

MEDICATION GUIDE

PegIntron® (peg-In-tron)

(Peginterferon alfa-2b)

Read this Medication Guide before you start taking PegIntron, and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your medical condition or your treatment.

If you are taking PegIntron with REBETOL (ribavirin) with or without an approved hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease inhibitor, also read the Medication Guides for those medicines.

PegIntron, by itself or in combination with other approved medicines, is a treatment for some people who are infected with hepatitis C virus.

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

PegIntron can cause serious side effects that:

- may cause death, or
- may worsen certain serious diseases that you may already have.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the symptoms listed below while taking PegIntron:

- 1. Mental health problems and suicide.** PegIntron may cause you to develop mood or behavior problems, including:
 - irritability (getting upset easily)
 - depression (feeling low, feeling bad about yourself, or feeling hopeless)
 - aggressive behavior
 - thoughts of hurting yourself or others, or suicide
 - former drug addicts may fall back into drug addiction or overdose
- 2. Heart problems.** Some people who take PegIntron may get heart problems, including:
 - low blood pressure
 - fast heart rate or abnormal heart beat
 - trouble breathing or chest pain
 - heart attacks or heart muscle problems (cardiomyopathy)
- 3. Stroke or symptoms of a stroke. Symptoms may include weakness, loss of coordination, and numbness.** Stroke or symptoms of a stroke may happen in people who have some risk factors **or** no known risk factors for a stroke.

- 4. New or worsening autoimmune problems.** Some people taking PegIntron develop autoimmune problems (a condition where the body's immune cells attack other cells or organs in the body), including rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and psoriasis. In some people who already have an autoimmune problem, it may get worse during your treatment with PegIntron.
- 5. Infections.** Some people who take PegIntron may get an infection. Symptoms may include:
- fever
 - chills
 - bloody diarrhea
 - burning or pain with urination
 - urinating often
 - coughing up mucus (phlegm) that is discolored (for example, yellow or pink)
- 6. Pregnancy. Do not take PegIntron with REBETOL (ribavirin) if you are pregnant or planning to get pregnant or breastfeeding.**

See “What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking PegIntron?”

While taking PegIntron, you should see a healthcare provider regularly for check-ups and blood tests to make sure that your treatment is working, and to check for side effects.

What is PegIntron?

PegIntron is a prescription medicine that is used:

- with REBETOL (ribavirin) and an approved hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease inhibitor to treat chronic (lasting a long time) hepatitis C infection in adults.
- with REBETOL (ribavirin) to treat chronic (lasting a long time) hepatitis C infection in people 3 years and older with certain types of liver disease.
- alone, sometimes to treat adults who have chronic (lasting a long time) hepatitis C infection with certain types of liver disease and who can not take REBETOL (ribavirin).

People with hepatitis C have the virus in their blood and in their liver. PegIntron reduces the amount of virus in the body and helps the body's immune system fight the virus. REBETOL (ribavirin) is a drug that helps to fight the viral infection but does not work when used by itself to treat chronic hepatitis C.

It is not known if PegIntron use for longer than 1 year is safe and will work.

It is not known if PegIntron use in children younger than 3 years old is safe and will work.

Who should not take PegIntron?

Do not take PegIntron:

- if you have had a serious allergic reaction to another alpha interferon or to any of the ingredients in PegIntron. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure.
- if you have certain types of hepatitis (autoimmune hepatitis).
- if you have certain other liver problems.
- with REBETOL if you are pregnant, planning to get pregnant, or breastfeeding.

Talk to your healthcare provider before taking PegIntron if you have any of these conditions.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking PegIntron?

Before you take PegIntron, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- **See “What is the most important information I should know about PegIntron?”**
- are being treated for a mental illness or had treatment in the past for any mental illness, including depression and suicidal behavior
- have or ever had any problems with your heart, including heart attack or high blood pressure
- have any kind of autoimmune disease (where the body's immune system attacks the body's own cells), such as psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis
- have or ever had bleeding problems or a blood clot
- have or ever had low blood cell counts
- have ever been addicted to drugs or alcohol
- have liver disease (other than hepatitis C infection)
- have or had lung disease such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- have thyroid problems
- have diabetes
- have colitis (inflammation of your intestine)
- have a condition that suppresses your immune system, such as cancer
- have hepatitis B infection
- have HIV infection
- have kidney problems
- have high blood triglyceride levels (fat in your blood)
- have an organ transplant and are taking medicine that keeps your body from rejecting your transplant (suppresses your immune system)
- have any other medical conditions
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if PegIntron will harm your unborn baby. You should use effective birth control during treatment with PegIntron. Talk to your healthcare provider

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if PegIntron passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will use PegIntron or breastfeed.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. PegIntron and certain other medicines may affect each other and cause side effects.

Especially tell your doctor if you take the anti-hepatitis B medicine telbivudine (Tyzeka).

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take PegIntron?

