



**STARTING TREATMENT OR
CONSIDERING A CHANGE?**

YOU MAY BE READY FOR A ONCE-DAILY PILL FOR RELAPSING MS



Patient Portrayal

INDICATION

AUBAGIO® (teriflunomide) is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.

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 on pages 10 and 11 and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).

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

AUBAGIO is available in 14 mg and 7 mg tablets.

RELAPSING MS IS A JOURNEY

YOUR NEEDS FROM A TREATMENT CAN CHANGE OVER TIME

Your relapsing MS is unique and doesn't always stay the same. If you're newly diagnosed, you want to ensure you select a treatment that is right for you. For those who are already on treatment, it is normal to use all you've learned and think about where you are now. And where you want to go.

You work hard to manage your condition, your treatment should work just as hard as you do. Periodically, it may be helpful to ask yourself these simple questions:

1. **How do I want to take my relapsing MS treatment?**
2. **Is a long-term safety history important to me?**
3. **Do I know the effectiveness of the options I'm considering?**
4. **If I'm on treatment, have I, or my support partner, noticed any changes in my abilities?**
5. **What side effects are deal breakers for me?**

If you feel it's time to make a change to your treatment, talk to your healthcare provider about once-daily AUBAGIO.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).

ONE PILL, ONCE A DAY

AUBAGIO is a once-daily pill that may help put relapsing MS in the background.^{1*}

It has a well-established safety profile.¹⁻⁶ You can take AUBAGIO any time of day, with or without food.¹

Your healthcare provider will run certain tests before you start treatment.¹

Once on AUBAGIO, your healthcare provider will monitor your liver enzyme levels monthly for the first 6 months and conduct periodic blood pressure checks.¹



Learn more about a once-daily pill at [AUBAGIOFACTS.COM](https://www.aubagiofacts.com)

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.

*AUBAGIO 14 mg and 7 mg achieved a significant relative reduction in relapse rate in TEMSO (31%, 31%) and TOWER (36%, 22%) versus placebo.¹

ACTUAL SIZE



AUBAGIO
(teriflunomide) 14mg tablets



AUBAGIO 14 mg WAS EFFECTIVE IN TREATING RELAPSING MS IN 3 WAYS¹

1. REDUCED RELAPSES¹

The majority of people taking AUBAGIO did not experience a relapse during clinical studies.

2. DECREASED THE NUMBER OF NEW LESIONS¹

AUBAGIO decreased the number of new brain lesions by 80% vs. placebo.

3. SLOWED DISABILITY PROGRESSION^{1††}

80% of people taking AUBAGIO experienced no disability progression during the 2-year clinical study.



Learn more about a once-daily pill at [AUBAGIOFACTS.COM](https://www.aubagiofacts.com)

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).

^{*}Clinical Trial 1 (TEMSO) included 1,088 people over 2 years. AUBAGIO 14 mg and 7 mg achieved a significant relative risk reduction in relapse rate in TEMSO (31%, 31%) versus placebo. In TEMSO, AUBAGIO 14 mg, AUBAGIO 7 mg, and placebo, the percentage of people who remained relapse-free were 57%, 54%, and 46% respectively. AUBAGIO 14 mg and 7 mg significantly decreased the number of new lesions in TEMSO (80%, 57%) versus placebo. In TEMSO, AUBAGIO 14 mg, AUBAGIO 7 mg, and placebo, the percentage of people who remained free of disability progression were 80%, 78%, and 73% respectively. AUBAGIO 7 mg did not achieve a statistically significant reduction in risk of sustained disability progression.¹

[†]Healthcare providers measure disability progression using a test called the Expanded Disability Status Scale, or EDSS. Your first score—or your “baseline”—will determine how your disability is gauged moving forward. If your baseline score is ≤ 5.5 , you’re considered to have sustained disability progression if that score goes up by one point (lasting at least 12 weeks). If your baseline score is > 5.5 , you’re considered to have sustained disability progression if that score goes up by at least 0.5 points (lasting at least 12 weeks).⁷

Do not take AUBAGIO if you 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.



AUBAGIO
(teriflunomide) 14mg tablets

LEARN ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS

Different treatments have different side effects.⁸ It's important to know the serious risks of any medication you take.

