Welcome to Rebif®

Proven efficacy. Established safety profile.
Discover why people continue to choose Rebif®.

INDICATION

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis, to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults. It is not known if Rebif is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take Rebif if you are allergic to interferon beta, human albumin, or any of the ingredients in Rebif.

*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

Rebif® is in the class of drugs called *interferons* and is used to treat relapsing forms of MS, or RMS, the most common type of MS.

This brochure provides an overview of how Rebif® may help meet your MS treatment goals and what you can expect when starting out on treatment.

There are many good reasons why doctors continue to trust Rebif® for their patients.

20+ years
of combined clinical trial data and real-world patient experience

No PML
Rebif® has not been associated with progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy as of September 2023

150,000+
US patients prescribed since approval

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Rebif can cause serious side effects. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the symptoms listed below while taking Rebif.

- **Behavioral health problems including depression and suicidal thoughts.** You may have mood problems including depression (feeling hopeless or feeling bad about yourself), and thoughts of hurting yourself or suicide.
- **Liver problems or worsening of liver problems including liver failure.** Symptoms may include nausea, loss of appetite, tiredness, dark colored urine and pale stools, yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eye, bleeding more easily than normal, confusion, and sleepiness. During your treatment with Rebif you will need to see your healthcare provider regularly and have regular blood tests to check for side effects.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

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*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

FIRST THINGS FIRST

UNDERSTANDING RMS

RMS is an autoimmune disorder in which the body attacks itself. Specifically, the immune system attacks the coating (myelin sheath) on nerves in the brain, spinal cord, and eye area, which can cause scarring and prevent the nerves from communicating correctly. This communication breakdown can lead to symptoms of MS, which can vary in severity and may lead to permanent damage.

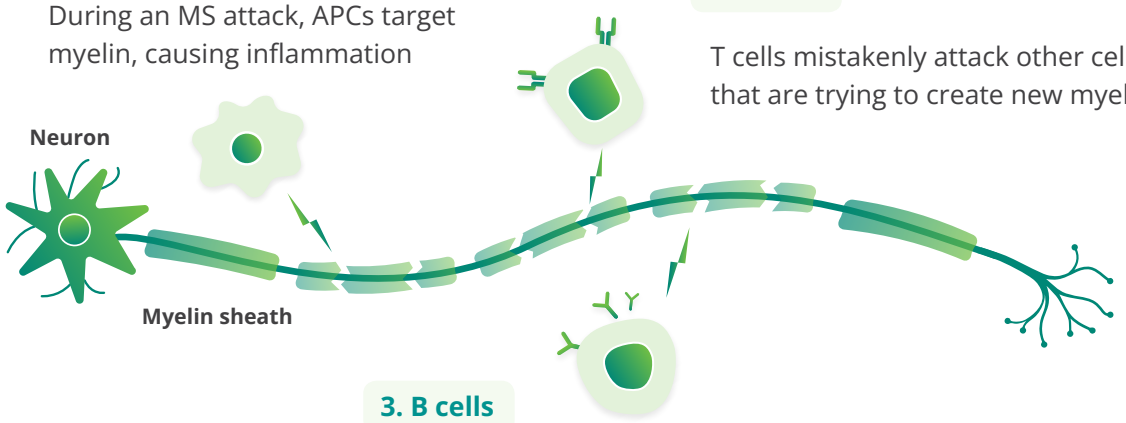
In MS, immune cells mistakenly attack the neurons within the nervous system.

1. Antigen-presenting cells (APC)

During an MS attack, APCs target myelin, causing inflammation

2. T cells

T cells mistakenly attack other cells that are trying to create new myelin



3. B cells

When APCs and T cells begin to attack the body, B cells call on other cells to join the attack

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Serious allergic and skin reactions.** Symptoms may include itching, swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue or throat, trouble breathing, anxiousness, feeling faint, skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or skin blisters and peels.
- **Injection site problems.** Rebif may cause redness, pain, itching or swelling at the place where your injection was given. Call your healthcare provider right away if an injection site becomes swollen and painful or the area looks infected. You may have a skin infection or an area of severe skin damage (necrosis) requiring treatment by a healthcare provider.

