CONFIDENT AND INFORMED:
My Treatment. My Way.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
We’re here to give you the facts so you can feel more confident.

Whether you’ve just started taking PROMACTA or you’re in the process of finding your next cITP treatment, get the facts so you can be informed.

The information you’ll find in here can help you take an active role in discussions with your doctor about your cITP treatment.

cITP, chronic immune thrombocytopenia.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

What more do I need to know about cITP? 6
How does PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) work? 12
Can you tell me about the safety of PROMACTA? 22
What do I need to know about taking PROMACTA? 26
What support is available to me? 32
WHAT MORE DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT cITP?
Get the facts about cITP so you can work with your doctor to find the right treatment for you

**WHAT IS cITP?**

It is a condition in which your blood does not have enough platelets, and has lasted 6 months or longer.

- Platelets are blood cells that help stop bleeding and bruising when you get hurt.
- No matter where you are in your cITP story, whether you’ve experienced brief success, disappointing setbacks, or unwanted side effects, knowing more can help you take a more active role in your treatment decisions.
- Having the facts in hand will help you become informed, inspired, and ready to set treatment goals in partnership with your doctor.

**IN WHAT WAYS CAN cITP AFFECT ME?**

- Your body may be destroying healthy platelets
- Your body doesn’t create enough platelets
- You may experience common symptoms such as: bruising, prolonged bleeding from wounds, visible red or purple dots (petechiae), spontaneous nosebleeds, bleeding gums, blood in urine or stools, unusually heavy menstrual flow, and feeling tired or fatigued

*Finding the right treatment may help you keep cITP under control and help you continue to enjoy the daily activities you love doing.*
Now that you have the facts, what treatment goals can you plan together with your doctor?

- Establishing a target platelet count
- Getting platelets to your target count and maintaining them over time
- Managing cITP symptoms so you can keep up with the daily activities that are important to you
- Choosing the treatment that best suits your needs and lifestyle

With those goals in mind, it's important to get the facts and learn how PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) can work for you

If you’re not already on PROMACTA, take these facts to your doctor and see if PROMACTA is right for you!

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)

- High platelet counts and higher risk for blood clots. Your risk of getting a blood clot is increased if your platelet count is too high during treatment with PROMACTA. Your risk of getting a blood clot may also be increased during treatment with PROMACTA if you have normal or low platelet counts. You may have severe problems or die from some forms of blood clots, such as clots that travel to the lungs or that cause heart attacks or strokes. Your health care provider will check your blood platelet counts and change your dose or stop PROMACTA if your platelet counts get too high. Tell your health care provider right away if you have signs and symptoms of a blood clot in the leg such as swelling, pain, or tenderness.
- People with chronic liver disease may be at risk for a type of blood clot in the stomach area. Tell your health care provider right away if you have stomach area pain that may be a symptom of this type of blood clot.
- New or worsened cataracts (a clouding of the lens in the eye). New or worsened cataracts have happened in people taking PROMACTA. Your health care provider will check your eyes before and during your treatment with PROMACTA. Tell your health care provider about any changes in your eyesight while taking PROMACTA.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
HOW DOES PROMACTA WORK?
Get the facts and know why...

PROMACTA is proven to boost the number of platelets in your body

WHAT IS PROMACTA® (eltrombopag)?

PROMACTA is a once-daily tablet that can help with cITP by boosting platelet counts and maintaining them at stable levels.

Your doctor may prescribe PROMACTA when your previous medicines, such as steroids, have not worked.

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)

What should I tell my health care provider before taking PROMACTA?

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

• have liver problems
• have a precancerous condition called MDS or a blood cancer
• have or have had a blood clot
• have a history of cataracts
• have had surgery to remove your spleen (splenectomy)
• have bleeding problems
• are of Asian ancestry (such as Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, or Korean). You may need a lower dose of PROMACTA
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if PROMACTA will harm an unborn baby. Tell your health care provider if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with PROMACTA. If you are a woman who is able to become pregnant, you must use reliable birth control (contraception) while taking PROMACTA and for at least 7 days after you stop taking PROMACTA. Talk to your health care provider about options of effective birth control methods that may be right for you during this time
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. You should not breastfeed during treatment with PROMACTA. Talk to your health care provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time

Patient Portrayal

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
How can PROMACTA work for me?

When other medicines have not worked, PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) may help your body make more platelets.

When the body is making more platelets, your cITP symptoms—like bruising and bleeding—may improve.

