DVT & PE

Your Guide to Starting ELIQUIS

USE THIS GUIDE TO LEARN ABOUT:

- Deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism (DVT/PE)
- Treatment with ELIQUIS
- ELIQUIS Savings and Support

We asked patients to share their experience with ELIQUIS. Ed was compensated for his time and expenses.

INDICATIONS

ELIQUIS is a prescription medicine used to treat blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism), and reduce the risk of them occurring again.

Selected Important Safety Information

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis).

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com. Eliquis. (apixaban) tablets ^{5mg} 2.5mg



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Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

Activate your Co-Pay Card today



If you've been prescribed ELIQUIS, it's important to fill your prescription and begin treatment as soon as possible. If you have questions about cost, savings, or support, don't delay—visit **ELIQUIS.com/savings-support** to get the information you need, so that you can get started on ELIQUIS right away.

In addition, **ELIQUIS 360 Support** is here to help you understand your insurance coverage and co-pays.



Call 1-855-ELIQUIS (354-7847)

Monday–Friday, 8 AM–8 PM (ET) or Saturday–Sunday, 9 AM–6 PM (ET)



Activate your Co-pay Card now by visiting ELIQUIS.com/savings-support or calling 1-855-ELIQUIS.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

For people taking ELIQUIS® (apixaban) for atrial fibrillation: Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke.

ELIQUIS may need to be stopped prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking ELIQUIS and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking ELIQUIS, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

Using This Guide



This guide was created to help you better understand DVT/PE and treatment with ELIQUIS. Although a diagnosis of DVT or PE may be unsettling, knowing more about what's going on in your body and how treatment works may help you adjust to your new diagnosis and routine.

As you browse this guide and learn about DVT/PE, you'll also read about the experiences of real patients. It's important to remember that you're not alone, and that many patients have been diagnosed with the same condition you have. In fact, both DVT and PE are fairly common. It's estimated that each year there are as many as 900,000* adults in the U.S. with DVT and/or PE.

*Data from CDC website, 2010.

Meet Kathy

Kathy is a real patient who had DVT/PE blood clots. Below, she describes her diagnosis experience.

I was informed by my doctor that I had DVTs in both of my legs and PEs in both of my lungs. I was scared. I broke down and cried... Hearing those words was life-changing.

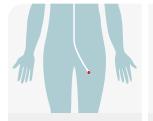


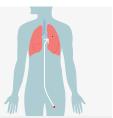
Watch Kathy share her story at **ELIQUIS.com/MeetKathy**

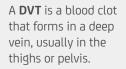
We asked patients to share their experience with ELIQUIS. Kathy was compensated for her time and expenses.

About DVT/PE

What is a DVT, and how can it become a PE?







The clot, or a part of the clot, may break off and travel through blood vessels toward the lungs.

If that blood clot reaches the lungs it is called a **PE**. A PE can reduce or cut off blood supply to the lungs, and may even cause sudden death.

How common is recurrence?



It's estimated that **1 out of 3 patients (33%)** with DVT/PE have a recurrence within 10 years. Recurrence means that the DVT/PE happens again.

Other important things to keep in mind:

- The risk of recurrence is highest within the first year after the initial DVT/PE
- If you think you're experiencing another DVT/PE, it is important that you go to your doctor or to the hospital right away

How are DVT/PE treated?

Anticoagulants, also called blood thinners, are the most common treatment for DVT/PE.



Keep an open dialogue with your doctor

Learning about your condition and treatment may help you become more engaged in decisions about your health. We encourage you to learn more about DVT/PE and to talk with your doctor about any questions or concerns you may have.

What are some ways to help reduce the risk of recurrence of DVT/PE?

