Please see Important Safety Information about PRADAXA and PRAXBIND throughout this brochure. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for PRADAXA, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, as well as full Prescribing Information for PRAXBIND.
INDICATIONS AND USAGE FOR PRADAXA

Pradaxa® (dabigatran etexilate mesylate) capsules is indicated:
• to reduce the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation;
• for the treatment of deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in patients who have been treated with a parenteral anticoagulant for 5-10 days;
• to reduce the risk of recurrence of deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in patients who have been previously treated
• for the prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in patients who have undergone hip replacement surgery

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA

WARNING: (A) PREMATURE DISCONTINUATION OF PRADAXA INCREASES THE RISK OF THROMBOTIC EVENTS, (B) SPINAL/EPIDURAL HEMATOMA

(A) PREMATURE DISCONTINUATION OF PRADAXA INCREASES THE RISK OF THROMBOTIC EVENTS

Premature discontinuation of any oral anticoagulant, including PRADAXA, increases the risk of thrombotic events. If anticoagulation with PRADAXA is discontinued for a reason other than pathological bleeding or completion of a course of therapy, consider coverage with another anticoagulant

NOAC=novel oral anticoagulant; INR=international normalized ratio; aPTT=activated partial thromboplastin time; NVAF=non-valvular atrial fibrillation; CrCl=creatinine clearance; P-gp=P-glycoprotein.

*Accurate as of 6/30/18, based on the current information provided to Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

The company cannot guarantee the availability of the specific reversal treatment at all facilities in every state.

RECOMMENDED DOSE FOR NVAF

PRADAXA 150 mg twice daily for patients with CrCl >30 mL/min

REDUCED DOSE

PRADAXA 75 mg twice daily for patients with CrCl 15-30 mL/min

DOSE ADJUSTMENTS

In patients with moderate renal impairment (CrCl 30-50 mL/min):
Reduce dose to 75 mg twice daily if given with P-gp inhibitors dronedarone or systemic ketoconazole

• In patients with CrCl <30 mL/min: Avoid concomitant use of PRADAXA and P-gp inhibitors
• For patients with CrCl <15 mL/min or on dialysis: Dosing recommendations cannot be provided

Starting patients on PRADAXA

Assess renal function prior to initiating treatment with PRADAXA

Indication-specific dosage strengths available: 75 mg, 110 mg, and 150 mg

General dosing information
• Should be taken with a full glass of water
• Taken with or without food
• No INR monitoring required
• Rapid onset—maximum plasma concentrations achieved 1–3 hours after administration
• Not metabolized by the cytochrome P450 system

Periodically assess renal function as clinically indicated and adjust therapy accordingly
• Assess more frequently in clinical situations that may be associated with a decline in renal function
• Discontinue PRADAXA in patients who develop acute renal failure and consider alternative anticoagulant therapy
• Generally, the extent of anticoagulation does not need to be assessed. When necessary, use aPTT and not INR to assess for anticoagulant activity in patients on PRADAXA

RECOMMENDED DOSE FOR NVAF

PRADAXA 150 mg twice daily for patients with CrCl >30 mL/min

REDUCED DOSE

PRADAXA 75 mg twice daily for patients with CrCl 15-30 mL/min

DOSE ADJUSTMENTS

In patients with moderate renal impairment (CrCl 30-50 mL/min):
Reduce dose to 75 mg twice daily if given with P-gp inhibitors dronedarone or systemic ketoconazone

• In patients with CrCl <30 mL/min: Avoid concomitant use of PRADAXA and P-gp inhibitors
• For patients with CrCl <15 mL/min or on dialysis: Dosing recommendations cannot be provided