Once-daily PROMACTA can boost your platelet count. Now let’s take a look at how PROMACTA may work for you!

If you’re not already on PROMACTA, take these facts to your doctor and see if PROMACTA is right for you!

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)

Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. PROMACTA may affect the way certain medicines work. Certain other medicines may affect the way PROMACTA works. Especially tell your health care provider if you take:

- certain medicines used to treat high cholesterol, called “statins”
- a blood thinner medicine

Certain medicines may keep PROMACTA from working correctly. Take PROMACTA at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after taking these products:

- antacids used to treat stomach ulcers or heartburn
- multivitamins, mineral supplements, or products that contain iron, calcium, aluminum, magnesium, selenium, and zinc

Ask your health care provider if you are not sure if your medicine is one that is listed above. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them and show it to your health care provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
If other medicines have not worked for you, get the facts and see how...

PROMACTA may help you reach your platelet goal

In a clinical trial of 117 adults with cITP...

PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) worked fast:

- 44% of people reached their target platelet count as early as Day 8
- 88% of people reached their target platelet goal as early as 2 weeks
- 70% answered at Day 43 (primary study end point)

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)

What should I avoid while taking PROMACTA?

Avoid situations and medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding.

The most common side effects of PROMACTA in adults when used to treat chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) are:

- nausea
- diarrhea
- upper respiratory tract infection (symptoms may include runny nose, stuffy nose, and sneezing)
- vomiting
- urinary tract infection
- pain or swelling (inflammation) in your throat or mouth (oropharyngeal pain and pharyngitis)
- abnormal liver function tests
- muscle aches

In a clinical trial of 302 adults with cITP...

PROMACTA kept working:

- For up to 7 years, some people maintained platelet counts with PROMACTA—the longest results ever reported in cITP
- At 5 years, in questionnaires used in that trial, 80% of people with cITP self-reported less fatigue, bleeding, and bruising
- At 1 year, PROMACTA showed a 76% reduction in serious bleeding from 17% to 4%

About cITP

How PROMACTA Works

PROMACTA Safety

Taking PROMACTA

Patient Support

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
When other medicines have not worked, look to the track record of PROMACTA...

PROMACTA has been studied in more people with cITP than any other drug of its class!*  

Extensively studied in ~900 people with cITP
- 730 adults | 159 children†

Proven effective with consistent safety in 6 clinical studies including a long-term study that is the longest and largest study ever done in cITP

In clinical trials, consistently proven across patient types, no matter your age, sex, race, starting platelet count, number of medications you are taking for your ITP, and whether or not you’ve had your spleen removed

PROMACTA is the #1 drug of its class,* prescribed to more than 200,000 people worldwide.‡ Now that you have the facts about PROMACTA, you can take a more active role in making treatment decisions with your doctor!

If you’re not already on PROMACTA, take these facts to your doctor and see if PROMACTA is right for you!

*Includes people with chronic immune thrombocytopenia, severe aplastic anemia, and chronic hepatitis C virus.

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)
The most common side effects of PROMACTA in children 1 year and older when used to treat chronic ITP are:
- upper respiratory tract infection (symptoms may include runny nose, stuffy nose, and sneezing)
- pain or swelling (inflammation) in your nose or throat (nasopharyngitis)

I TP, immune thrombocytopenia; TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.

*PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) belongs to the TPO-RA class.
†PROMACTA has been proven to work for children over the age of 1 year with cITP.

Patient Portrayal

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
CAN YOU TELL ME ABOUT THE SAFETY OF PROMACTA?
PROMACTA has been proven in clinical trials to work for people like you. Keep reading to see how PROMACTA can work with your schedule and lifestyle!

When other medicines have stopped working, you can feel comfortable knowing that…

PROMACTA has demonstrated consistent safety across multiple studies

The safety of PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) was established in ~900 people ranging in age from 1 to 85

No single side effect occurred in more than 10% of people across 4 clinical studies

- PROMACTA may cause serious side effects including liver problems, blood clots, and cataracts
- The most common side effects of PROMACTA in adults and children include:
  - low red blood cell count (anemia)
  - fever
  - nausea
  - abnormal liver function tests
  - cough
  - headache
  - tiredness
  - diarrhea

See additional safety information on page 38.

At 6 years of treatment, no new or increased side effects were seen in comparison to the short-term trials

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)

Laboratory tests may show abnormal changes to the cells in your bone marrow. Tell your health care provider about any bruising or bleeding that happens while you take or after you stop taking PROMACTA.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TAKING PROMACTA?
You shouldn’t have to build your life around your treatment.