- **Keep moving**—If you've been on bed rest because of surgery or other factors, start moving as soon as your doctor says you're ready, to help reduce the risk of getting another clot
- **Stay active on long trips**—Long plane or car trips are known to increase the risk of DVT or PE. Move your legs frequently by walking or stretching your legs while sitting
- Wear compression stockings—if your doctor recommends, to help reduce the risk of blood clots in the legs
- Follow your doctor's recommendations—Talk to your doctor about certain lifestyle changes to help reduce the risk of DVT and PE, such as maintaining a healthy weight or staying active

Your doctor prescribed ELIQUIS, an FDA-approved blood thinner, to treat DVT/PE blood clots and/or reduce the risk of them happening again.

Whether you're being treated for a current DVT/PE or are using ELIQUIS to reduce the risk of a future DVT/PE, it's important to consistently take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor.



My doctor told me about the drug, ELIQUIS, and sent me to a specialist. He agreed that ELIQUIS was right for me.

Watch Thomas share his story at **ELIQUIS.com/MeetThomas**

We asked patients to share their experience with ELIQUIS. Thomas was compensated for his time and expenses.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. This is because ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.



For patients with DVT/PE, ELIQUIS:

Treats and helps prevent another DVT/PE

Has significantly less major bleeding*

Treated DVT/PE blood clots and had significantly less major bleeding in a 6-month study vs. LOVENOX[®] (enoxaparin) followed by warfarin.

Helped prevent another DVT/PE in a separate 12-month study vs. placebo.

ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

*Major bleeding included noticeable bleeding with at least 1 of the following—a transfusion of 2 or more units of blood; bleeding that occurred in the brain, spine, eye, inside the abdomen, around the heart, in a joint, or in a muscle, leading to damage; or fatal bleeding.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (called NSAIDs), warfarin, heparin, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and other medicines to help prevent or treat blood clots. **Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take,** including any over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.

In the 6-month study vs. LOVENOX[®] followed by warfarin*:

This trial included more than 5,200 patients who had DVT/PE—about half were on LOVENOX[®]/warfarin and the other half were on ELIQUIS.



*LOVENOX[®] followed by warfarin (LOVENOX[®]/warfarin) is a common DVT/PE treatment.

ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

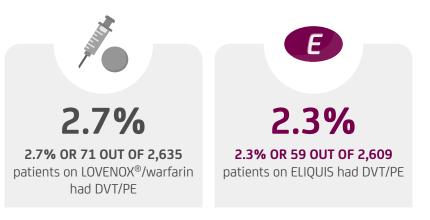
Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS:

- unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as unusual bleeding from the gums, nosebleeds that happen often, or menstrual or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
- bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- red, pink, or brown urine; red or black stools (looks like tar)
- coughing up or vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

In the same study, ELIQUIS was proven to treat DVT/PE

2.7% of the patients on LOVENOX[®]/warfarin and 2.3% of the patients on ELIQUIS had a DVT/PE clot. These results are considered comparable.



ELIQUIS was proven effective to treat DVT/PE blood clots. In this trial, bleeding events were also compared.

98%

Almost **98% of patients** on ELIQUIS didn't experience another DVT/PE blood clot.

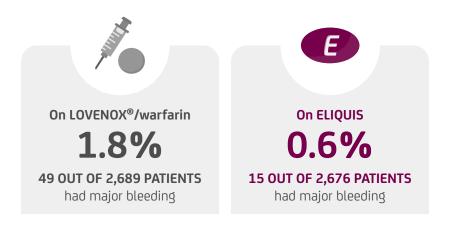
See next page for details.





In the study, ELIQUIS had significantly less major bleeding vs. LOVENOX[®]/warfarin

1.8% of the patients on LOVENOX $^{\otimes}/\text{warfarin}$ and 0.6% of the patients on ELIQUIS had major bleeding.



ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Absolute reduction was 1.2% (1.8%–0.6% = 1.2%). Relative risk reduction was 69%, which means that patients on ELIQUIS had a 69% less chance of major bleeding than patients on LOVENOX[®]/warfarin.

What is major bleeding?

