THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERENCE

IN CHRONIC GRANULOMATOUS





BRANDEN

CASEY

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) is indicated:

- For reducing the frequency and severity of serious infections associated with Chronic Granulomatous Disease
- For delaying time to disease progression in patients with severe, malignant osteopetrosis

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

3

 In patients who develop or have known hypersensitivity to interferon-gamma, E coli-derived products, or any component of the product

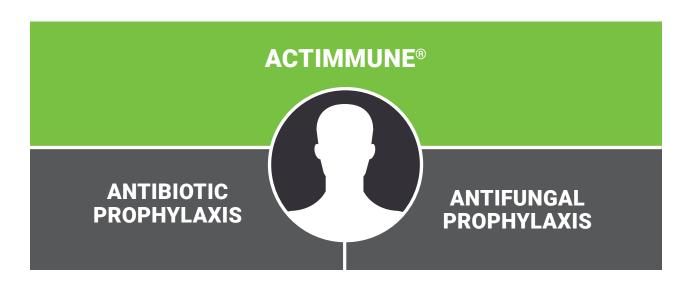
Please see Important Safety Information on page 8 and <u>click here</u> for ACTIMMUNE® Full Prescribing Information.



ACTIMMUNE® is approved by the FDA specifically for patients with CGD. Learn more at <u>ACTIMMUNEhcp.com</u>.

Triple prophylaxis is the standard of care

ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) is the only FDA-approved biologic therapy indicated for reducing the frequency and severity of serious infections* associated with chronic granulomatous disease (CGD)^{1,2}



For the chronic medical management of CGD, combination immunomodulatory and antimicrobial prophylaxis therapy is recommended by the^{3,4}:

- American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI)
- American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (ACAAI)
- Immune Deficiency Foundation (IDF)

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- ACTIMMUNE should be used with caution in patients with:
 - Pre-existing cardiac conditions, including ischemia, congestive heart failure, or arrhythmia
 - Seizure disorders or compromised central nervous system function; reduce dose or discontinue
- Myelosuppression, or receiving other potentially myelosuppressive agents; consider dose reduction or discontinuation of therapy
- Severe renal insufficiency
- Age <1 year

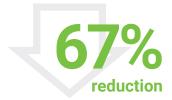


^{*}Serious infection is defined as a clinical event requiring hospitalization and intravenous antibiotics.

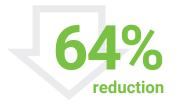
Reduce the risk of serious infections for patients with CGD

In a clinical trial of patients with various types of CGD taking ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) vs placebo, ACTIMMUNE® demonstrated a^{1,‡,1,2}:

ACTIMMUNE® (n = 63) Placebo (n = 65)



in relative risk of serious infection* (*P* = .0006)



in the total number and rate of serious infections, including recurrent infections (P < .0001)



in hospitalization days (497 days for those taking ACTIMMUNE® vs 1,493 days for those taking placebo) (P = .02)

vs 1,450 days for those taking placeboy (1 .02)

*Serious infection is defined as a clinical event requiring hospitalization and intravenous antibiotics.

†In subgroup analyses, ACTIMMUNE® was beneficial regardless of age or type of CGD inheritance.

[‡]More than 85% of patients were receiving prophylactic antibiotics in addition to either ACTIMMUNE® or placebo.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (CONT'D)

Monitoring:

- Patients begun on ACTIMMUNE before age 1 year should receive monthly assessments of liver function. If severe hepatic enzyme elevations develop, ACTIMMUNE dosage should be modified
- Monitor renal function regularly when administering ACTIMMUNE in patients with severe renal insufficiency; accumulation of interferon gamma-1b may occur with repeated administration. Renal toxicity has been reported in patients receiving ACTIMMUNE

· Pregnancy, Lactation, and Fertility:

- ACTIMMUNE should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the fetus
- Use of ACTIMMUNE by lactating mothers is not recommended. ACTIMMUNE or nursing should be discontinued dependent on the importance of the drug to the mother
- Long-term effects of ACTIMMUNE on fertility are not known



Finding success with adherence

Branden

Age at diagnosis: 7 years

CGD inheritance pattern: X-linked

Therapy: ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, itraconazole

This case study is the experience of one individual and results may vary.

"When I came down with pneumonia in college, I realized that 2 minutes to give myself a shot isn't such a big deal."

BRANDEN, lives with X-linked CGD

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

DRUG INTERACTIONS

 Concomitant use of drugs with neurotoxic, hematotoxic, or cardiotoxic effects may increase the toxicity of interferons Avoid simultaneous administration of ACTIMMUNE with other heterologous serum protein or immunological preparations (eg, vaccines)



Branden's case history

1988 Born; experienced recurrent pneumonia

· Tested for cystic fibrosis

1989 Cellulitis (foot)

· Caused by insect bite and resulted in 5-day hospitalization; treated with intravenous antibiotics

1990 to 1994 Recurrent pneumonia and staphylococcal infections (fingers)

· Tested for dwarfism and allergies

1995 Pneumonia

- · Resulted in pleural effusion that was pressing on the heart; thoracentesis performed
- · 2-week hospitalization

Diagnosed with CGD and started on ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole within 2 weeks

1996 to 2002 Hospitalized intermittently for pneumonia

Typically treated out of hospital because of doctors' responsiveness and aggressive approach.
When needed, hospital stays ranged from 2 to 3 days

2006 Staphylococcal infection (lymph node)

- · Required incision, drainage, and 1-week hospital stay
- Received intravenous antibiotics from home for 2 additional weeks

2007 Stopped taking ACTIMMUNE® as prescribed when started college

2009 Pneumonia

• Thought to be caused by Aspergillus species; resulted in 2-week hospitalization

2020 Taking medications as prescribed

· With continued adherence, Branden has not experienced a serious infection in 11 years

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ADVERSE REACTIONS

 The most common adverse experiences occurring with ACTIMMUNE therapy are "flu-like" symptoms such as fever, headache, chills, myalgia, or fatigue, which may decrease in severity as treatment continues, and may be minimized by bedtime administration of ACTIMMUNE. Acetaminophen may be used to prevent or partially alleviate the fever and headache



Journey to adherence after serious infection

Casey

Age at diagnosis: 4 months

CGD inheritance pattern: X-linked

Therapy: ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, itraconazole

This case study is the experience of one individual and results may vary.