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA

WARNING: (A) PREMATURE DISCONTINUATION OF PRADAXA INCREASES THE RISK OF THROMBOTIC EVENTS, (B) SPINAL/EPIDURAL HEMATOMA

(B) SPINAL/EPIDURAL HEMATOMA
Epidural or spinal hematomas may occur in patients treated with PRADAXA who are receiving neuraxial anesthesia or undergoing spinal puncture. These hematomas may result in long-term or permanent paralysis. Consider these risks when scheduling patients for spinal procedures. Factors that can increase the risk of developing epidural or spinal hematomas in these patients include:
• use of indwelling epidural catheters
• concomitant use of other drugs that affect hemostasis, such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), platelet inhibitors, other anticoagulants
• a history of traumatic or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
• a history of spinal deformity or spinal surgery
• optimal timing between the administration of PRADAXA and neuraxial procedures is not known

Monitor patients frequently for signs and symptoms of neurological impairment. If neurological compromise is noted, urgent treatment is necessary. Consider the benefits and risks before neuraxial intervention in patients who are or will be anticoagulated.

Please see Important Safety Information about PRADAXA and PRAXBIND throughout this brochure. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for PRADAXA, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, as well as full Prescribing Information for PRAXBIND.
PRADAXA—dosing for DVT & PE patients

**Uniform dosing for the treatment of DVT & PE**

- **PRADAXA 150 mg twice daily** for patients with **CrCl >30 mL/min**

**Dosing Information**

- Initial treatment with parenteral anticoagulant for 5-10 days
- Patients can start PRADAXA on Day 6
- No bridging necessary

- In patients with **CrCl <50 mL/min**: Avoid concomitant use of PRADAXA and P-gp inhibitors
- For patients with **CrCl ≤30 mL/min** or on dialysis: Dosing recommendations cannot be provided

**For the reduction in risk of recurrence of DVT and PE**

- **PRADAXA 150 mg twice daily** for previously treated patients with **CrCl >30 mL/min**

**Dosing Information**

- No parenteral anticoagulation necessary

- In patients with **CrCl <50 mL/min**: Avoid concomitant use of PRADAXA and P-gp inhibitors
- For patients with **CrCl ≤30 mL/min** or on dialysis: Dosing recommendations cannot be provided

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA**

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

PRADAXA is contraindicated in patients with:
- active pathological bleeding;
- known serious hypersensitivity reaction to PRADAXA (e.g., anaphylactic reaction or anaphylactic shock);
- mechanical prosthetic heart valve

**WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS**

**Increased Risk of Thrombotic Events after Premature Discontinuation**

Premature discontinuation of any oral anticoagulant, including PRADAXA, in the absence of adequate alternative anticoagulation increases the risk of thrombotic events. If PRADAXA is discontinued for a reason other than pathological bleeding or completion of a course of therapy, consider coverage with another anticoagulant and restart PRADAXA as soon as medically appropriate.

- **PRADAXA 220 mg once daily** for patients with **CrCl >30 mL/min**

**Dosing Information**

- Initiate PRADAXA with 110 mg taken orally 1-4 hours after surgery and after hemostasis has been achieved
- Start PRADAXA 220 mg once daily for 28-35 days
- If PRADAXA is not started on the day of surgery, after hemostasis has been achieved, initiate treatment with 220 mg once daily

- In patients with **CrCl <50 mL/min**: Avoid concomitant use of PRADAXA and P-gp inhibitors
- For patients with **CrCl ≤30 mL/min** or on dialysis: Dosing recommendations cannot be provided

DVT = deep venous thrombosis; PE = pulmonary embolism.
Converting patients on PRADAXA to and from other anticoagulants

**Warfarin**

**CONVERTING FROM WARFARIN**

Discontinue warfarin and start PRADAXA when the INR is <2.0

Adjust the starting time of warfarin based on CrCl as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended start of warfarin before discontinuing PRADAXA</th>
<th>Creatinine clearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>≥50 mL/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>30-50 mL/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>15-30 mL/min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No recommendations can be made <15 mL/min

- Because PRADAXA can increase INR, the INR will better reflect warfarin’s effect only after PRADAXA has been stopped for at least 2 days

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA**

**WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS**

**Thromboembolic and Bleeding Events in Patients with Prosthetic Heart Valves**

The use of PRADAXA is contraindicated in patients with mechanical prosthetic valves due to a higher risk for thromboembolic events, especially in the post-operative period, and an excess of major bleeding for PRADAXA vs. warfarin. Use of PRADAXA for the prophylaxis of thromboembolic events in patients with AFib in the setting of other forms of valvular heart disease, including bioprosthetic heart valve, has not been studied and is not recommended.

