

UNDERSTANDING YOUR C3G

Use this resource to learn more about your C3G and define some of the unfamiliar terms you might come across.

C3G, complement 3 glomerulopathy.

Approved Use

What is FABHALTA?

FABHALTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a kidney disease called complement 3 glomerulopathy (C3G), to reduce protein in the urine (proteinuria).

It is not known if FABHALTA is safe and effective in children with C3G.

Important Safety Information

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

FABHALTA is a medicine that affects part of your immune system and may lower your ability to fight infections.

- **FABHALTA increases your chance of getting serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria**, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. These serious infections may quickly become life-threatening or fatal if not recognized and treated early.
 - You must complete or update your vaccinations against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* at least 2 weeks before your first dose of FABHALTA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and on [pages 10–11](#), and full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Boxed WARNING](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



Patient portrayal.



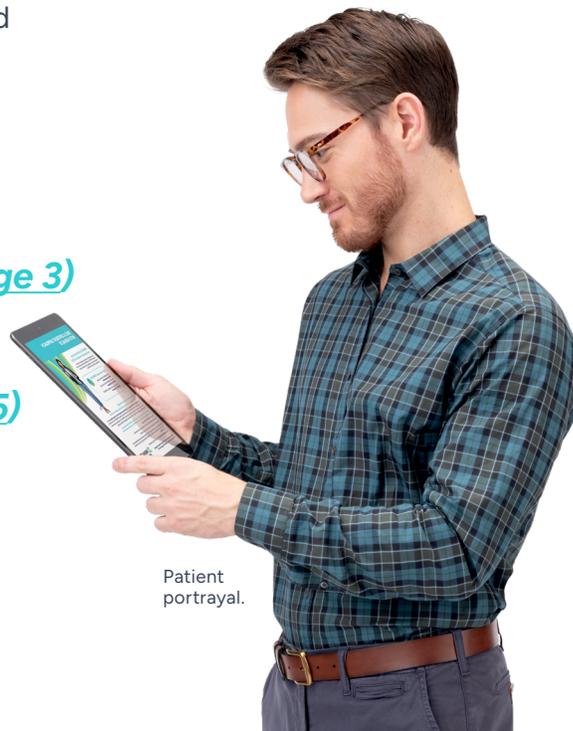
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NAVIGATING THIS RESOURCE

To help you feel more confident along your C3G journey, we've broken down how C3G impacts your body and explained some of the common terms you might hear.

Some of the topics we cover include:

- The role of your kidneys ([See page 3](#))
- The immune system and your kidneys ([See page 3](#))
- How C3G impacts your kidneys ([See page 4](#))
- A different approach to treatment ([See page 5](#))
- Common C3G terms ([See page 6](#))
- Support team terms ([See page 8](#))
- Insurance coverage terms ([See page 9](#))



Patient portrayal.



Not sure about something? Speak up.

If you have questions about C3G, be sure to write them down to discuss with your doctor at your next appointment.

Your doctors are always your best source of information.

Important Safety Information (continued)

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 - If you have not been vaccinated and FABHALTA must be started right away, you should also receive antibiotics to take for as long as your health care provider tells you.

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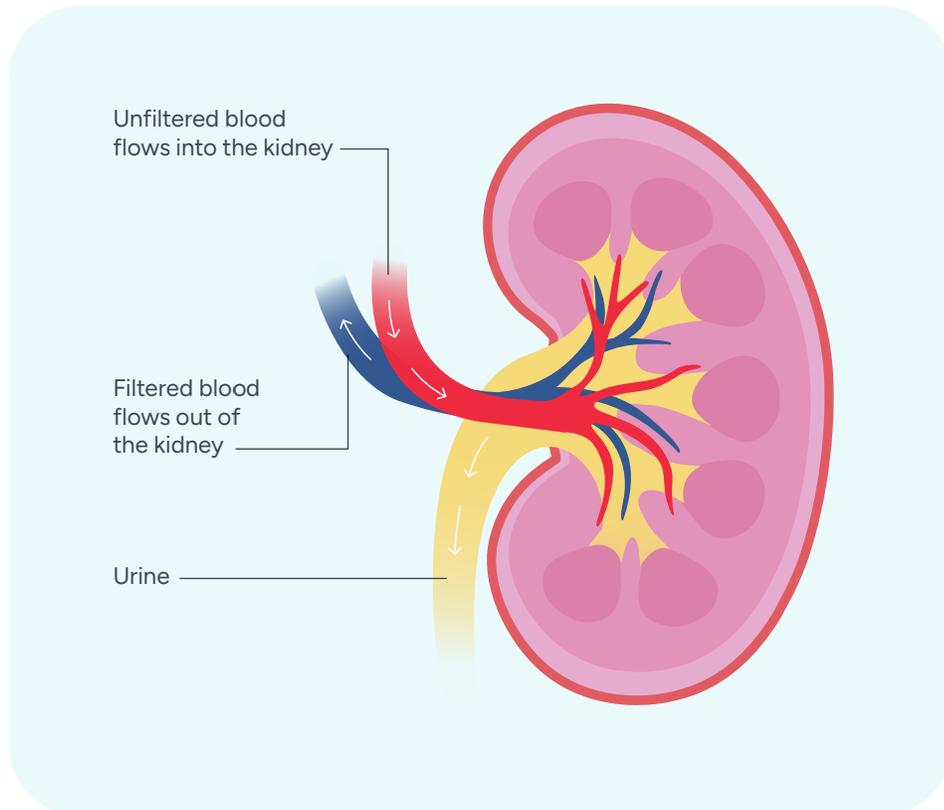
THE ROLE OF YOUR KIDNEYS

