If you are prescribed Acthar, you will automatically have access to the Acthar program. This tool can help you and your healthcare provider to review your current treatment and help you start a conversation about Acthar as a different option.

H.P. Acthar® Gel is indicated for use during an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of systemic dermatomyositis (polymyositis).

Could Acthar be right for me?

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.
What is myositis?
Myositis means general inflammation or swelling of the muscle. It is a disease that primarily impacts your skeletal muscles, the ones you consciously control to help move your body. Myositis causes muscle weakness. It can result from an injury, infection, or a disease affecting your immune system.
Polyomyositis and dermatomyositis are 2 types of myositis. Inclusion body myositis (IBM) is a third type of myositis that can sometimes be mistaken for polymyositis.

Acthar is not approved to treat inclusion body myositis.

What are the symptoms of polymyositis and dermatomyositis?

Polymyositis
Symptoms of polymyositis can include fatigue, general discomfort, weight loss, and/or low-grade fever. Polymyositis generally affects skeletal muscles on both sides of your body, causing weakness in the muscles closest to the trunk of your body. The muscle weakness is progressive and can eventually lead to difficulty climbing stairs, rising from a seated position, lifting objects, or reaching overhead.

Dermatomyositis
Dermatomyositis causes a skin rash that can be present before, during, or following progressive muscle weakness. It appears as a patchy rash, most often occurring on your eyelids and on the skin over the muscles used to extend or straighten joints, such as your knuckles, elbows, knees, and toes.

If you’re an adult with dermatomyositis, you may lose weight, run a low fever, experience symptoms and signs of inflammation in your lungs, or become sensitive to light. Some of these symptoms can worsen the dermatomyositis rash or muscle weakness.

Could Acthar be right for me?

Ask yourself these questions:

• Have you ever been dissatisfied with your past polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatments?

YES  NO

• Are you interested in a polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatment option that is self-injected, allowing you to inject at home or wherever is best for you?

YES  NO

• Are you interested in learning more about a different option for treating your polymyositis or dermatomyositis?

YES  NO

If you’ve answered YES to any of these questions, fill out the rest of this card and bring it to your next visit with your healthcare provider.

Patient name:

Date of visit:

Suggested topics to discuss with your healthcare provider:

1. Can we review my polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatments and the side effects I have had with them?

2. Can we review my symptom relief?

3. Would Acthar be worth considering as part of my treatment?

Healthcare provider: Please keep this card in your patient’s file as a reminder of their interest in trying Acthar for the treatment of polymyositis or dermatomyositis.

What is myositis?
Myositis means general inflammation or swelling of the muscle. It is a disease that primarily impacts your skeletal muscles, the ones you consciously control to help move your body. Myositis causes muscle weakness. It can result from an injury, infection, or a disease affecting your immune system.
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If you’re an adult with dermatomyositis, you may lose weight, run a low fever, experience symptoms and signs of inflammation in your lungs, or become sensitive to light. Some of these symptoms can worsen the dermatomyositis rash or muscle weakness.

Beyond steroids, is there another treatment option for polymyositis and dermatomyositis?

Aside from corticosteroids, the only other FDA-approved treatment for polymyositis/dermatomyositis is H.P. Acthar® Gel, commonly known as Acthar. Acthar has anti-inflammatory properties that are different than those seen with steroids.

Acthar is a prescription medication that contains the hormone ACTH, which stands for adrenocorticotropic (“a-DRE-no-cor-ti-co-tro-pic”) hormone. It is a self-injectable drug designed to provide a prolonged release of the medication after it is injected.
"Could Acthar be right for me?"

Ask yourself these questions:

- Have you ever been dissatisfied with your past polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatments? **YES** **NO**
- Are you interested in a polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatment option that is self-injected, allowing you to inject at home or wherever is best for you? **YES** **NO**
- Are you interested in learning more about a different option for treating your polymyositis or dermatomyositis? **YES** **NO**

If you've answered **YES** to any of these questions, fill out the rest of this card and bring it to your next visit with your healthcare provider.

