



# Take on your day

SOLIRIS® (eculizumab)—treating your  
generalized Myasthenia Gravis (**gMG**).



## SOLIRIS® is for adults with AChRab+ gMG

There are several types of antibodies that cause gMG, the most common of which is the **anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR)** antibody. It is important to know which type you have so that you and your doctor can come up with the best care plan for you.

SOLIRIS® treats gMG that is anti-acetylcholine receptor antibody positive (AChRab+).



Together with your doctor and caregivers, you have faced the unpredictability of gMG—a rare autoimmune disease that can cause you to feel symptoms of muscle weakness and fatigue and can affect daily activities such as breathing, swallowing, seeing, talking, or walking. In addition to daily unresolved symptoms, you may experience exacerbations, or sudden and dangerous worsening of symptoms, that require you to see a doctor or visit the hospital.

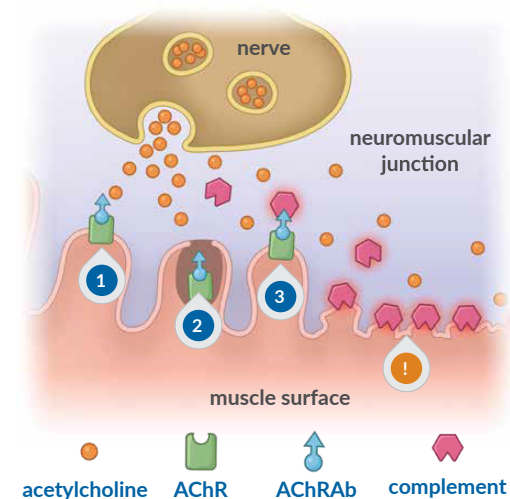
“Living with this disease is not easy. It takes a lot out of you. I used to wake up in the morning and take a medication to be able to chew my food and swallow without choking, or to walk a block without having to stop because I felt so tired and weak.”

—Female patient with AChRab+ gMG

## Complement plays a key role in gMG

In AChRab+ gMG, antibodies disrupt nerve-to-muscle signalling by activating a part of your immune system called complement. Under normal circumstances, complement helps the body fight off infection.

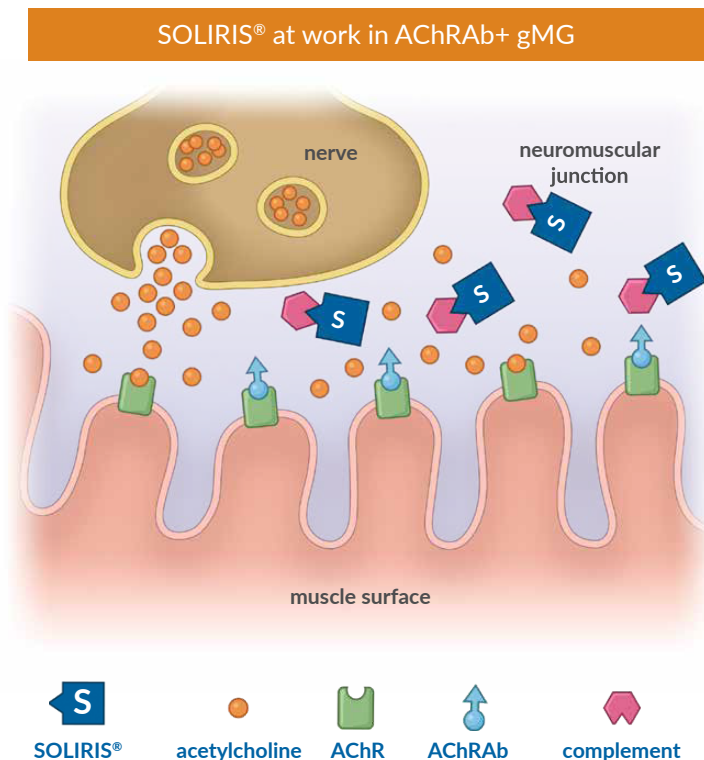
### The role of complement in AChRab+ gMG



- 1 This is where your AChRabs bind to the receptors normally reserved for acetylcholine, blocking the nerve–muscle signal.
  - 2 This is where the AChRabs bind to multiple acetylcholine receptors at once. These receptors are taken in and degraded by the muscle cell.
  - 3 This is where the AChRabs bind and activate complement. This uncontrolled activation leads to postsynaptic membrane damage, resulting in a loss of AChRs, further decreasing nerve-to-muscle communication, which contributes to symptoms of muscle weakness and fatigue.
- ! When you have AChRab+ gMG, complement activation causes damage to the muscle surface, weakening communication between muscles and nerves.

## SOLIRIS® is a complement inhibitor that treats AChRab+ gMG

SOLIRIS® is a complement inhibitor, which is thought to reduce complement-mediated damage at the neuromuscular junction (NMJ).



## SOLIRIS® is given through intravenous infusions (IV)

Dosing occurs in 2 phases. Initially, infusions are given weekly for 4 weeks, followed by a fifth dose 1 week later. Then, ongoing infusions are given every 2 weeks. Each infusion lasts about 35 minutes.

### SOLIRIS® treatment schedule for adults ≥18 years of age

	4-week induction				Maintenance therapy				
TREATMENTS	Once a week				Once every 14 days				
WEEK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+

### Allergic reactions:

Serious allergic reactions can happen during your SOLIRIS® infusion. Tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you get any of these symptoms during your SOLIRIS® infusion:

- Chest pain
- Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
- Swelling of your face, tongue or throat
- Feel faint or pass out

You must be vaccinated with a meningococcal vaccine prior to, or at the time of, initiating SOLIRIS®.