**Effect of P-gp Inducers & Inhibitors on Dabigatran Exposure**

Concomitant use of PRADAXA with P-gp inducers (e.g., rifampin) reduces exposure to dabigatran and should generally be avoided. P-gp inhibition and impaired renal function are major independent factors in increased exposure to dabigatran. Concomitant use of P-gp inhibitors in patients with renal impairment is expected to increase exposure of dabigatran compared to either factor alone.

**Reduction of Risk of Stroke/Systemic Embolism in NVAF**

- For patients with moderate renal impairment (CrCl 30-50 mL/min), reduce the dose of PRADAXA to 75 mg twice daily when dornedaron or systemic ketoconazole is coadministered with PRADAXA.
- For patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl 15-30 mL/min), avoid concomitant use of PRADAXA and P-gp inhibitors.

**Treatment and Reduction in the Risk of Recurrence of DVT/PE & Prophylaxis of DVT/PE Following Hip Replacement Surgery**

- For patients with CrCl <50 mL/min, avoid use of PRADAXA and concomitant P-gp inhibitors.

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA**

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most serious adverse reactions reported with PRADAXA were related to bleeding.

**NVAF**

- Most frequent adverse reactions leading to discontinuation of PRADAXA were bleeding & gastrointestinal (GI) events
- PRADAXA 150 mg resulted in higher rates of major and any GI bleeds compared to warfarin
- In patients ≥75 years of age, the risk of major bleeding may be greater with PRADAXA vs warfarin
- Patients on PRADAXA 150 mg had an increased incidence of GI adverse reactions. These were dyspepsia (including abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, and epigastric discomfort) and gastritis-like symptoms (including GERD, esophagitis, erosive gastritis, gastric hemorrhage, hemorrhagic gastritis, hemorrhagic erosive gastritis, and GI ulcer)

**CONVERTING FROM PARENTERAL ANTICOAGULANTS**

**Administration of parenteral anticoagulant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended starting time of PRADAXA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled dosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous infusion (eg, intravenous unfractionated heparin)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONVERTING TO PARENTERAL ANTICOAGULANTS**

Before initiating treatment with a parenteral anticoagulant:

- Wait 12 hours after last dose of PRADAXA
- Wait 24 hours after last dose of PRADAXA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CrCl ≥30 mL/min</th>
<th>CrCl &lt;30 mL/min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No recommendations can be made</td>
<td>No recommendations can be made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessing anticoagulation activity of PRADAXA

**GENERAL GUIDELINES**

- INR is relatively insensitive to dabigatran exposure and cannot be interpreted the same way for warfarin monitoring
- When assessment is necessary, use aPTT and not INR to assess for anticoagulant activity in patients on PRADAXA
  - PRADAXA prolongs aPTT at therapeutic doses
- When possible, determine time of last dose of PRADAXA relative to time of blood sampling

**ANTICOAGULANT EFFECT**

- aPTT provides an approximation of anticoagulant effect
  - Prolongation of aPTT occurs with increasing PRADAXA plasma concentration
  - In the RE-LY™ Trial, median (10th to 90th percentile) trough aPTT in patients receiving PRADAXA 150 mg was 52 (40 to 76) seconds
- The degree of anticoagulant activity can also be assessed by the ECT—a more specific measure of dabigatran effect

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA**

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

**DVT/PE**

- Rates of any GI bleeds were higher in patients receiving PRADAXA 150 mg vs warfarin and placebo
- In the active-controlled studies, there was a higher rate of clinical myocardial infarction (MI) in PRADAXA patients [20 (0.66/100 patient-years)] vs warfarin [5 (0.17/100 patient-years)]. In the placebo-controlled study, there was similar rate of non-fatal and fatal clinical MI in PRADAXA patients [1 (0.32/100 patient-years)] vs placebo [1 (0.34/100 patient-years)]
- GI adverse reactions were similar in patients receiving PRADAXA 150 mg vs warfarin. They were dyspepsia (including abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, and epigastric discomfort) and gastritis-like symptoms (including gastritis, GERD, esophagitis, erosive gastritis and gastric hemorrhage)

