Patient leaflet in accordance with the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine is dispensed with a physician's prescription only

Cimzia

Each pre-filled syringe contains: Certolizumab pegol 200 mg in 1 ml solution for injection.

The solution is intended for subcutaneous injection only.

For a list of inactive ingredients and allergens in the medicinal product, see section 'Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients' and section 6, 'Additional information.'

Read the entire leaflet carefully before you start using the medicine and keep it.
This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have any further questions, contact the physician or the pharmacist.

This medicine has been prescribed for the treatment of your illness. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if it seems to you that their illness is similar.

1. What is the medicine intended for?

Rheumatoid Arthritis
Cimzia is indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis in adults, in combination with methotrexate, when the response to the treatment with other medicines (disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs) including methotrexate, was inadequate. Cimzia can also be given as monotherapy if the combination with methotrexate is not possible.

Cimzia in combination with methotrexate reduce the signs and symptoms of your disease, slow down the damage to the cartilage and bone of the joints caused by the disease and improve your physical function and performance of daily tasks.

Axial spondyloarthritis – including ankylosing spondylitis and axial spondyloarthritis without radiographic evidence of ankylosing spondylitis
Cimzia is also indicated for the treatment of adult patients with severe active axial spondyloarthritis, including:

- Adults with severe active ankylosing spondylitis who have had an inadequate response to, or are intolerant to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Adults with severe active axial spondyloarthritis without radiographic evidence of ankylosing spondylitis but with objective signs of inflammation by elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) that shows imaging evidence of the inflammatory process, who have had an inadequate response to, or are intolerant to NSAIDs.

Cimzia is indicated for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis and axial spondyloarthritis without radiographic evidence of ankylosing spondylitis. These diseases are inflammatory diseases of the spine.
Cimzia is used for the treatment of these diseases only if the treatment with other medicines wasn't effective enough.

Crohn's disease
Cimzia is indicated for reducing signs and symptoms of Crohn's disease and maintaining clinical response in adult patients with moderately to severely active disease who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy.

Cimzia reduces the signs and symptoms of your disease, improves your physical function and your ability to perform daily tasks.

Plaque Psoriasis
Cimzia is used to treat moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. Plaque psoriasis is an inflammatory disease of the skin that can also affect your scalp and nails.

Cimzia is used to reduce skin inflammation and other signs and symptoms of your disease.

Cimzia contains the active substance certolizumab pegol, a human antibody fragment. Antibodies are proteins that specifically recognise and bind to other proteins in the body. Cimzia binds to a specific protein called tumour necrosis factor α (TNFα). The protein 'TNFα' is blocked by Cimzia and this decreases inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis, axial spondyloarthritis, Crohn's disease and plaque psoriasis.

Therapeutic group: TNFα blockers.

2. Before using this medicine

Do not use the medicine if:
- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient, certolizumab pegol, or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (see section 6).
- You have a severe infection, including active tuberculosis.
- You have moderate to severe heart failure. Tell your physician if you have or have had a serious heart condition.

Special warnings about using this medicine

Talk to your physician, pharmacist or nurse before using Cimzia.

Tell your physician before beginning treatment with Cimzia if any of the following applies to you:

Allergic reactions

- If you experience allergic reactions such as chest tightness, wheezing (breathing difficulty), dizziness, swelling or rash, stop using Cimzia and contact your physician immediately. Some of these reactions could occur after the first administration of Cimzia. The following symptoms that could be compatible with hypersensitivity reactions have been reported rarely following Cimzia administration to patients: angioedema, dermatitis allergic, dizziness (postural), dyspnea, hot flushes, low blood pressure, injection site reactions, malaise, pyrexia, rash, serum sickness, and (vasovagal) syncope .
- If you have ever had an allergic reaction to latex.

Infections

- If you have had recurrent or opportunistic infections (caused by an infective agent that causes a disease in patients with a weak immune system) or other conditions

that increase the risk of infections (such as treatment with immunosuppressants, which are medicines that could reduce your body ability to fight infections).

- If you have an infection or if you develop symptoms such as fever, wounds, tiredness or dental problems. While you are being treated with Cimzia you could be more susceptible to infections, including serious, or in rare cases, life-threatening infections. Serious infections observed included bacterial and viral infections, pneumonia, and pyelonephritis.

