO. After stopping AUBAGIO, continue to use effective birth control until you have made sure your blood levels of AUBAGIO are lowered. If you become pregnant while taking AUBAGIO or within 2 years after stopping, tell your healthcare provider right away and enroll in the AUBAGIO Pregnancy Registry at 1-800-745-4447, option 2.
- **Are of childbearing potential and not using effective birth control.**

It is not known if AUBAGIO passes into breast milk. Your healthcare provider can help you decide if you should take AUBAGIO or breastfeed — you should not do both at the same time.

If you are a man whose partner plans to become pregnant, you should stop taking AUBAGIO and talk with your healthcare provider about reducing the levels of AUBAGIO in your blood. If your partner does not plan to become pregnant, use effective birth control while taking AUBAGIO.

- **Have had an allergic reaction to AUBAGIO or a medicine called leflunomide.**
- **Take a medicine called leflunomide for rheumatoid arthritis.**

(continued on next page)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

AUBAGIO may stay in your blood for up to 2 years after you stop taking it. Your healthcare provider can prescribe a medicine that can remove AUBAGIO from your blood quickly.

Before taking AUBAGIO, talk with your healthcare provider if you have: liver or kidney problems; a fever or infection, or if you are unable to fight infections; numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS symptoms; diabetes; serious skin problems when taking other medicines; breathing problems; or high blood pressure. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell count and TB test before you start AUBAGIO. Talk with your healthcare provider if you take or are planning to take other medicines (especially medicines for treating cancer or controlling your immune system), vitamins or herbal supplements.

AUBAGIO may cause serious side effects, including: reduced white blood cell count — this may cause you to have more infections; numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS symptoms; allergic reactions, including serious skin problems; breathing problems (new or worsening); and high blood pressure. Patients with low white blood cell count should not receive certain vaccinations during AUBAGIO treatment and 6 months after.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

The most common side effects when taking AUBAGIO include: headache; diarrhea; nausea; hair thinning or loss; and abnormal liver test results. These are not all the side effects of AUBAGIO. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you.

Consult your healthcare provider if you have questions about your health or any medications you may be taking, including AUBAGIO.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see Important Safety Information inside and full Prescribing Information, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, in pocket.

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