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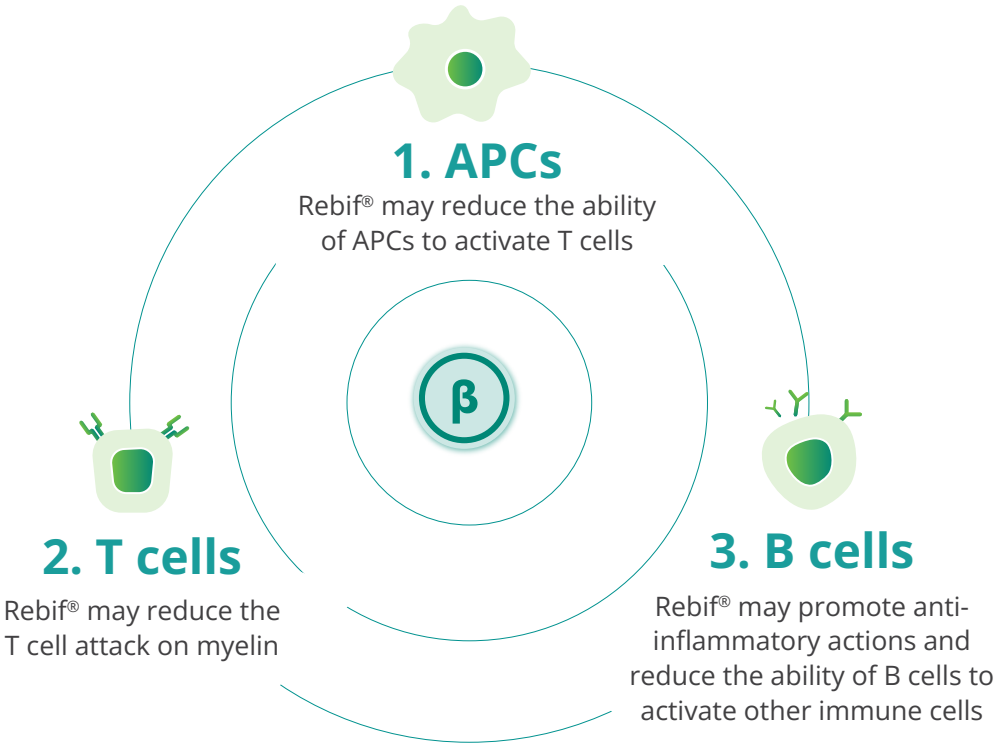
HOW REBIF® IS THOUGHT TO WORK

Rebif® is a form of interferon beta, **an immunomodulator that helps to regulate the immune system.** Rebif® is similar to the type of interferon beta produced naturally in your body. **Rebif® does not continuously suppress your immune system.**

This graphic shows how treatment with an interferon therapy may reduce the activity of cells that are attacking your nervous system when you have RMS.



The precise way in which Rebif® works in MS is not known. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out what Rebif® may mean for you and your RMS.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Blood problems.** Rebif can affect your bone marrow and cause low red and white blood cell and platelet counts. In some people, these blood cell counts may fall to dangerously low levels. If your blood cell counts become very low, you can get infections and problems with bleeding and bruising. Your healthcare provider may ask you to have regular blood tests to check for blood problems.
- **Pulmonary arterial hypertension.** Pulmonary arterial hypertension can occur with interferon beta products, including Rebif. Symptoms may include new fatigue or shortness of breath. Contact your healthcare provider right away if you develop these symptoms.
- **Seizures.** Some people have had seizures while taking Rebif.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

REBIF® AND YOUR MS TREATMENT GOALS

When compared to a placebo (an inactive substance), Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) 44 mcg was proven effective at meeting important MS treatment goals. The 2-year study looked at 560 people to see how they responded. 189 people took Rebif® 22 mcg, 184 took Rebif® 44 mcg, and 187 took a placebo, all given under the skin 3 times a week.

32% fewer relapses in 2 years

1.73 relapses, on average, with Rebif® (n=184) | 2.56 relapses, on average,* with placebo (n=187)

84% fewer active, inflamed T1 lesions at 9 months

1.3 lesions with Rebif® (n=68) | 8.0 lesions with placebo (n=66)

T1-weighted gadolinium-enhanced† (T1-Gd+) brain lesions‡

78% fewer new and enlarging T2 lesions§ at 2 years

0.5 lesions with Rebif® (n=171) | 2.25 with placebo (n=172)

Nearly 2x longer to disability progression||

21.3 months for Rebif® (n=184) | 11.9 months for placebo (n=187)

*A calculated central value of a set of numbers.