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA**

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

**DVT/PE After Hip Replacement Surgery**

- Rate of major GI bleeds in patients receiving PRADAXA 220 mg and enoxaparin was the same; rate of any GI bleeds was higher in patients receiving PRADAXA 220 mg vs enoxaparin
- GI adverse reactions were the same in patients receiving PRADAXA 220 mg vs enoxaparin. These were dyspepsia (including abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, and epigastric discomfort) and gastritis-like symptoms (including gastritis, GERD, esophagitis, erosive gastritis and gastric hemorrhage)
- Clinical MI was reported in 2 (0.1%) patients who received PRADAXA 220 mg and 6 (0.3%) patients who received enoxaparin

**RE-LY=Randomized Evaluation of Long-term anticoagulant therapy; ECT=ecarin clotting time; BID=twice daily; PK=pharmacokinetic; PTT=partial thromboplastin time.**

*Curves represent mean levels without confidence intervals; variations should be expected when measuring aPTT.
†Simulations based on PK data from a study in subjects with renal impairment and PK/aPTT relationships derived from the RE-LY Trial; aPTT prolongation in RE-LY was measured centrally in citrate plasma using PTT Reagent Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany. There may be quantitative differences between various established methods for aPTT assessment.

Please see Important Safety Information about PRADAXA and PRAXBIND throughout this brochure. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for PRADAXA, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, as well as full Prescribing Information for PRAXBIND.
Discontinuing PRADAXA before scheduled surgery and interventions

**HALF-LIFE**
- Healthy subjects: 12-17 hours

**BEFORE INVASIVE OR SURGICAL PROCEDURES**
- Due to an increased risk of bleeding, PRADAXA should be discontinued before invasive or surgical procedures, if possible:
  - Consider longer times for patients undergoing major surgery, spinal puncture, or placement of a spinal epidural catheter or port, in whom complete hemostasis may be required

**Discontinue 1-2 days before procedure**
- CrCl ≥50 mL/min
- CrCl <50 mL/min
  - Refer to the prescribing information for PRAXBIND for additional information
  - Restart PRADAXA as soon as medically appropriate

**Discontinue 3-5 days before procedure**

**ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE**

**Risk of bleeding**
- If surgery cannot be delayed, there is an increased risk of bleeding
- This risk of bleeding should be weighed against urgency of intervention
- Use the specific reversal agent Praxbind® (idarucizumab) in case of emergency surgery or urgent procedures when reversal of the anticoagulant effect of dabigatran is needed
- Refer to the prescribing information for PRAXBIND for additional information
- Restart PRADAXA as soon as medically appropriate

**Additional instructions for patients**
- Tell patients to take PRADAXA exactly as prescribed
- Remind patients not to discontinue PRADAXA without talking to the healthcare provider who prescribed it
- Instruct patients to remove only 1 capsule from the opened bottle at the time of use. The bottle should be immediately and tightly closed
- Advise patients not to chew or break the capsules before swallowing them and not to open the capsules and take the pellets alone
- Advise patients that the capsule should be taken with a full glass of water
- If GI symptoms develop, consider having the patient take PRADAXA within 30 minutes after a meal or adding a PPI

**Storage & handling of PRADAXA**
- Store at 25°C (77°F)
- Excursions permitted to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F)
- Store in original package to protect from moisture
- Patients should not place product in pill boxes or pill organizers
- Patients should only open 1 bottle at a time
- Keep the bottle tightly closed
- Must be used within 4 months of opening

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA**

**Other Measures Evaluated**
In NVAF patients, a higher rate of clinical MI was reported in patients who received PRADAXA (0.7/100 patient-years for 150 mg dose) than in those who received warfarin (0.6).