Tell your doctor right away if you have any of the above symptoms during your SOLIRIS® infusion.

## Nurse Case Managers at ONESOURCE™ are here to help

Your healthcare team is your best resource when it comes to support and information about your AChRab+ gMG. ALEXION®, the maker of SOLIRIS®, provides a complimentary, personalized patient support program called ONESOURCE™ that is tailored to the specific needs of people living with gMG.



Health  
Insurance  
Navigation



Disease  
Information



Continuity  
of Care



Community  
Connections



Managing/  
Coordinating  
Necessary  
Vaccinations





Contact your ONESOURCE™ Nurse Case Manager for one-on-one support and to find out more about the ONESOURCE™ Mentorship Program.  
**Call 1.888.SOLIRIS (1.888.765.4747) | Monday–Friday, 8AM to 8PM EST**

## Patient Safety Card

Your doctor will give you a **Patient Safety Card** that contains important information about your health. This card includes early warning signs of infection and other important information about treatment with SOLIRIS®. **You should carry this card with you at all times during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose of SOLIRIS®.** Show it to any healthcare professional you see during this time. Immediately inform your doctor if you identify any symptoms.

**SOLIRIS® increases the risk of serious infections including meningococcal infections. Immediately inform your doctor if you identify any symptoms.**

**The most common side effects** in people with gMG treated with SOLIRIS® include headache, upper respiratory infection, nasopharyngitis, myasthenia gravis, nausea, and diarrhea.

PATIENT SAFETY INFORMATION CARD	
 <b>Important Safety Information for Patients Taking SOLIRIS®</b>	
<p>The use of SOLIRIS can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections, particularly <b>meningococcal infection, which requires immediate medical attention.</b></p> <p>If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should immediately call your doctor or seek emergency medical care, preferably in the emergency department of your local hospital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headache with nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Headache and a fever</li> <li>• Headache with a stiff neck or stiff back</li> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Fever and a rash</li> <li>• Confusion</li> <li>• Muscle aches with flu-like symptoms</li> <li>• Eyes sensitive to light</li> </ul>	
 <b>Seek emergency medical care immediately if you have any of these signs or symptoms and show this card.</b>	
<p>If you stop taking SOLIRIS, keep this card with you for 3 months after your last SOLIRIS dose. The risk of meningococcal infection may continue several weeks after your last SOLIRIS dose.</p>	

## Important Safety Information

### SERIOUS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

**SOLIRIS® increases the risk of serious infections including meningococcal infections. There have been reports of serious meningococcal infections including death, in patients treated with SOLIRIS®. Meningococcal infections can quickly cause death, deafness, brain damage and/or loss of limbs, especially if not recognized and treated early.**

- You must be vaccinated with a meningococcal vaccine prior to, or at the time of, initiating SOLIRIS®, unless the risks of delaying SOLIRIS® therapy outweigh the risks of developing a meningococcal infection; you may be revaccinated according to current medical guidelines for vaccine use.
- You must be monitored for early signs of meningococcal infections, evaluated immediately if infection is suspected, and treated with antibiotics, if necessary.
- Vaccination may not prevent all meningococcal infections.

**BEFORE** you start SOLIRIS®, talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have a meningococcal infection (severe infection of the linings of the brain and sepsis) and other *Neisseria* infections including disseminated gonorrhea. If you receive SOLIRIS® when you have a serious infection, contact your doctor immediately if there is any worsening of symptoms of the infection. You should also check that you have received all recommended vaccinations before starting SOLIRIS®.

### Meningitis vaccination does not prevent all types of meningitis infections.

If you are at risk of gonorrhea, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before using this medicine.

### Meningococcal infection symptoms

Because of the importance of rapidly identifying and treating certain types of infection in patients who receive SOLIRIS®, you will be provided a card to carry with you, listing specific trigger symptoms. This card is named: "Patient Safety Card". You should carry this card with you at all times during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose of SOLIRIS®. Show it to any healthcare professional you see during this time. Immediately inform your doctor if you identify any symptoms.

If you experience any of the following symptoms, you should immediately inform your doctor:

- headache with nausea or vomiting
- headache and a fever
- headache with a stiff neck or stiff back
- fever
- fever and a rash
- confusion
- muscle aches with flu-like symptoms
- eyes sensitive to light

# Important Safety Information (continued)

## What is SOLIRIS® used for?

SOLIRIS® is used to treat patients with generalized Myasthenia Gravis, a disease affecting the muscles.

## Do not use SOLIRIS® if:

- You have any allergies to this drug or its ingredients
- Your doctor confirms a serious infection, such as an active *Neisseria meningitidis* infection (in the brain, spinal cord or blood)
- You have not received a meningococcal vaccine prior to or at the time of initiating

## To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take SOLIRIS®. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

Have a disease that alters your immune system (such as HIV/AIDS) or take medication that alters your immune system (such as prednisone).

## Other warnings you should know about:

Fungal infections caused by *Aspergillus* have occurred in immunocompromised patients with abnormally low white blood cells. Inform your doctor before you take SOLIRIS® if you have any infections.

## Allergic Reactions:

Serious allergic reactions can happen during your SOLIRIS® infusion. Tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you get any of these symptoms during your SOLIRIS® infusion:

- Chest pain
- Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
- Swelling of your face, tongue or throat
- Feel faint or pass out

## Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

## What are possible side effects from using SOLIRIS®?

The most common side effects in people with gMG treated with SOLIRIS® include headache, upper respiratory infection, nasopharyngitis, myasthenia gravis, nausea, and diarrhea.

These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking SOLIRIS®. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional.

**For more information, please refer to the SOLIRIS® Product Monograph.**



AstraZeneca Rare Disease

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