

A photograph of a female doctor with long dark hair, wearing a white lab coat over teal scrubs. She has a stethoscope around her neck and is smiling warmly at a patient. The patient, a woman with curly hair, is seen from the side, looking towards the doctor. They are in a clinical setting with a blurred background.

COPAXONE[®]
(glatiramer acetate injection)

Doctor Discussion Guide

What is COPAXONE?

COPAXONE is a prescription medicine that is used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.

It is not known if COPAXONE is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Serious allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions) that may be life-threatening or lead to death may happen any time after you start using COPAXONE.

Please see Important Safety Information on Pages 5-7, and click [here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide, or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

COPAXONE[®]
(glatiramer acetate injection)

Doctor Discussion Guide

Helping people with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) make informed therapy decisions

Whether you are a current COPAXONE® (glatiramer acetate injection) patient or new to COPAXONE® therapy, it's important to stay informed and take an active role in managing your prescription. Speaking with your doctor is always the first step. Use this guide to help you prepare questions and note your concerns before your appointment.

If you are currently taking COPAXONE®, consider asking the following questions at your next appointment:

How do I ensure my relapsing MS therapy is working as it should?

Notes _____

How do I ensure I receive branded COPAXONE® with my next refill?

Notes _____

If I am prescribed daily COPAXONE® 20 mg, can I switch to 3-times-a-week COPAXONE® 40 mg?

Notes _____

Are there tools to help track and manage my COPAXONE® injections?

Notes _____

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Serious allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions) that may be life-threatening or lead to death may happen any time after you start using COPAXONE. These reactions may happen right after your first dose up to years after starting treatment with COPAXONE, even if you never had an allergic reaction before. Many reactions have happened within 1 hour of using COPAXONE. Some signs and symptoms may be the same as those of an immediate post-injection reaction.

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Doctor Discussion Guide

How do I properly store my COPAXONE® (glatiramer acetate injection) syringes?

Notes _____

What kind of support am I eligible to receive during my COPAXONE® therapy?

Notes _____

Use the space below to note your own questions and concerns.

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Doctor Discussion Guide

If you are new to COPAXONE® (glatiramer acetate injection), consider asking the following questions:

How is COPAXONE® administered? What if I have concerns about self-injection?

Notes _____

How is COPAXONE® thought to work?

Notes _____

How effective is COPAXONE® in reducing relapses?

Notes _____

How safe is COPAXONE®?

Notes _____

What side effects could I experience?

Notes _____

Important tips for new and current patients on COPAXONE® therapy

- Ask your doctor to specify language such as “Dispense as Written” (DAW) or “Brand Medically Necessary” on every COPAXONE® prescription, including refills, to ensure you receive your relapsing MS therapy as prescribed. Language may vary by state.
- Talk to your pharmacist and inspect the packaging to ensure you receive COPAXONE® as prescribed. Please visit COPAXONE.com for help properly identifying Teva’s COPAXONE®.
- Keep a detailed log of your treatment, symptoms, and side effects. Note any questions and concerns you’d like to share with your doctor as they occur.
- Schedule follow-up visits as recommended or needed to manage your relapsing MS.
- Visit COPAXONE.com to access training videos and downloadable resources.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take COPAXONE:

- if you are allergic to glatiramer acetate or mannitol. Serious allergic reactions including life-threatening or anaphylactic reactions that can lead to death have happened.

Please see Important Safety Information on Pages 5-7, and click [here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide, or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

COPAXONE®
(glatiramer acetate injection)

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Doctor Discussion Guide

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

- **Serious allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions).** Serious allergic reactions that may be life-threatening or lead to death may happen any time after you start using COPAXONE. These reactions may happen right after your first dose up to years after starting treatment with COPAXONE, even if you never had an allergic reaction before. Many reactions have happened within 1 hour of using COPAXONE. Some signs and symptoms may be the same as those of an immediate post-injection reaction. **See What are the possible side effects of COPAXONE?**

Stop using COPAXONE and get emergency help right away if you have:

- o widespread rash
- o swelling of the face, eyelids, lips, mouth, throat, or tongue
- o sudden shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or wheezing
- o uncontrolled shaking (convulsions)
- o trouble swallowing or speaking
- o fainting, feeling dizzy or faint

Do not take COPAXONE:

- if you are allergic to glatiramer acetate or mannitol. Serious allergic reactions including life-threatening or anaphylactic reactions that can lead to death have happened.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking COPAXONE?

Before you use COPAXONE, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare provider who will advise if you should take COPAXONE during your pregnancy.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if COPAXONE passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby while using COPAXONE.

Doctor Discussion Guide

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

COPAXONE may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how COPAXONE works.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines with you to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

What are the possible side effects of COPAXONE?

COPAXONE may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Immediate Post-Injection Reactions.** Serious side effects may happen right after or within minutes after you inject COPAXONE at any time during your course of treatment. Some signs and symptoms may be the same as those of a serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis).

See What is the most important information I should know about COPAXONE? Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these immediate post-injection reaction symptoms including:

- o redness to your cheeks or other parts of the body (flushing)
- o chest pain
- o fast heartbeat
- o anxiety
- o breathing problems or tightness in your throat
- o swelling, rash, hives, or itching

If you have symptoms of an immediate post-injection reaction, do not give yourself more injections until a healthcare provider tells you to.

- **Chest Pain.** You can have chest pain as part of an immediate post-injection reaction or by itself. This type of chest pain usually lasts a few minutes and can begin around 1 month after you start using COPAXONE. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have chest pain while using COPAXONE.
- **Damage to your skin.** Damage to the fatty tissue just under your skin's surface (lipoatrophy) and, rarely, death of your skin tissue (necrosis) can happen when you use COPAXONE. Damage to the fatty tissue under your skin can cause a "dent" at the injection site that may not go away. You can reduce your chance of developing these problems by:
 - o following your healthcare provider's instructions for how to use COPAXONE
 - o choosing a different injection area each time you use COPAXONE.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

What are the possible side effects of COPAXONE? (continued)

- **Liver problems.** Liver problems, including liver failure, can occur with COPAXONE. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have symptoms, such as:
 - o nausea
 - o loss of appetite
 - o tiredness
 - o dark colored urine and pale stools
 - o yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eye
 - o bleeding more easily than normal
 - o confusion
 - o sleepiness

The most common side effects of COPAXONE are:

- Skin problems at your injection site, including:
 - o redness
 - o pain
 - o swelling
 - o lumps
 - o itching
- rash
- shortness of breath
- flushing (vasodilation)
- chest pain

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 COPAXONE. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please click [here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide or visit www.COPAXONE.com.