- Tuberculosis cases have been reported in patients treated with Cimzia. Your physician will check you for signs and symptoms of tuberculosis before starting treatment with Cimzia. The examination will include a thorough medical history, a chest X-ray and a tuberculin test. If latent (inactive) tuberculosis is diagnosed, you might be required to receive appropriate anti-tuberculosis medicines before starting treatment with Cimzia. In rare occasions tuberculosis can develop during therapy even if you have received preventive treatment for tuberculosis.

  It is very important that you tell your physician if you have ever had tuberculosis, or if you have been in close contact with someone who has had tuberculosis. If symptoms of tuberculosis (persistent cough, weight loss, listlessness, mild fever), or any other infection appear during or after therapy with Cimzia, tell your physician immediately.

- If you are at risk of, or are a carrier of, or have active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, Cimzia may increase the risk of reactivation of the virus in people who carry this virus. If this occurs, you should stop using Cimzia. Your physician should test you for HBV before starting treatment with Cimzia.

Heart failure

- If you have mild heart failure and you are being treated with Cimzia, your heart failure status must be closely monitored by your physician. It is important to tell your physician if you have had or have a serious heart condition. If you develop new or worsening symptoms of heart failure (e.g. shortness of breath or swelling of your feet), you must contact your physician immediately. Your physician may decide to stop treatment with Cimzia.

Cancer

- It is uncommon, but cases of certain types of cancer have been reported in patients treated with Cimzia or other TNF blockers. People with more severe rheumatoid arthritis that have had the disease for a long time may have a higher than average risk of getting a kind of cancer that affects the lymph system, called lymphoma. If you take Cimzia, your risk of getting lymphoma or other cancers may increase. Similarly, patients with Crohn's disease that require prolonged treatment with immunosuppressants may be at higher risk than the general population for the development of lymphoma, even in the absence of TNF antagonist therapy. In addition, uncommon cases of non-melanoma skin cancer have been observed in patients taking Cimzia. If new skin lesions appear during or after therapy with Cimzia or existing skin lesions change appearance, tell your physician.

- Cases of cancer have been reported, including unusual types, in children and adolescents taking TNF-blocking agents, which sometimes resulted in death (see

section ‘Children and adolescents’).

Other disorders

- Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or who are heavy smokers, may be at increased risk for cancer with Cimzia treatment. If you have COPD or are a heavy smoker, you should discuss with your physician whether treatment with a TNF blocker is appropriate for you.

- If you have a nervous system disorder, such as multiple sclerosis, your physician will decide whether you should use Cimzia.

- In some patients, the body may fail to produce enough quantity of the blood cells that help your body fight infections or help you to stop bleeding. If you develop a fever that does not go away, bruise or bleed very easily or look very pale, call your physician immediately. Your physician may decide to stop treatment with Cimzia.

- It is uncommon, but symptoms of a disease called lupus (for example persistent rash, fever, joint pain and tiredness) may occur. If you experience these symptoms, contact your physician. Your physician may decide to stop treatment with Cimzia.

Vaccinations

- Talk to your physician if you have had, or are due to have a vaccine. You should not receive certain (live) vaccines while using Cimzia.

- Certain vaccinations may cause infections. If you received Cimzia while you were pregnant, your baby may be at higher risk for getting an infection during a period of up to approximately five months after the last dose you received during pregnancy. It is important that you tell your baby's physicians and other healthcare professionals (such as child health nurse) about your Cimzia use so they can decide when your baby should receive any vaccine.

Operations or dental procedures

- Talk to your physician if you are going to have any operations or dental procedures. Tell your surgeon or dentist that you are treated with Cimzia.

Smoking

Heavy smokers might be at increased risk of getting cancer while under treatment with Cimzia. If you are a heavy smoker, discuss with your physician if treatment with Cimzia is suitable for you. **See section "Special warnings about using this medicine - other disorders."**

Children and adolescents

Cimzia is not intended for use in children and adolescents under the age of 18 years.

Drug interactions:

If you are taking, or have recently taken, any other medicines including non-prescription medicines and dietary supplements, tell your physician or pharmacist.

You should **NOT** take Cimzia if you are using any of the following medicines used to

treat rheumatoid arthritis:
- anakinra
- abatacept

If you have questions, please ask your physician.

Cimzia can be taken together with:
- methotrexate
- corticosteroids
- pain medicines including nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (also called NSAIDs).

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your physician or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

There is limited experience with Cimzia in pregnant women.
Cimzia should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. If you are a woman of childbearing age, talk to your physician about the use of adequate contraception while using Cimzia. For women planning pregnancy, use of contraception may be considered for 5 months after the last Cimzia dose.