Take PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) once a day wherever and whenever it works for you.

JUST REMEMBER TO FOLLOW THESE 3 RULES:

1. Take PROMACTA every day at the same time.
   - Pick a schedule that works for you and stick to it!

2. Take PROMACTA on an empty stomach.
   - Either 1 hour before or 2 hours after eating

3. Do not take PROMACTA with calcium-rich products.
   - Take it at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after having foods such as dairy products (yogurt, cheese, milk, ice cream), calcium-fortified foods (orange juice, dry cereal, bread), and leafy green vegetables (collard greens, spinach)

PROMACTA IS THE ONLY ORAL cITP DRUG OF ITS CLASS* THAT OFFERS:

- Once-daily dosing no matter what dose you’re on while taking PROMACTA
- Both tablets and oral suspension:
  - Oral tablets:
    - 12.5 mg
    - 25 mg
    - 50 mg
    - 75 mg
  - The oral suspension (liquid solution) for people who can’t swallow a pill

*PROMACTA belongs to the TPO-RA class.

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) Tablets (continued)

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

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 see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
When other medicines have not worked for you, learn how you can work with your doctor to...

Track how you’re doing on PROMACTA

YOUR DOCTOR WILL MONITOR YOUR PROGRESS BY CHECKING YOUR PLATELET COUNT:

- When you first start taking PROMACTA® (eltrombopag), your doctor will monitor your platelet counts once a week to help find the right dose.
- Once you and your doctor have found a dose that works for you, platelet count check-ins may become less frequent.

YOU CAN HELP BY MAKING SURE YOU TELL YOUR DOCTOR:

- How your body is reacting to new medication
- If your cITP symptoms are not improving
- If you experience any bruising or bleeding while taking PROMACTA or after treatment has stopped
- If you experience any new or worsening side effects

It’s important not to stop or change the way you take PROMACTA without talking to your doctor.

See how our best-in-class patient support program may help you start on PROMACTA

You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.
WHAT SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE TO ME?
Best-in-class support is just a phone call or click away...

PROMACTA4U offers you the guidance and tools to help from the start!

Call the PROMACTA4U Patient Support Line at 1-800-282-7630 and we will direct you to the support services you need!

1-on-1 support specific to your needs, including insurance, Medicare, and financial assistance*

Select prompt 3 to speak with a Patient Navigator, a trained professional who can provide personalized support. He or she can guide you and help answer questions as you begin treatment with PROMACTA® (eltrombopag), as well as provide responses to frequently asked questions like:

- How should I take PROMACTA?
- What should I avoid while taking PROMACTA?
- How does PROMACTA work?
- What should I do if I miss a dose of PROMACTA?
- What dietary considerations do I have to follow when taking PROMACTA?

For more helpful information about cITP and PROMACTA, as well as tools like meal planners and dietary guides to help you navigate the flexibility of once-daily PROMACTA, download your personal support materials at www.PROMACTA-4U.com today!

*Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation does not guarantee success in obtaining reimbursement or financial assistance. Third-party payment for medical products and services is affected by numerous factors, not all of which can be anticipated or resolved.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.
PROMACTA provides you co-pay assistance

$0 co-pay: You may be eligible for immediate co-pay savings on your next PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) prescription.

- Eligible patients with private insurance may pay $0 per month
- Novartis will pay the remaining co-pay, up to $15,000 per calendar year, per product*

Easy sign-up, no additional fees
Available to most patients with commercial insurance

PATIENT ASSISTANCE NOW ONCOLOGY OFFERINGS

- Our Patient Assistance Now Oncology (PANO) program was created to assist you with accessing your PROMACTA medication—from insurance verification to financial assistance—all through a knowledgeable and supportive call center. You can also visit us at Patient.NovartisOncology.com.

- You may be eligible for the PANO Free Trial and Access Program! If you have been prescribed PROMACTA, you may be eligible to receive a free 14-day supply shipped directly to your home, which will allow you to start your treatment quickly. No purchase of PROMACTA or any other product is required.

To learn more, call 1-800-282-7630 or visit Patient.NovartisOncology.com.

Ask your doctor to help you apply for the PANO Free Trial and Access Program.

*Limitations apply. This offer is only available to patients with private insurance. The program is not available for patients who are enrolled in Medicare, Medicaid, or any other federal or state health care program. Novartis reserves the right to rescind, revoke, or amend this program without notice. For full Terms and Conditions, visit Copay.NovartisOncology.com or call 1-877-577-7756.