In the ELIQUIS trials, bleeding was considered major if it was noticeable and had at least one of the following:

- Required a transfusion of 2 or more units of blood
- Occurred in the brain, spine, eye, inside the abdomen, around the heart, in a joint, or in a muscle, leading to damage
- Was fatal

ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.



For additional important safety information about ELIQUIS and the risk of bleeding, please see the information on pages 21 and 22.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Signs or symptoms of bleeding (cont'd):

- unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
- headaches, or feeling dizzy or weak

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

ELIQUIS (apixaban) is not for patients with artificial heart valves.

Understanding the risk of another DVT/PE

The second clinical trial was conducted to evaluate whether treating patients with ELIQUIS vs. placebo for an additional 12 months after they had completed their initial 6–12 month blood thinner treatment for DVT/PE reduced the risk of a DVT/PE happening again.

More than 1,600 patients participated in this study. There were a similar number of patients on 2.5 mg of ELIQUIS compared to placebo. 829 patients were taking placebo; 840 were taking 2.5 mg ELIQUIS twice a day.

What is a placebo?

A placebo is a pill that contains no medicine (often called a sugar pill).

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS, and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis). Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:

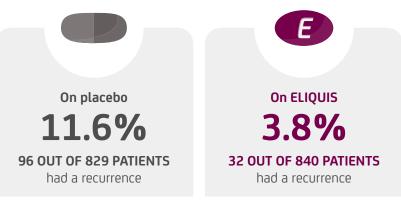
- a thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine
- you take NSAIDs or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting
- you have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
- you have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.



Compared to placebo, ELIQUIS significantly reduced the risk of another DVT/PE after initial treatment

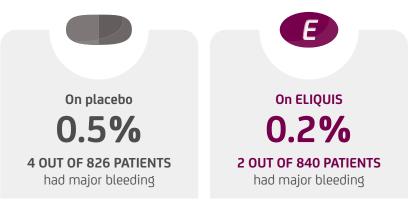
11.6% of patients on placebo had a recurrence of DVT/PE, whereas only 3.8% of those on 2.5 mg of ELIQUIS twice daily had recurrence.



Absolute reduction was 7.8% (11.6%-3.8% = 7.8%). Relative risk reduction was 67%, which means that patients on ELIQUIS had a 67% less chance of DVT/PE recurrence than patients on placebo.

Major bleeding results:

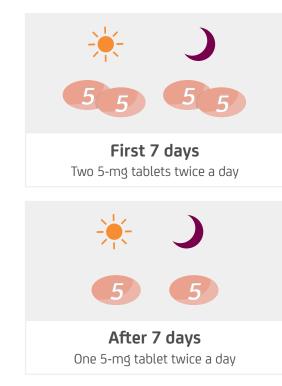
In the trial, 0.5% (or 4 patients) of the 826 patients on placebo had major bleeding. 0.2% (or 2 patients) of the 840 patients who were on 2.5 mg ELIQUIS had major bleeding.



Taking ELIQUIS



If you or a loved one is starting on ELIQUIS **for the treatment of DVT/PE**, it's important to take it exactly as prescribed. Use the information on the following pages to help you understand how to take ELIQUIS.



After 14 days, continue therapy as discussed with your doctor.



Helpful hint:

Take your medication at the same time each morning and evening. See page 26 for more ways to remember to take ELIQUIS.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

If you're taking ELIQUIS to **reduce the risk of recurrence** after at least 6 months of initial treatment for DVT/PE, see the box below to learn about your extended therapy dose. Always be sure to take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor.





To help keep track of your medication, download the free ELIQUIS dosing calendar at **ELIQUIS.com/DosingCalendar**.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma) (cont'd):

If you take ELIQUIS and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots or bleeding. Tell your doctor right away if you have tingling, numbness, or muscle weakness, especially in your legs and feet.

Taking ELIQUIS

Be sure to take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. If you have difficulty swallowing the tablet whole, talk to your doctor about other ways to take ELIQUIS.