If you received Cimzia during your pregnancy, your baby may have a higher risk for getting an infection. It is important that you tell your baby's physicians and other healthcare professionals (such as child health nurse) about your Cimzia use before the baby receives any vaccine (for more information see section on vaccinations).

Cimzia can be used during breastfeeding.

Driving and using machines

Cimzia may have a minor influence on your ability to drive and use machines. Dizziness (including room spinning sensation, blurred vision and tiredness) may occur after using Cimzia. Be careful while driving and operating machines.

Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients

Cimzia contains sodium acetate and sodium chloride.

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 400 mg (2 injections), i.e., is essentially 'sodium free'.

3. How should you use the medicine?

Always use this medicine exactly as your physician or pharmacist has told you.

Check with your physician or pharmacist if you are not sure about the dosage or about how to take this medicinal product.

The dosage and mode of administration will be determined by the physician only. The usual dosage is generally:

For treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
The starting dose for adults with rheumatoid arthritis is 400 mg (two injections) given

at weeks 0, 2 and 4. This is followed by a maintenance dose of 200 mg (one injection) every other week (once in two weeks) (from week 6).

Treatment with methotrexate is to be continued while using Cimzia. If your physician determines that methotrexate is inappropriate, Cimzia can be given without treatment with methotrexate.

For treatment of axial spondyloarthritis
The starting dose for adults with axial spondyloarthritis is 400 mg (two injections) given at weeks 0, 2 and 4. This is followed by a maintenance dose of 200 mg (one injection) every other week (once in two weeks) (from week 6) or 400 mg every 4 weeks (from week 8) as instructed by your physician.

For treatment of plaque psoriasis
The starting dose for adults with plaque psoriasis is 400 mg once every two weeks given at weeks 0, 2 and 4. This is followed by a maintenance dose of 200 mg once every two weeks or 400 mg every two weeks as instructed by your physician.

For treatment of Crohn's disease
The starting dose for adults with Crohn's disease is 400 mg (two injections) given at weeks 0, 2 and 4. In patients who obtain a clinical response, the recommended maintenance dose is 400 mg every four weeks.

How Cimzia is given
Cimzia will usually be given to you by a specialist physician or a healthcare professional. You will be given Cimzia as either one (200 mg dose) or two injections (400 mg dose) under the skin (subcutaneous use, abbreviation: SC). It is usually injected into the thigh or tummy. However, do not inject in an area where the skin is reddened, bruised or hard.

If your physician has allowed you to self-inject, you should follow up with your physician before you continue treatment by self-injection:

- after 12 weeks, if you have rheumatoid arthritis, spondyloarthritis, or
- after 16 weeks, if you have plaque psoriasis.

This is so that the physician can decide whether Cimzia is suitable for you or whether another treatment should be considered.

Instructions for self-injecting Cimzia
After suitable training, your physician may allow you to inject Cimzia yourself. Please read the instructions at the end of this leaflet on how to inject Cimzia.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Tests and follow up
Before commencing treatment with the medicine your physician may refer you for tuberculin testing and hepatitis B virus (HBV) carrier testing (see 'Infections'). During treatment you should be under close monitoring of your physician if you have heart failure, signs and symptoms of tuberculosis and hepatitis B. If you have these diseases / are a carrier, be monitored for the development of infections (during treatment and 5 months afterwards) since during treatment with Cimzia your body is more exposed to infections (see section 'Special warnings about using this medicine').

If you have accidentally taken a higher dosage

If your physician has allowed you to self-inject and you accidentally inject Cimzia more frequently than prescribed by your physician, you should tell your physician. Always take the Cimzia package with you, even if it is empty.

If you injected an overdose or if a child accidentaly injected the medicine, refer immediately to a physician or go to a hospital emergency room and bring the medicine package with you.

If you forget to take the medicine

If your physician has allowed you to self-inject Cimzia and you forget to give yourself an injection at the scheduled time, you should inject the next dose of Cimzia as soon as you remember. Then talk to your physician and inject the following doses as instructed.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by the physician.

Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop treatment with the medicine without consulting the physician.

If you stop using the medicine

Do not stop using Cimzia without consulting with your physician.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose <u>each time</u> you take a medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have any further questions about using this medicine, consult with your physician, pharmacist or nurse.

