

For people with relapsing MS

**It may be time
for a change.**



MS=multiple sclerosis.

Important Safety Information

Who should not take KESIMPTA?

Do NOT take KESIMPTA if you have active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.

What is the most important information I should know about KESIMPTA?

KESIMPTA can cause serious side effects such as:

- **Infections.** Serious infections can happen during treatment with KESIMPTA. (cont)

Please see full Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and on pages 14-17. [Click here for full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide.](#)

Relapsing MS Can Be Overwhelming

Whether you're experiencing relapses, worrying about what may come next, or managing the demands of life around treatment schedules, it can all add up.

When it does, it may be time to look into a relapsing MS treatment like KESIMPTA®.

Keep reading to:

- › Check out results compared to AUBAGIO®
- › Learn about the convenience of taking KESIMPTA at home
- › See how a once-a-month injection could fit into your schedule (after 3 weekly starter doses)

AUBAGIO (teriflunomide), an oral relapsing MS treatment, is a registered trademark of Sanofi and Genzyme.

Important Safety Information

If you have an active infection, your healthcare provider (HCP) should delay your treatment with KESIMPTA until your infection is gone. KESIMPTA taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system may increase your risk of getting infections. Tell your HCP right away if you have any infections or get any symptoms including painful and frequent urination, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, fever, chills, cough, or body aches.

- **HBV reactivation.** If you have ever had HBV infection, it may become active again during or after treatment with KESIMPTA (reactivation). (cont)

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(ofatumumab) 20 mg
injection

KESIMPTA Went Head-To-Head

Over 1,800 people with relapsing MS participated in 2 studies that compared KESIMPTA to AUBAGIO®. All of them had experienced a relapse or saw activity on an MRI in the 1–2 years leading up to the studies.

These studies measured how KESIMPTA had an impact on the activity you see, and the activity you don't.



- 1  Have you recently experienced a relapse or new/worsening symptoms?
- 2
- 3 If so, how did you manage it, and did you tell your health care provider?

Important Safety Information

If this happens, it may cause serious liver problems including liver failure or death. Before starting KESIMPTA, your HCP will do a blood test to check for HBV. They will also continue to monitor you during and after treatment with KESIMPTA for HBV. Tell your HCP right away if you get worsening tiredness or yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes. (cont)

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The Activity You Can See

Relapses Reduced—Up to 59%

Study 1



Study 2



Not only are relapses unpredictable, but they can interrupt your day-to-day.

Important Safety Information

- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML).** PML may happen with KESIMPTA. PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus that may get worse over days or weeks. PML can result in death or severe disability. Tell your HCP right away if you have any new or worsening neurologic signs or symptoms. These may include weakness on one side of your body, loss of coordination in arms and legs, vision problems, (cont)

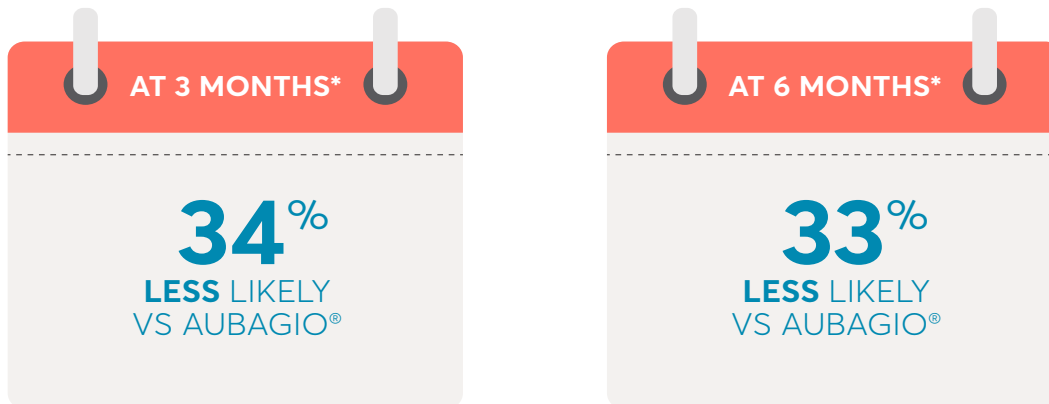
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The Activity You Can See

Disability Progression—It's Less Likely

Studies 1 & 2 Combined



Disability getting worse is top of mind for some people with relapsing MS.