Take it either with or without food and store at room temperature. There are no restrictions or "watch outs" for foods like green leafy vegetables.



No special handling required.



If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember and do not take more than one dose at the same time.



Don't take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding, or if you've had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS. Ask your doctor if you're not sure.



Don't change your dose or stop taking ELIQUIS without first talking with your doctor.

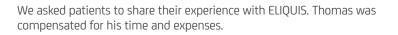


Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out.

Make sure you talk with your doctor about potential side effects with ELIQUIS.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

My doctor says I'm at an increased risk for another DVT, so I'm going to stay on therapy for as long as he recommends.



While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.

If you take too much ELIQUIS, call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Call your doctor or healthcare provider right away if you fall or injure yourself, especially if you hit your head. Your doctor or healthcare provider may need to check you.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

ELIQUIS is not for use in people with antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), especially with positive triple antibody testing, who have a history of blood clots.



Taking ELIQUIS

About ELIQUIS, LOVENOX®, and warfarin

Here's a look at how taking ELIQUIS compares to taking LOVENOX $^{\odot}$ and warfarin—two commonly used blood thinners:

	ELIQUIS	LOVENOX®	Warfarin
R How it's taken	Taken orally twice daily. Can be taken with or without food	Injectable medicine	Taken orally once daily
Dietary restrictions	No known dietary restrictions	No known dietary restrictions	Certain dietary restrictions
Routine INR* blood testing	Does not require routine INR blood testing	Does not require routine INR blood testing	Requires routine INR testing to check if levels are within the target range. If they're not, your physician may adjust the dose

*International Normalized Ratio.

Keep in mind that LOVENOX[®], warfarin, and ELIQUIS are all prescription medicines. Only your doctor can decide which blood thinner is right for you.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.



We asked patients to share their experience with ELIQUIS. Kathy was compensated for her time and expenses.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Do not take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding or have had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS.

eliquis. (apixaban) tablets ^{5mg}

Risk of Bleeding

It is important that you talk to your doctor about the side effects of taking a blood thinner, especially the increased risk of bleeding. Your doctor can provide more information about the difference between minor bleeding and major bleeding that requires immediate attention.

Remember, it's natural to feel nervous about potential side effects, and getting more information may help you feel more informed about your condition and treatment.

Why do blood thinners increase risk of bleeding?

Blood thinners reduce the risk of **"bad"** blood clots that can form in a deep vein (usually in the thighs or pelvis) and then break off and travel to the lungs.

Blood thinners can also slow the formation of **"good"** blood clots, causing unexpected bleeding or preventing clots that form at the site of an injury to stop the bleeding.

Blood thinners, including ELIQUIS, increase the risk of bleeding, because they decrease the body's ability to make blood clots.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.



ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS with other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as:

- Aspirin
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- Warfarin
- Heparin
- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
- Serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)
- Other medicines to help prevent or treat blood clots

Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take, including any over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS:

- Unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as unusual bleeding from the gums, nosebleeds that happen often, or menstrual or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
- Bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- Red, pink, or brown urine; red or black stools (looks like tar)
- Coughing up or vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
- Unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
- Headaches, or feeling dizzy or weak

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Before you take ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems, have antiphospholipid syndrome, have any other medical condition, or have ever had bleeding problems. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. You and your doctor should decide if you will take ELIQUIS or breastfeed. You should not do both. **Females who are able to become pregnant:** talk with your healthcare provider about pregnancy planning, and your risk of severe uterine bleeding if you are treated with blood thinner medicines, including ELIQUIS.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are some other facts about DVT and PE?

- About one third of DVT/PE events are PE
- PE can cause sudden death in an estimated 20%–25% of cases
- Up to 100,000 people in the U.S. are estimated to die due to DVT/PE each year
- Prompt treatment is important: within 1 month of diagnosis, 10%–30% of people die due to DVT/PE

How does ELIQUIS work?