<u>4. Side effects</u>

As with any medicine, the use of Cimzia may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by reading the list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Contact your physician immediately if you notice any of the following side effects:

- severe rash, hives or other signs of an allergic reaction (urticaria)
- swollen face, hands and feet (angioedema)
- trouble breathing, swallowing (multiple causes for these symptoms)
- shortness of breath with exertion or upon lying down or swelling of the feet (heart failure)
- symptoms such as persistent fever, bruising, bleeding, paleness [pancytopaenia (a simultaneous decrease in red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets count), anaemia, low platelet count, low white blood cell count], may indicate blood disorders.
- serious skin rashes. These can appear as reddish target-like macules or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes. Fever and flu-like symptoms can appear before. (Stevens-Johnson syndrome)

Contact your physician as soon as possible if you notice any of the following side effects:

- signs of an infection such as fever, malaise, wounds, dental problems, burning

on urination
- feeling weak or tired
- coughing
- tingling
- numbness
- double vision
- arm or leg weakness
- bruise or open sore that doesn't heal

The symptoms described above can be due to some of the side effects listed below, which have been observed with Cimzia:

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 users)

- bacterial infections in any site of the body (with a collection of pus)
- viral infections (including cold sores, shingles, and influenza)
- fever
- high blood pressure
- rash or itching
- headaches (including migraines)
- sensory abnormalities such as numbness, tingling, burning sensation
- feeling weak and generally unwell
- pain
- blood disorders
- liver problems
- injection site reactions
- nausea

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 users)

- allergic conditions including allergic rhinitis and allergic reactions to the medicine (including urticaria and anaphylactic shock)
- antibody directed against normal tissue
- blood and lymphatic system cancers like lymphoma and leukaemia
- solid organ cancers
- skin cancers, pre-cancerous skin lesions
- benign (non-cancerous) tumours and cysts (including those of the skin)
- heart problems including weakened heart muscle, heart failure, heart attack, chest discomfort or chest pressure, abnormal heart rhythm including irregular heart beats
- oedema (swelling in the face or legs)
- lupus (immune/connective tissue disease) symptoms such as joint pain, skin rashes, fever and photosensitivity
- inflammation of the blood vessels
- sepsis (serious infection which can result in organ failure, shock or death)
- tuberculosis infection
- fungal infections (occur when the ability to fight off infection is lessened)
- respiratory disorders and inflammation (including asthma, shortness of breath, cough, blocked sinuses, pleurisy, or difficulty breathing)
- digestive system problems including abdominal fluid collection, ulcers (including oral ulcers), perforation, distension, inflammation heartburn, upset stomach, dry mouth
- bile problems
- muscle problems including increased muscle enzymes

- changes in blood levels of different salts
- changes in cholesterol and fat levels in the blood
- blood clots in the veins or lungs
- bleeding or bruising
- changed numbers of blood cells, including low red cell count (anaemia), low platelet count, increased platelet count
- swollen lymph nodes
- flu-like symptoms, chills, altered temperature perception, night sweats, flushing
- anxiety and mood disorders such as depression, appetite disorders, weight change
- ringing in the ears
- vertigo (dizziness)
- feeling faint, including loss of consciousness
- nerve disorders in the extremities including symptoms of numbness, tingling, burning sensation, dizziness, tremor
- skin disorders such as new onset or worsening of psoriasis, inflammation of the skin (such as eczema), sweat gland disorders, ulcers, photosensitivity, acne, hair loss, discoloration, nail separation, dry skin and injuries
- impaired healing
- kidney and urinary problems including impairment of kidney function, blood in the urine and urinary disturbances
- menstrual cycle (monthly period) disorders including lack of bleeding, or heavy or irregular bleeding
- breast disorders
- eye and eyelid inflammation, vision disturbances, problems with tear secretion
- some blood parameters increased (blood alkaline phosphatase increased)
- prolonged coagulation (clotting) test times
- diarrhea
- intestinal obstruction (blockage of the digestive system)
- loss of all skull and facial hair

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1000 users)

- gastrointestinal cancer, melanoma
- lung inflammation [interstitial lung disease (which involves the pulmonary alveolus) , pneumonitis]
- stroke, blockage in blood vessels (arteriosclerosis), poor blood circulation which makes the toes and fingers numb and pale (Raynaud's phenomenon), mottled purplish skin discoloration, small veins near the surface of the skin may become visible
- pericardial inflammation
- cardiac arrhythmia
- enlarged spleen
- increase of red blood cell mass
- white blood cell morphology abnormal
- formation of stones in the gall bladder
- kidney problems (including nephritis and renal failure)
- immune disorders such as sarcoidosis (rash, joint pain, fever), serum sickness, inflammation of the fat tissue, angioneurotic oedema (swelling of the lips, face, throat)
- thyroid disorders [goitre (an enlargement of the thyroid gland), tiredness, weight loss]
- increased iron levels in the body
- increased blood levels of uric acid