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 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
- Certain vaccinations should be avoided during treatment with AUBAGIO and for at least 6 months after discontinuation

 Learn more about a once-daily pill at [AUBAGIOFACTS.COM](https://www.aubagiofacts.com)



THE MOST COMMON SIDE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH AUBAGIO¹

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

SIDE EFFECTS	AUBAGIO		PLACEBO 997 people
	14 mg (1002 people)	7 mg (1045 people)	
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%

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

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).

**AUBAGIO**[®]
(teriflunomide) 14mg tablets



GET SUPPORT NOW AND THROUGHOUT YOUR JOURNEY

MS One to One® offers support for people living with MS and their care partners. Even if you're not taking AUBAGIO, the MS One to One team is available to assist you 24/7.

Once you start taking AUBAGIO, you'll have access to additional support services including:



Dedicated Nurse Support

Your nurse will be available Monday-Friday during normal business hours*

Assistance Navigating Insurance

Benefits verification and financial assistance for those who are eligible

Tools & Tips

Helpful tools and smart tips to help manage MS



*Your dedicated Nurse will provide you with her/his specific work hours and direct extension for your convenience.

†Out-of-pocket costs related to medication, appointments, evaluations, testing, or other related services are not covered by the AUBAGIO Co-Pay Program. The AUBAGIO Co-Pay Program is not available for prescriptions purchased under Medicare, Medicaid, TRICARE, or other federal- and state-funded programs. Sanofi Genzyme reserves the right to amend or terminate the program.



GET ANSWERS
Call an MS One to One®
Nurse **1-855-676-6326**

Patient Portrayal

AUBAGIO IS A ONCE-DAILY PILL WITH A \$0 CO-PAY FOR ELIGIBLE PATIENTS

The last thing you want to worry about is paying for your medication. That's why the AUBAGIO Co-Pay Program† offers assistance for those with commercial insurance. It assists with co-pays and co-insurance for the cost of AUBAGIO—regardless of your financial status.



Once enrolled in the Program, you'll have a **\$0 co-payment** for the cost of your AUBAGIO prescription.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).

AUBAGIO
(teriflunomide) ^{14mg} tablets

INDICATION

AUBAGIO® (teriflunomide) is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.

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.



Patient Portrayal



Learn more about the AUBAGIO pill at
[AUBAGIOFACTS.COM](https://www.aubagiofacts.com)

References: 1. AUBAGIO (teriflunomide) [package insert]. Cambridge, MA: Genzyme Corporation. 2. Confavreux C, O'Connor P, Comi G, et al; TOWER Trial Group. Oral teriflunomide for patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis (TOWER): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2014;13(3):247-256. doi:10.1016/S1474-4422(13)70308-9. 3. Miller AE, Wolinsky JS, Kappos L, et al; TOPIC Study Group. Oral teriflunomide for patients with a first clinical episode suggestive of multiple sclerosis (TOPIC): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Neurol.* 2014;13(10):977-986. doi:10.1016/S1474-4422(14)70191-7. 4. O'Connor P, Wolinsky JS, Confavreux C, et al; TEMSO Trial Group. Randomized trial of oral teriflunomide for relapsing multiple sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365(14):1293-1303. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1014656. 5. O'Connor P, Comi G, Freedman MS, et al; TEMSO Trial Group and the MRI-AC in Houston, Texas. Long-term safety and efficacy of teriflunomide: nine-year follow-up of the randomized TEMSO study. *Neurology.* 2016;86(10):920-930. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000002441. 6. Data on file. Sanofi Genzyme. 7. Healy BC, Engler D, Glanz B, Musallam A, Chitnis T. Assessment of definitions of sustained disease progression in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. *Mult Scler Int.* 2013;2013(189624):1-9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/189624>. 8. Giovannoni G, Butzkueven H, Dhib-Jalbut S, et al. Brain health: time matters in multiple sclerosis. *Mult Scler Relat Disord.* 2016;9(suppl 1):S5-S48. doi:10.1016/j.msard.2016.07.003.

SANOFI GENZYME 

©2020 Genzyme Corporation. All rights reserved. AUBAGIO, MS One to One, Sanofi and Genzyme registered in U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. MAT-US-2005447. April 2020.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).

AUBAGIO[®]
(teriflunomide) ^{14mg} tablets

AUBAGIO is available in 14 mg and 7 mg tablets.