1 Have you recently experienced any challenges with daily activities?

2

3 What happened?

*Based on whether disability progression was still present 3 and 6 months after disability symptoms started.

Important Safety Information

changes in thinking and memory, which may lead to confusion and personality changes.

- **Weakened immune system.** KESIMPTA taken before or after other (cont)

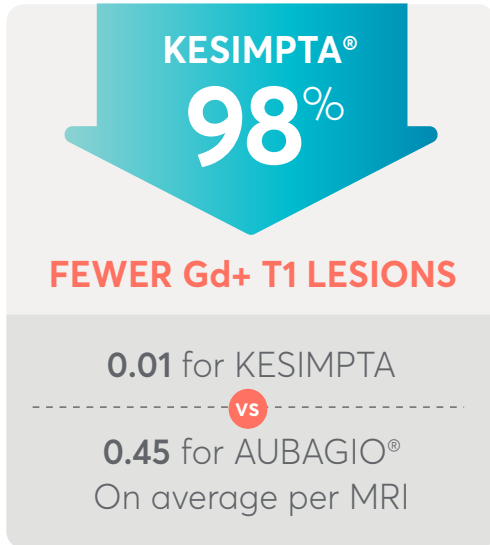
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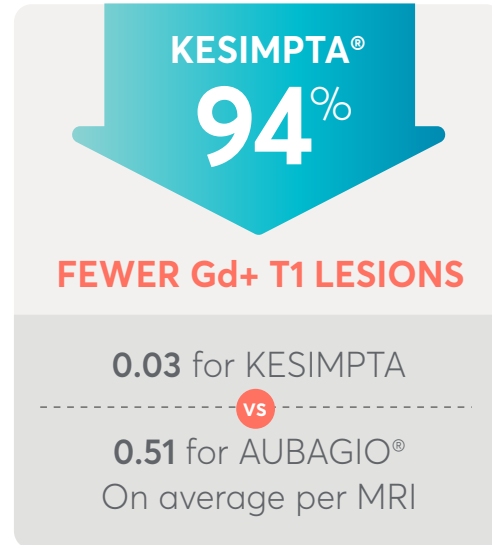
The Activity You Don't See

Less Active Lesions—Way Less

Study 1



Study 2



If these lesions show up, it may mean your relapsing MS is more active than you're aware of.

Gd+=gadolinium-enhancing.

Important Safety Information

medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.

Before you take KESIMPTA, tell your HCP about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have or think you have an infection including HBV or PML. (cont)

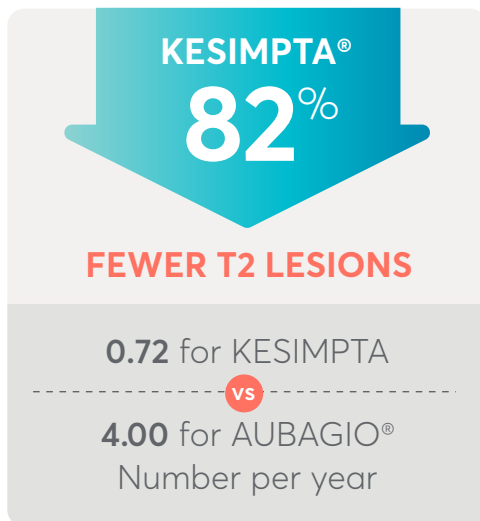
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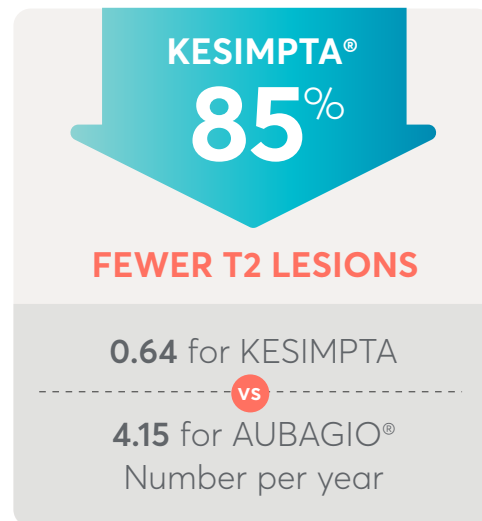
The Activity You Don't See

