

# **IMAGINE YOUR TAKHZYRO** EXPERIENCE

### The #1 prescribed HAE preventive treatment\*

\*Based on total patients on HAE preventive treatments according to US third-party industry healthcare data. HAE=hereditary angioedema.

CLICK TO GET STARTED



#### WHAT IS TAKHZYRO?

TAKHZYRO is a prescription medicine used to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in people 2 years of age and older.

It is not known if TAKHZYRO is safe and effective in children under 2 years of age.

#### IMPORTANT SAFFTY INFORMATION

TAKHZYRO may cause serious side effects, including allergic reactions. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- wheezing
- chest tightness
- difficulty breathing fast heartbeat

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including information for patients.

- faintness hives
- rash



### HOW IS HAE IMPACTING YOUR LIFE?

#### HAE attacks may be:

- Unpredictable
- o Debilitating
- Life-threatening (throat attacks)

Past attacks do not predict when or where future attacks will occur, including in the airway.

Some people may avoid activities that cause emotional or physical stress—as stress can be a trigger for their attacks. However, as most attacks are unpredictable and not prompted by triggers, medical experts do not recommend avoiding triggers too often as this approach can limit your normal life.

## The 2020 US Hereditary Angioedema Association (HAEA) guidelines recommend:

- Regular review of any HAE management plan. This includes the consideration of long-term preventive treatment in children and adults
- TAKHZYRO as one of the first-line treatments for long-term prevention of HAE attacks in people 12 years of age and older



Individuals featured are TAKHZYRO patients as of 2024 and are sharing their own experiences. Individual experiences may vary.

Don't just treat HAE attacks *when* they happen. Help prevent attacks *before* they happen. Ask your doctor if TAKHZYRO is the right preventive treatment option for you.

Please see additional <u>Important</u> <u>Safety Information</u> throughout and full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including information for patients.



#### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

The most common side effects seen with TAKHZYRO were injection site reactions (pain, redness, and bruising), upper respiratory infection, headache, rash, dizziness, diarrhea, and muscle aches.

These are not all the possible side effects of TAKHZYRO. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

## SIGNIFICANT ATTACK REDUCTION SEEN IN 2 STUDIES

#### First study leading to FDA approval of TAKHZYRO:

**The 6.5-month clinical study** included 125 people diagnosed with **HAE aged 12 years and older**. The main goal of the study was to evaluate the ability of TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 2 weeks to reduce the frequency of HAE attacks.

On average in the 6.5-month study, people had

# 87<sup>%</sup> FEWER ATTACKS

#### compared with placebo

with an average monthly attack rate of 0.3 for people taking TAKHZYRO vs 2.0 for people taking placebo

#### Second study completed after FDA approval:

**The 2.5-year, open-label extension clinical study** included 212 people diagnosed with **HAE aged 12 years and older**. The main goal of this study was to evaluate the long-term safety of TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 2 weeks. Patients knew they were receiving TAKHZYRO, which could have influenced the study results.

On average in the 2.5-year study, people had

87% FEWER ATTACKS

>

During the clir 8 O peopl

During the last 4 months of the clinical study, nearly

## 8 OUT OF 10 (77%) people had ZERO attacks

compared with 3% taking placebo

#### In this study, **44% of people taking TAKHZYRO had zero attacks for the** entire 6.5-month study compared with 2% of people taking placebo.

While supportive of the main findings, the results above were not the primary focus of the clinical study. It was not designed to measure the percentage of people who had zero attacks after 2.5 months of treatment through the end of the study.

All data presented are for TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 2 weeks unless otherwise indicated.

#### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

TAKHZYRO has not been studied in pregnant or breastfeeding women. Talk to your healthcare provider about the risk of taking TAKHZYRO if you are pregnant, plan to be pregnant, are breastfeeding, or plan to breastfeed. More than 8 OUT OF 10 (82%) people had ZERO attacks for at least 6 months

In this study, people taking TAKHZYRO for an average of 2.5 years had similar results to those in the 6.5-month clinical study.

Baseline means a person's attack rate before beginning treatment in the long-term, open-label clinical study.

Please see additional <u>Important</u> <u>Safety Information</u> throughout and full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including information for patients.



## SAFETY RESULTS ESTABLISHED IN ONE OF THE LARGEST PREVENTION STUDIES IN HAE

#### TAKHZYRO may cause serious side effects, including allergic reactions.

Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have symptoms of an allergic reaction.

Injection site reactions were the most common side effects of TAKHZYRO in the clinical study with people aged 12 years and older.