Your kidneys perform many complex and vital functions that keep the rest of the body in balance.

The main function of your kidneys is to filter your blood. **They remove waste and extra water to make urine and return the filtered blood back to your body.**

Other important functions of your kidneys include:

- **Maintaining a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals**
- **Producing hormones to control blood pressure**
- **Stimulating the production of red blood cells**
- **Preserving bone strength and supporting overall bone health**



Your kidneys and immune system work as a team and depend on each other to stay healthy.

By filtering toxins, the kidneys help balance vital functions of the immune system. At the same time, your immune system protects your kidneys from foreign elements that could disrupt their function. These elements can play an important role in kidney diseases like C3G.

Important Safety Information (continued)

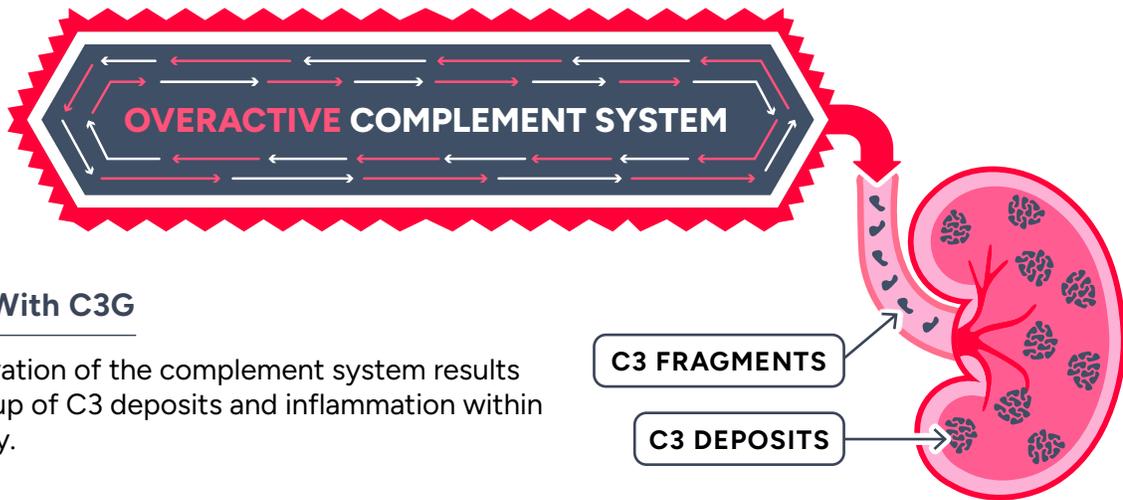
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HOW C3G IMPACTS YOUR KIDNEYS



Kidney With C3G

Overactivation of the complement system results in a buildup of C3 deposits and inflammation within the kidney.

A part of the immune system called the complement system plays an important role in fighting infections. C3G occurs when the complement system becomes overactive due to genetic or acquired factors.

When overactivation occurs, C3 proteins clump together and form deposits in your kidneys, which can lead to inflammation.

See [page 6](#) for a further definition of the complement system.

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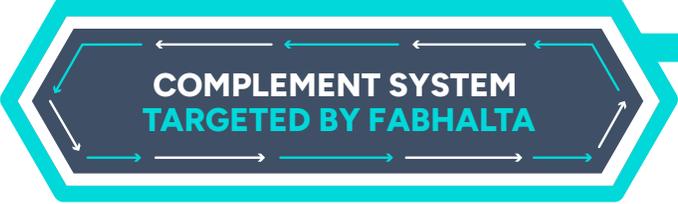
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A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO TREATMENT

FABHALTA is the first and only oral treatment for adults with C3G, to reduce proteinuria.