Less New or Enlarging (T2) Lesions—A Lot Less

Study 1



Study 2



These lesions, both old and new, show the impact relapsing MS has on the brain.



Have you had an MRI recently?

If so, did you discuss the results with your health care provider? If not, is it time to schedule one?

Important Safety Information

- Have ever taken, currently take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system. These medicines could increase your risk of (cont)

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Treat Once a Month With Your Sensoready[®] Pen

Once you're ready to inject, you'll be done in no time

- › You take KESIMPTA[®] from the **convenience of your home**
- › **The injection usually takes several seconds**
- › There are **no premedications required***

Someone from your health care team will give guidance on how to take KESIMPTA for the first time.



If you need more support, watch online at [kesimptaresources.com](https://www.kesimptaresources.com)

*Only limited benefit of premedication was observed in relapsing MS clinical studies.

Important Safety Information

getting an infection.

- Have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.
 - You should receive any required 'live' or 'live-attenuated' vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with KESIMPTA. You should not receive 'live' or 'live-attenuated' vaccines while you are being (cont)

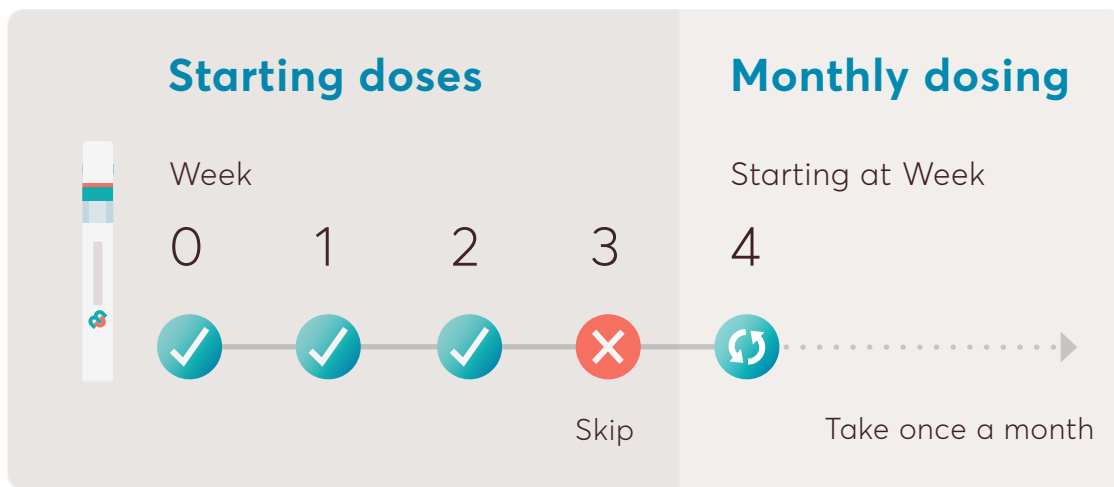
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(ofatumumab) 20 mg injection

Here's Your Treatment Schedule

Get to once a month before you know it!

You'll give yourself **1 dose per week for the first 3 weeks**, and then you'll **skip a week**. After that, you can move on to **1 dose per month**.