Most common side effects in the 6.5-month clinical study	TAKHZYRO (84 people)*	Placebo (41 people)
Injection site reactions	52%	34%
• Pain	43%	29%
• Redness	10%	2%
• Bruising	7%	0%
Upper respiratory infection	29%	32%
Headache	21%	22%
Rash	7%	5%
Dizziness	6%	0%
Diarrhea	5%	5%
Muscle aches	5%	0%

The table above shows side effects that occurred in  $\geq$ 10% of people taking TAKHZYRO.

\*Included all people treated with TAKHZYRO (300 mg every 2 weeks, 300 mg every 4 weeks, or 150 mg every 4 weeks) in the first study.

You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

The most common side effects seen in the long-term, open-label study included injection site reactions (pain, redness, and bruising), upper respiratory infections, and headache.

Most common side effects in the 2.5-year, open-label study	TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 2 weeks (212 people)
Injection site pain	47%
Viral upper respiratory tract infection	42%
Upper respiratory tract infection	26%
Headache	25%
Injection site redness	17%
Joint pain	13%
Injection site bruising	12%
Back pain	12%
Diarrhea	11%
Sinus infection	11%
Influenza	10%
Nausea	10%
Urinary tract infection	10%

Please see additional <u>Important</u> <u>Safety Information</u> throughout and full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including information for patients.



## FREEDOM FROM DAILY DOSING

#### ABOUT MINUTE TO **SELF-INJECT**

for most people in the clinical studies\*

• TAKHZYRO is a plasma-free, subcutaneous (under-the-skin) injection that you give yourself



for patients 12 years of age and older

- The recommended starting dose for people 12 years of age and older is 300 mg every 2 weeks
- It takes about 6 doses of TAKHZYRO for the amount of medication to become constant in your body
- If you experience zero attacks for more than 6 months, your doctor may consider prescribing TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 4 weeks

hives



Before starting treatment with TAKHZYRO, you will receive training to ensure you know how to administer your therapy. Do not attempt to take TAKHZYRO without first being trained by a healthcare provider.

I used to have 2 to 3

with TAKHZYRO, I've

His TAKHZYRO experience

gone up to 12 months

without an HAE attack."\*

attacks a month. Now

That's how many minutes a year on average you may spend injecting TAKHZYRO.\* Learn more at TAKHZYRO.com.

- Bob

\*Most people 12 years of age and older taking TAKHZYRO were able to self-inject in 10 to 60 seconds. These injection times are based on vial administration.

\*In the 2.5-year study, 69% of people taking TAKHZYRO had zero attacks for up to a year.

#### Please see additional Important **Safety Information** throughout and full Prescribing Information, including information for patients.



#### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

TAKHZYRO may cause serious side effects, including allergic reactions.

Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- wheezing
- difficulty breathing
- chest tightness faintness
  - fast heartbeat rash

8

## FIRST PREVENTIVE TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN 2 YEARS OLD AND UP

#### The largest pediatric study of any preventive treatment in HAE

The 52-week, open-label study included 21 children diagnosed with HAE aged 2 to <12 years. The main goals of the study were to:

- Evaluate the safety of TAKHZYRO 150 mg taken once every 2 weeks or every 4 weeks
- Measure levels of TAKHZYRO in the body for children 2 to <12 years of age

#### In the 52-week study, there were:

- No serious side effects reported
- No allergic reactions related to TAKHZYRO
- No discontinuations due to side effects

In addition, levels of TAKHZYRO in the body for children 2 to <12 years of age who received 150 mg every 2 or 4 weeks were similar to those in adult patients receiving TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 2 weeks.

#### Most common related TEAEs in children taking TAKHZYRO 150 mg every 2 or 4 weeks (21 children)

• Injection site pain: 29%

- Administration site pain: 5%Injection site reaction: 5%
- Injection site redness: 14%
  - cuon site redness. 14%
- Injection site swelling: 5%

TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

#### **IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)**

The most common side effects seen with TAKHZYRO were injection site reactions (pain, redness, and bruising), upper respiratory infection, headache, rash, dizziness, diarrhea, and muscle aches.

These are not all the possible side effects of TAKHZYRO. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TAKHZYRO IN CHILDREN

Use of TAKHZYRO in children 2 to <12 years of age was supported by:

- Efficacy data from the 6.5-month study in people 12 years of age and older
- Additional data that showed similar levels of TAKHZYRO were reached in the body for adults and children

A secondary goal of the 52-week study was to measure the ability of TAKHZYRO 150 mg taken once every 2 weeks or every 4 weeks to prevent HAE attacks in 21 children 2 to <12 years of age. Decrease in HAE attacks was measured as the number of attacks before the patient started in the study compared to the number of HAE attacks after taking TAKHZYRO.

