Ask your doctor about PRADAXA

If you’ve been diagnosed with deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE), it’s natural to want to learn more about your condition and how to treat it. Here are some common questions and useful information about these conditions to help get you started.

Bring this guide with you to your next scheduled appointment and be sure to ask your doctor if PRADAXA may be right for you.

About DVT and PE

Deep vein thrombosis, often called DVT, is a condition in which blood clots form in the deep veins of your body. These clots form most often in the large veins of your legs or thighs. Pulmonary embolism, often called PE, is a condition in which blood vessels in your lungs become blocked. In most cases, this blockage is caused by blood clots that form in the legs due to DVT and then travel to the lungs.

Select the questions that you would like to discuss further with your doctor.

QUESTION 1

What are the symptoms of DVT?

- Pain or swelling in the affected leg or thigh
- Change in skin color of the affected area, such as redness
- Skin of the affected area is warm to the touch

If you experience any of these symptoms, contact your doctor immediately. But it’s important to know that, in about half of all cases, DVT occurs without any symptoms. People who have had a DVT are at greater risk of having another one.

QUESTION 2

The symptoms of PE are serious and require immediate medical attention, as PE can be fatal.

What are the symptoms of PE?

- Unexplained shortness of breath
- Chest pain that worsens when you cough or breathe deeply
- Coughing up blood
- Lightheadedness or dizziness
- Rapid pulse
- Sweating

Call 911 or seek emergency medical attention immediately if you develop any symptoms of PE. People who have had a PE are at greater risk of having another one.

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.
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.

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.

**About PRADAXA**

**QUESTION 1**
How can PRADAXA treat and reduce the chance of blood clots in my legs or lungs from happening again?

**QUESTION 2**
How is PRADAXA different from warfarin?

**QUESTION 3**
If needed, does PRADAXA have a specific reversal treatment to help my body clot normally again in the rare case of an emergency?

**QUESTION 4**
Where is the reversal treatment available?

**About Support**

SolutionsPlus® is a program designed for people taking PRADAXA—and the people who care about 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 Click here for full Terms and Conditions.

*Accurate as of 5/31/2019, based on the current information provided to Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The company cannot guarantee the availability of the specific reversal treatment at all facilities in every state.

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

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 or ketoconazole tablets

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 about all your medical conditions, including if you have kidney problems, bleeding problems, stomach ulcers, or have antiphospholipid syndrome (APS).

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.

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