

TIPS

FOR POSSIBLE HAIR THINNING OR HAIR LOSS

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, 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 and full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).



WHAT TO EXPECT



It's normal to be concerned about possible hair thinning or loss. Hair thinning associated with AUBAGIO is like the hair thinning that can come with childbirth, stress, or iron deficiency.¹⁻³

It's usually temporary and may occur around 3 months after beginning treatment.² Most people who reported experiencing hair thinning or loss did not stop taking AUBAGIO as a result.²



I experienced hair thinning. It lasted a few months, visible in the tub after I showered. It grew back soon thereafter.”

- Heather

On AUBAGIO 14 mg
Individual experiences may vary.



ABOUT HAIR THINNING OR LOSS

In clinical trials, most people who reported experiencing hair thinning or loss did not stop taking AUBAGIO as a result.²

PEOPLE TAKING AUBAGIO 14 MG¹

87% DID NOT REPORT EXPERIENCING HAIR THINNING OR LOSS

13% REPORTED EXPERIENCING HAIR THINNING OR LOSS*

*In clinical trials, about 1 in 20 people taking placebo (5% of 997 patients) reported experiencing hair thinning or loss.

90% of people on AUBAGIO 7 mg did not report experiencing hair thinning or loss.

In clinical trials, 15 out of more than 2,000 people stopped taking AUBAGIO due to hair thinning or loss.^{2†}

As always, if you experience side effects, be sure to speak with your healthcare provider. He or she can provide guidance.

With AUBAGIO, hair loss is usually temporary and may occur around three months after beginning treatment.

[†]Out of 2,047 patients taking AUBAGIO in studies, 1.3% of patients (13 people) on 14 mg and 0.2% (2 people) on 7 mg discontinued due to hair thinning or loss vs. 0.1% (1 person) on placebo.²

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Once-daily
AUBAGIO[®]
(teriflunomide) 14mg tablets

POSSIBLE SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS

IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW THE RISKS OF ANY MEDICATION YOU TAKE.⁴

And when it comes to AUBAGIO, it's no different.

If you experience any of the following side effects while taking AUBAGIO, speak with your healthcare provider right away.

In addition to the risk of liver problems and the risk of harm to an unborn baby, other possible serious side effects include:

- 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)
- High blood pressure

Also, certain vaccinations should be avoided during treatment with AUBAGIO and for at least 6 months after discontinuation.

MOST COMMON SIDE EFFECTS

Here are some of the most common side effects reported in the clinical trials. These are not all of the side effects.¹

SIDE EFFECTS	AUBAGIO		PLACEBO (n=997)
	14 mg (n=1002)	7 mg (n=1045)	
Headache	16%	18%	15%
Abnormal liver test results	15%	13%	9%
Diarrhea	14%	13%	8%
Hair thinning or loss	13%	10%	5%
Nausea	11%	8%	7%

n=number of people in trial.

Hair thinning or loss was one of the most common side effects of AUBAGIO observed in clinical trials.¹ Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

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HERE ARE A FEW TIPS FOR:

MANAGING HAIR THINNING OR LOSS⁵



Consider using thickening shampoo and/or conditioner, or other thickening products that may help with the appearance of hair thinning or loss



Talk to your hairdresser about colors or styles that offer depth or dimension



Look for a broad-tooth comb that slips through hair

Talk to your healthcare provider about other solutions that may help.

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THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING AUBAGIO.



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AUBAGIO® (teriflunomide)

JOIN THE COMMUNITY

Common Threads offers personal stories, articles, and videos for healthy living while taking AUBAGIO. Get started at aubagiocommunity.com



GIVE US A CALL

MS One to One® Nurses are available any time, day or night. Have a question? We have answers. Call us at **1-855-676-6326**



VISIT US ONLINE

Check out aubagio.com for special events, patient stories, and more information about AUBAGIO.

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WE'RE HERE TO HELP.

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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.**

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.

SANOFI GENZYME 

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