†Gadolinium is a contrast medium injected prior to MRI scans. It passes through breaches in the blood-brain barrier and is therefore used to highlight new and active lesions. The usage of gadolinium greatly enhances the sensitivity of a T1-weighted MRI.

‡From a subgroup of 134 patients in the PRISMS study who received 11 consecutive monthly T2 and T1-Gd+ MRI scans beginning 1 month before treatment initiation.

§Refers to new lesions and total lesion burden or area, as defined in the American Academy of Neurology (AAN) and MS Council guidelines.

||Disability progression was defined as an increase of at least 1 point in the EDSS that was sustained for at least 3 months.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Before you take Rebif, tell your healthcare provider if you have or have had any of the following conditions: mental illness, including depression and suicidal behavior; liver problems; bleeding problems or blood clots; low blood cell counts; seizures (epilepsy); thyroid problems; drink alcohol; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Rebif will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during your treatment with Rebif; are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Rebif may pass into your breastmilk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take Rebif.

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

You may get **significant benefit from Rebif®, even if the results aren't visible**—so staying on treatment is important. Do not stop taking Rebif® because you don't think it's working or because you don't think you need it anymore. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out whether Rebif® is still right for you.

Inform your healthcare provider of any side effects that you experience while taking Rebif®.

Rebif® can cause serious side effects:

- Behavioral health problems, including depression and suicidal thoughts
- Liver problems or worsening of liver problems, including liver failure
- Serious allergic and skin reactions
- Injection-site problems
- Blood problems
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension
- Seizures

The most common side effects of Rebif® include:

- Flu-like symptoms
- Stomach pain
- Change in liver blood tests

Consider taking an over-the-counter pain reliever/ fever reducer (for example, ibuprofen) as directed by your healthcare provider to help improve flu-like symptoms. For many people, these symptoms were mild in severity and lessened or went away over time. **See page 19 for more tips.**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Tell your healthcare provider about all medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

The most common side effects of Rebif include: flu-like symptoms. You may have flu-like symptoms when you first start taking Rebif. You may be able to manage these flu-like symptoms by taking over-the-counter pain and fever reducers. For many people, these symptoms lessen or go away over time. Symptoms may include muscle aches, fever, tiredness, and chills; stomach pain; change in liver blood tests.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of Rebif. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

REBIF® PROVED SUPERIOR TO ANOTHER INTERFERON BETA-1A

The EVIDENCE* study compared Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) to Avonex® (interferon beta-1a)† to see which treatment was more effective. High-dose, high-frequency Rebif® was proven superior to low-dose, low-frequency Avonex® in two important ways.

More people on Rebif® remained free from relapses

75% on Rebif®
(n=339)

63% on Avonex®
(n=338)

Average of 24 weeks on treatment

More people on Rebif® were free of active inflamed T1-Gd+ lesions

55% on Rebif®
(n=325)

38% on Avonex®
(n=325)

Average of 24 weeks on treatment

More people on Rebif® showed no new or enlarging T2 brain lesions

60% on Rebif®
(n=325)

43% on Avonex®
(n=325)

Average of 24 weeks on treatment

*Evidence of Interferon Dose-response: European North American Comparative Efficacy. 339 people received Rebif® 44 mcg 3 times a week under the skin. 338 people received Avonex® 30 mcg 1 time a week into the muscle.

†The approved Avonex® dose is 30 mcg per week.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

In the EVIDENCE study, the side effects of Rebif® and Avonex® were generally similar, with the following exceptions:

Side effects	% of people taking Rebif® 44 mcg	% of people taking Avonex® 30 mcg
Flu-like symptoms	45%	53%
Injection-site reactions	85%	33%
Liver disorders	18%	10%
White blood cell disorders	14%	5%

Represents adverse events reported over an average of 64 weeks.

See the study details at rebif.com/evidence

Rotate (change) the injection site you choose with each injection to help decrease the chance that you will have an injection-site reaction. Do not inject Rebif® into an area of the body where the skin is irritated, reddened, bruised, infected, or scarred in any way.
See page 19 for more tips.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Serious allergic and skin reactions.** Symptoms may include itching, swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue or throat, trouble breathing, anxiousness, feeling faint, skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or skin blisters and peels.
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- **Blood problems.** Rebif can affect your bone marrow and cause low red and white blood cell and platelet counts. In some people, these blood cell counts may fall to dangerously low levels. If your blood cell counts become very low, you can get infections and problems with bleeding and bruising. Your healthcare provider may ask you to have regular blood tests to check for blood problems.

