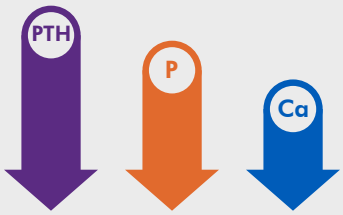
For adult patients with sHPT on hemodialysis

Getting to know your treatment for sHPT

Parsabiv® (etelcalcetide) Injection for Intravenous use
2.5mg/0.5mL | 5mg/1mL | 10mg/2mL

Why did your doctor prescribe Parsabiv®?

Your doctor has prescribed Parsabiv® to treat your secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT).[1] Parsabiv® lowers your parathyroid hormone (PTH) level and can help lower your calcium and phosphorus levels.[1]



Your doctor may also prescribe other medicines, such as phosphate binders and vitamin D, to treat your secondary HPT.

Ca = calcium; P = phosphorus; sHPT = secondary hyperparathyroidism.

How will Parsabiv® be given to you?

- It's given 3 times a week
- At the end of your hemodialysis session, your nurse or other healthcare provider will administer it for you
- Through the tube (bloodline) that connects you to the machine[1]



Parsabiv® is not a pill.[1] **It's given intravenously.[1]**

Keep in mind: You shouldn't be started on Parsabiv® if you have low calcium levels.[1] You can ask your doctor about normal ranges for calcium.

How can you tell if Parsabiv® is working?

- You should see your PTH, calcium, and phosphorus levels go down while you are being given Parsabiv®
- Review your lab results with your dialysis care team

How do you switch from oral cinacalcet to Parsabiv®?

If you're on oral cinacalcet tablets and switching to Parsabiv®, you need to stop taking oral cinacalcet for at least seven days before you can start Parsabiv®.[1] You cannot take both drugs at the same time.[1]



Parsabiv® can be started after day 7 if your calcium is in the normal range.

Pills shown are not actual size.

Indication

Parsabiv® (etelcalcetide) is indicated for the treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT) in adult patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) on hemodialysis.

Parsabiv® has not been studied in adult patients with parathyroid cancer, primary hyperparathyroidism, or with CKD who are not on hemodialysis and should not be used in these patients.

Important Safety Information

Do not use Parsabiv® (etelcalcetide) if you are allergic to etelcalcetide or any ingredients in Parsabiv®. Allergic reactions, sometimes severe, have happened. Allergic reactions may include itchy rash, hives, swelling of the face, trouble breathing, and low blood pressure.

Please see the next page for additional Important Safety Information for Parsabiv®.

Important Safety Information

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Low calcium levels: Parsabiv® lowers calcium and can lead to low calcium levels in your blood, sometimes severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you have spasms, twitches, or cramps in your muscles; numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes, or around your mouth; or seizures. Low calcium levels can result in abnormal heart rhythms, known as ventricular arrhythmia. Tell your healthcare provider if you experience unusually fast or pounding heartbeat, if you have or have had heart rhythm problems or heart failure or if you take medicines that can cause heart rhythm problems while receiving Parsabiv®.

Very low calcium levels may increase the possibility of a seizure. Before starting Parsabiv®, tell your healthcare provider if you are taking medication to prevent seizures or have had seizures in the past. Report any seizure episodes while on Parsabiv®.

Do not take Parsabiv® with Sensipar® (cinacalcet) as severe, life-threatening low calcium levels can happen. Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking Sensipar®. When switching from Sensipar® to Parsabiv®, you should stop taking Sensipar® for at least 7 days before starting Parsabiv®.

Your healthcare provider will measure your blood calcium levels before starting and while being treated with Parsabiv®. Parsabiv® should not be started if your calcium levels are too low. Your healthcare provider will be able to tell you if your calcium is too low. While on Parsabiv®, your healthcare provider should perform repeated blood tests to monitor calcium and intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH) levels.

Worsening Heart Failure: Low blood pressure, heart failure, and decreased heart function have happened with Parsabiv®.

Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding: In medical studies, 2 patients treated with Parsabiv® had upper gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding at the time of death. The exact cause of GI bleeding is unknown and there were too few cases to determine whether these cases were related to Parsabiv®.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have stomach pain, bloody or black stool, or if you vomit bloody or black material. Also tell your healthcare provider if you have nausea or vomiting that is getting worse.

Adynamic Bone Disease: Very low levels of PTH should be avoided to help maintain bone health.

Side Effects: The most common side effects of Parsabiv® are low calcium levels, muscle spasms, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headache, hypocalcemia, and numbness or tingling in the fingers, toes, or around the mouth.

These are not all the possible side effects of Parsabiv®. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please click here for Parsabiv® full Prescribing Information.

Reference

1. Parsabiv® (etelcalcetide) prescribing information, Amgen.

AMGEN

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