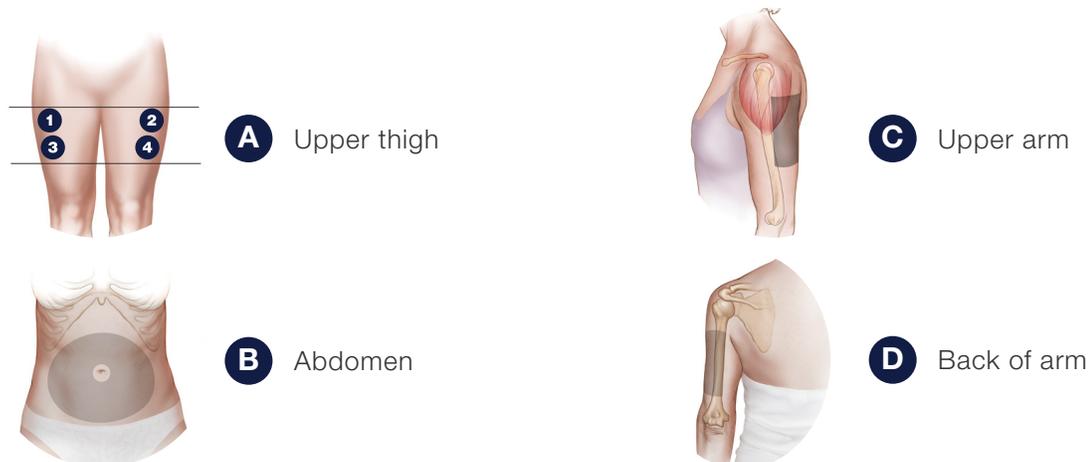


Your Acthar Gel calendar

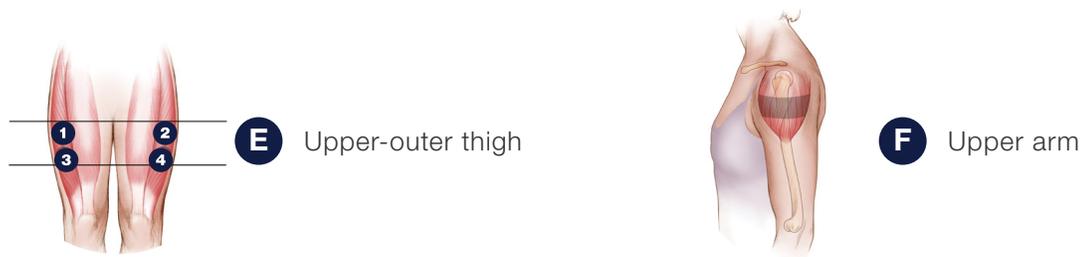
Keep track of the date, area, and site of each Acthar Gel injection.

Record where you have injected Acthar Gel by circling the injection area (A to F) that you use for each injection. If you use injection area A or E and rotate the site of your injection, you should also circle the number (1 to 4) that corresponds with the site you used.

Subcutaneous



Intramuscular



Do you need to reorder Acthar Gel?

Call Acthar Patient Support at **1-888-435-2284**

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

You should **NOT** take Acthar before talking to your doctor if you have any of these conditions: have been given or are about to receive a live or live attenuated vaccine; a skin condition called scleroderma; bone density loss; any infections; herpes simplex of the eye; had recent surgery; stomach ulcers or history of stomach ulcers; heart failure; uncontrolled high blood pressure; Addison's disease or Cushing's syndrome; allergies to pig-derived proteins; or suspected infections at birth (in infants under 2 years of age).

Please see Indications and Important Safety Information on last page, and full [Prescribing Information](#) at [Acthar.com](#).

Acthar[®]GEL
(repository corticotropin injection) 80 U/mL

Patient Support

Month:

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
ABCDEF 1 2 3 4						

Notes:

ABCDEF 1 2 3 4						

Notes:

ABCDEF 1 2 3 4						

Notes:

ABCDEF 1 2 3 4						

Notes:

ABCDEF 1 2 3 4						

Successes, challenges, side effects, and notes for my doctor:

Acthar[®]GEL
(repository corticotropin injection) 80 U/mL

Patient Support

What is Acthar Gel?

Acthar® Gel is a prescription medicine used for:

- Reduction of proteinuria in people with nephrotic syndrome of the idiopathic type (unknown origin) without uremia (accumulation of urea in the blood due to malfunctioning kidneys) or that due to lupus erythematosus (lupus)
- Treatment for adults with acute relapses or flares of multiple sclerosis (MS). Studies have shown Acthar to be effective in speeding recovery from an MS relapse. However, there is no evidence that it affects the ultimate outcome or natural history of the disease
- Treatment of severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory conditions affecting different parts of the eye. This can include the front part of the eye such as the cornea and iris, or the back part of the eye such as the optic nerve and retina
- Treatment for people with symptoms of sarcoidosis
- Treatment for flares or on a regular basis (maintenance) in people with systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus)
- Treatment for flares or on a regular basis (maintenance) in people with dermatomyositis or polymyositis (DM-PM)
- Add-on therapy for short-term administration (to tide patients over an acute episode or exacerbation) in: psoriatic arthritis (PsA); rheumatoid arthritis (RA), including juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (selected cases may require low-dose maintenance therapy); ankylosing spondylitis

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle. It should never be injected into a vein.

While taking Acthar you may have an increased risk of infections; increased blood pressure, salt and water retention, or low blood potassium levels; unpredictable response to vaccines; stomach or intestinal problems; changes in mood or behavior; worsening of other conditions; eye problems; or allergic reactions that may be severe. Acthar can cause adrenal gland changes that may result in symptoms of Cushing's syndrome including: an increase in upper body fat, rounded "moon" face, bruising easily, or muscle weakness. Acthar can affect growth and physical development in children and may cause bone density loss at any age.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Tell your doctor if you experience any of the above symptoms. Also tell your doctor about any other health problems you have and about all medicines you are taking, including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Acthar may hide symptoms of other diseases. Sometimes when you stop taking Acthar, your body may not produce enough natural cortisol, called "adrenal insufficiency," and your doctor may prescribe a steroid medicine until the adrenal gland recovers. The effects of Acthar may be intensified if you have an underactive thyroid or cirrhosis of the liver. Acthar might harm an unborn baby; tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

Commonly reported side effects include injection site reaction, fatigue, physical weakness, lack of energy, fluid retention, insomnia (difficulty sleeping), headache, and high blood sugar.

The most common side effects for the treatment of infantile spasms (IS) are increased risk of infections, convulsions, high blood pressure, irritability, and fever.

The above side effects may also be seen in adults and children over 2 years of age. Some children with IS progress to other forms of seizures; IS sometimes masks these seizures, which may become visible after treatment for IS has been completed.

These are not all of the possible side effects of Acthar.

Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you, or that does not go away. Call your doctor or pharmacist for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA. Call 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects by calling 1-800-844-2830.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) at Acthar.com for additional Important Safety Information.