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

REBIF® HAS A WELL-ESTABLISHED SAFETY PROFILE

The safety profile of Rebif® has been established by **20+ years of combined clinical trial data* and real-world patient experience.** You should discuss safety with your healthcare provider when choosing an RMS treatment.

No PML

Rebif® has not been associated with progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, or PML, a rare brain disease, as of September 2023.

No continuous immune system suppression

Rebif® is an immunomodulator, a medication used to help regulate the immune system. Rebif® does not continuously suppress the immune system.

Doctor Discussion Starter

What might make one RMS treatment a better choice for me than another?

*Common adverse events have been consistent across trials.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Pulmonary arterial hypertension.** Pulmonary arterial hypertension can occur with interferon beta products, including Rebif. Symptoms may include new fatigue or shortness of breath. Contact your healthcare provider right away if you develop these symptoms.
- **Seizures.** Some people have had seizures while taking Rebif.

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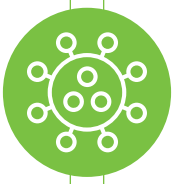
INFECTION INFORMATION

When it comes to the risk of infection, clinical studies showed:

Patients treated with Rebif® showed a similar incidence of infections compared with placebo



Rebif® did not result in increases in the incidence of viral, bacterial, or fungal infections.

Some people develop lower white blood cell counts, which could increase the risk of infection. Your healthcare provider should monitor your white blood cell count during the course of your therapy with Rebif®.

VACCINATION WHILE TAKING REBIF®

Getting vaccinated is a key part of medical care.

The Rebif® Prescribing Information does not include any restrictions on vaccinations.

Some inactivated vaccines may provide protection and may be administered while treating your MS with an interferon, like Rebif®.

Ask your healthcare provider about your ability to be vaccinated while taking Rebif®.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Before you take Rebif, tell your healthcare provider if you have or have had any of the following conditions: mental illness, including depression and suicidal behavior; liver problems; bleeding problems or blood clots; low blood cell counts; seizures (epilepsy); thyroid problems; drink alcohol; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Rebif will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during your treatment with Rebif; are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Rebif may pass into your breastmilk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take Rebif.

Tell your healthcare provider about all medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

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FAMILY PLANNING WITH REBIF®

If you have MS and are thinking about becoming pregnant, choosing a treatment that can help you manage your symptoms while planning for a family is important. Before you take Rebif®, tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

UNDERSTANDING MS PREGNANCY DATA

The possible effects of interferon beta during pregnancy were evaluated in a pregnancy registry. This registry tracked the outcomes of 2831 pregnancies of women with MS in Finland from 1996-2014 and Sweden from 2005-2014.

Early in their pregnancies, some women were exposed to interferon beta, including Rebif® (n=797 pregnancies), while others were not exposed to any disease-modifying drugs (n=1647 pregnancies).

DID NOT IDENTIFY

An increased drug-associated risk of major birth defects among the women exposed to interferon beta in early pregnancy.

OR

An increased risk of miscarriage or ectopic pregnancy. However, limitations in obtaining complete data capture for these outcomes made the interpretation of these findings more difficult.

Based on the pregnancy registry data described above, **Rebif® is thought to be appropriate to continue taking while family planning up until you become pregnant,** but you should tell your healthcare provider right away if you suspect you've become pregnant.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before you take Rebif, tell your healthcare provider if you have or have had any of the following conditions:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Rebif will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during your treatment with Rebif
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Rebif may pass into your breastmilk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take Rebif.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

The most common side effects of Rebif include: flu-like symptoms. You may have flu-like symptoms when you first start taking Rebif. You may be able to manage these flu-like symptoms by taking over-the-counter pain and fever reducers. For many people, these symptoms lessen or go away over time. Symptoms may include muscle aches, fever, tiredness, and chills; stomach pain**;** change in liver blood tests.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of Rebif. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch.

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CONSIDERING PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Pregnancy outcomes (live births without birth defects) of women in the Nordic MS Pregnancy Registry Study and the US general population showed:

Proportion of Live Births Without Birth Defects

Nordic MS group not exposed to interferon beta (n=1506)*

Nordic MS group exposed only to interferon beta (n=683)*

US general population

Doctor Discussion Starter

Is there an increased risk of relapse after my baby is born?

