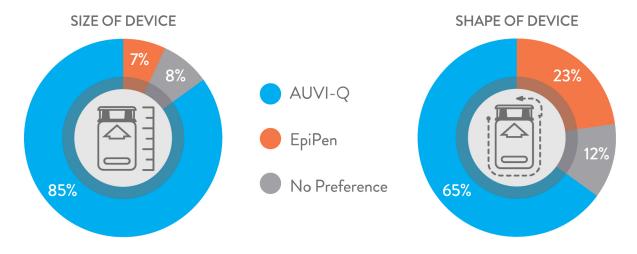


ABOUT 50% OF PATIENTS FAIL TO CARRY THEIR EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTOR CONSISTENTLY.1-4

AUVI-Q is preferred over EpiPen® (epinephrine injection, USP) for both its size and shape.

AUVI-Q was significantly (P < 0.001) preferred over EpiPen in the overall results from a preference study of 693 total participants, including patients and caregivers (ages 11-65), in 2 key measures⁵:



Indication

AUVI-Q® (epinephrine injection, USP) is indicated in the emergency treatment of allergic reactions (Type I) including anaphylaxis to allergens, idiopathic and exercise-induced anaphylaxis. AUVI-Q is intended for patients with a history of anaphylactic reactions or who are at increased risk for anaphylaxis.

Important Safety Information

AUVI-Q is intended for immediate self-administration as emergency supportive therapy only and is not a substitute for immediate medical care. In conjunction with the administration of epinephrine, the patient should seek immediate medical or hospital care. Each AUVI-Q contains a single dose of epinephrine for single-use injection. More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should only be administered under direct medical supervision. Since the doses of epinephrine delivered from AUVI-Q are fixed, consider using other forms of injectable epinephrine if doses lower than 0.1 mg are deemed necessary.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on back page and enclosed full Prescribing Information and Patient Information, or at www.auvi-q.com.



AUVI-Q WAS DESIGNED TO BE EASY TO CARRY









VOICE INSTRUCTIONS

POCKET SIZED

AUTO-RETRACTABLE NEEDLE

Patients should seek emergency medical care immediately after use.

HOW TO PRESCRIBE:



IN-STORE PICKUP:

In EMR notes, include savings offer details for pharmacy:

StoreNet > Rx > Patient Care and search for "Kaleo".



HOME DELIVERY:

Select ASPN (mail order pharmacy) in EMR

To learn more about the AUVI-Q savings offer, visit auvi-q.com/savings.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

AUVI-Q should ONLY be injected into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh. Do not inject intravenously, or into buttock, digits, hands, or feet. Instruct caregivers to hold the leg of young children and infants firmly in place and limit movement prior to and during injection to minimize the risk of injection-related injury.

Rare cases of serious skin and soft tissue infections have been reported following epinephrine injection. Advise patients to seek medical care if they develop any of the following symptoms at an injection site: redness that does not go away, swelling, tenderness, or the area feels warm to the touch.

Epinephrine should be administered with caution to patients with certain heart diseases, and in patients who are on medications that may sensitize the heart to arrhythmias, because it may precipitate or aggravate angina pectoris and produce ventricular arrhythmias. Arrhythmias, including fatal ventricular fibrillation, have been reported in patients with underlying cardiac disease or taking cardiac glycosides or diuretics. Patients with certain medical conditions or who take certain medications for allergies, depression, thyroid disorders, diabetes, and hypertension, may be at greater risk for adverse reactions. Common adverse reactions to epinephrine include anxiety, apprehensiveness, restlessness, tremor, weakness, dizziness, sweating, palpitations, pallor, nausea and vomiting, headache, and/or respiratory difficulties.

Please see the full Prescribing Information and Patient Information available at www.auvi-q.com.

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.

References: 1. Goldberg A, Confino-Cohen R. Insect sting-inflicted systemic reactions: attitudes of patients with insect venom allergy regarding after-sting behavior and proper administration of epinephrine. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2000;106(6):1184-1189. 2. Warren CM, Zaslavsky JM, Kan K, Spergel JM, Gupta RS. Epinephrine auto-injector carriage and use practices among US children, adolescents, and adults. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2018;121(4):479-489. 3. DeMuth KA, Fitzpatrick AM. Epinephrine autoinjector availability among children with food allergy. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2011;32(4):295-300. 4. Portnoy J, Wade RL, Kessler C. Patient carrying time, confidence, and training with epinephrine autoinjectors: The RACE Survey. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2019;7(7):2252-2261. 5. Camargo CA Jr, Guana A, Wang S, Simmons FER. Auvi-Q versus EpiPen: preferences of adults, caregivers, and children. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2013;1(3):266-272.e1-e3.