

Ask about a high barrier to HIV drug resistance

Maybe you're unsure about starting and staying on HIV medication, or maybe you're not satisfied with your current HIV treatment. If you plan on beginning or switching HIV medications, now is a good time to talk to your healthcare provider about SYMTUZA[®]. It offers a high barrier to HIV drug resistance with an ingredient called darunavir.

Missed doses matter

Missed doses of HIV medication can lead to **HIV drug resistance**. This means current and future treatment options may no longer be effective because **the HIV virus has changed and outsmarted the medication**. Drug-resistant HIV can also be passed on to others, which limits their treatment options as well.

Are you at risk for missing doses of HIV treatment?

Do you:

- Take on too much responsibility?
- Have an unpredictable work schedule or personal life?
- Feel like you're always in a rush?
- Forget to refill prescriptions?
- Have to hide your medication from other people?
- Miss doses of other medications?
- Have a hard time sticking to routines?
- Avoid your medication because it reminds you of your status?

Start the conversation

Talk to your healthcare provider if you think you might be at risk. The more honest you are, the better they can determine if SYMTUZA[®] may be right for you.



Please see the accompanying Important Brief Summary, including Boxed Warning for SYMTUZA[®] on following page.

Important Brief Summary

What is SYMTUZA® Used For?

SYMTUZA® is a prescription medicine that is used without other antiretroviral medicines to treat Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 (HIV-1) infection in adults who:

- have not received anti-HIV-1 medicines in the past, **or**
- when their healthcare provider determines that they meet certain requirements.

HIV-1 is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). It is not known if SYMTUZA® is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

Take SYMTUZA® exactly as your healthcare provider tells you. Do not change your dose or stop taking SYMTUZA® without talking to your healthcare provider. If you have difficulty swallowing, the tablet may be split using a tablet-cutter. After splitting the tablet, the entire dose (both halves) should then be taken right away. Do not miss a dose of SYMTUZA®. When your SYMTUZA® supply starts to run low, get more from your healthcare provider or pharmacy. This is very important because the amount of virus in your blood may increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time. The virus may develop resistance to SYMTUZA® and become harder to treat.

What are the most serious risks with SYMTUZA®?

SYMTUZA® can cause serious side effects including: Worsening of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. Your healthcare provider will test you for HBV before starting treatment with SYMTUZA®. If you have HBV infection and take SYMTUZA®, your HBV may get worse (flare-up) if you stop taking SYMTUZA®. If you stop taking SYMTUZA®, your healthcare provider will need to check your health often and do blood tests regularly for several months to check your HBV infection or give you a medicine to treat your HBV infection. Tell your healthcare provider about any new or unusual symptoms you may have after you stop taking SYMTUZA®.

What are the important warnings?

- **SYMTUZA® may cause severe liver problems that can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get these symptoms:** skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow, dark "tea-colored" urine, light-colored stools, loss of appetite for several days or longer, nausea, vomiting, or stomach area pain
- **SYMTUZA® may cause severe or life-threatening skin reactions or rashes. Stop taking SYMTUZA® and call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any skin changes with the following symptoms:** fever, tiredness, muscle or joint pain, blisters or skin lesions, mouth sores or ulcers, and/or red or inflamed eyes, like "pink eye" (conjunctivitis)
- **SYMTUZA® can cause new or worse kidney problems, including kidney failure**

What should I tell my healthcare provider?

Before taking SYMTUZA®, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Some medicines interact with SYMTUZA®.

- have liver problems (including hepatitis B or hepatitis C)
- have kidney problems
- are allergic to sulfa (sulfonamide)
- have diabetes
- have hemophilia

- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. SYMTUZA® should not be used in pregnant women. It is not known if SYMTUZA® will harm your unborn baby

breastfeed. You should not breastfeed if you have HIV-1 because of the risk of passing HIV to your baby. **Do not breastfeed if you take SYMTUZA®**

- Are breastfeeding or plan to

Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist. **Do not start taking a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider.**

Who should not take SYMTUZA®?

- Do not take SYMTUZA® with any of the following medicines: alfuzosin, carbamazepine, cisapride, colchicine (if you have liver or kidney problems), dronedarone, elbasvir and grazoprevir, ergot-containing medicines (such as: dihydroergotamine, ergotamine tartrate, methylergonovine), lovastatin or a product that contains lovastatin, lurasidone, oral midazolam (when taken by mouth), phenobarbital, phenytoin, pimozide, ranolazine, rifampin, sildenafil when used for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), simvastatin or a product that contains simvastatin, St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) or a product that contains St. John's wort, or triazolam
- Serious problems can happen if you take any of these medicines with SYMTUZA®

What are the possible side effects of SYMTUZA®?

SYMTUZA® may cause serious side effects including:

- Immune system changes (Immune Reconstitution Syndrome) can happen in people taking HIV-1 medicines
- Too much lactic acid in your blood (lactic acidosis) which is a serious but rare medical emergency that can lead to death. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get these symptoms:** weakness or being more tired than usual, unusual muscle pain, being short of breath or fast breathing, stomach pain with nausea and vomiting, cold or blue hands and feet, feel dizzy or lightheaded, or a fast or abnormal heartbeat
- Diabetes and high blood sugar
- Changes in body fat can happen in people taking HIV-1 medications
- Some people with hemophilia have increased bleeding with protease inhibitors

The most common side effects are:

- diarrhea
- nausea
- headache
- gas
- rash
- fatigue
- stomach problems

These are not all of the possible side effects of SYMTUZA®. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

What important facts should I know?

This information is not complete. To get more information:

- Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist
- Visit www.SYMTUZA.com to read over the FDA-approved product labeling and patient information

© Janssen Therapeutics, Division of Janssen Products, LP 2018 11/18 cp-60855v3

Please read above Important Brief Summary, including important warnings for SYMTUZA®, and discuss any questions you have with your doctor.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or to Janssen Products, LP at 1-800-JANSSEN (1-800-526-7736).