



Patient imagery reflects the health status of the patient at the time each photo was taken. Individual results may vary.

“Never feel as if you’re alone in your experience because life is an adventure.”

Meet: Denise

When I was diagnosed with uveitis, I felt lost. I had never heard of uveitis! I was scared, too—I wasn’t sure how this diagnosis would affect me long-term. I didn’t want to lose my eyes or my vision.

My symptoms, which started in 2002, included pain, swelling, and redness in my left eye. I was prescribed medications for the inflammation, which I took every day for about four weeks, and my condition improved. I didn’t experience any major flare-ups for the next 10 years. But then, I started experiencing symptoms in my right eye and scheduled an appointment with my ophthalmologist to check it out. As I had thought, I had uveitis in that eye, too. We started the same treatment plan.

This time, however, the treatment didn’t seem to be helping. The flare-ups continued in both eyes and on top of that, I developed cataracts. Several doctor recommendations later, I was seeing a new specialist—one who prescribed me Acthar® Gel (repository corticotropin injection) to treat my uveitis. I was assigned a Nurse Navigator, and they taught me how to do my self-injections subcutaneously (under the skin). They are available to help if I have any questions. Now, I want others to know they’re not alone in their journeys. There are more adventures to be had!

Everyone’s experiences are different. Initially, I experienced redness at the injection sites, so I use unscented lotion to reduce the redness. It’s important to talk to your healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns about your treatment. Individual results may vary.

Want to learn more?



Talk to your doctor about Acthar.



Visit acthar.com or scan the QR code with your mobile device.

What is Acthar Gel?

Acthar Gel is a prescription medicine for 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.

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

DO NOT take Acthar until you have talked to your doctor if you have any of the following conditions:

- Have been given or are about to receive a live or live attenuated vaccine
- A skin condition called scleroderma
- Bone density loss or osteoporosis

Please see additional Important Safety Information for Acthar on the following page. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information or visit www.acthar.com.

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

DO NOT take Acthar until you have talked to your doctor if you have any of the following conditions:

- Have been given or are about to receive a live or live attenuated vaccine
- A skin condition called scleroderma
- Bone density loss or osteoporosis
- Any infections, including fungal, bacterial, or viral
- Eye infections, such as ocular herpes simplex
- Had recent surgery
- Stomach ulcers or a history of stomach ulcers
- Heart failure
- Uncontrolled high blood pressure
- Addison's disease or Cushing's syndrome
- Allergies to pig-derived proteins
- Suspected infections at birth (in infants under 2 years of age)

Tell your doctor about any other health problems that you have. Give your doctor a complete list of medicines you are taking, including all prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

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

- Never inject Acthar directly into a vein
- Always inject Acthar beneath the skin or into the muscle
- Follow your doctor's instructions for injecting Acthar
- Never stop treatment suddenly unless your doctor tells you to do so
- Try not to miss any scheduled doctor's appointments. It is important for the doctor to monitor you while taking Acthar
- You may be more likely to get new infections. Also, old infections may become active. Tell your doctor if you see any signs of an infection. Contact your doctor at the first sign of an infection or fever. Signs of infection are fever, cough, vomiting, or diarrhea. Other signs may be flu or any open cuts or sores
- When taking Acthar long-term, your adrenal gland may produce too much of a hormone called cortisol. This can result in symptoms of Cushing's syndrome. This may cause increased upper body fat, a rounded "moon" face, bruising easily, or muscle weakness
- Sometimes when you stop taking Acthar long-term, your body may not produce enough natural cortisol. This is called "adrenal insufficiency." Your doctor may prescribe a steroid medicine to protect you until the adrenal gland recovers
- You might develop high blood pressure, retain too much salt and water, or have low blood potassium levels. As a result of this, your doctor may recommend some changes to your diet, such as eating less salt or taking certain supplements
- Vaccines may not work well when you are on Acthar. Talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe to use when you are taking Acthar
- Acthar may hide symptoms of other diseases. This can make it more difficult for your doctor to make a diagnosis if something else is going on
- Stomach or intestinal problems. Acthar may increase the risk of bleeding and stomach ulcers. Tell your doctor

if you have stomach pains, bloody vomit, bloody or black stools, excessive tiredness, increased thirst, difficulty breathing, or increased heart rate

- Taking Acthar can make you feel irritable or depressed. You may also have mood swings or trouble sleeping. These effects are reversible once Acthar therapy is stopped
- If you have other conditions, such as diabetes or muscle weakness, you may find they get worse
- You might develop certain eye conditions, such as cataracts, glaucoma, or optic nerve damage
- Your body may develop allergies to Acthar; these allergies may be severe. Signs of allergic reaction include:
 - Skin rash and itching
 - Swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat
 - Trouble breathing
- The effects of Acthar may be intensified if you have an underactive thyroid or cirrhosis of the liver
- Long-term Acthar use can affect growth and physical development in children. This can be reversed when Acthar is no longer needed
- Acthar may cause osteoporosis (weak bones)
- Acthar might harm an unborn baby. Therefore, tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant

What are the most common side effects of Acthar?

Commonly reported side effects of Acthar include:

- Injection site reaction
- Fatigue, physical weakness, and lack of energy
- Fluid retention
- Insomnia (difficulty sleeping)
- Headache
- 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
- 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 accompanying full Prescribing Information for additional Important Safety Information or visit www.acthar.com.

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(repository corticotropin injection) 80 U/mL

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Pharmaceuticals

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