- suicide attempt, mental impairment, delirium
- inflammation of the nerves for hearing, seeing, or of the face, impaired coordination or balance
- increased gastrointestinal motility
- fistula (abnormal tract from one organ in the body to another organ) (any site in the body)
- oral cavity disorders including pain on swallowing
- skin sloughing, blistering, hair texture disorder
- sexual dysfunction
- seizures
- worsening of a condition called dermatomyositis (seen as a skin rash accompanying muscle weakness)
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome (a serious skin condition which early symptoms include malaise, fever, headache and rash)
- inflammatory skin rash (erythema multiforme)
- thrombophilia
- abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pericardial cavity (pericardial effusion)
- erythema nodosum
- lichenoid reactions (itchy reddish-purple skin rash and/or threadlike white-grey lines on mucous membranes)

Side effects of unknown frequency (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- multiple sclerosis*
- Guillain-Barré syndrome* (acute peripheral multi-neural inflammatory syndrome – an autoimmune disease that affects the peripheral nervous system)
- Merkel cell carcinoma* (a type of skin cancer)

*These events have been related to this class of medicines, but the incidence with use of Cimzia is not known.

Other side effects

When Cimzia has been used to treat other diseases the following uncommon side effects have occurred:

- Gastrointestinal stenosis (narrowing of part of the digestive system).
- Gastrointestinal obstructions (blockage of the digestive system).
- General physical health deterioration.
- Spontaneous abortion.
- Azoospermia (lack of sperm production).

If a side effect appears, if any side effect gets worse, or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in the leaflet, you should consult the physician.

Reporting Side Effects

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by following the link 'Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment' on the Ministry of Health home page (www.health.gov.il) which links to an online form for reporting side effects. You can also use this link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/.
In addition, you can report by sending an e-mail to the Registration Holder's Patient Safety Unit at :drugsafety@neopharmgroup.com

5. How to store the medicine?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine should be kept in a closed place out of the sight and reach of children and/or infants in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting without specific instruction from the physician.

- Do not use the medicine after the expiration date (exp. date) appearing on the package and on the syringe. The expiration date refers to the last day of that month.

- Storage conditions:

  Store in a refrigerator (2°C - 8°C).
  Do not freeze.
  Keep the pre-filled syringes in the outer carton in order to protect from light.
  The pre-filled syringes may be stored at room temperature (up to 25°C) for a single period of maximum 10 days with protection from light. At the end of this period the pre-filled syringes **must be used or discarded**.

  Do not use this medicinal product if the solution is discolored, cloudy or if you can see particles in it.

  Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Additional information

- **In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains:**

  Sodium chloride, Sodium acetate and Water for injections.

  For the amount of sodium, please refer to "Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients" in section 2.

- **What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack**

  Cimzia is provided as a solution for injection in a ready to use pre-filled syringe. The solution is clear, colorless to yellow.

  One Cimzia pack contains:
  - two pre-filled syringes of solution
  - two alcohol wipes (for cleansing the areas chosen for injection).

Packs of 2 pre-filled syringes and 2 alcohol wipes or a multipack containing 6 (3 packs of 2) pre-filled syringes and 6 (3 packs of 2) alcohol wipes are available.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Registration Holder's name and address: Neopharm Ltd., 6 Hashiloach St., P.O.B. 7063, Petach Tikva 4917001.

Manufacturer's name and address: UCB Pharma S.A., Bruxelles, Belgium.

This leaflet was revised on June of 2020.

Registration number of the medicine at the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health: 152-53-33883

Instructions for using a Cimzia injection by means of a pre-filled syringe

After proper training, the injection can be self-administered or given by another person, for example a family member or friend. The following instructions explain how to inject Cimzia. Please read the instructions carefully and follow them step by step. You will be instructed by your physician or healthcare professional on the technique of self-injection. Do not attempt to self-inject until you are sure that you understand how to prepare and give the injection.

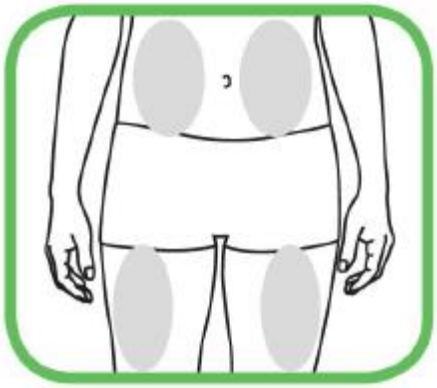
Cimzia should not be mixed in the same syringe with any other medicine.

