

MEDICATION GUIDE

SOLIRIS® (so-leer-is) (eculizumab)

injection, for intravenous use

What is the most important information I should know about SOLIRIS? SOLIRIS is a medicine that affects your immune system. SOLIRIS can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections.

- **SOLIRIS increases your chance of getting serious and life-threatening meningococcal infections. Meningococcal infections may quickly become life-threatening and cause death if not recognized and treated early.**
1. You must receive meningococcal vaccines at least 2 weeks before your first dose of SOLIRIS unless you have already had this vaccine. If your doctor decided that urgent treatment with SOLIRIS is needed, you should receive meningococcal vaccination as soon as possible.
 2. If you had a meningococcal vaccine in the past, you might need additional vaccination before starting SOLIRIS. Your doctor will decide if you need additional meningococcal vaccination.
 3. Meningococcal vaccines do not prevent all meningococcal infections. Call your doctor or get emergency medical care right away if you get any of these signs and symptoms of a meningococcal infection:
 - headache with nausea or vomiting
 - headache and a fever
 - headache with a stiff neck or stiff back
 - fever
 - fever and a rash
 - confusion
 - muscle aches with flu-like symptoms
 - eyes sensitive to light

Your doctor will give you a Patient Safety Card about the risk of meningococcal infection. Carry it with you at all times during treatment and for 3 months after your last SOLIRIS dose. Your risk of meningococcal infection may continue for several weeks after your last dose of SOLIRIS. It is important to show this card to any doctor or nurse who treats you. This will help them diagnose and treat you quickly.

SOLIRIS is only available through a program called the SOLIRIS REMS. Before you can receive SOLIRIS, your doctor must:

- enroll in the SOLIRIS REMS program
- counsel you about the risk of meningococcal infection
- give you information about the symptoms of meningococcal infection
- give you a **Patient Safety Card** about your risk of meningococcal infection, as discussed above
- make sure that you are vaccinated with a meningococcal vaccine

SOLIRIS may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections. If your child is treated with SOLIRIS, make sure that your child receives vaccinations against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib).

What is SOLIRIS?

SOLIRIS is a prescription medicine called a monoclonal antibody. SOLIRIS is used to treat:

- adults with a disease called Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)
- adults and children with a disease called atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)
- adults with a disease called generalized Myasthenia Gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive

It is not known if SOLIRIS is safe and effective in children with PNH or gMG.

Who should not receive SOLIRIS?

Do not receive SOLIRIS if you:

- have a meningococcal infection.
- have not been vaccinated against meningitis infection unless your doctor decides that urgent treatment with SOLIRIS is needed. See “What is the most important information I should know about SOLIRIS?”

Before you receive SOLIRIS, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have an infection or fever.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if SOLIRIS will harm your unborn baby.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SOLIRIS passes into your breast milk.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. SOLIRIS and other medicines can affect each other causing side effects.

It is important that you:

- have all recommended vaccinations before you start SOLIRIS.
- stay up-to-date with all recommended vaccinations during treatment with SOLIRIS.

Know the medications you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I receive SOLIRIS?

- SOLIRIS is given through a vein (I.V. or intravenous infusion) usually over 35 minutes in adults and 1 to 4 hours in pediatric patients. If you have an allergic reaction during your SOLIRIS infusion, your doctor may decide to give SOLIRIS more slowly or stop your infusion.
- If you are an adult, you will usually receive a SOLIRIS infusion by your doctor:
 - weekly for five weeks, then
 - every 2 weeks
- If you are less than 18 years of age, your doctor will decide how often you will receive SOLIRIS depending on your age and body weight
- After each infusion, you should be monitored for one hour for allergic reactions. See “What are the possible side effects of SOLIRIS?”
- If you forget or miss a SOLIRIS infusion, call your doctor right away.
- **If you have PNH, your doctor will need to monitor you closely for at least 8 weeks after stopping SOLIRIS. Stopping treatment with SOLIRIS may cause breakdown of your red blood cells due to PNH.**

Symptoms or problems that can happen due to red blood cell breakdown include:

- drop in the number of your red blood cell count
- drop in your platelet count
- confusion
- difficulty breathing
- chest pain
- kidney problems
- blood clots
- **If you have aHUS, your doctor will need to monitor you closely during and for at least 12 weeks after stopping treatment for signs of worsening aHUS symptoms or problems related to abnormal clotting (thrombotic microangiopathy).**

Symptoms or problems that can happen with abnormal clotting may include:

- stroke
- confusion
- seizures
- chest pain (angina)
- difficulty breathing
- kidney problems
- swelling in arms or legs
- a drop in your platelet count

What are the possible side effects of SOLIRIS?

SOLIRIS can cause serious side effects including:

- See “**What is the most important information I should know about SOLIRIS?**”
- **Serious allergic reactions.** Serious allergic reactions can happen during your SOLIRIS infusion. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you get any of these symptoms during your SOLIRIS infusion:
 - chest pain
 - trouble breathing or shortness of breath
 - swelling of your face, tongue, or throat
 - feel faint or pass out

If you have an allergic reaction to SOLIRIS, your doctor may need to infuse SOLIRIS more slowly, or stop SOLIRIS. See “How will I receive SOLIRIS?”

The most common side effects in people with PNH treated with SOLIRIS include:

- headache
- pain or swelling of your nose or throat (nasopharyngitis)
- back pain
- nausea

The most common side effects in people with aHUS treated with SOLIRIS include:

- headache
- abdominal pain
- cough
- fever
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- swelling of legs or feet (peripheral edema)
- hypertension
- pain or swelling of your nose or throat (nasopharyngitis)
- nausea
- common cold (upper respiratory infection)
- anemia
- urinary tract infections

The most common side effects in people with gMG treated with SOLIRIS include:

- muscle and joint (musculoskeletal) pain

Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of SOLIRIS. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about the safe and effective use of SOLIRIS.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use SOLIRIS for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give SOLIRIS to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about SOLIRIS that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in SOLIRIS?

Active ingredient: eculizumab

Inactive ingredients: sodium phosphate monobasic, sodium phosphate dibasic, sodium chloride, polysorbate 80 (vegetable origin) and Water for Injection

Manufactured by Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 100 College Street, New Haven, CT 06510 USA.

Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
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