Would a once-monthly treatment schedule make a difference for you?

How would it impact your routine?

Important Safety Information

treated with KESIMPTA and until your HCP tells you that your immune system is no longer weakened.

- Whenever possible, you should receive any 'non-live' vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with KESIMPTA. (cont)

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Talk to Your Health Care Provider

A 5-minute chat could lead to big changes.

Now that you know more about KESIMPTA®, use the thought starters below to help you and your health care provider decide if it could be right for you.

What's most important to you in a treatment?

Rank in order, including any you write in.

- How effective it is
- How it's taken (pills, injection, infusion)
- How often you take it
- What side effects it could have
- _____
- _____

Important Safety Information

- Talk to your HCP about vaccinations for your baby if you used KESIMPTA during your pregnancy.
- Are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if KESIMPTA will harm your unborn baby. Females who can become pregnant should use birth control (contraception) during treatment with KESIMPTA and for 6 months after your last treatment. Talk with your HCP about what birth control (cont)

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Questions to Ask Your Health Care Provider About KESIMPTA:

- › How can KESIMPTA impact my relapsing MS?
- › How do I self-inject? Is it difficult to do? What if I need help?
- › What are the potential side effects of KESIMPTA?
- › What else do I need to know about KESIMPTA before I get started?

Important Safety Information

method is right for you during this time.

- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if KESIMPTA passes into your breast milk. Talk to your HCP about the best way to feed your baby if you take KESIMPTA.

Tell your HCP about all the medicines you take, including prescription (cont)

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Get Started with Alongside™ KESIMPTA®

If you and your health care provider decide that KESIMPTA is right for you, your prescription will come with an Alongside™ KESIMPTA membership.

We'll help take care of the details while you start treatment, and provide you with support and resources along the way.

Your health care provider can help get you enrolled. Here's what happens next:

- › **We'll help get you started** by figuring out coverage, savings eligibility (including a **\$0* Access Card**), and delivery
- › **We'll mail you a welcome package** with some important details inside
- › **You'll get a dedicated Coordinator** to answer your questions throughout your membership

*Limitations apply. People with commercial insurance may receive up to an \$18,000 annual limit and/or up to 12 months of free product while coverage is pursued. Offer not valid under Medicare, Medicaid, or any other federal or state health insurance program. See complete Terms & Conditions at start.kesimpta.com.

Important Safety Information

and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How should I use KESIMPTA?

See the detailed **Instructions for Use** that comes with KESIMPTA for information about how to prepare and inject a dose of KESIMPTA (cont)

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injection

Your Coordinator Has Your Back

Ask them about:

- › Coverage for treatment
- › Delivery of KESIMPTA
- › Supplemental injection training and resources
- › On-the-go resources
- › Long-term support



We'll call you once you're enrolled,
but you can always reach us here:
1-855-KESIMPTA (1-855-537-4678),
8:30 AM–8:00 PM ET, Mon–Fri

Important Safety Information

and how to properly throw away (dispose of) used KESIMPTA Sensoready pens or prefilled syringes.

- Use KESIMPTA exactly as your HCP tells you to use it.
- Your HCP will show you how to prepare and inject KESIMPTA the right way before you use it for the first time.
- **Do not** inject into areas where the skin is tender, bruised, red, scaly or hard. Avoid areas with moles, scars, or stretch marks. (cont)

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injection

Indication

What is KESIMPTA (ofatumumab) injection?

KESIMPTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS) including clinically isolated syndrome (CIS), relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease.

It is not known if KESIMPTA is safe or effective in children.

Important Safety Information

Who should not take KESIMPTA?

Do NOT take KESIMPTA if you have active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.

What is the most important information I should know about KESIMPTA?

