

Not real patients.



## Doctor Discussion Guide

### **Indication**

CINRYZE® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human]) is an injectable prescription medicine that is used to help prevent swelling and/or painful attacks in children (6 years of age and older), teenagers and adults with Hereditary Angioedema (HAE).

### **Important Safety Information**

You should not use CINRYZE if you have had life-threatening immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to the product.

**For additional safety information, please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information and discuss with your doctor.**



## Doctor Discussion Guide



### Talking to your doctor about CINRYZE

To help make the most out of conversations with your doctor, remember to complete this Doctor Discussion Guide and bring it to your next doctor's appointment. Together, you and your doctor can use it to review your or your loved one's symptoms and decide the best method of preventive care.

CINRYZE® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human]) is an injectable prescription medicine that is used to help prevent swelling and/or painful attacks in children (6 years of age and older), teenagers and adults with Hereditary Angioedema (HAE). CINRYZE has been proven to reduce the frequency, severity, duration of attacks, and the number of days of swelling of HAE attacks in adults and teenagers. In children (7-11 years old), CINRYZE was shown to reduce the number of HAE attacks, lessen the severity of attacks, and reduce the use of acute treatment. CINRYZE can be self-administered or administered by a caregiver who has been trained by a healthcare professional.

### CINRYZE for adults and teenagers

In a clinical trial of 22 adults and teenagers, the majority of people had fewer attacks while taking CINRYZE than while taking placebo. The mean (average) number of HAE attacks over 12 weeks of treatment was 6.1 while taking CINRYZE vs 12.7 while on placebo. The response to CINRYZE, however, varied. Of the 22 adult and adolescent patients who participated in the clinical trial, 20 had fewer attacks, including 4 who had no attacks, while 2 had more attacks.

### CINRYZE for children (6+)

In a clinical trial of 12 children (7-11 years old), the mean (average) number of HAE attacks over 12 weeks of treatment was 1.2 and 0.7 (500 U and 1,000 U, respectively) vs 3.7 during the baseline observation period. Both doses of CINRYZE also reduced the severity of attacks and use of acute treatment vs baseline.

### Important Safety Information

Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you

- have an indwelling catheter/access device in one of your veins.
- have a history of blood clots, heart disease, or stroke.
- are taking birth control pills or androgens.
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if CINRYZE can harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if CINRYZE passes into your milk and if it can harm your baby.

**For additional safety information, please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information and discuss with your doctor.**



## U.S. and international guidelines support exploring routine preventive treatment as an option

- ✓ Guidelines recommend all people living with HAE be evaluated for preventive therapy at every doctor's visit or at least once a year and have an acute treatment on hand at all times.
- ✓ Guidelines also reinforce that the decision to use preventive therapy should be based on each person's needs.

### Criteria for the use of preventive therapy in HAE:

- ✓ Attack frequency
- ✓ Attack severity
- ✓ Access to healthcare resources
- ✓ Failure to control symptoms with on-demand treatment alone
- ✓ Patient experience and preference

## Determining a treatment plan is a collaborative effort between you and your doctor

Your input is important to help your doctor understand the overall burden of this disease. When talking with your doctor, consider discussing options for administration and the potential risks and benefits of preventive therapy.

## Important Safety Information

Allergic reactions may occur with CINRYZE. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency support services right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- wheezing
- difficulty breathing
- chest tightness
- turning blue (look at lips and gums)
- fast heartbeat
- swelling of the face
- faintness
- rash
- hives

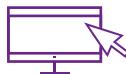
Serious blood clots may occur with CINRYZE. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency support services right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- pain and/or swelling of an arm or leg with warmth over the affected area
- discoloration of an arm or leg
- unexplained shortness of breath
- chest pain or discomfort that worsens on deep breathing
- unexplained rapid heart rate
- numbness or weakness on one side of the body

Because CINRYZE is made from human blood, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.

The most common side effects seen with CINRYZE were headache, nausea, rash, and vomiting. These are not all the possible side effects of CINRYZE. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

For additional safety information, please click [here](#) for Full Prescribing Information and discuss with your doctor.



For more information on preventive treatment with CINRYZE, visit [CINRYZE.com](http://CINRYZE.com)



## Background Info

I am the      patient      caregiver

Diagnosed with hereditary angioedema (HAE)      Yes      No

Age at diagnosis, if applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Current age \_\_\_\_\_



## Frequency, duration and severity of attacks

On average, how many attacks do you or your loved one have in a year?

5 or fewer      6-11      12 or more

How long do these attacks typically last?

Less than 2 days      2-5 days      Greater than 5 days

How would you rate the severity of a typical HAE attack?

Mild      Moderate      Severe



## HAE burden

How many visits to the emergency room have you or your loved one had in the last year for HAE attacks?

None      1-2      3-6      7-9      10 or more

How frequently do HAE attacks significantly interfere with your or your loved one's functioning, causing missed work, school or other important activities?

Once or more per week      A few times per month      Once a month

Every other month      A few times per year      Never



## Current HAE treatment

Which medication(s) do you or your loved one currently use to treat HAE?

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**You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088.**

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