

The Patient's Guide

TO THE

Primary HLH

Hospital Experience



An overview of the people and places you'll see during your hospital stay.

HLH=hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.

What Is GAMIFANT?

GAMIFANT is a prescription medicine used for the treatment of adults and children (newborn and older) with primary hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) whose disease has come back or progressed, or other medicines have not worked well enough or cannot be tolerated.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GAMIFANT can cause serious side effects, including infections. GAMIFANT is a medicine that affects your immune system and may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. GAMIFANT may increase your risk of serious infections that can lead to death. These infections include tuberculosis (TB), histoplasmosis, herpes zoster infection (shingles), and other infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that can spread throughout the body. Your healthcare provider will:

- Test you for TB before you start treatment with GAMIFANT
- Treat you with a medicine for TB if you are at risk for TB or if you have a known positive TB test. Infections are common in people treated with GAMIFANT

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 2-3. [Click here](#) for Patient Medication Guide for Gamifant.



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Before starting GAMIFANT, tell your healthcare provider all of your medical conditions and if you:

- Had TB in the past, or if you or a member of your family have been in recent close contact with someone with TB
- Have had a positive TB skin test (purified protein derivative test)
- Currently have an infection or have a history of infections, including histoplasmosis or herpes zoster (shingles)
- Are being treated for an active infection
- Have symptoms of an infection such as fever; sweat and chills; cough; breathing problems; blood in mucus (phlegm); or warm, red painful skin or sores on your body
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if GAMIFANT can harm your unborn baby
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if GAMIFANT passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during treatment with GAMIFANT

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 3. [Click here](#) for Patient Medication Guide for Gamifant.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Your healthcare provider will give you medicine to help prevent certain infections before you receive GAMIFANT.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

After starting GAMIFANT, tell your healthcare provider if:

- New symptoms of an infection appear
- Symptoms of an infection that you already had when starting GAMIFANT worsen. Your healthcare provider will monitor you closely for signs and symptoms of infections during treatment with GAMIFANT

GAMIFANT can cause serious infusion reactions.

These are common, can also be severe, and can happen during or shortly after treatment with GAMIFANT. Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop your infusion and treat your symptoms before continuing your infusion if you have severe infusion reactions. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms:

- Skin redness
- Chills
- Itching
- Chest pain
- Fever
- Shortness of breath
- Rash
- Nausea or vomiting
- Excessive sweating
- Lightheadedness or dizziness

The most common side effects of GAMIFANT include high blood pressure (hypertension) and fever.

These are not all the possible side effects for GAMIFANT. For more information, ask your healthcare provider. You can also see the full Prescribing Information for GAMIFANT at <https://gamifant.com/pdf/Full-Prescribing-Information.pdf>.

To report suspected adverse reactions, contact Sobi North America at 1-866-773-5274 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

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Staying in the hospital

You probably first went to the hospital for help finding out why you are sick. That's because the hospital has many different specialists, or doctors who focus on specific conditions. They ran special tests to check for primary HLH. Now that you have been diagnosed, you will likely stay there for treatment.

The hospital is a big place, which can be overwhelming. Keep in mind that it has many resources and doctors who can help care for you. This guide has information about different places and people you may see. It also offers tips for making the stay more comfortable.

We hope you find it helpful as you prepare for your hospital stay.

You're not alone. The doctors and hospital staff are always here for you.



GAMIFANT may increase your risk of infections, including serious infections that can lead to death

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Getting ready for treatment

Once primary HLH has been diagnosed, treatment usually begins right away. It may last for many months, and the journey can be mentally, physically, and emotionally draining.

- **Induction therapy** is the first step in treatment. The goal is to get symptoms under control to prepare for a bone marrow transplant
- **Continuation therapy** is the next step. During this time, the doctor will make sure symptoms stay under control before transplant

What if treatment doesn't work?