- Take PegIntron exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to. Your healthcare provider will tell you how much PegIntron to take and when to take it. Do not take more than your prescribed dose.
- Take your prescribed dose of PegIntron every week, on the same day of each week and at the same time.
- PegIntron is given as an injection under your skin (subcutaneous injection). Your healthcare provider should show you how to prepare and measure your dose of PegIntron, and how to inject yourself before you use PegIntron for the first time.
- You should not inject PegIntron until your healthcare provider has shown you how to use PegIntron the right way.
- PegIntron comes as a powder in a single-use vial and as a single-use REDIPEN. Your doctor will prescribe the PegIntron that is right for you. See the Instructions for Use that comes with your PegIntron for detailed instructions for preparing and injecting a dose of PegIntron.
- If you miss a dose of PegIntron, take the missed dose as soon as possible during the same day or the next day, then continue on your regular dosing schedule. If several days go by after you miss a dose, check with your healthcare provider about what to do.
- Do not inject more than 1 dose of PegIntron in one week without talking to your healthcare provider.
- If you take too much PegIntron, call your healthcare provider right away. Your healthcare provider may examine you more closely, and do blood tests.

- Your healthcare provider should do regular blood tests before you start PegIntron, and during treatment to see how well the treatment is working and to check you for side effects.

What are the possible side effects of PegIntron?

PegIntron may cause serious side effects including:

- **See "What is the most important information I should know about PegIntron?"**
- **Serious eye problems.** PegIntron may cause eye problems that may lead to vision loss or blindness. You should have an eye exam before you start taking PegIntron. If you have eye problems or have had them in the past, you may need eye exams while you are taking PegIntron. Tell your healthcare provider or eye doctor right away if you have any vision changes while taking PegIntron.
- **Blood problems.** PegIntron can affect your bone marrow and cause low white blood cell and platelet counts. In some people, these blood counts may fall to dangerously low levels. If your blood counts become very low, you can get infections, and problems with bleeding and bruising.
- **Swelling of your pancreas (pancreatitis) or intestines (colitis).** Symptoms may include:
 - severe stomach area (abdomen) pain
 - severe back pain
 - nausea and vomiting
 - bloody diarrhea
 - fever
- **Lung problems including:**
 - trouble breathing
 - pneumonia
 - inflammation of lung tissue
 - new or worse high blood pressure of the lungs (pulmonary hypertension). This can be severe and may lead to death.

You may need to have a chest X-ray or other tests if you develop fever, cough, shortness of breath or other symptoms of a lung problem during treatment with PegIntron.

- **Severe liver problems, or worsening of liver problems, including liver failure and death.** Symptoms may include:
 - nausea
 - loss of appetite
 - tiredness
 - diarrhea
 - yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes
 - bleeding more easily than normal
 - swelling of your stomach area (abdomen)

- confusion
 - sleepiness
 - you cannot be awakened (coma)
- **Thyroid problems.** Some people develop changes in their thyroid function. Symptoms of thyroid changes include:
 - problems concentrating
 - feeling cold or hot all of the time
 - weight changes
 - skin changes
 - **Blood sugar problems.** Some people may develop high blood sugar or diabetes. If you have high blood sugar or diabetes that is not controlled before starting PegIntron, talk to your healthcare provider before you take PegIntron. If you develop high blood sugar or diabetes while taking PegIntron, your healthcare provider may tell you to stop PegIntron and prescribe a different medicine for you. Symptoms of high blood sugar or diabetes may include:
 - increased thirst
 - tiredness
 - urinating more often than normal
 - increased appetite
 - weight loss
 - your breath smells like fruit
 - **Serious allergic reactions and skin reactions. Symptoms may include:**
 - itching
 - swelling of the face, eyes, lips, tongue, or throat
 - trouble breathing
 - anxiousness
 - chest pain
 - feeling faint
 - skin rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or your skin blisters and peels
 - **Growth problems in children. Weight loss and slowed growth are common in children during treatment with PegIntron.**
 - **Nerve problems.** People who take PegIntron or other alpha interferon products with telbivudine (Tyzeka) can develop nerve problems such as continuing numbness, tingling, or burning sensation in the arms or legs (peripheral neuropathy). Call your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms.

Tell your doctor right away if you have any of the symptoms listed above.

The most common side effects of PegIntron include:

- **Flu-like symptoms.** Symptoms may include: headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and fever. Some of these symptoms may be

decreased by injecting your PegIntron dose at bedtime. Talk to your healthcare provider about which over-the-counter medicines you can take to help prevent or decrease some of these symptoms.

- **Tiredness.** Many people become very tired during treatment with PegIntron.
- **Appetite problems.** Nausea, loss of appetite, and weight loss can happen with PegIntron.
- **Skin reactions.** Redness, swelling, and itching are common at the site of injection.
- **Hair thinning.**

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of PegIntron. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store PegIntron?

- Before mixing, store PegIntron REDIPEN in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- Before mixing, store PegIntron vials at room temperature between 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C).
- Keep PegIntron away from heat.
- After mixing, use PegIntron right away or store it in the refrigerator for up to 24 hours between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- Do not freeze PegIntron.
- **Keep PegIntron and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General Information about PegIntron

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use PegIntron for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give PegIntron to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about PegIntron. If you would like more information, ask your healthcare provider. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about PegIntron that was written for healthcare professionals.

For more information, go to www.PegIntron.com or call 1-800-526-4099.

What are the ingredients in PegIntron?

Active ingredients: peginterferon alfa-2b

Inactive ingredients: dibasic sodium phosphate anhydrous, monobasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, sucrose, polysorbate 80. Sterile water for injection is supplied as a diluent.

Manufactured by: Schering Corporation, a subsidiary of **MERCK & CO., INC.**, Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889, USA.

The Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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