GI=gastrointestinal; PPI=proton pump inhibitor; NDC=national drug code.

Please see Important Safety Information about PRADAXA and PRAXBIND throughout this brochure. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for PRADAXA, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, as well as full Prescribing Information for PRAXBIND.
Accidents can happen—anytime, anywhere

Management of medical emergency*

For emergency surgery/urgent procedures
In life-threatening/uncontrolled bleeding
Discontinue Pradaxa® (dabigatran etexilate)
Clinical evaluation of the need for reversal of anticoagulant effects in patients taking PRADAXA
Initiate use of PRAXBIND
Consider standard supportive measures as medically appropriate:
• Surgical hemostasis
• Volume replacement
• Transfusion (eg, pRBCs, platelets)

Additional considerations

• Determine reversal strategies as medically appropriate:
  – Blood products (prothrombin complex concentrates or recombinant Factor VIIa)†
  – PRADAXA—the only OAC that is dialyzable (~50% of dabigatran can be cleared from plasma over 4 hours)15
  – Protamine sulfate and vitamin K are not expected to affect the anticoagulant activity of PRADAXA
  – Half-life of PRADAXA in healthy subjects is 12-17 hours
  – Anticoagulant effect and half-life of PRADAXA are increased in patients with renal impairment
• If surgery cannot be delayed, there is an increased risk of bleeding and this risk should be weighed against the urgency of the intervention
  – PRADAXA can be restarted as soon as medically appropriate

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRADAXA

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
Pregnancy: The limited available data on PRADAXA use in pregnant women are insufficient to determine drug-associated risks for adverse developmental outcomes.
Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended.
Geriatric: Risk of bleeding increases with age.
CL-PX-100007 March 2018

Please see Important Safety Information about PRADAXA and PRAXBIND throughout this brochure. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for PRADAXA, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, as well as full Prescribing Information for PRAXBIND.

PRAXBIND—ready-to-use agent for immediate reversal

Praxbind® (idarucizumab) is indicated in patients treated with Pradaxa® when reversal of the anticoagulant effects of dabigatran is needed:
• For emergency surgery/urgent procedures
• In life-threatening or uncontrolled bleeding

Immediate and complete reversal of PRADAXA with no procoagulant effects

In the RE-VERSE AD™ Trial,4

Median maximum reversal in evaluable patients was 100% in the first 4 hours§

Most patients achieved complete reversal as measured by ECT (82%) or dTT (99%)¶

Study design: Multicenter, prospective, open-label study

Patients: Final study analysis included 503 patients taking PRADAXA who were administered PRAXBIND. The patients were divided into 2 groups:
• Group A (n=301): Patients who presented with life-threatening or uncontrolled bleeding
• Group B (n=202): Patients who required emergency surgery or urgent procedures

Study treatment: All patients were to receive 5 g of intravenous PRAXBIND, which was administered as two 50-mL bolus infusions, each containing 2.5 g of PRAXBIND, no more than 15 minutes apart

Primary endpoint: To determine the maximum percentage reversal of the anticoagulant effect of PRADAXA within 4 hours of administration of PRAXBIND, based on central laboratory determination of dTT or ECT in patients who presented with PRADAXA-related life-threatening or uncontrolled bleeding (Group A) or who required emergency surgery or urgent procedures (Group B)
  – Reversal was evaluable only for those patients showing prolonged coagulation times prior to PRAXBIND treatment

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRAXBIND

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS
Thromboembolic Risk
• Dabigatran-treated patients have underlying diseases predisposing them to thromboembolic events. Reversing dabigatran therapy exposes patients to thrombotic risk.
Consider resumption of anticoagulant therapy as soon as medically appropriate.
pRBCs=packed red blood cells; OAC=oral anticoagulant; dTT=diluted thrombin time.
Coagulation factors and dialysis have not been evaluated in clinical trials and clinical experience for the management of medical emergencies is limited.