*The data shown above are from an analysis that differs from the analysis reported in the Prescribing Information for Rebif®.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

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- **Serious allergic and skin reactions.** Symptoms may include itching, swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue or throat, trouble breathing, anxiousness, feeling faint, skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or skin blisters and peels.

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

CHOOSE FROM 3 INJECTION OPTIONS*

To find the option that's right for you, speak with your healthcare provider. If you have any questions, you can also talk to an **MS LifeLines® Nurse** at **1-877-447-3243**. Once you choose an injection option, an MS LifeLines® Nurse can help you learn how to use it properly.

Preassembled, Prefilled Syringes

- Ready to use
- No mixing or assembly required

Rebiject II® Autoinjector

- Works with the Rebif® prefilled syringe
- Ability to adjust the injection depth into skin
- Available at no additional cost

Rebidose® Autoinjector

- Portable, prefilled, single-use autoinjector
- Needle remains hidden before and after injecting

Watch videos on administering Rebif®.

*Images shown are not actual size.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Injection site problems.** Rebif may cause redness, pain, itching or swelling at the place where your injection was given. Call your healthcare provider right away if an injection site becomes swollen and painful or the area looks infected. You may have a skin infection or an area of severe skin damage (necrosis) requiring treatment by a healthcare provider.
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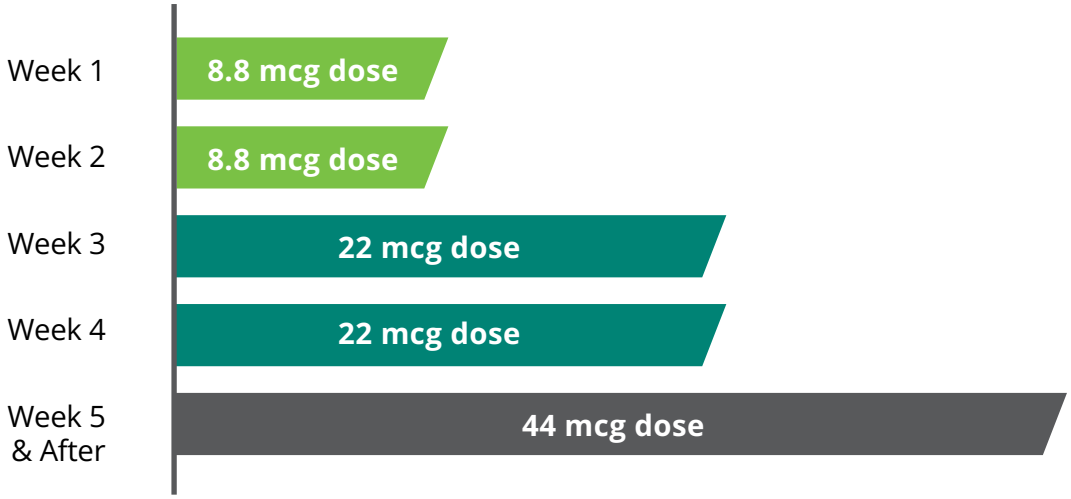
DOSING AND TITRATION WITH REBIF®

Rebif® offers 2 dosing options: 22 mcg and 44 mcg. When you first begin treatment, your healthcare provider may prescribe an 8.8 mcg dose as part of the Rebif® Titration Pack. **Titration** means starting at a lower dosage and gradually building up to the full dosage, which may help your body adjust to Rebif® and **reduce flu-like symptoms.**

The titration period for Rebif® lasts 4 weeks and consists of 12 injections.

Here's what titration might look like for a 44-mcg dose*



Pinch the skin around the cleaned injection site to lift it up a bit. Hold the syringe like a pencil or a dart with your other hand. While still pinching the skin, quickly insert the needle like a dart at about a 90° angle (just under the skin). See videos on how to inject Rebif®. **See page 19 for more tips.**

*Prefilled syringes or autoinjectors can be used to titrate to the 44 mcg prescribed dose.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Pulmonary arterial hypertension.** Pulmonary arterial hypertension can occur with interferon beta products, including Rebif. Symptoms may include new fatigue or shortness of breath. Contact your healthcare provider right away if you develop these symptoms.
- **Seizures.** Some people have had seizures while taking Rebif.

