Rebif® may be an option for treating your relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) while planning for a family.

Talk to your healthcare provider to see if Rebif is the right choice for you.

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.

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

THINKING OF STARTING A FAMILY? THERE'S A LOT TO CONSIDER

If you have relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) and want to start a family, it's never been more important to do your homework and plan ahead.

Talk to your healthcare provider early

Your healthcare provider can help you understand how RMS may affect you before, during, and after pregnancy. They'll also guide you on how to manage your RMS treatment during this exciting time.

Ask if Rebif® may be a good choice for you

As you and your healthcare provider review options for treating your RMS while you're planning to have a family, consider Rebif.

The following pages include efficacy data for Rebif, as well as data from a study that looked at pregnancy outcomes for women with RMS who had and had not been exposed to interferon beta in early pregnancy.

This information, plus the Doctor Discussion Guide in the pocket of this brochure may help support a productive discussion with your healthcare provider.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

Rebif® was proven effective across 3 important treatment goals

The 2-year PRISMS study looked at 560 people with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) to see how they responded to treatment with Rebif. Pregnant women were not allowed to participate in the study, and women who became pregnant during the study were discontinued.

Treatment was given under the skin 3 times a week: 189 people took Rebif 22 mcg, **184 took Rebif** 44 mcg, and **187 took a placebo**. The overall results for people taking Rebif 44 mcg showed:

32% **fewer relapses**
in 2 years (*P*<0.0001)

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

78% **fewer new or enlarging T2 brain lesions**
at 2 years* (*P*<0.0001)

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

Nearly 2× **longer to disability progression**[‖]

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

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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.

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
- Seizures

The most common side effects of Rebif include:

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

Although your doctor may determine that you can continue on Rebif until you become pregnant, **you should call your healthcare provider immediately and stop taking Rebif if you become pregnant**.

*Median number of lesions, per patient per scan, based on comparisons from rank-based analysis of variance (ANOVA). Lesions detected with both T1-Gd+ and T2-weighted MRI. Median = a value in an ordered set that has an equal number of values higher and lower.

‖Disability progression was defined as an increase of at least 1 point in the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) that was sustained for at least 3 months.

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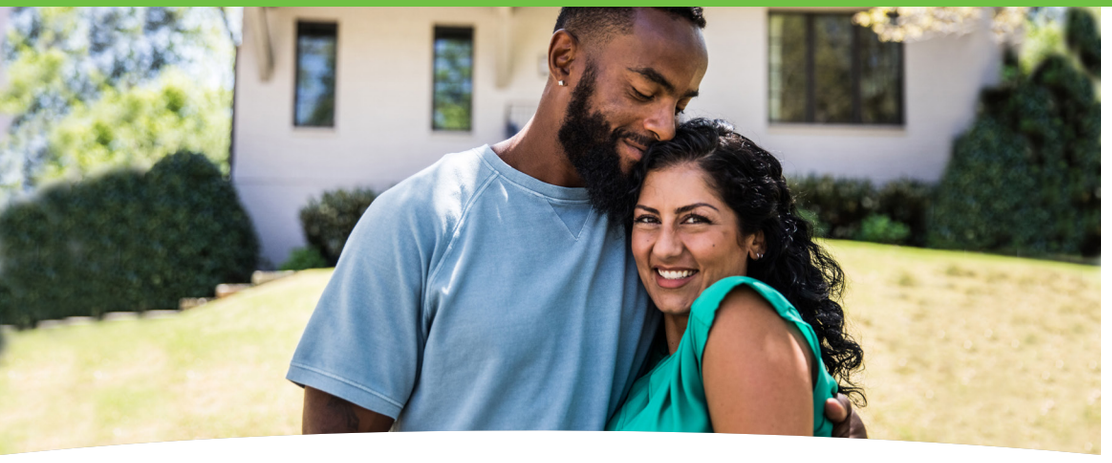
Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection



Rebif® has been studied and used widely

With more than

20 years

of combined clinical trial data and real-world patient experience, Rebif has a well-established safety profile

150,000

US patients prescribed since approval

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- **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.