"Taking care of myself means that I take my medications as prescribed by my doctor. I want to do everything I can to avoid a serious infection."

CASEY, lives with X-linked CGD



ADVERSE REACTIONS (CONT'D)

- Isolated cases of acute serious hypersensitivity reactions have been observed in patients receiving ACTIMMUNE
- Reversible neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, and elevations of AST and/or ALT have been observed during ACTIMMUNE therapy



Casey's case history

1994 Born; experienced multiple fevers and failure to thrive Diagnosed with CGD at age 4 months

- · Started on various antibiotics
- · His grandmother, mother, and sister were tested and confirmed to be carriers

1998 Developed an Aspergillus lung infection after attending a rodeo

· Resulted in permanent 70% loss of lung function and long-term asthma requiring an inhaler and nebulizer

ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) added to treatment regimen

2002 Liver abscess

- Liver stopped functioning and he was placed on life support
- · Experimental surgery was performed and was successful

2014 Stopped taking ACTIMMUNE® as prescribed during first year of college

2015 Developed multiple brain abscesses caused by Trichosporon inkin

- Underwent 4 consecutive brain surgeries; was in a coma for 3 days and in hospital for 4 months
- · Resulted in a titanium mesh plate being inserted in his head
- · Anti-seizure medication now required

2020 Taking medications as prescribed

· With continued adherence, Casey has not experienced a serious infection in 5 years

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ADVERSE REACTIONS (CONT'D)

 At doses 10 times greater than the weekly recommended dose, ACTIMMUNE may exacerbate pre-existing cardiac conditions, or may cause reversible neurological effects such as decreased mental status, gait disturbance, and dizziness



INDICATIONS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) is indicated:

- For reducing the frequency and severity of serious infections associated with Chronic Granulomatous Disease
- For delaying time to disease progression in patients with severe, malignant osteopetrosis

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

 In patients who develop or have known hypersensitivity to interferon-gamma, E coli-derived products, or any component of the product

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- ACTIMMUNE should be used with caution in patients with:
 - Pre-existing cardiac conditions, including ischemia, congestive heart failure, or arrhythmia
 - Seizure disorders or compromised central nervous system function; reduce dose or discontinue
 - Myelosuppression, or receiving other potentially myelosuppressive agents; consider dose reduction or discontinuation of therapy
 - Severe renal insufficiency
 - Age <1 year

· Monitoring:

- Patients begun on ACTIMMUNE before age 1 year should receive monthly assessments of liver function. If severe hepatic enzyme elevations develop, ACTIMMUNE dosage should be modified
- Monitor renal function regularly when administering ACTIMMUNE in patients with severe renal insufficiency; accumulation of interferon gamma-1b may occur with repeated administration. Renal toxicity has been reported in patients receiving ACTIMMUNE

Pregnancy, Lactation, and Fertility:

- ACTIMMUNE should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk to the fetus
- Use of ACTIMMUNE by lactating mothers is not recommended. ACTIMMUNE or nursing should be discontinued dependent on the importance of the drug to the mother
- Long-term effects of ACTIMMUNE on fertility are not known

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Concomitant use of drugs with neurotoxic, hematotoxic, or cardiotoxic effects may increase the toxicity of interferons
- Avoid simultaneous administration of ACTIMMUNE with other heterologous serum protein or immunological preparations (eg, vaccines)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- The most common adverse experiences occurring with ACTIMMUNE therapy are "flu-like" symptoms such as fever, headache, chills, myalgia, or fatigue, which may decrease in severity as treatment continues, and may be minimized by bedtime administration of ACTIMMUNE. Acetaminophen may be used to prevent or partially alleviate the fever and headache
- Isolated cases of acute serious hypersensitivity reactions have been observed in patients receiving ACTIMMUNE
- Reversible neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, and elevations of AST and/or ALT have been observed during ACTIMMUNE therapy
- At doses 10 times greater than the weekly recommended dose, ACTIMMUNE may exacerbate pre-existing cardiac conditions, or may cause reversible neurological effects such as decreased mental status, gait disturbance, and dizziness

Please <u>click here</u> for ACTIMMUNE® Full Prescribing Information.

References: 1. ACTIMMUNE (Interferon gamma-1b) [prescribing information] Horizon. 2. The International Chronic Granulomatous Disease Cooperative Study Group. A controlled trial of interferon gamma to prevent infection in chronic granulomatous disease. N Engl J Med. 1991;342(8):509-516. 3. Bonilla FA, Khan DA, Ballas ZK, et al. Practice parameter for the diagnosis and management of primary immunodeficiency. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2015;136(5):1186-1205. 4. Leiding JW, Malech HL, Holland SM. Chronic granulomatous disease. Clinical Focus on Primary Immunodeficiencies. 2013;15:1-9.



Visit ACTIMMUNEhcp.com to learn more about ACTIMMUNE®