- ELIQUIS selectively blocks one clotting component, known as Factor Xa, and this makes it less likely that blood clots will form
- ELIQUIS treats DVT/PE by reducing the ability of the blood to clot. Taking ELIQUIS can also reduce the risk of further clots developing

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Take ELIQUIS twice every day with or without food, and do not change your dose or stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to. If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember, and do not take more than one dose at the same time.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

What should I know about the bleeding risk associated with ELIQUIS?

LIQUIS. (apixaban) tablets 55%

- ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death
- You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding. Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take
- While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS.

See pages 21 and 22 for more information on bleeding.

How long will I take ELIQUIS?

- Your doctor will decide the duration of your treatment
- After at least 6 months of treatment for DVT/PE, your doctor may ask you to continue on a lower dose of ELIQUIS to help reduce the risk of them happening again
- How long one takes ELIQUIS generally varies from patient to patient. Your doctor will decide the appropriate length of treatment for you
- Do not change your dose or stop taking ELIQUIS unless your doctor tells you to

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

If you are taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation, stopping ELIQUIS may increase your risk of having a stroke. Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out. When leaving the hospital following hip or knee replacement, be sure that you will have ELIQUIS available to avoid missing any doses.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are some symptoms of DVT/PE?

Symptoms of DVT may include:

- Swelling in the leg or around a vein in the leg
- Pain or tenderness felt when standing or walking
- Redness around the affected area

Symptoms of PE may include:

- Difficulty breathing
- Faster than normal or irregular heartbeat
- Chest pain
- Coughing up blood
- Very low blood pressure, light-headedness, or fainting

How does ELIQUIS work?

- ELIQUIS selectively blocks one clotting component, known as Factor Xa, and this makes it less likely that blood clots will form
- ELIQUIS treats DVT/PE by reducing the ability of the blood to clot. Taking ELIQUIS can also reduce the risk of further clots developing

If you have any of these symptoms of DVT and/or PE, seek immediate medical attention.

It's possible that patients with DVT and/or PE may experience no symptoms at all.

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Possible serious side effects include bleeding or a reaction to

ELIQUIS itself. A reaction to ELIQUIS can cause hives, rash, itching, and possibly trouble breathing. If you get this reaction, it will usually happen soon after you take a dose of ELIQUIS.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

What are some ways to remember to take ELIQUIS?

Here are some simple suggestions that may help.

(apixaban) tablets 2.5mg



Set alarms or alerts: Use your watch or your smartphone.



Create a pill reminder card: Post it on your fridge or somewhere you'll see each day.



Time around your daily activity: Time your medication to a daily activity, like brushing your teeth.



Keep your meds in sight:

Consider places like your kitchen counter or bedroom dresser (but always keep medication away from children).

Learn more at ELIQUIS.com/TakingEliquis

Selected Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Get medical help right away if you have sudden chest pain or chest tightness, have sudden swelling of your face or tongue, have trouble breathing, wheezing, or feeling dizzy or faint.







Use this page to write out questions to ask your doctor or take notes about ELIQUIS

Go to your next doctor appointment ready to start a conversation. Prepare the questions that matter to you with the ELIQUIS Personalized Discussion Guide.

Create your Guide at ELIQUIS.com/VTEguide

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.

Visit **ELIQUIS.com** to:



Sign up for ELIQUIS 360 Support to receive ongoing communications about your condition and ELIQUIS

Call 1-855-ELIQUIS (354-7847)

Monday–Friday, 8 AM–8 PM (ET) or Saturday–Sunday, 9 AM–6 PM (ET)



Share your story

If you have been prescribed ELIQUIS, you are invited to learn about the **Strength in Sharing program**. You may have the opportunity to tell your story.

Learn more now. Call us toll-free at **1-844-384-4957** or email us at info@strengthinsharing.com

Please see full Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.





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