**Patient name:**

**Date of visit:**

Suggested topics to discuss with your healthcare provider:

1. Can we review my polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatments and the side effects I have had with them?
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What are the symptoms of polymyositis and dermatomyositis?

**Polymyositis**

Symptoms of polymyositis can include fatigue, general discomfort, weight loss, and/or low-grade fever. Polymyositis generally affects skeletal muscles on both sides of your body, causing weakness in the muscles closest to the trunk of your body. The muscle weakness is progressive and can eventually lead to difficulty climbing stairs, rising from a seated position, lifting objects, or reaching overhead.

**Dermatomyositis**

Dermatomyositis causes a skin rash that can be present before, during, or following progressive muscle weakness. It appears as a patchy rash, most often occurring on your eyelids and on the skin over the muscles used to extend or straighten joints, such as your knuckles, elbows, knees, and toes.

If you're an adult with dermatomyositis, you may lose weight, run a low fever, experience symptoms and signs of inflammation in your lungs, or become sensitive to light. Some of these symptoms can worsen the dermatomyositis rash or muscle weakness.

What are my options for treating polymyositis or dermatomyositis?

Symptoms of polymyositis and dermatomyositis may be managed with medication, physical therapy, exercise, different kinds of heat therapy, foot braces and other assistive devices, and rest.

A corticosteroid drug given either in pill form or intravenously is most often the first medical treatment given for polymyositis/dermatomyositis. Physical therapy is also recommended to prevent muscle atrophy and to help regain muscle strength and range of motion.

Often, healthcare providers prescribe combinations of medications in order to reduce the amount of corticosteroids a person takes. For example, other types of immunosuppressant drugs may be used along with corticosteroids. Your healthcare provider may lower your steroid dose when another type of medication is added to your regimen.

In treating polymyositis or dermatomyositis, immunosuppressant drugs may reduce inflammation. For dermatomyositis, topical ointments, such as topical corticosteroids, may be prescribed to treat the accompanying skin rash.

Beyond steroids, is there another treatment option for polymyositis and dermatomyositis?

Aside from corticosteroids, the only other FDA-approved treatment for polymyositis/dermatomyositis is H.P. Acthar® Gel, commonly known as Acthar. Acthar has anti-inflammatory properties that are different than those seen with steroids.

Acthar is a prescription medication that contains the hormone ACTH, which stands for adrenocorticotropic (a-DRE-no-cor-ti-co-tro-pic) hormone. It is a self-injectable drug designed to provide a prolonged release of the medication after it is injected.

What are the symptoms of polymyositis and dermatomyositis?

**Polymyositis**

Symptoms of polymyositis can include fatigue, general discomfort, weight loss, and/or low-grade fever. Polymyositis generally affects skeletal muscles on both sides of your body, causing weakness in the muscles closest to the trunk of your body. The muscle weakness is progressive and can eventually lead to difficulty climbing stairs, rising from a seated position, lifting objects, or reaching overhead.

**Dermatomyositis**

Dermatomyositis causes a skin rash that can be present before, during, or following progressive muscle weakness. It appears as a patchy rash, most often occurring on your eyelids and on the skin over the muscles used to extend or straighten joints, such as your knuckles, elbows, knees, and toes.

If you're an adult with dermatomyositis, you may lose weight, run a low fever, experience symptoms and signs of inflammation in your lungs, or become sensitive to light. Some of these symptoms can worsen the dermatomyositis rash or muscle weakness.

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Acthar is a prescription medication that contains the hormone ACTH, which stands for adrenocorticotropic (a-DRE-no-cor-ti-co-tro-pic) hormone. It is a self-injectable drug designed to provide a prolonged release of the medication after it is injected.
How does Acthar work?

By activating certain receptors in the body, Acthar is believed to suppress T-cell and B-cell inflammatory effects. This action is believed to impact the inflammatory processes.

How can I get Acthar?

