

PASSPORT TO PROMACTA



Our Adventure

Click [here](#) for Important
Safety Information.

PROMACTA[®]
(eltrombopag)
12.5mg, 25mg, 50mg, 75mg tablets
12.5mg, 25mg oral suspension



Seeking
answers

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Ask your
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ITP, immune thrombocytopenia.

Upload your child's photo here

Your child's persistent or chronic ITP diagnosis may leave you feeling stuck about what's next. This guide will help you navigate a new frontier so you can move forward in the best way possible.

Find support, resources, and helpful tips for discussions with your doctor as well as fun activities to get your child involved in their treatment journey.



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Seeking answers for Immune Thrombocytopenia

Getting off on the right foot is always an important step when it comes to your child's treatment goals. Take a proactive role in what's next by considering the following guide.

Approved Uses and Important Safety Information Approved Uses for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag)

PROMACTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults and children 1 year and older with low blood platelet counts due to persistent or chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) when other medicines to treat your ITP or surgery to remove the spleen have not worked well enough. PROMACTA is used to try to raise platelet counts in order to lower your risk for bleeding.



Change your POV

How many 4-letter words can you make from “platelets”?

eg, step

Approved Uses and Important Safety Information (continued)

Approved Uses for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) (continued)

PROMACTA is not used to make platelet counts normal.

PROMACTA is for treatment of certain people with low platelet counts caused by persistent or chronic ITP, chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV), or severe aplastic anemia (SAA), not for a precancerous condition called myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) or low platelet counts caused by other conditions or diseases.

It is not known if PROMACTA is safe and effective in children with chronic HCV or previously treated SAA, in children younger than 1 year with ITP, or children younger than 2 years when used in combination with standard immunosuppressive therapy as the first treatment for SAA.

Before your visit:

Ask your child



Symptoms and treatment options

- How have you been feeling since the last time you saw the doctor?
- Are there any symptoms that have been bothering you?

Taking PROMACTA

- Are there any challenges you have with taking your medicine?

Side effects

- Does your medication ever make you feel a certain way?
- Are any side effects harder to deal with than others?
- Have side effects kept you from doing your favorite activities?

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) What is the most important information I should know about PROMACTA?

PROMACTA can cause serious side effects, including:

Liver problems

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 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 signs and symptoms of 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)

During your visit:

Ask your doctor



Symptoms and treatment options

- Why may PROMACTA be right for my child?
- How long does it take PROMACTA to start working?
- Are there limits on how long my child can take PROMACTA?

Taking PROMACTA

- How is PROMACTA given?
- How often would PROMACTA be taken?
- What foods should be avoided when taking PROMACTA?
- How does once-daily PROMACTA fit into our daily schedule?

Side effects

- What are the side effects with PROMACTA?
- How should I track side effects of PROMACTA?
- If my child experiences side effects, what do I do?
- Who could I talk to if my child experiences side effects with PROMACTA?

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

What are the possible side effects of PROMACTA?

PROMACTA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Worsening of a precancerous blood condition to a blood cancer called acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).** PROMACTA is not for treatment of people with a precancerous condition called myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS). If you have MDS and receive PROMACTA, your MDS condition may worsen and become AML. If MDS worsens to become AML, you may die sooner 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. 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.



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A quest for answers



Explaining ITP to others

Siblings, close friends, teachers, and school nurses may be curious about ITP symptoms and may have questions. For most people who interact with your child, it's easiest to keep things simple.

For example, you might say:

- "ITP is not contagious"
- "My child has a bleeding disorder called ITP, which causes them to bruise and bleed easily"
- "To avoid injury, my child can't participate in certain activities"
- "If your brother or sister ever hits their head or gets into an accident, please call 911 and contact me immediately"
- "Your brother or sister may get tired more easily than you, so it's important to remember to be kind and understanding"

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

What are the possible side effects of PROMACTA? (continued)

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.



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Spell it out

Click and drag to highlight each word in the list below. You can search up, down, backwards, or diagonally.

e n n z q p n h k p
i a p e z g n o d t
t d l a x y r n y z
p v a u c p j l g t
g e t n h f l h m s
p n e s s j z o v k
l t l t q h g z r i
i u e u r i x a o e
c r t c v k d e y w
p e s k h e i j c l

Words: Platelets, Adventure, Explore,
Hike, ITP, Unstuck

Important Safety Information for PROMACTA® (eltrombopag) (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

The trail ahead

Taking care of yourself and your child with ITP

Planning a future with persistent or chronic ITP that lasts 3 months or more may seem overwhelming, but with the right tools and support, you can be prepared for whatever adventure awaits.

