

TIPS

FOR PLANNING A FAMILY

INDICATION

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take AUBAGIO if you have severe liver problems, are pregnant or of childbearing potential and not using effective birth control, have had an allergic reaction to AUBAGIO or leflunomide, or are taking a medicine called leflunomide for rheumatoid arthritis.

Please see Important Safety Information and full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed **WARNING** and [Medication Guide](#).



Once-daily

AUBAGIO[®]
(teriflunomide) 14 mg
tablets

AUBAGIO is available in 14 mg and 7 mg tablets.

FAMILY PLANNING WITH RELAPSING MS

When it comes to MS and pregnancy, there are some important choices you may need to make. If you're thinking about starting or expanding your family, you should speak with your healthcare provider.^{1,2}

Planning a family is possible when you work with your healthcare team to decide which treatment is best for you.^{1,2}

Keep reading to find out more.



PREGNANCY AND MS – WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

If you think you may be interested in having a child, speak to your healthcare provider. You may be taken off your relapsing MS treatment if you are pregnant, or if you are planning on becoming pregnant.^{2,3}

Having multiple sclerosis does not directly affect your ability to father a child,² become pregnant,³ or carry a baby to term.³

FACTS ABOUT PREGNANCY AND RELAPSES:

- Your risk of a relapse throughout an entire pregnancy is lower than the risk of relapse when you're not pregnant¹
- Your risk of relapse is greatest during the first 6 months after your baby's birth⁴
- The best predictor of your postpartum relapse rate is your prepregnancy relapse rate⁴

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AUBAGIO[®]
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FAMILY PLANNING AND AUBAGIO

If you are considering taking AUBAGIO, or if you are currently on AUBAGIO and are planning on becoming pregnant, there are a few steps to take.⁵

If you are a **woman**:

- Speak with your primary care physician, OB-GYN, and neurologist about what your family planning goals are for the next few years^{1,2,5}
- Consult with your healthcare provider about the accelerated elimination process for AUBAGIO⁵

If you are a **man**:

- Speak with your primary care physician and your neurologist about what your family planning goals are for the next few years^{2,5}
- Advise your partner to let her OB-GYN know that you are taking or considering taking AUBAGIO⁵
- Consult with your healthcare provider about the accelerated elimination process for AUBAGIO⁵

If you are currently on AUBAGIO, make sure you and your partner are using effective birth control.⁵

PLEASE KEEP IN MIND

Women who are pregnant should not take AUBAGIO because it may cause harm to an unborn baby. Additionally, you should not take AUBAGIO if you are breastfeeding, because it may pass into your breast milk. To be safe, women will need to take a pregnancy test before starting AUBAGIO.⁵

Men or women who are not using effective birth control should also not take AUBAGIO.⁵

AUBAGIO may stay in your blood for up to 2 years after you stop taking it. Your healthcare provider can prescribe a medicine that can remove AUBAGIO from your blood quickly.⁵

IF YOU BECOME PREGNANT:

If you become pregnant while taking AUBAGIO or within 2 years after you've stopped taking AUBAGIO, tell your healthcare provider right away and enroll in the AUBAGIO Pregnancy Registry at 1-800-745-4447, option 2. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby's health.⁵

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FAMILY PLANNING AND AUBAGIO

If you become pregnant, would like to become pregnant, or are a man whose partner would like to become pregnant within the next 2 years, a process called accelerated elimination helps remove AUBAGIO from your blood. The process takes 11 days.⁵

You should continue using birth control until the level of AUBAGIO is lower than 0.02 mg/L in your blood. On average, this takes 8 months without the use of accelerated elimination, but AUBAGIO may stay in your blood for up to 2 years after you stop taking it.⁵

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I was happy to learn that accelerated elimination of AUBAGIO may allow me to start a family when I'm ready."

- Jessica

On AUBAGIO 14 mg
Individual experiences
may vary.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING AUBAGIO.



A Community Sponsored by
AUBAGIO® (teriflunomide)

JOIN THE COMMUNITY

Common Threads offers personal stories, articles, and videos for healthy living while taking AUBAGIO. Get started at aubagiocommunity.com



GIVE US A CALL

MS One to One® Nurses are available any time, day or night. Have a question? We have answers. Call us at **1-855-676-6326**



VISIT US ONLINE

Check out aubagio.com for special events, patient stories, and more information about AUBAGIO.

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WE'RE HERE TO HELP.