Only your healthcare provider can determine if Acthar is right for you. If you think Acthar might be right for you, let your healthcare provider know. Tear off the enclosed card—“Could Acthar be right for me?”—or bring this entire brochure to your next visit with your healthcare provider.

This tool can prompt you and your healthcare provider to review your current treatment and help you start a conversation about Acthar as a different option to treat polymyositis and dermatomyositis.

Could Acthar be right for me?

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To learn more about A.S.A.P., visit www.acthar.com or call A.S.A.P. at 1-888-435-2284.
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If you are prescribed Acthar, you will automatically have access to the Acthar Support & Access Program (A.S.A.P.). This free service will guide you every step of the way:

- Works directly with your healthcare provider to help with insurance coverage
- A.S.A.P. contacts your insurance company to secure the best insurance coverage with the lowest possible copay
- Helps ensure your shipment of Acthar is sent from a Specialty Pharmacy to your home as fast as possible
- Helps you get trained on how to inject Acthar

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For polymyositis and dermatomyositis

Expanding treatment options

For more information, visit [www.acthar.com](http://www.acthar.com) or call A.S.A.P. at 1-888-435-2284.

Please see page 6 for important safety information.

H.P. Acthar® Gel is indicated for use during an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of systemic dermatomyositis (polymyositis).

Please see page 6 for important safety information. For a full list of indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and adverse events related to Acthar, please refer to the full prescribing information.

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Acthar works directly with your body to help reduce immune system overactivity.

If you are prescribed Acthar, you will automatically have access to the Acthar Support & Access Program (A.S.A.P.). This free service will guide you every step of the way:

- Helps you get training on how to inject Acthar
- Helps ensure your shipment of Acthar is sent from a Specialty Pharmacy
- A.S.A.P. contacts your insurance company to secure the best insurance coverage for Acthar

How can I get Acthar?

Only your healthcare provider can determine if Acthar is right for you. You may need to talk to your insurance company to find out if Acthar is covered by your health plan. For more information, visit www.acthar.com or call 1-800-465-9217.

How does Acthar work?

Acthar works directly with your body to help reduce immune system overactivity. Not all of these side effects have occurred with Acthar but they may occur. Acthar is a medicine that affects a patient’s immune system, and therefore patients may be more likely to get new infections, or inactivate infections may become active. Acthar has effects on the adrenal gland. When a patient is taking Acthar, their adrenal gland may produce too much of a hormone called cortisol. This can cause symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome (upper body fat, rounded face, thin skin), which is more common in patients who take this medicine for a long time. When a patient stops taking Acthar after a long time, the body may not produce enough cortisol on its own (adrenal insufficiency). The doctor may prescribe a steroid medicine to protect the body until the adrenal gland recovers. Do not stop administering Acthar without talking to your doctor first. Your doctor may check your blood pressure during treatment and may instruct you to make some dietary changes. Patients should not receive certain vaccines during treatment with Acthar. Talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe for use. Acthar may hide (or mask) symptoms of other conditions or diseases and it may be more difficult for your doctor to diagnose other conditions or diseases in you or your child during treatment. The person receiving Acthar has an increased risk for bleeding from the stomach or having a stomach ulcer. Inform your doctor about any pain in the stomach area, bloody vomit, or bloody or black stools. While on Acthar changes in mood and behavior such as irritability, depression, or trouble sleeping, may occur. Other side effects are possible. Acthar may make certain other medical conditions worse, such as diabetes (may increase blood sugar); cause eye problems, such as cataracts, increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma), and possible damage to the optic nerve; and cause allergic reactions to Acthar (seen as skin rash, swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat, and trouble breathing). Acthar may affect growth and physical development after long term use. Long term use of Acthar may cause an increase in the size of the heart, but this condition usually goes away after Acthar is stopped.