†Program rules may vary by product. This offering is for approved uses/indications only.
Summary of Important Information for PROMACTA (eltrombopag)

What is PROMACTA?

PROMACTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults and children 1 year of age and older with low blood platelet counts due to chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) when other medicines to treat ITP or surgery to remove the spleen have not worked well enough.

PROMACTA is also used to treat people with:
- low blood platelet counts due to chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection before and during treatment with interferon
- severe aplastic anemia (SAA) in combination with other medicines to treat SAA as the first treatment for adults and children 2 years of age and older
- severe aplastic anemia (SAA) when other medicines to treat SAA have not worked well enough

PROMACTA is used to try to raise platelet counts in order to lower your risk for bleeding.

PROMACTA is used to try to raise platelet counts in order to lower your risk for bleeding.

PROMACTA may increase your risk of liver problems. If your health care provider tells you to stop your treatment with interferon and ribavirin, you will also need to stop taking PROMACTA.

PROMACTA may increase your risk of liver problems that may be severe and possibly life threatening. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before you start taking PROMACTA and during your treatment. Your health care provider may stop your treatment with PROMACTA if you have changes in your liver function blood tests.

Tell your health care provider right away if you have any of these symptoms or liver problems:
- yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice)
- unusual darkening of the urine
- unusual tiredness
- right upper stomach area (abdomen) pain
- confusion
- swelling of the stomach area (abdomen)

Before you take PROMACTA, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including:
- have liver problems
- have a precancerous condition called MDS or a blood cancer
- have or have had a blood clot
- have a history of cataracts
- have had surgery to remove your spleen
- have bleeding problems
- are of Asian ancestry (such as Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, or Korean). You may need a lower dose of PROMACTA
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if PROMACTA will harm an unborn baby. Tell your health care provider if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with PROMACTA
- Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with PROMACTA and for at least 7 days after stopping treatment with PROMACTA. Talk to your health care provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. You should not breastfeed during your treatment with PROMACTA. Talk to your health care provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time.
- Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. PROMACTA may affect the way certain medicines work. Certain other medicines may affect the way PROMACTA works.

Especially tell your health care provider if you are taking:
- certain medicines used to treat high cholesterol, called "statins"
- certain medicines used to treat stomach ulcers or heartburn, called "ulcer thickeners"
- certain medicines used to treat high blood pressure, called "blood thinners"
- certain medicines that may affect the way certain other medicines work. Certain other medicines may affect the way PROMACTA works.

Tell your health care provider if you are not sure if your medicine is one that is listed above.

It is not known if PROMACTA is safe and effective when used with other antiviral medicines to treat chronic hepatitis C.

It is not known if PROMACTA is safe and effective when used with other antiviral medicines to treat chronic hepatitis C.

Liver problems may be severe and possibly life threatening. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before you start taking PROMACTA and during your treatment. Your health care provider may stop your treatment with PROMACTA if you have changes in your liver function blood tests.

Tell your health care provider right away if you have any of these symptoms or liver problems:
- yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice)
- unusual darkening of the urine
- unusual tiredness
- right upper stomach area (abdomen) pain
- confusion
- swelling of the stomach area (abdomen)

Before you take PROMACTA, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including:
- have liver problems
- have a precancerous condition called MDS or a blood cancer
- have or have had a blood clot
- have a history of cataracts
- have had surgery to remove your spleen (splenectomy)
- have bleeding problems
- are of Asian ancestry (such as Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, or Korean). You may need a lower dose of PROMACTA
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if PROMACTA will harm an unborn baby. Tell your health care provider if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with PROMACTA
- Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with PROMACTA and for at least 7 days after stopping treatment with PROMACTA. Talk to your health care provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. You should not breastfeed during your treatment with PROMACTA. Talk to your health care provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time.
- Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. PROMACTA may affect the way certain medicines work. Certain other medicines may affect the way PROMACTA works.

Especially tell your health care provider if you are taking:
- certain medicines used to treat high cholesterol, called "statins"
- certain medicines used to treat stomach ulcers or heartburn, called "ulcer thickeners"
- certain medicines that may affect the way certain other medicines work. Certain other medicines may affect the way PROMACTA works.

Tell your health care provider if you are not sure if your medicine is one that is listed above.

Continued on next page
How should I take PROMACTA?