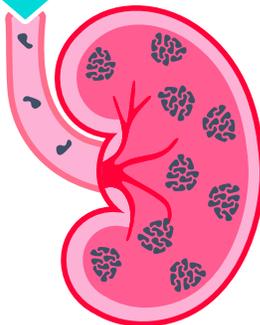
FABHALTA is a treatment that targets the complement system.



**COMPLEMENT SYSTEM
TARGETED BY FABHALTA**

FABHALTA in Action in a Kidney With C3G

FABHALTA helps block a part of the complement system



Patient portrayal.



Learn more about FABHALTA

- See the FABHALTA clinical study results fabhalta.com/c3g/fabhalta-results
- Understand common side effects of FABHALTA fabhalta.com/c3g/safety-side-effects

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about FABHALTA? (continued)

Your health care provider will give you a Patient Safety Card about the risk of serious infections. Carry it with you at all times during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose of FABHALTA. Your risk of serious infections may continue for a few weeks after your last dose of FABHALTA. It is important to show this card to any health care provider who treats you. This will help them diagnose and treat you quickly.

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COMMON C3G TERMS

Antibodies

Proteins produced by your immune system that protect your body from unwanted substances like bacteria, viruses, and toxins.

Asymptomatic

When you show no symptoms of disease. Without showing symptoms, it can be difficult to get a diagnosis.

Autoantibodies

Antibodies that mistakenly react to and target your own body. This could trigger autoimmune damage to different parts of the body, including the kidneys.

Autoimmune Disease

When your body's natural defense system mistakenly attacks healthy cells.

C3 Deposits

Clumps of complement 3 (C3) proteins that form in your kidneys because of overactivation of the complement system, resulting in a buildup of C3 in your kidneys as well as inflammation.

CKD

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is the gradual, ongoing loss of kidney function.

Complement System

This is a part of the immune system that defends your body against unwanted substances.

eGFR

Estimated glomerular filtration rate, or a number which measures your level of kidney function and current stage of kidney disease.

ESKD/ESRD

End-stage kidney disease (ESKD), also called end-stage renal disease (ESRD). This is the last stage of chronic kidney disease, when your kidneys can no longer filter your blood. If this occurs, external blood filtering (dialysis) treatment is required.

Glomerulopathy

A type of kidney disease in which the glomerulus, the part of your kidney responsible for filtering your blood, becomes damaged.

Hematuria

Blood in your urine. "Gross hematuria" means that the blood is visible to the naked eye. "Microscopic hematuria" is when blood is present, but can only be seen under a microscope or found using a urine test (urinalysis).

Immunodeficiency

When your immune system cannot adequately protect your body from infection.

Pathway

A series of actions among molecules for sending and receiving signals, which leads to certain reactions and functions in your body.

Proteinuria

Proteinuria means an increased level of protein in the urine, and may be a sign of kidney damage.

Renal

Anything pertaining to the kidneys.

Urine Protein-to-Creatinine Ratio (UPCR):

A measure of the amount of protein leaking into your urine.

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TERMS RELATING TO C3G TREATMENT

ACEi/ARB

Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) and angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB) are two of the most commonly prescribed medicines for high blood pressure.

Biopsy

A medical procedure that uses cells, tissue, or fluid from your body to diagnose a medical condition or to check whether a treatment is working.

Corticosteroids

Corticosteroids (also called glucocorticoids or steroids) are prescription medications that can help reduce inflammation in your body. They are a type of immunosuppressant medication used to suppress your immune system.

Dialysis

A procedure during which a machine outside the body is used to remove waste products and excess fluid from the blood when the kidneys stop working properly. Treatment usually takes about 3 to 5 hours each time and is done three times a week. The most common type of dialysis is called hemodialysis.

Kidney Transplant

Surgically implanting a kidney from a living or deceased donor into a person with kidney failure or ESKD.

MEST-C

A measurement of changes in kidney tissue. MEST-C is used to predict how fast kidney function will decline.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about FABHALTA? (continued)

FABHALTA is only available through a program called the FABHALTA Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS). Before you can take FABHALTA, your health care provider must:

- Enroll in the FABHALTA REMS program.
- Counsel you about the risk of serious infections caused by certain bacteria.
- Give you information about the symptoms of serious infections.
- Make sure that you are vaccinated against serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria and that you receive antibiotics if you need to start FABHALTA right away and you are not up-to-date on your vaccinations.
- Give you a **Patient Safety Card** about your risk of serious infections.