1. Setting up

- Remove the Cimzia pack from the refrigerator.
  - If the seal is missing or broken – do not use and contact your pharmacist.
- Remove the following items from the Cimzia pack and set them up on a clean flat surface:
  - One or two pre-filled syringe(s), depending on your prescribed dose
  - One or two alcohol wipe(s)
- Check the expiry date on the syringe and pack. Do not use Cimzia after the expiry date which is stated on the pack and syringe. The expiry date refers to the last day of the month.
- Allow the pre-filled syringe to reach room temperature. This will take 30 minutes. This will help reduce discomfort when injecting.
  - Do not heat the pre-filled syringe – let it warm on its own.
- Do not remove the cap until you are ready to inject.
- Wash your hands thoroughly.

2. Choosing and preparing an injection site

- Choose a site on your thigh or tummy.



- Each new injection should be given on a different site from the last injection site.
  - Do not inject in an area where the skin is reddened, bruised, or hard.
  - Wipe the injection area with the enclosed alcohol wipe, using a circular motion

moving from the inside out.

– Do not touch the area again before injecting.

3. Injection

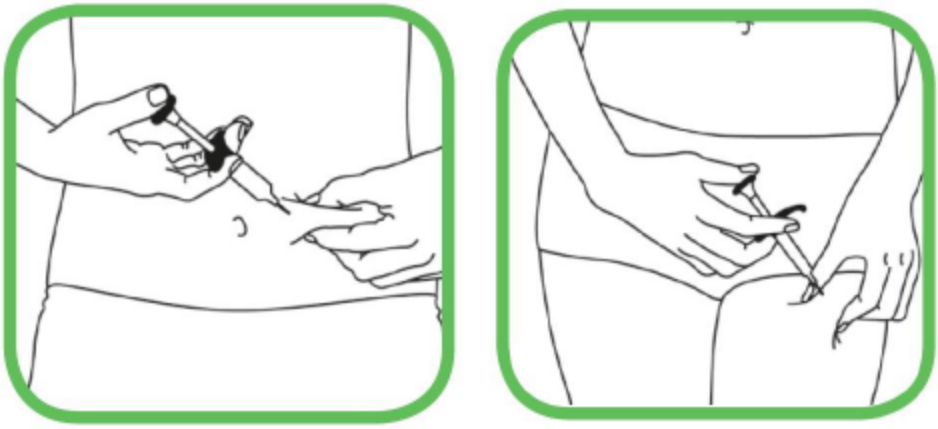
- Do not shake the syringe.

  Check the medicine in the body of the syringe.

  – Do not use if the solution is discolored, cloudy or if you can see particles in it.

  – You may see air bubbles - this is normal. Injecting a solution subcutaneously which contains air bubbles is harmless.

- Remove the cap from the needle in a straight direction, being careful not to touch the needle or let the needle touch any surface. Do not bend the needle.
- Inject within 5 minutes of removing the needle cap.
- Gently grasp the cleaned area of skin with one hand and hold firmly.



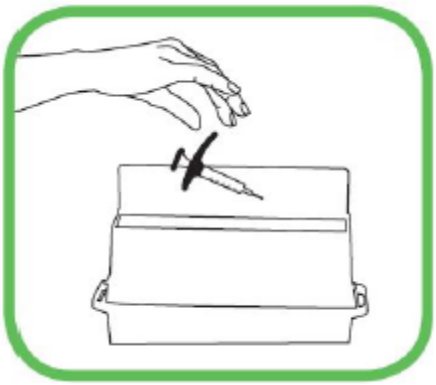
- With the other hand, hold the syringe at a 45-degree angle to the skin.
- With one quick, short motion, push the needle all the way into the skin.
- Push the plunger to inject the solution. It can take up to 10 seconds to empty the syringe.
- When the syringe is empty, carefully remove the needle from the skin at the same angle at which it was inserted.
- Release the skin from the first hand.
- Use a piece of gauze and apply pressure over the injection site for a few seconds:

  – Do not rub the injection site.

  – You may cover the injection site with a small adhesive bandage, if necessary.

4. After Use

- Do not re-use the syringe or re-cap the needle.
- After injection, immediately throw away the used syringe(s) in a special container as instructed by your physician, nurse or pharmacist.



- Keep the container out of the sight and reach of children.
- If you need to have a second injection as prescribed by your physician repeat the injection process starting at Step 2.