The most common side effects of Acthar in infants include: infections, increased blood pressure, irritability, changes in behavior, changes in appetite and weight, diarrhea, and vomiting. Other adverse reactions reported in adults and children over 2 years of age include: abdominal bloating, anxiety, asthma, chest discomfort, congestive heart failure, dizziness, shortness of breath, redness of the face, fluid retention, flushing, headache, injection site pain, tiredness, muscle weakness, nervousness, rapid heart rate, and lack of energy. Tell your doctor if there is any side effect that bothers you or your child or that does not go away. These are not all of the possible side effects of Acthar. For more information, ask your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist, go to www.acthar.com, or call 1-800-465-9217. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

For a full list of indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and adverse events related to Acthar, please refer to the Full Prescribing Information. Visit www.acthar.com for more information.
“Could Acthar® be right for me?”

Ask yourself these questions:

- Have you ever been dissatisfied with your past polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatment? [YES] [NO]
- Are you interested in a polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatment option that is self-injected, allowing you to inject at home or wherever is best for you? [YES] [NO]
- Are you interested in learning more about a different option for treating your polymyositis or dermatomyositis? [YES] [NO]

If you’ve answered [YES] to any of these questions, fill out the rest of this card and bring it to your next visit with your healthcare provider.

Patient name: ____________________ Date of visit: ____________________

Suggested topics to discuss with your healthcare provider:

1. Can we review my polymyositis or dermatomyositis treatments and the side effects I have had with them?
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What are the symptoms of polymyositis and dermatomyositis?

Polymyositis

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Dermatomyositis

Dermatomyositis causes a skin rash that can be present before, during, or following progressive muscle weakness. It appears as a patchy rash, most often occurring on your eyelids and on the skin over the muscles used to extend or straighten joints, such as your knuckles, elbows, knees, and toes.

If you’re an adult with dermatomyositis, you may lose weight, run a low fever, experience symptoms and signs of inflammation in your lungs, or become sensitive to light. Some of these symptoms can worsen the dermatomyositis rash or muscle weakness.

What are my options for treating polymyositis or dermatomyositis?

Symptoms of polymyositis and dermatomyositis may be managed with medication, physical therapy, exercise, different kinds of heat therapy, foot braces, and other assistive devices, and rest.

A corticosteroid drug given either in pill form or intravenously is most often the first medical treatment given for polymyositis/dermatomyositis. Physical therapy is also recommended to prevent muscle atrophy and to help regain muscle strength and range of motion.

Often, healthcare providers prescribe combinations of medications in order to reduce the amount of corticosteroids a person takes. For example, other types of immunosuppressant drugs may be used along with corticosteroids. The healthcare provider may lower your steroid dose when another type of medication is added to your regimen.

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This tool can prompt you and your healthcare provider to review your current treatment and help you start a conversation about Acthar as a different option to treat polymyositis and dermatomyositis.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Patients, parents, and caregivers should be aware of the important information about Acthar® Gel. Acthar should never be given intravenously (into a vein). Acthar should not be used in patients with a skin condition called scleroderma, bone density loss (osteoporosis), infection throughout the body, new infection or sepsis, certain surgery, history of or a current stomach ulcer, heart problems, high blood pressure, or allergy to pig-derived proteins. Tell your doctor about any health problems or medicines you take.

Acthar may cause side effects similar to side effects that happen due to treatment with steroid medicines. Not all of these side effects have occurred with Acthar but they may occur. Acthar is a medicine that affects the patient's immune system, and therefore, patients may be more likely to get new infections, or existing infections may become worse. Acthar has effects on the adrenal gland. When a patient is taking Acthar, the patient may not produce enough adrenal hormones on its own. This may be a problem when a patient stops taking Acthar. It is not known whether Acthar will increase the risk of infections in patients who are taking Acthar. It is not known whether Acthar will cause symptoms of other conditions or diseases and loss of bone mass is more common in patients who take Acthar for a long time. If you stop taking Acthar, your body may not produce enough hormones on its own (adrenal insufficiency). The doctor may prescribe hormone replacement therapy. The doctor may prescribe a medicine to protect the body until the adrenal gland recovers.

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