†Based on determination for dTT or ECT.
§In a limited number of patients, elevated coagulation parameters (eg, aPTT or ECT) have been observed 12-24 hours post-dose.

4Accurate as of 6/30/18, based on the current information provided to Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The company cannot guarantee the availability of the specific reversal treatment at all facilities in every state.
5Median age was 76 years and median CrCl was 53 mL/min. Approximately 62% of patients in Group A and 62% of patients in Group B had been treated with PRADAXA 110 mg BD.

…remaining text continues…
PRAXBIND—flexible administration for immediate reversal

Ready to use immediately
- One recommended dose for all Pradaxa® (dabigatran etexilate) patients
- No reconstitution needed

Intravenously administer the dose of 5 g (2 vials, each containing 2.5 g/50 mL) as:

**OPTION 1: INFUSION**
- Hang vials and administer as 2 consecutive infusions.

**OPTION 2: BOLUS INJECTION**
- Inject both vials consecutively via syringe.

- Do not mix with other medicinal products
- A pre-existing intravenous line may be used for administration of PRAXBIND. The line must be flushed with sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP solution prior to infusion
- No other infusion should be administered in parallel via the same intravenous access

PRAXBIND has shown no procoagulant effect
- Measured as ETP

PRADAXA can be reinitiated after 24 hours

**SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRAXBIND**

**WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS**

Re-elevation of Coagulation Parameters
- Elevated coagulation parameters (eg, activated partial thromboplastin time or ecarin clotting time) have been observed in a limited number of PRAXBIND-treated patients. If reappearance of clinically relevant bleeding together with elevated coagulation parameters is observed, or if patients requiring a second emergency surgery/urgent procedure have elevated coagulation parameters, an additional full dose may be considered.

**Hypersensitivity Reactions**
- There is insufficient clinical experience evaluating risk of hypersensitivity to idarucizumab, but a possible relationship could not be excluded. Risk of hypersensitivity (eg, anaphylactoid reaction) to idarucizumab or excipients needs to be weighed cautiously against the potential benefit. If serious allergic reaction occurs, immediately discontinue PRAXBIND and institute appropriate treatment.

**Risk in Patients With Hereditary Fructose Intolerance**
- PRAXBIND contains 4 g sorbitol as an excipient. When prescribing PRAXBIND in patients with hereditary fructose intolerance, consider the total daily amount of sorbitol/fructose consumption from all sources, as serious adverse reactions (eg, hypoglycemia, hypophosphatemia, metabolic acidosis, increase in uric acid, acute liver failure, and death) may occur.

ETP=endogenous thrombin potential.

Please see Important Safety Information about PRADAXA and PRAXBIND throughout this brochure. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for PRADAXA, including boxed WARNING and Medication Guide, as well as full Prescribing Information for PRAXBIND.
PRAXBIND is available in 3200+ institutions across all 50 states*1

Ready-to-use agent for immediate reversal with no procoagulant effects

Quick, flexible administration

- Fast-acting reversal in a single 5-g dose (2 vials, each containing 2.5 g/50 mL)†
  - One recommended dose for all PRADAXA patients
  - Can be administered as an infusion OR bolus injection
- PRADAXA can be reinitiated after 24 hours

PRAXBIND orders are generally filled or restocked within 24-48 hours, and Boehringer Ingelheim offers a seamless return process for all expired products

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT PRAXBIND

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- The most frequently reported adverse reaction in ≥5% of idarucizumab-treated healthy volunteers was headache (5%). The most frequently reported adverse reactions in ≥5% of patients were constipation (7%) and nausea (5%).
- Treatment-emergent antibodies with low titers were observed in 4% of healthy subjects and 2% of patients treated with idarucizumab.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy and Lactation

- PRAXBIND should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed. Caution should be exercised when PRAXBIND is administered to a nursing woman.

CL-PB-100001 April 2018

*Accurate as of 6/30/18, based on the current information provided to Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The company cannot guarantee the availability of the specific reversal treatment at all facilities in every state.
†There are limited data to support administration of an additional 5 g of PRAXBIND.