Your doctor has prescribed Ferriprox® because you have thalassemia syndrome with iron overload from blood transfusions and your current iron removal (chelation) therapy does not work well enough.

**SAME PROVEN IRON REDUCTION**

**HALF THE NUMBER OF PILLS**

NEW Ferriprox® 1000 mg tablets reduce pill burden compared to 500 mg tablets

With the same proven reduction in:

✔️ Heart iron
✔️ Liver iron
✔️ Serum ferritin†

Approved Uses and Important Safety Information

**What is Ferriprox (deferiprone)?**

Ferriprox is a prescription medicine used to treat people with thalassemia syndromes who have iron overload from blood transfusions, when current iron removal (chelation) therapy does not work well enough.

It is not known if Ferriprox is safe and effective to treat iron overload due to blood transfusions in people with any other type of anemia that is long lasting, or in children.

**Important Safety Information**

**What is the most important information I should know about Ferriprox?**

Ferriprox can cause serious side effects, including a very low white blood cell count. One type of white blood cell that is important for fighting infections is called a neutrophil. If your neutrophil count is low (neutropenia), you may be at risk of developing a serious infection that can lead to death. Neutropenia is common with Ferriprox and can become severe in some people. Severe neutropenia is known as agranulocytosis. If you develop agranulocytosis, you will be at risk of developing serious infections that can lead to death.

Your healthcare provider should do a blood test before you start Ferriprox and weekly during treatment to check your neutrophil count. If you develop neutropenia, your healthcare provider should check your blood counts every day until your white blood cell count improves. Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop treatment with Ferriprox if you develop neutropenia or infection.

Stop taking Ferriprox and get medical help right away if you develop any of these symptoms of infection: fever, sore throat or mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, or chills and severe shaking.

† Serum ferritin indicates total body iron level.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 6.

Please see Full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide.
Heart-related problems are the leading cause of death in thalassemia major patients with inadequate iron chelation.4

IRON REMOVAL (CHELATION) IS IMPORTANT FOR PEOPLE WITH THALASSEMIA SYNDROMES WHO RECEIVE REPEATED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

Repeated blood transfusions cause extra iron to build up in the body.3
The liver is the main site for iron storage. Extra iron can be removed with iron removal therapy (chelation).1,2
The iron that builds up in the heart is harder to remove.2

Iron loads differently in each organ. Serum ferritin (total body iron level) and the iron level in the liver are not related to the iron level in the heart.2,3

RECOMMENDED TARGET LEVELS5

Heart MRI‡ T2* 20 ms or higher
Acceptable level >20 ms
Intermediate heart iron level 10-20 ms
High heart iron level <10 ms

Liver LIC* <3,000 µg/g dry weight6
Acceptable level <3,000 µg/g
Intermediate iron level 3,000-7,000 µg/g
High iron level >7,000 µg/g

Serum ferritin <500 ng/mL5
Acceptable level <500 ng/mL
Intermediate heart iron level 3,000-7,000 µg/g
High serum ferritin level >1,000 ng/mL

The American Heart Association (AHA) recommends yearly cardiac MRI‡ T2* assessments for the heart1
• LIC assessments are also recommended every 6 months5
• Serum ferritin levels should be measured monthly5

‡ MRI=magnetic resonance imaging  § ms=milliseconds  ¶ LIC=liver iron concentration

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 6.
Please see Full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide.
SAME PROVEN EFFICACY.

FERRIPROX® HAS BEEN PROVEN TO REDUCE IRON LEVELS IN THE HEART AND LIVER AND SERUM FERRITIN6,7

- Heart Iron Reduction ✔
- Liver Iron Reduction ✔
- Serum Ferritin Reduction ✔

If you are taking the lower dose of 75 mg per kg per day and your iron levels remain high, your doctor may consider increasing your dose up to 99 mg per kg per day.

Your doctor is optimizing your Ferriprox treatment to help you reach your iron level goals.

Important Safety Information:
Ferriprox can cause other serious side effects including increased liver enzyme levels in your blood. Your healthcare provider should do monthly blood tests to check your liver function during treatment.
Ferriprox can cause decreased levels of zinc in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your zinc levels during treatment with Ferriprox and may prescribe a zinc supplement for you if your zinc levels are low.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 6. Please see Full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide.

WITH HALF THE NUMBER OF PILLS.

New Ferriprox 1000 mg tablets reduce pill burden compared to 500 mg tablets

NEW FERRIPROX 1000 MG REDUCES THE NUMBER OF PILLS PER DAY BY HALF

Ferriprox is taken 3 times per day – with or without food

EXAMPLE
Based on a 60 kg patient @ highest recommended dose**

- ** Initial dose is 75 mg/kg/day and can be increased to 99 mg/kg/day.
- †† Ferriprox was not studied in patients with severely reduced liver function.

FERRIPROX IS SUITABLE FOR PEOPLE WITH REDUCED KIDNEY OR LIVER†† FUNCTION7
What is Ferriprox® (deferiprone)?
Ferriprox is a prescription medicine used to treat people with thalassemia syndromes who have iron overload from blood transfusions, when current iron removal (chelation) therapy does not work well enough. It is not known if Ferriprox is safe and effective to treat iron overload due to blood transfusions in people with any other type of anemia that is long lasting, in children, or in people with severe liver problems.