- Take PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) exactly as your health care provider tells you to take it. Your health care provider will prescribe the dose of PROMACTA tablets or PROMACTA for oral suspension that is right for you.
- If your health care provider prescribes PROMACTA tablets, take PROMACTA tablets whole. Do not split, chew, or crush PROMACTA tablets and do not mix with food or liquids.
- If your health care provider prescribes PROMACTA for oral suspension, see the “Instructions for Use” that comes with your medicine for instructions on how to correctly mix and take a dose of PROMACTA.
- Use a new single-use oral dosing syringe to prepare each dose of PROMACTA for oral suspension. Do not reuse the oral dosing syringe.
- Do not take PROMACTA without talking with your health care provider first. Do not change your dose or schedule for taking PROMACTA unless your health care provider tells you to change it.
- Take PROMACTA on an empty stomach, either 1 hour before or 2 hours after eating food.

• Take PROMACTA at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after eating dairy products and calcium-fortified juices.
• If you miss a dose of PROMACTA, wait and take your next scheduled dose. Do not take more than 1 dose of PROMACTA in 1 day.
• If you take too much PROMACTA, you may have a higher risk of serious side effects. Call your health care provider right away.
• Your health care provider will check your platelet count during your treatment with PROMACTA and change your dose of PROMACTA as needed.
• Tell your health care provider about any bruising or bleeding that happens while you take and after you stop taking PROMACTA.
• If you have SAA, your health care provider may do tests to monitor your bone marrow during treatment with PROMACTA.

What should I avoid while taking PROMACTA?

Avoid situations and medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding.

What are the possible side effects of PROMACTA?

PROMACTA may cause serious side effects, including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about PROMACTA?”
- Increased risk of worsening of a precancerous blood condition called myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). See “What is PROMACTA?”
- If you have MDS and receive PROMACTA, you have an increased risk that your MDS condition may worsen and become a blood cancer called AML. If your MDS worsens to become AML, you may have an increased risk of death from AML.
- High platelet counts and higher risk for blood clots. Your risk of getting a blood clot is increased if your platelet count is too high during treatment with PROMACTA. Your risk of getting a blood clot may also be increased during treatment with PROMACTA if you have normal or low platelet counts but you have severe problems or die from some forms of blood clots, such as clots that travel to the lungs or that cause heart attacks or strokes. Your health care provider will check your blood platelet counts and change your dose or stop PROMACTA if your platelet counts get too high. Tell your health care provider right away if you have signs and symptoms of a blood clot in the leg, such as swelling, pain, or tenderness in your leg. People with chronic liver disease may be at risk for a type of blood clot in the stomach area (abdomen). Tell your health care provider right away if you have stomach-area (abdominal) pain, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea as these may be symptoms of this type of blood clot.

- New or worsened cataracts (a clouding of the lens in the eye). New or worsened cataracts can happen in people taking PROMACTA. Your health care provider will check your eyes before and during your treatment with PROMACTA. Tell your health care provider about any changes in your eyesight while taking PROMACTA.

The most common side effects of PROMACTA include:

- Low red blood cell count (anemia)
- Nausea
- Fever
- Abnormal liver function tests
- Cough
- Tiredness
- Headache
- Diarrhea

Laboratory tests may show abnormal changes to the cells in your bone marrow. Tell your health care provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all possible side effects of PROMACTA. For more information, ask your health care provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.
Summary of Important Information (continued)

How should I store PROMACTA tablets and PROMACTA for oral suspension?

**Tablets:**
- Store PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) tablets at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C)
- Keep PROMACTA in the bottle given to you

**For oral suspension:**
- Store PROMACTA for oral suspension at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C)
- After mixing, PROMACTA should be taken right away but may be stored for no more than 30 minutes between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C). Throw away (discard) the mixture if not used within 30 minutes

Keep PROMACTA and all medicines out of the reach of children.

The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. To learn more, talk about PROMACTA with your health care provider or pharmacist. The FDA-approved product labeling can be found at www.PROMACTA.com or 1-888-669-6682.
Taking an active role begins with talking to your doctor

When other medicines have not worked for you, consider PROMACTA® (eltrombopag)—the #1 drug of its class,* prescribed to more than 200,000 people worldwide†

If you’re not already on PROMACTA, ask your doctor if it’s right for you!

For more information about PROMACTA go to us.promacta.com/chronic-itp

TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.

*PROMACTA belongs to the TPO-RA class.

†Includes people with chronic immune thrombocytopenia, severe aplastic anemia, and chronic hepatitis C virus.

Patient Portrayal

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and the Summary of Important Information on pages 38 to 42.