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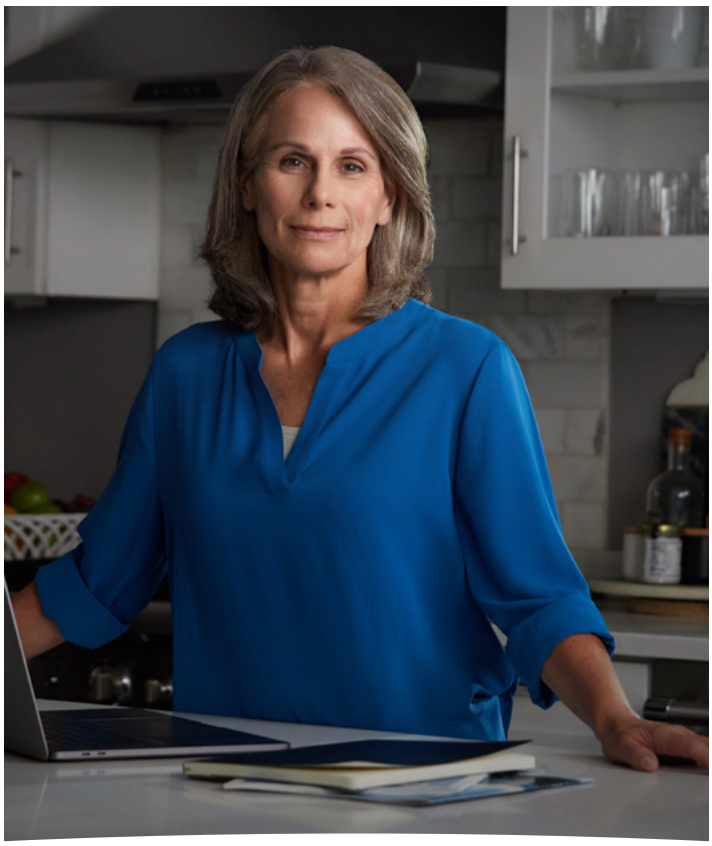
Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

RECEIVING YOUR REBIF®

You will receive your Rebif® prescription from a specialty pharmacy via mail.*

Keep an eye out for calls from the pharmacy and your insurance company. They may reach out to confirm some details with you as they get your Rebif® treatment ready.



Tips for refilling your Rebif® prescription

- Call your pharmacy when you're down to your last 3-4 syringes. This allows time for you to receive your refill before you run out, so you don't risk missing a dose.
- Ask your pharmacist or call **MS LifeLines®** at **1-877-447-3243** to learn about 30-day and 90-day prescription refill options.

*Your mail refill does not come from MS LifeLines®—it actually comes from the pharmacy directly associated with MS LifeLines®.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

GET INTO A ROUTINE WITH REBIF®

Rebif® is administered subcutaneously, which means that you inject Rebif® with a short, thin needle directly under the skin.

Rebif® is injected 3 times weekly, at least 48 hours apart. You can pick the days that work best with your schedule and choose to keep your weekends injection-free. Rebif® should be taken on the same 3 days each week, at the same time. **Find a time of day that works for you** to help plan around any side effects you may have.

Set reminders.

Set reminders. On injection days, use your cell phone or other mobile devices to set an alarm to remind you when it's time to inject.

Keep a treatment journal.

MS LifeLines® has developed a treatment journal with information, tips, and weekly tracking pages to help you monitor your injections for a whole year. Download your own at **Rebif.com** or call MS LifeLines® to receive a printed version.

Don't go it alone.

Giving yourself injections takes some getting used to. Ask your MS LifeLines® Nurse to teach a family member or friend about injection techniques so they can assist you.

Download a treatment tracker or call 1-877-447-3243 to receive a printed version.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

The most common side effects of Rebif include: flu-like symptoms. You may have flu-like symptoms when you first start taking Rebif. You may be able to manage these flu-like symptoms by taking over-the-counter pain and fever reducers. For many people, these symptoms lessen or go away over time. Symptoms may include muscle aches, fever, tiredness, and chills; stomach pain; change in liver blood tests

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STORING REBIF®

Storing and handling Rebif® correctly is important. Keep these dos and don'ts in mind when you receive your prescription.

- Store Rebif® in the refrigerator between 36°F and 46°F (2°C and 8°C). If a refrigerator is not available, Rebif® may be stored between 36°F and 77°F (2°C and 25°C) for up to 30 days, away from heat and light.

- Allow Rebif® to gradually reach room temperature before use (typically 1 to 4 hours before the injection), **which may help to reduce injection-site discomfort.** Temporarily store Rebif® somewhere safe and out of the way, like a kitchen cabinet, so that exposure to light and heat is limited while it reaches room temperature.

