SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION
ABOUT PRADAXA

For people taking PRADAXA for atrial fibrillation: Do not stop taking PRADAXA without talking to the doctor who prescribes it for you. Stopping PRADAXA increases your risk of having a stroke. PRADAXA may need to be stopped prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking PRADAXA and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking PRADAXA, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.

Please see additional Important Safety Information and Indications on next page. Please visit PRADAXA.com for full Prescribing Information, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide.

YOUR AFib DISCUSSION GUIDE

Ask your doctor about PRADAXA

About PRADAXA

Now that you’ve been diagnosed with Atrial Fibrillation (AFib) not caused by a heart valve problem, you may be wondering which blood thinner treatment is right for you.

PRADAXA has a specific reversal treatment, made just for people taking PRADAXA, available in rare events such as emergency surgery or urgent procedure or life-threatening or uncontrolled bleeding, that can be administered in a hospital to help your blood clot normally again.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR about PRADAXA

[ ] QUESTION 1
What is the most important information I should know about PRADAXA?

[ ] QUESTION 2
How will I know if PRADAXA is working?

[ ] QUESTION 3
What should I do if I am scheduled to have surgery or a dental procedure while I’m taking PRADAXA?

[ ] QUESTION 4
Where is the reversal treatment available?

About Support

SolutionsPlus® is a program designed for people taking PRADAXA—and the people who care for them. Click here to learn more about savings, education and tools to help you with your treatment or call 1-877-481-5332 for more information.

How can I save money on PRADAXA?

You could pay as little as $0* a month for a full year

If you are a patient at least 18 years of age, you may be eligible for one of the following:

If commercially insured (private, corporate, or employer insurance), you could pay as little as $0 a month, subject to a $2400 maximum annual program benefit or 12 uses, whichever comes first. Consult your insurer for any limitations under your policy.

OR

If covered by a government-funded program (e.g., Medicare Part D, Medicaid, Veterans’ Affairs, Dept. of Def., or Tricare), or you are a cash-paying patient, you could receive one free 30-day supply of PRADAXA. This offer is limited to one use per patient per lifetime. This card is not valid in Veterans’ Affairs pharmacies.

Click here for full Terms and Conditions.

*Eligibility, restrictions and terms and conditions apply.
SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION AND USES OF PRADAXA, cont’d

PRADAXA can cause bleeding which can be serious and sometimes lead to death. Don’t take PRADAXA if you:

• currently have abnormal bleeding;
• have ever had an allergic reaction to it;
• have had or plan to have a valve in your heart replaced

Your risk of bleeding with PRADAXA may be higher if you:

• are 75 years old or older
• have kidney problems
• have stomach or intestine bleeding that is recent or keeps coming back or you have a stomach ulcer
• take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, like aspirin products, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and blood thinners
• have kidney problems and take dronedarone (Multaq®) or ketoconazole tablets (Nizoral®)

Call your doctor or seek immediate medical care if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of bleeding:

• any unexpected, severe, or uncontrollable bleeding; or bleeding that lasts a long time
• unusual or unexpected bruising
• coughing up or vomiting blood; or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
• pink or brown urine; red or black stools (looks like tar)
• unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
• headaches and feeling dizzy or weak

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take PRADAXA and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis). Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:

• a thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine
• you take NSAIDs or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting

• you have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
• you have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine.

If you take PRADAXA and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots. Tell your doctor right away if you have back pain, tingling, numbness, muscle weakness (especially in your legs and feet), loss of control of the bowels or bladder (incontinence).

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if PRADAXA will harm your unborn baby. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant during treatment with PRADAXA.

Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if PRADAXA passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take PRADAXA or breastfeed.

Take PRADAXA exactly as prescribed. It is important to tell your doctors about all medicines (prescription and over-the-counter), vitamins, and supplements you take. Some medicines may affect the way PRADAXA works.

PRADAXA can cause indigestion, stomach upset or burning, and stomach pain.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA.

Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

What is PRADAXA?

Pradaxa® (dabigatran etexilate mesylate) capsules is a prescription blood thinner medicine that lowers the chance of blood clots forming in your body. PRADAXA is used to:

• reduce the risk of stroke and blood clots in people who have a medical condition called atrial fibrillation not caused by a heart valve problem. With atrial fibrillation, part of the heart does not beat the way it should. This can lead to blood clots forming and increase your risk of a stroke.
• treat blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism) and reduce the risk of them occurring again.

PRADAXA is not for use in people with artificial (prosthetic) heart valves.

Please visit PRADAXA.com for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.