KESIMPTA can cause serious side effects such as:

- **Infections.** Serious infections can happen during treatment with KESIMPTA. If you have an active infection, your healthcare provider (HCP) should delay your treatment with KESIMPTA until your infection is gone. KESIMPTA taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system may increase your risk of getting infections. Tell your HCP right away if you have any infections or get any symptoms including painful and frequent urination, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, fever, chills, cough, or body aches.
- **HBV reactivation.** If you have ever had HBV infection, it may become active again during or after treatment with KESIMPTA (reactivation). If this happens, it may cause serious liver problems including liver failure or death. Before starting KESIMPTA, your HCP will do a blood test to check for HBV. They will also continue to monitor you during and after treatment with KESIMPTA for HBV. Tell your HCP right away if you get worsening tiredness or yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes.
- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML).** PML may happen with KESIMPTA. PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus

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Important Safety Information (cont)

that may get worse over days or weeks. PML can result in death or severe disability. Tell your HCP right away if you have any new or worsening neurologic signs or symptoms. These may include weakness on one side of your body, loss of coordination in arms and legs, vision problems, changes in thinking and memory, which may lead to confusion and personality changes.

- **Weakened immune system.** KESIMPTA taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.

Before you take KESIMPTA, tell your HCP about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have or think you have an infection including HBV or PML.
- Have ever taken, currently take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system. These medicines could increase your risk of getting an infection.
- Have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.
 - You should receive any required 'live' or 'live-attenuated' vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with KESIMPTA. You should not receive 'live' or 'live-attenuated' vaccines while you are being treated with KESIMPTA and until your HCP tells you that your immune system is no longer weakened.
 - Whenever possible, you should receive any 'non-live' vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with KESIMPTA.
 - Talk to your HCP about vaccinations for your baby if you used KESIMPTA during your pregnancy.
- Are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if KESIMPTA will harm your unborn baby. Females who can become pregnant should use birth control (contraception) during treatment with KESIMPTA and for 6 months after your last treatment. Talk with your HCP about what birth control method

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Important Safety Information (cont)

is right for you during this time.

- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if KESIMPTA passes into your breast milk. Talk to your HCP about the best way to feed your baby if you take KESIMPTA.

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

How should I use KESIMPTA?

See the detailed Instructions for Use that comes with KESIMPTA for information about how to prepare and inject a dose of KESIMPTA and how to properly throw away (dispose of) used KESIMPTA Sensoready pens or prefilled syringes.

- Use KESIMPTA exactly as your HCP tells you to use it.
- Your HCP will show you how to prepare and inject KESIMPTA the right way before you use it for the first time.
- **Do not** inject into areas where the skin is tender, bruised, red, scaly or hard. Avoid areas with moles, scars, or stretch marks.

KESIMPTA may cause serious side effects including:

- **Injection-related reactions.** Injection-related reactions are a common side effect of KESIMPTA. Injecting KESIMPTA can cause injection-related reactions that can happen within 24 hours (1 day) following the first injections and with later injections. Talk with your HCP if you have any of these signs and symptoms:
 - **at or near the injection site:** redness of the skin, swelling, itching, and pain or
 - **that may happen when certain substances are released in your body:** fever, headache, pain in the muscles, chills, and tiredness.
- **Low immunoglobulins.** KESIMPTA may cause a decrease in some types of antibodies. Your HCP will do blood tests to check your blood

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Important Safety Information (cont)

immunoglobulin levels.

The most common side effects of KESIMPTA include:

- Upper respiratory tract infection, with symptoms such as sore throat and runny nose, and headache.
- Headache.

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.

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Anything else you'd like to chat with your health care provider about?

Jot down your notes, questions, and thoughts.

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Consider Something Different for Relapsing MS

Here's what KESIMPTA has to offer:

- › It impacts the **disease activity** you see and the activity you don't
- › It's a **once-a-month** injection you can take from home
- › The injection usually takes **several seconds**

There's more online:



KESIMPTA.com



KESIMPTA (ofatumumab)



@kesimpta_ofatumumab

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