- Do not freeze Rebif® or inject Rebif® that you suspect has been frozen.

- Do not warm Rebif® in the microwave or place in boiling water.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Do not take Rebif if you are allergic to interferon beta, human albumin, or any of the ingredients in Rebif.

Rebif can cause serious side effects. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the symptoms listed below while taking Rebif.

- **Behavioral health problems including depression and suicidal thoughts.** You may have mood problems including depression (feeling hopeless or feeling bad about yourself), and thoughts of hurting yourself or suicide.
- **Liver problems or worsening of liver problems including liver failure.** Symptoms may include nausea, loss of appetite, tiredness, dark colored urine and pale stools, yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eye, bleeding more easily than normal, confusion, and sleepiness. During your treatment with Rebif you will need to see your healthcare provider regularly and have regular blood tests to check for side effects.

*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

MANAGING SIDE EFFECTS

Flu-like symptoms, including fever, chills, sweating, muscle aches, and tiredness, are some of the most common side effects of Rebif®. These symptoms are not actually flu, nor do they include vomiting and diarrhea, and they are not caused by a viral infection. For many people, these symptoms lessen or go away over time. Here are some steps you can take that may help you manage flu-like symptoms:

- **Consider taking an over-the-counter pain reliever/fever reducer** as directed by your healthcare provider
- **Find a time of day that works for you to take Rebif®** (for example, taking Rebif® at bedtime may help you sleep through some flu-like symptoms)

REDUCING INJECTION-SITE REACTIONS

Injection-site reactions refers to any redness, pain, irritation, swelling, color changes, or drainage of fluid that may occur at the site of your injection. Proper injection technique may help you reduce the risk of these reactions. In addition to taking Rebif® after it has reached room temperature, **here are some other tips to help with injection-site discomfort:**

- Clean your injection site beforehand with alcohol swabs and let dry
- Rotate injection sites, and don't reuse the same injection spot for at least 7 days
- Apply a cold compress or ice pack after injecting to help reduce local skin reactions

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- **Serious allergic and skin reactions.** Symptoms may include itching, swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue or throat, trouble breathing, anxiousness, feeling faint, skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or skin blisters and peels.
- **Injection site problems.** Rebif may cause redness, pain, itching or swelling at the place where your injection was given. Call your healthcare provider right away if an injection site becomes swollen and painful or the area looks infected. You may have a skin infection or an area of severe skin damage (necrosis) requiring treatment by a healthcare provider.
- **Blood problems.** Rebif can affect your bone marrow and cause low red and white blood cell and platelet counts. In some people, these blood cell counts may fall to dangerously low levels. If your blood cell counts become very low, you can get infections and problems with bleeding and bruising. Your healthcare provider may ask you to have regular blood tests to check for blood problems.
- **Pulmonary arterial hypertension.** Pulmonary arterial hypertension can occur with interferon beta products, including Rebif. Symptoms may include new fatigue or shortness of breath. Contact your healthcare provider right away if you develop these symptoms.
- **Seizures.** Some people have had seizures while taking Rebif.

*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

REBIF® OFFERS SUPPORT THROUGH MS LIFELINES®

While prescribed Rebif®, you have access to one-on-one support from Financial Support Specialists and MS LifeLines® Nurses.

CONNECT WITH A FINANCIAL SUPPORT SPECIALIST

To help you navigate your financial options, Financial Support Specialists can:

- Find out if you're eligible for MS LifeLines® financial assistance
- Provide information about additional support resources
- Work with your specialty pharmacy to help coordinate delivery of Rebif®
- Help verify your insurance benefits to determine coverage details

As little as

$0

co-pay or co-insurance for Rebif® may be available if you're eligible* and have insurance.

OR

For eligible patients, MS LifeLines® offers other assistance programs, including **free medication,** to help ensure appropriate patients have access to Rebif®.

To contact a Financial Support Specialist or MS LifeLines® Nurse, call 1-877-447-3243

8 AM–8 PM ET, Monday-Friday
9 AM–5 PM ET, Saturday

*Some limitations are required by law. Patients covered by federal or state healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, are not eligible for assistance. This program is open to residents of the US and Puerto Rico with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis who are starting Rebif® or presently taking Rebif®.

Scan the QR code to apply directly for the co-pay program.