Important Safety Information
What is the most important information I should know about Ferriprox?
Ferriprox can cause serious side effects, including a very low white blood cell count. One type of white blood cell that is important for fighting infections is called a neutrophil. If your neutrophil count is low (neutropenia), you may be at risk of developing a serious infection that can lead to death. Neutropenia is common with Ferriprox and can become severe in some people. Severe neutropenia is known as agranulocytosis. If you develop agranulocytosis, you will be at risk of developing serious infections that can lead to death.

Your healthcare provider should do a blood test before you start Ferriprox and weekly during treatment to check your neutrophil count. If you develop neutropenia, your healthcare provider should check your blood counts every day until your white blood cell count improves. Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop treatment with Ferriprox if you develop neutropenia or infection.

Stop taking Ferriprox and get medical help right away if you develop any of these symptoms of infection: fever, sore throat or mouth sores, flu-like symptoms, or chills and severe shaking.

Do not take Ferriprox if you are allergic to deferiprone or any other ingredients in Ferriprox.

Before you take Ferriprox, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have liver problems, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Ferriprox can harm your unborn baby. You should avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with Ferriprox. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with Ferriprox. For women, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with Ferriprox. If you develop agranulocytosis, you will be at risk of developing serious infections that can lead to death.

Do not breastfeed during treatment with Ferriprox and for 2 weeks after the last dose.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

What are other possible side effects of Ferriprox?
Ferriprox can cause other serious side effects including increased liver enzyme levels in your blood. Your healthcare provider should do monthly blood tests to check your liver function during treatment.

Ferriprox can cause decreased levels of zinc in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your zinc levels during treatment with Ferriprox and may prescribe a zinc supplement for you if your zinc levels are low.

The most common side effects of Ferriprox are nausea, vomiting, stomach-area (abdominal) pain, and joint pain.

Please see Full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide.
FERRIPROX PROVIDES A CHOICE OF FORMULATIONS

Ferriprox is the only iron chelator available as tablets or an oral solution.

SAME ONE-STOP PATIENT SUPPORT.

NEW FERRIPROX® 1000 MG TABLETS REDUCE PILL BURDEN COMPARED TO 500 MG TABLETS.

A SINGLE CALL TO YOUR DEDICATED APOPHARMA TOTAL CARE TEAM IS ALL IT TAKES AND YOU’LL RECEIVE:

INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT from your Patient Service Coordinator to understand your medication and your medical needs.

INSURANCE ASSISTANCE so that you receive what you qualify for.

WORRY-FREE REFILLS A pharmacist is always available and medication is delivered right to your door.

Visit apopharmatotalcare.com or call 1-866-758-7071 – we’re ready to help!

References:
6. ApoPharma. Oncology Drug Advisory Committee Briefing Document NDA #21-825. Ferriprox (deferiprone) is an iron chelator for the treatment of patients with transfusional iron overload when current chelation therapy is inadequate. 2011.

ApoPharma Total Care provides assistance to patients with or without commercial insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare.‡‡

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The Ferriprox® Copay Program:
For commercially insured:
- Most patients pay $0 per month
- ApoPharma covers up to $10,000 out-of-pocket fees annually

The Copay Program is available to patients subject to eligibility. You can learn about the Copay Program by calling the ApoPharma Total Care team directly via the toll-free number below.‡‡

Visit apopharmatotalcare.com or call 1-866-758-7071 – we’re ready to help!

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‡‡ Call the toll-free number to learn more about terms and conditions. Restrictions apply.
§§ Not valid for patients with health coverage under Medicaid, Medicare or any other federal or state program. Copay Program subject to further terms and conditions. Call the ApoPharma Total Care team for complete Copay Program terms and conditions.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 6.
Please see Full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide.
Approved Use
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Please see Full Prescribing Information, including important WARNING and Medication Guide.

✔ Heart failure is the leading cause of death in thalassemia major patients
✔ Ferriprox has been proven to reduce iron levels in the heart and liver and serum ferritin
✔ Ferriprox is suitable for people with reduced kidney or liver function

New Ferriprox® 1000 mg tablets reduce pill burden compared to 500 mg tablets

EASY DOSING
• A choice of tablets or oral solution
• Half the number of pills – New Ferriprox 1000 mg reduces pill burden vs. 500 mg
• Suitable for patients with reduced kidney or liver function

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about switching to the NEW Ferriprox 1000 mg tablet

ESTABLISHED SAFETY
• Used in 70+ clinical studies worldwide
• New Ferriprox 1000 mg tablets have the same safety profile as Ferriprox 500 mg tablets

EXCEPTIONAL PATIENT SUPPORT
• The Ferriprox Copay Program – most patients pay $0 per month
• Total Care Program – individual support, insurance and financial assistance and worry-free refills

EASY DOSING
ESTABLISHED SAFETY
EXCEPTIONAL PATIENT SUPPORT

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*** ApoPharma covers up $10,000 annually for commercially insured patients.

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