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COMMON SUPPORT TEAM TERMS

Nephrologist

A doctor who diagnoses and treats kidney conditions and diseases.

Nurse Practitioner (NP)

A nurse with advanced training who can perform physical exams, diagnose and treat diseases, and prescribe medications. NPs have more education and training than regular nurses and can administer certain types of care independently of medical doctors.

Pathologist

A doctor who analyzes human tissue, blood, bodily fluids, or cells to diagnose and monitor diseases.

Patient Navigator

A professional who helps guide patients through the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of a medical condition by providing practical help and advice. Duties include setting up appointments, communicating with doctors and health care providers, and helping patients find financial, legal, or social assistance.

Physician Assistant (PA)

A medical professional who assists doctors in diagnosing and treating patients.

Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

REMS is a drug safety program required for certain medications with serious safety concerns to help ensure the benefits of the medication outweigh its risks. Your health care provider will be certified in the FABHALTA REMS program, so that they may prescribe you FABHALTA. You do not have to enroll in anything yourself.

Important Safety Information (continued)

Who should NOT take FABHALTA?

Do not take FABHALTA if you:

- Are allergic to FABHALTA or any of the ingredients in FABHALTA.
- Have a serious infection caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, or *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, when you are starting FABHALTA.

Before you take FABHALTA, tell your health care provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have an infection or fever.
- Have liver problems.
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if FABHALTA will harm your unborn baby.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if FABHALTA passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 5 days after your final dose of FABHALTA.

Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking FABHALTA with certain other medicines may affect the way FABHALTA works and may cause side effects.

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COMMON INSURANCE COVERAGE TERMS

Appeal

A request for your insurance company to reconsider its decision about denying coverage of your medication.

Benefits Verification

This is when the insurance company reviews your coverage. This may identify a need for a prior authorization or what out-of-pocket costs may be for this prescription.

Bridge Program

If eligible, a bridge program can help you get your medication when coverage is delayed or denied.

Co-Insurance

The percentage of covered medical costs you'll pay after you've reached your deductible.

Co-pay

A predetermined, fixed amount you pay for your medication after your health plan covers a portion of the total cost.

Deductible

The amount you pay for a prescription before your insurance starts to pay its portion of the cost.

Formulary

A list of prescription medications covered by a prescription medication plan or another insurance plan offering prescription medication benefits.

Government Insurance

Insurance reserved for specific groups of people (eg, senior citizens, persons with low income, persons with disability, current military and their families, government employees, and some federally recognized Native American tribes) and funded by the government. Medicare, Medicaid, TRICARE, and the Veterans Health Administration program are all examples of government insurance.

Out-of-Pocket Maximum

The most you will have to pay for prescription medications in a year. After you spend this amount on deductibles, co-pays, and co-insurance, your insurance plan covers 100% of the cost.

Patient Support Program

A program that helps patients, caregivers, and health care professionals find the right support when they need it. Novartis Patient Support is one such program.

Premium

The amount you pay for your health insurance every month.

Prior Authorization

An approval given by your insurance so your prescription is covered by your plan.

Private Insurance (sometimes called commercial insurance)

Insurance you buy individually or through your employer.

Retail Pharmacy

An independent or chain pharmacy that dispenses medications to the general public at retail prices.

Specialty Pharmacy

A pharmacy that carries medications that require specific handling and storage.

Step Therapy

A process by which insurers (public or private) require patients to take one or more alternative medications before they can access the medicine prescribed by their provider.

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APPROVED USE AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR FABHALTA (iptacopan)

Approved Use

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Important Safety Information continues >>

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Know the medicines you take and the vaccines you receive. Keep a list of them to show your health care provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

What are the possible side effects of FABHALTA?

FABHALTA may cause serious side effects, including:

- See “[What is the most important information I should know about FABHALTA?](#)”
- **Increased cholesterol and triglyceride (lipid) levels in your blood.** Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your cholesterol and triglycerides during treatment with FABHALTA. Your health care provider may start you on a medicine to lower your cholesterol if needed.

The most common side effects of FABHALTA in adults include:

- Headache
- Nasal congestion, runny nose, cough, sneezing, and sore throat (nasopharyngitis)
- Diarrhea
- Pain in the stomach (abdomen)
- Infections (bacterial and viral)
- Nausea
- Rash

Tell your health care provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of FABHALTA.

Call your doctor 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.



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STAY INFORMED

Do you have the information you need to move forward?

Besides just knowing the facts, you need to communicate with your care team about how you're feeling.

Use the **FABHALTA doctor discussion guide** to prepare for your next appointment, and confidently take charge of your C3G care plan as you move forward.



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