*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

GET TO KNOW MS LIFELINES® NURSES

Whether you have questions regarding Rebif® or would like to learn more about MS, the MS LifeLines® Nurses are here to support you throughout your treatment journey.

Through phone call check-ins and visits, MS LifeLines® Nurses can:

- Provide injection training and proper sharps disposal education
- Share tips that may help manage certain side effects
- Support you with your injection schedule
- Refer you to resources within the MS community
- Provide MS education

Your treatment experience is unique, like your MS—so your support should be, too. **Here's just one example of how MS LifeLines® Nurses can reach out to support you as you begin treatment:**

Quick intro **Injection training** **Checking in**

MS LifeLines® Nurses are available to support you on your journey.

Tips for staying in touch

New Voicemail? If you miss a call from MS LifeLines®, a nurse will leave a message with follow-up details and next steps for touching base.

Unknown Caller? Some caller ID systems don't always recognize the MS LifeLines® phone number. Try storing 1-877-447-3243 in your contacts so you don't miss the next call.

*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INDICATION

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis, to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults. It is not known if Rebif is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take Rebif if you are allergic to interferon beta, human albumin, or any of the ingredients in Rebif.

Rebif can cause serious side effects. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the symptoms listed below while taking Rebif.

- **Behavioral health problems including depression and suicidal thoughts.** You may have mood problems including depression (feeling hopeless or feeling bad about yourself), and thoughts of hurting yourself or suicide.
- **Liver problems or worsening of liver problems including liver failure.** Symptoms may include nausea, loss of appetite, tiredness, dark colored urine and pale stools, yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eye, bleeding more easily than normal, confusion, and sleepiness. During your treatment with Rebif you will need to see your healthcare provider regularly and have regular blood tests to check for side effects.
- **Serious allergic and skin reactions.** Symptoms may include itching, swelling of your face, eyes, lips, tongue or throat, trouble breathing, anxiousness, feeling faint, skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or skin blisters and peels.
- **Injection site problems.** Rebif may cause redness, pain, itching or swelling at the place where your injection was given. Call your healthcare provider right away if an injection site becomes swollen and painful or the area looks infected. You may have a skin infection or an area of severe skin damage (necrosis) requiring treatment by a healthcare provider.
- **Blood problems.** Rebif can affect your bone marrow and cause low red and white blood cell and platelet counts. In some people, these blood cell counts may fall to dangerously low levels. If your blood cell counts become very low, you can get infections and problems with bleeding and bruising. Your healthcare provider may ask you to have regular blood tests to check for blood problems.
- **Pulmonary arterial hypertension.** Pulmonary arterial hypertension can occur with interferon beta products, including Rebif. Symptoms may include new or increasing fatigue or shortness of breath. Contact your healthcare provider right away if you develop these symptoms.
- **Seizures.** Some people have had seizures while taking Rebif.

Rebif®
(interferon beta-1a)
subcutaneous injection

Before you take Rebif, tell your healthcare provider if you have or have had any of the following conditions:

- mental illness, including depression and suicidal behavior
- liver problems
- bleeding problems or blood clots
- low blood cell counts
- seizures (epilepsy)
- thyroid problems
- drink alcohol
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Rebif will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during your treatment with Rebif
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Rebif may pass into your breastmilk. Talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take Rebif.

Tell your healthcare provider about all medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

The most common side effects of Rebif include:

- flu-like symptoms. You may have flu-like symptoms when you first start taking Rebif. You may be able to manage these flu-like symptoms by taking over-the-counter pain and fever reducers. For many people, these symptoms lessen or go away over time. Symptoms may include muscle aches, fever, tiredness, and chills
- stomach pain
- change in liver blood tests

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of Rebif. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see PRESCRIBING INFORMATION and MEDICATION GUIDE.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

CHOOSE REBIF® TO TAKE ON RMS

- & HAS A 20+ YEAR SAFETY PROFILE
- & GIVES YOU OPTIONS
- & FITS INTO YOUR LIFE
- & SUPPORTS FAMILY PLANNING
- & OFFERS SUPPORT THROUGH MS LIFELINES®

Do you have more questions about Rebif®?

Talk to your healthcare provider or visit rebif.com

Call MS LifeLines® at 1-877-447-3243

8 AM–8 PM ET, Monday-Friday
9 AM–5 PM ET, Saturday

*Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 22-23.*
*See Rebif **Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.*

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection