



WHAT SYMPTOM CONTROL CAN LOOK LIKESM

Are your EPI symptoms disrupting life's moments?

PANCREAZE can provide symptom control — helping you focus on what's truly important. Ask your doctor if PANCREAZE may be right for you.

REGISTER TODAY AT
PANCREAZEengage.com



Indication

PANCREAZE is a prescription medicine used to treat people who cannot digest food normally because their pancreas does not make enough enzymes due to cystic fibrosis or other conditions. PANCREAZE may help your body use fats, proteins, and sugars from food.

Important Safety Information

Take PANCREAZE exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Do not take more or less PANCREAZE than directed by your doctor.

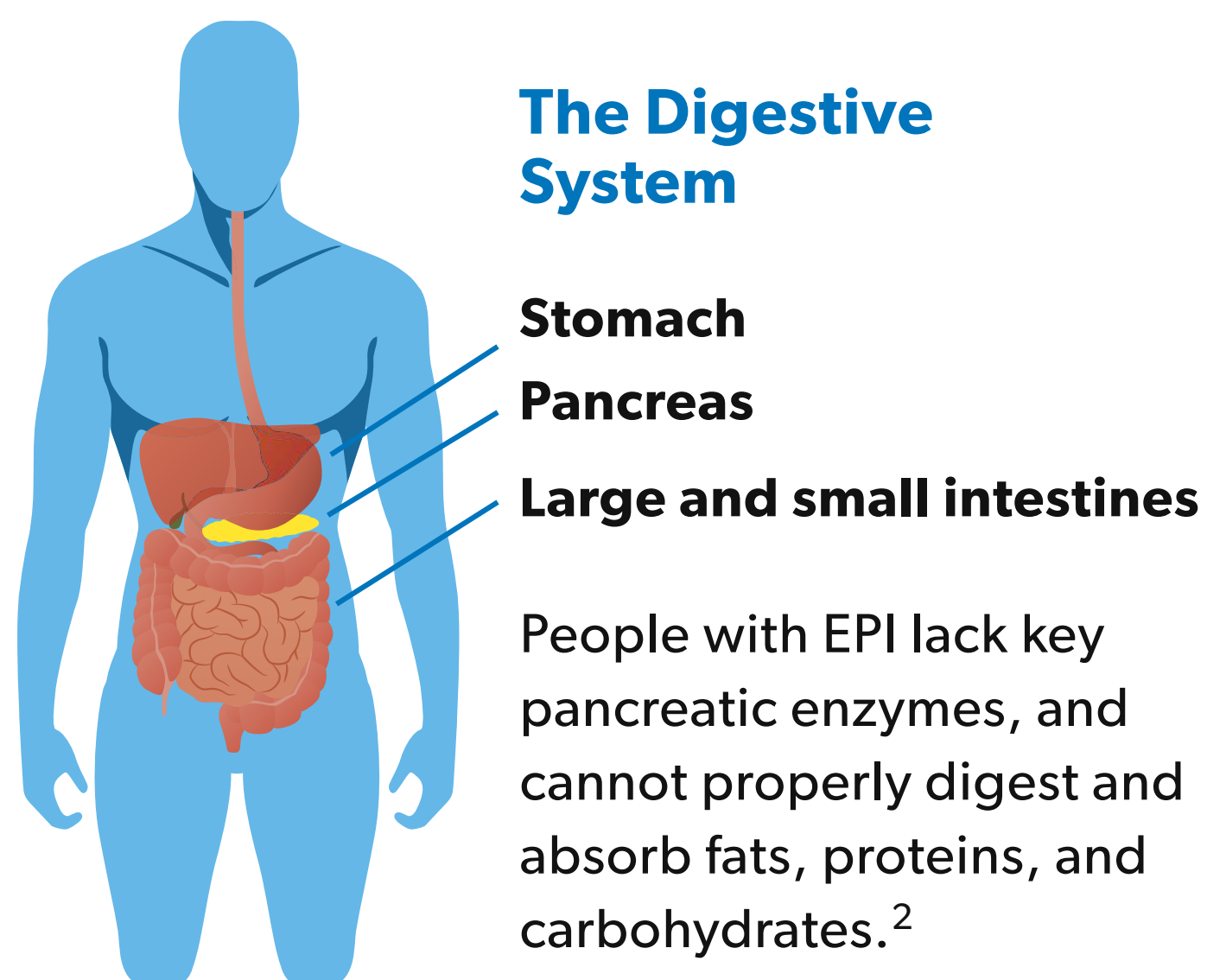
Call your doctor right away if you have any unusual or severe stomach area (abdominal) pain, bloating, trouble passing stool (having bowel movements), nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

Please read the Medication Guide and the enclosed Full Prescribing Information.



Understanding Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency

Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI) is a condition that occurs when the pancreas is unable to provide the enzymes needed to digest food, particularly an enzyme called pancreatic lipase that is needed to digest fats. This happens because of damage to cells in the pancreas.²



Patients with EPI suffer from:

- **Maldigestion:** Impaired breakdown of food into nutrients for the body
- **Malabsorption:** Inability to absorb these nutrients

Important Safety Information

What should I tell my doctor before taking PANCREAZE?

Tell your doctor if you:

- are allergic to pork (pig) products
- have a history of blockage of your intestines, or scarring or thickening of your bowel wall (fibrosing colonopathy)
- have gout, kidney disease, or high blood uric acid (hyperuricemia)

The most common conditions that lead to EPI³

- 1 Cystic fibrosis (CF)** is an inherited disease that affects approximately 30,000 people in the United States.⁴ Approximately 66% of CF patients develop exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) shortly after birth. This number jumps to 85% by one year of age.⁵
- 2 Chronic pancreatitis (CP)** is the leading cause of EPI. Damage to pancreatic cells results in the pancreas failing to provide the digestive enzymes necessary to absorb nutrients from food. It is progressive and is often diagnosed later in adulthood (typically between 30-40 years of age). The most common cause of CP is alcohol intake related.^{6,7}
- 3** EPI is diagnosed based on a combination of patient history, symptoms and specific laboratory tests. **Other conditions that may be associated with EPI include:** Type 1 and 2 Diabetes, Irritable Bowel Disease, Celiac Disease, Pancreatic Cancer (Inoperable), and Pancreatectomy.⁶

Important Safety Information

What should I tell my doctor before taking PANCREAZE?

Tell your doctor if you:

- have trouble swallowing capsules
- have any other medical condition
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed

Please read the Medication Guide and the enclosed Full Prescribing Information.





WHAT SYMPTOM CONTROL CAN LOOK LIKESM

The symptoms of EPI

People with EPI suffer from one or more troublesome chronic gastrointestinal and stomach issues. EPI's symptoms can be similar to other digestive conditions— complicating the process of diagnosing it.⁶

Delays in treatment can impact your overall health and quality of life. **Discuss with your doctor if you have one or more of these chronic symptoms:**



Diarrhea, gas, bloating, stomach pain, greasy stools, unexplained weight loss⁶

Important Safety Information

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

In a recent online survey of EPI patients:

59%

59% of patients reported that they needed to see **2 or more physicians** before being diagnosed with EPI.

58%

58% of patients stated that it **took anywhere between 1 year to over 2 years to be diagnosed with EPI.**

Top 3

Patients reported their most troublesome symptoms were: **gas, stomach pain and diarrhea**

ONLINE PATIENT SURVEY: Online surveys conducted by Qualtrics between November 2020 and January 2021. Responses from 101 patients, 18 years or older who have been diagnosed with Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI) and had utilized one of the following PERT therapies: CREON, PERTZYE, PANCREAZE, ZENPEP, VIOKACE. Respondents were remunerated for their participation in the survey.

Important Safety Information

What are the possible side effects of PANCREAZE?

PANCREAZE may cause serious side effects, including:

- **A rare bowel disorder** called fibrosing colonopathy
- **Irritation of the inside of your mouth.** This can happen if PANCREAZE is not swallowed completely
- **Allergic reactions** including trouble with breathing, skin rashes, or swollen lips

Please read the Medication Guide and the enclosed Full Prescribing Information.



WHAT SYMPTOM CONTROL CAN LOOK LIKESM



What is PANCREAZE?

PANCREAZE is a pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy¹

PANCREAZE is a prescription medicine that replaces the enzymes that you or your child needs to digest food properly due to EPI.

PANCREAZE contains a mixture of digestive enzymes, including lipases, proteases, and amylases. The enzymes in PANCREAZE help the body digest food properly and absorb fat, protein and carbohydrates — which are needed for healthy growth, weight gain and improved nutritional health.

PANCREAZE is clinically proven to improve EPI symptoms such as abdominal pain, bloating, diarrhea, and greasy stools.⁸

Important Safety Information

What are the possible side effects of PANCREAZE?

PANCREAZE may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Increase in blood uric acid levels.** This may cause worsening of swollen, painful joints (gout) caused by an increase in your blood uric acid levels



- 1 PANCREAZE comes in the form of capsules. Inside, there are several tiny “beads” that contain enzymes.¹
- 2 Each bead is covered with a special enteric coating. When the capsule enters the small intestine, the pH triggers the coating to dissolve and release the enzymes to help digest food.¹

Note: The illustration does not show actual capsule color and contents.

Important Safety Information

PANCREAZE may cause serious side effects, including:

- PANCREAZE and other pancreatic enzyme products are made from the pancreas of pigs, the same pigs people eat as pork. These pigs may carry viruses. Although it has never been reported, it may be possible for a person to get a viral infection from taking pancreatic enzyme products that come from pigs.

Please read the Medication Guide and the enclosed Full Prescribing Information.



Taking PANCREAZE

PANCREAZE comes in 6 strengths, ensuring flexible dosing for each patient's unique needs¹

Your doctor will individualize your dose based on age, weight and symptoms. PANCREAZE's flexible dosing options ensure that **you get the dose that's right for you.**

PANCREAZE strengths
(lipase units)

2,600 4,200 10,500 16,800 21,000 37,000

0.705" Capsules are shown at relative size

Your doctor will tell you how many capsules to take, and when, to help ensure you get the pancreatic enzymes you need, when you need them.

Important Safety Information

The most common side effects include pain in your stomach (abdominal pain) and gas.

These are not all the side effects of PANCREAZE. Talk to your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to VIVUS LLC. at 1-888-998-4887.

You should take PANCREAZE with every meal and snack¹

Effective dosing strategies will vary by patient. Your doctor will advise you on how to take PANCREAZE — this may be the entire dose at once or divided throughout your meal. **Always take PANCREAZE exactly as recommended by your doctor.**

For some patients, splitting the dose over the course of a meal may be an optimal strategy for effective digestion.⁵



START: Take 1 or more capsules at the beginning of the meal

CONTINUE: Take 1 or more capsules during the meal

COMPLETE: Take 1 or more capsules at the end of the meal

Important Safety Information

How do I take PANCREAZE?

Do not crush or chew the PANCREAZE capsules or their contents, and do not hold the capsule or contents in your mouth. Take PANCREAZE exactly as your doctor tells you. Read the Medication Guide for directions on how to give PANCREAZE to adults and children (children older than 12 months).

Please read the Medication Guide and the enclosed Full Prescribing Information.



Taking PANCREAZE

Ensure you take or administer PANCREAZE properly¹

For children over 12 months and adults



DO take PANCREAZE with a meal or snack and **plenty of fluid**. If you eat a lot of meals or snacks in a day, be careful not to go over your total daily dose.



DO NOT crush or chew the capsules or their contents or hold the capsule or contents in your mouth. Crushing, chewing or holding the PANCREAZE capsules in your mouth may cause irritation in your mouth or change the way PANCREAZE works in your body.

For caregivers of infants (children up to 12 months)

DO administer right before each feeding of formula or breast milk.



DO NOT mix directly with formula or breast milk.

Important Safety Information

How do I take PANCREAZE?

Read the Medication Guide for directions on how to give PANCREAZE to infants (children up to 12 months).

Unable to swallow the capsules?

If you or your child are unable to swallow the capsules, you can sprinkle the contents on soft acidic food (e.g., applesauce, orange juice, crushed blueberries).

Drink water or juice immediately after to ensure the medicine is swallowed completely.



Note: the capsule shown is not actual size and does not represent the exact size or color.



For additional information about PANCREAZE, including frequently asked questions, please visit:

PANCREAZE.com

References: 1. PANCREAZE Full Prescribing Information. Campbell, CA: VIVUS LLC; 2021. 2. Pezilli R, et al. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in adults: A shared position statement of the Italian association for the study of the pancreas. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2013;19 (44):7930-7946. 3. Lindkvist B. Diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2013;19(42):7258-7266. 4. The Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (n.d.). About Cystic Fibrosis. Retrieved from <https://www.cff.org/What-is-CF/About-Cystic-Fibrosis/> 5. Struyvenberg MR, et al. Practical guide to exocrine pancreatic insufficiency - breaking the myths. *BMC Med.* 2017;15(1):29. 6. Othman MO, et al. Introduction and practical approach to exocrine pancreatic insufficiency for the practicing clinician. *Int J Clin Pract.* .2018;72:e13066. 7. The National Pancreas Foundation (n.d.). About Chronic Pancreatitis. Retrieved from <https://pancreasfoundation.org/patient-information/chronic-pancreatitis/> 8. Trapnell BC, et al. Efficacy and safety of PANCREAZE[®] for treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency due to cystic fibrosis. *J Cyst Fibros.* 2011;10(5):350-356

Please read the Medication Guide and the enclosed Full Prescribing Information.





**Ask your doctor if PANCREAZE
may be right for you.**



Clinically proven to improve chronic EPI symptoms such as abdominal pain, bloating, diarrhea, and greasy stools.⁸



Available in 6 strengths, PANCREAZE's flexible dosing options ensure targeted dosing for each patient's unique needs.¹



Multiple ways to save! Refer to the insert on the inside cover.

Important Safety Information

The most common side effects include pain in your stomach (abdominal pain) and gas.

These are not all the side effects of PANCREAZE. Talk to your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to VIVUS LLC at 1-888-998-4887.

©2021 VIVUS LLC. All rights reserved.
500167.03-USP 10/2021