#### An important note about this study

The study was not designed to understand how well TAKHZYRO works in children. The 21 children included knew they were taking TAKHZYRO. This study did not compare TAKHZYRO to another product or placebo. These details make it difficult to determine how well TAKHZYRO decreased HAE attacks in children.

#### On average, children had:

- 95% fewer HAE attacks compared to before starting the study
- 76% of children were attack free for the entire 52-week study

#### Please see additional <u>Important</u> <u>Safety Information</u> throughout and full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including information for patients.



## DOSING THAT FITS IN YOUR CHILD'S LIFE

#### **Recommended dosages**

For children 2 to <6 years of age, 150 mg every







For children 6 to <12 years

If your child is taking TAKHZYRO every 2 weeks and is well controlled (for example, experiencing zero HAE attacks for more than 6 months), their doctor may consider switching them to every 4 weeks.

#### Support from Takeda for you and your child

If you're a parent of a child with HAE, starting TAKHZYRO can be a big step for both of you. Takeda is here with support throughout your journey, beginning with injection training.

<b>C</b>	
1 🕂 1	
<u>-</u>	

Once your child is prescribed TAKHZYRO, **you will receive training to ensure you know how to administer their therapy**.

Self-administration is not recommended in children 2 to <12 years of age.

S<mark>o f</mark>ar, TAKHZYRO has helped manage Kenzleigh's HAE attacks."

— Ada Kenzleigh's mother and primary caregive

#### **IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)**

TAKHZYRO has not been studied in pregnant or breastfeeding women. Talk to your healthcare provider about the risk of taking TAKHZYRO if you are pregnant, plan to be pregnant, are breastfeeding, or plan to breastfeed.

Please see additional <u>Important</u> <u>Safety Information</u> throughout and full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including information for patients.



Kenzleigh

HAE attacks

taking TAKHZYRO for her



# Supporting patients with HAE for over 15 years



Takeda Patient Support offers tailored support for TAKHZYRO<sup>®</sup> (lanadelumab-flyo). We understand that living with HAE looks different for everyone. Our long-term commitment to the HAE community allows us to better understand and meet your needs.



Our support specialists are here to address your questions and help get you the resources you need. Some of the resources we offer include:

- C Enrolling you in the Takeda Patient Support Co-Pay Assistance Program, if you qualify\*
- Working with your specialty pharmacy to help you receive TAKHZYRO
- Arranging for in-home injection training from a specially trained nurse
- C Directing you to community support resources and education

## To learn more about Takeda Patient Support, visit <u>www.takedapatientsupport.com</u>.

You can also call 1-866-888-0660 Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 8 PM ET.

\*To be eligible, you must be enrolled in Takeda Patient Support and have commercial insurance. Other terms and conditions apply. Call us for more details. >

## THE #1 PRESCRIBED HAE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT\*

- HAE attacks can be unpredictable, debilitating, and potentially life-threatening
- In a 6.5-month clinical study, people 12 years of age and older taking TAKHZYRO 300 mg every 2 weeks experienced 87% FEWER ATTACKS on average compared with placebo
- Freedom from daily dosing: for people 12 years of age and older, self-administer 1 dose in a minute or less every 2 weeks<sup>+</sup>

Visit TAKHZYRO.com/reviews to hear real patients talk about their experience.

\*Based on total patients on HAE preventive treatments according to US third-party industry healthcare data. \*Most people 12 years of age and older taking TAKHZYRO were able to self-inject in 10 to 60 seconds. These injection times are based on vial administration.



#### WHAT IS TAKHZYRO?

TAKHZYRO is a prescription medicine used to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in people 2 years of age and older.

It is not known if TAKHZYRO is safe and effective in children under 2 years of age.

#### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

TAKHZYRO may cause serious side effects, including allergic reactions.

Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

wheezing

- chest tightness
  faintness
  - hives

- difficulty breathing
- fast heartbeat rash

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including information for patients.



©2024 Takeda Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc., 500 Kendall Street, Cambridge, MA 02142. 1-877-TAKEDA-7 (1-877-825-3327). All rights reserved. TAKEDA®, the TAKEDA Logo®, and the TAKEDA Patient Support Logo™ are trademarks or registered trademarks of Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited. TAKHZYRO® is a registered trademark of Dyax Corp. US-LANA-1481v2.0 06/24

Visit us on:



TAKHZY (lanadelumab-flvo) injection 300 mg·150 mg