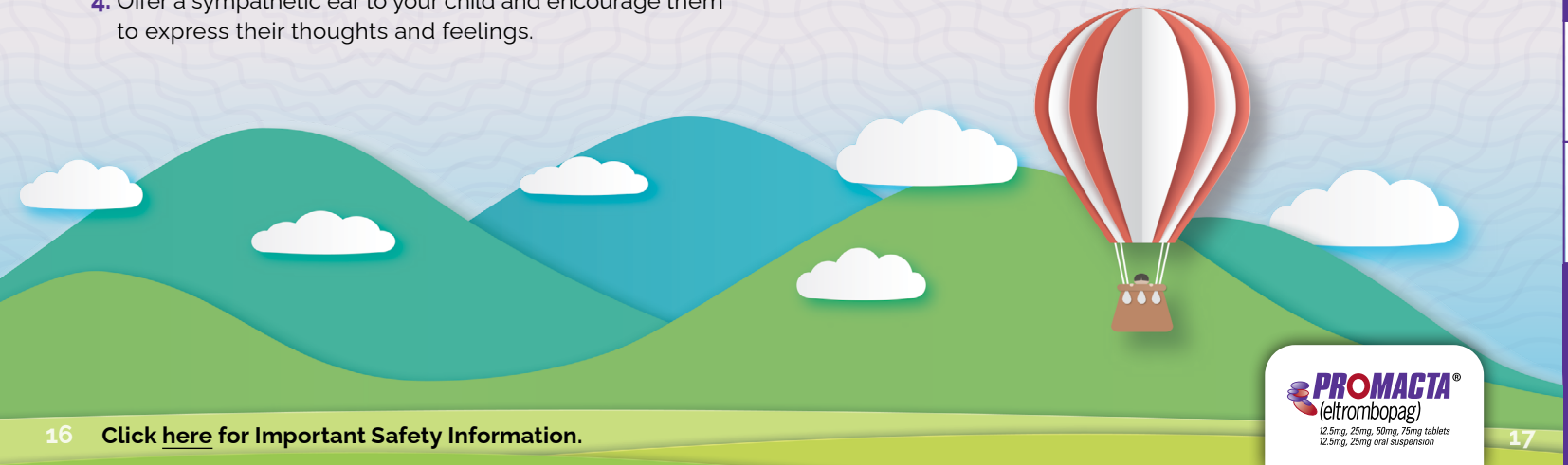
Go the extra mile for them (and yourself)

1. Prioritize your health by taking care of your physical, mental, and emotional well-being.
2. Talk about ITP openly and often so your child feels comfortable talking about it, too.
3. "Rehearse" intimidating situations (such as doctor visits) beforehand so your child will be ready when they happen.
4. Offer a sympathetic ear to your child and encourage them to express their thoughts and feelings.

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

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

- 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.



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Never stop exploring

Make a list of what to bring on your next adventure.

eg, water bottle

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

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

- 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.

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



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Other sources of support

Platelet Disorder Support Association

www.pdsa.org

A helpful resource for ITP education, advocacy, research, and support that can help you find ITP experts or hematology centers of excellence near you.

American Society of Hematology

www.hematology.org

Furthering the understanding, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of certain blood and bone disorders.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

www.nhlbi.nih.gov

NHLBI promotes the prevention and treatment of heart diseases, lung diseases, and blood diseases such as ITP.

National Organization for Rare Disorders

www.rarediseases.org

Providing a unified voice for those with rare diseases and their caregivers, seeking to help them so they won't have to fight that battle alone.

Foundation for Women & Girls with Blood Disorders (FWGBD)

www.fwgbd.org/patient

Helping to ensure that all women with blood disorders are correctly diagnosed and treated at every stage of life.

ITP & Me

www.itpandme.com

Provides patients with ITP with medical support, as well as emotional, lifestyle, and daily ITP guidance.



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Approved Uses and Important Safety Information

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

What are the possible side effects of PROMACTA? (continued)

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

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

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- 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

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:

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

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

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.

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 persistent or 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

The most common side effects of PROMACTA in children 1 year and older when used to treat persistent or 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)

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.

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 download full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, and Medication Guide [here](#).



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