AUBAGIO[®]
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1-855-676-6326

REFERENCES:

1. Bove R, Alwan S, Friedman JM, et al. Management of multiple sclerosis during pregnancy and the reproductive years. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2014;124(6):1157-1168. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000000541.
2. US Department of Veterans Affairs Multiple Sclerosis Centers of Excellence. *Overview of Multiple Sclerosis for Veterans*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Veterans Affairs; 2017. Veterans Affairs publication IB 10-977.
3. Coyle PK. Management of women with multiple sclerosis through pregnancy and after childbirth. *Ther Adv Neurol Disord*. 2016;9(3):198-210. doi:10.1177/1756285616631897.
4. Voskuhi RR, Gold SM. Sex-related factors in multiple sclerosis: genetic, hormonal and environmental contributions. *Nat Rev Neurol*. 2012;8(5):255-263. doi:10.1038/nrneurol.2012.43.
5. AUBAGIO (teriflunomide) [package insert]. Cambridge, MA: Genzyme Corporation.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

DO NOT TAKE AUBAGIO IF YOU:

- **Have severe liver problems. AUBAGIO may cause serious liver problems**, including liver failure that can be life-threatening and may require a liver transplant. Your risk may be higher if you already have liver problems or take other medicines that affect your liver. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver within 6 months before you start AUBAGIO and monthly for 6 months after starting AUBAGIO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of these symptoms of liver problems: nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, loss of appetite, tiredness, yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes, or dark urine.
- **Are pregnant. AUBAGIO may harm an unborn baby.** You should have a pregnancy test before starting AUBAGIO. After stopping AUBAGIO, continue to use effective birth control until you have made sure your blood levels of AUBAGIO are lowered. If you become pregnant while taking AUBAGIO or within 2 years after stopping, tell your healthcare provider right away and enroll in the AUBAGIO Pregnancy Registry at 1-800-745-4447, option 2.
- **Are of childbearing potential and not using effective birth control. It is not known if AUBAGIO passes into breast milk.** Your healthcare provider can help you decide if you should take AUBAGIO or breastfeed — you should not do both at the same time.
If you are a man whose partner plans to become pregnant, you should stop taking AUBAGIO and talk with your healthcare provider about reducing the levels of AUBAGIO in your blood. If your partner does not plan to become pregnant, use effective birth control while taking AUBAGIO.
- **Have had an allergic reaction to AUBAGIO or a medicine called leflunomide.**
- **Take a medicine called leflunomide for rheumatoid arthritis.**



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MAT-US-2012829-v3.0-05/2021

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AUBAGIO may stay in your blood for up to 2 years after you stop taking it. Your healthcare provider can prescribe a medicine that can remove AUBAGIO from your blood quickly.

Before taking AUBAGIO, talk with your healthcare provider if you have: liver or kidney problems; a fever or infection, or if you are unable to fight infections; numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS symptoms; diabetes; serious skin problems when taking other medicines; breathing problems; or high blood pressure. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell count and TB test before you start AUBAGIO. Talk with your healthcare provider if you take or are planning to take other medicines (especially medicines for treating cancer or controlling your immune system), over-the-counter medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements.

AUBAGIO may cause serious side effects. Tell your doctor if you have any of the following:

- **decreases in white blood cell count** — this may cause you to have more infections. Symptoms include fever, tiredness, body aches, chills, nausea, or vomiting. Patients with low white blood cell count should not receive certain vaccinations during AUBAGIO treatment and 6 months after.
- **allergic reactions** such as difficulty breathing, itching, or swelling on any part of your body including lips, eyes, throat, or tongue. Stop taking AUBAGIO and call your doctor right away.
- **serious skin reactions** that may lead to death. Stop taking AUBAGIO if you have rash or redness and peeling, mouth sores or blisters.
- **other allergic reactions that may affect different parts of the body.** If you have a fever or rash in combination with severe muscle pain, swollen lymph glands, swelling of your face, unusual bruising or bleeding, weakness or tiredness, or yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, stop taking AUBAGIO and call your doctor right away.
- **numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS symptoms**
- **high blood pressure**
- **breathing problems (new or worsening)** — these may be serious and lead to death

The most common side effects when taking AUBAGIO include: headache; diarrhea; nausea; hair thinning or loss; and abnormal liver test results. These are not all the side effects of AUBAGIO. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you.

Consult your healthcare provider if you have questions about your health or any medications you may be taking, including AUBAGIO.