Common side effects

Common adverse events have been consistent across PRISMS Study.

It's important to inform your healthcare provider of any side effects that you experience. There may be things you can do to help manage them.

Common side effects seen in the PRISMS study

This chart tells you the most common side effects and the percentage of people who experienced them during the study.

Side effects	Rebif 44 mcg (%)	Placebo (%)
Headache	70%	63%
Flu-like symptoms	59%	51%
Fatigue	41%	36%
Fever	28%	16%
Injection-site reactions	92%	39%

These are not all the possible side effects associated with Rebif.

PRISMS = **P**revention of **R**elapses and **D**isability by **I**nterferon ß-1a **S**ubcutaneously in **M**ultiple **S**clerosis.

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

The pregnancy registry

In a study conducted in Finland from 1996-2014 and Sweden from 2005-2014, data were collected about 2,831 pregnancy outcomes from women with MS.

In early pregnancy, some women were exposed to interferon beta (n=797 pregnancies) while others were not exposed to any disease-modifying drugs (n=1,647 pregnancies).

Understanding the Registry Data

Of the 797 pregnancies that were only exposed to interferon beta, including Rebif® (interferon beta-1a), the data:

DID NOT IDENTIFY

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

DID NOT IDENTIFY

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.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before you take Rebif, tell your healthcare provider if:

- you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Rebif will harm your unborn baby
- you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Rebif passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will use Rebif or breastfeed. You should not do both

Understanding the registry data

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

Proportion of live births without birth defects

Nordic MS group not exposed to interferon beta (n=1,506)*	Nordic MS group exposed only to interferon beta (n=683)*	US general population

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

Although your doctor may determine that you can continue on Rebif until you become pregnant, **you should call your healthcare provider immediately and stop taking Rebif if you become pregnant**.

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

RMS: before, during, and after pregnancy

If you are planning to get pregnant, it is important to talk with your healthcare provider about managing your risk of relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) relapses (flare-ups) before, during, and after pregnancy.

Before pregnancy

Rebif may be an appropriate choice to treat your RMS while you plan for pregnancy. If you're thinking about becoming pregnant, ask you healthcare provider whether Rebif may be an option for you.

During pregnancy

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant. Although the study data did not identify an increased drug-associated risk of major birth defects with interferon beta use during early pregnancy, it is not known if Rebif may harm your unborn baby.

After pregnancy

Your healthcare provider can help you decide when it's the right time to start (or restart) Rebif after giving birth. Talk to them about the risk of relapses after birth and how soon you should consider starting treatment.

Hoping to breastfeed your baby?

You may also wonder about breastfeeding your baby postpartum. There is limited published data on this topic. Some data has shown interferon may be present at low levels in breastmilk. Other data has shown that it is poorly absorbed into the baby's bloodstream. Talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take Rebif.

Could Rebif be right for you?

Use the discussion guide on the following page of this brochure to help start a conversation with your healthcare provider.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- **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.

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

Talking with your doctor

Consider these questions to help guide discussions with your healthcare provider about pregnancy and relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS).

- ☐ Can I take Rebif® when trying to get pregnant?
- ☐ Are pregnancy symptoms different for women with RMS?
- ☐ What can I expect to happen with relapses when I am pregnant?
- ☐ How can I protect myself against relapses after having my baby?
- ☐ What should I do about an RMS treatment plan after my baby comes?

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- ☐ What are my options for feeding my baby?
- ☐ Where can I get more information about pregnancy and RMS?

Notes/your own questions

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

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Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Indication

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Important Safety Information

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- **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.
- **Seizures.** Some people have had seizures while taking Rebif

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
- you drink alcohol
- you 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
- you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Rebif passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will use Rebif or breastfeed. You should not do both

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 are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) subcutaneous injection

Rebif®
(interferon beta-1a)
subcutaneous injection

Ask your healthcare provider if Rebif® may be an option for managing your RMS while planning for a family.

For more information, visit rebif.com

See **Important Safety Information** throughout and on page 8. See **Rebif Prescribing Information** and **Medication Guide** and discuss with your healthcare provider.

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