There is another medication your doctor may try. Gamifant is the first and only FDA-approved treatment made specifically for people with primary HLH who:

- Don't get better with other medicines
- Have symptoms that come back or get worse OR
- Can't tolerate side effects from other medicines

Packing for the hospital stay*



Consider bringing these items:

- A list of your medicines
- Books to read
- Family photos
- Cell phone and charger
- A tablet or laptop with music, games, and movies downloaded to help you pass the time

*Please check with your doctors and nurses that the items you're bringing are okay to have in the hospital.

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Meet your care team

Leading up to your diagnosis, you probably met many doctors, nurses, and medical team members. Some of these people may also be involved in treating you for primary HLH. Knowing a bit about each of their jobs may help you feel a little less overwhelmed.

Critical Care Specialist

These doctors treat symptoms that need attention right away. Critical care specialists usually work in the intensive care unit of a hospital.

Infectious Disease Specialist

An infectious disease specialist diagnoses and treats serious infections, such as those that might occur in a patient who has primary HLH.

Gastroenterologist/Hepatologist

A gastroenterologist deals with illnesses that affect parts of the body that are involved in digestion such as the stomach, intestines, and esophagus. A hepatologist is a gastroenterologist who is an expert in the liver, pancreas, and gallbladder.

Rheumatologist

These doctors diagnose and treat conditions that affect muscles, bones, and joints. They also treat a group of immune system disorders called *systemic autoimmune diseases*. In these conditions, the immune system attacks the person's own body, leading to inflammation that can cause pain, swelling, and organ damage.

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Hematologist/Oncologist

A “hem/onc” is a doctor who specializes in diseases of the blood and cancer. Hem/oncs are also experts in primary HLH. It’s likely a hem/onc diagnosed your disease and will be treating you moving forward.

Nurses

Nurses are experts in the daily medical care that patients need. They do things such as give patients medicine and keep track of their symptoms.

Genetic Counselors

Genetic counselors specialize in knowing about genes and conditions that children can inherit from their parents, such as primary HLH.

Transplant Team

This team includes doctors who perform transplants and nurses who keep track of a patient’s progress. It also includes counselors, who provide information to patients and families, and health insurance experts.

Social Workers

Hospital social workers help patients understand illnesses like primary HLH. They offer emotional support and counseling to help patients make decisions.



**Learn more by checking out
the Specialist 101 series on
GamifantCares.com/pHLHResources**

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 2-3. [Click here](#) for Patient Medication Guide for Gamifant.

Parts of the hospital

Just as you've met and talked with many medical experts, you've probably spent time in different parts of the hospital. Here is some information about what usually happens in them.



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Emergency Room (ER)

This is the department where patients with the most urgent or life-threatening symptoms go for care.

Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)

Young adults (age 18-21 years) may be treated in the PICU when their symptoms are serious and need to be watched closely.

Intensive Care Unit (ICU)

This is a department for critically ill or injured patients that is staffed by specially trained medical personnel and has equipment that allows for continuous monitoring and life support.

Rheumatology/Immunology Unit

Specialists in this department diagnose and treat disorders of the immune system—the system of organs, cells, and chemicals that work together to protect the body.

Infectious Disease Unit

This unit focuses on illnesses caused by organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. Before a patient is diagnosed with primary HLH, they may visit this unit to see if an infection is causing their symptoms. Later, the unit might be called in if the patient gets an infection during their hospital stay.

Hematology/Oncology Unit

The hematology/oncology department diagnoses and treats patients who have cancer or blood disorders, like primary HLH.

Infusion Center

Some patients have conditions that can't be treated with medicines that are taken by mouth. The Infusion Center provides medicines to these patients through a needle or catheter (a thin tube that carries fluids into the body).

Diagnostic Imaging Unit

In this unit, special tools such as x-rays, ultrasound, CT, and MRI scans are used to take pictures of what's going on inside the body. These pictures, or images, can help doctors diagnose diseases.

CT=computed tomography; MRI=magnetic resonance imaging.

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Learn more

Visit GamifantCares.com or
call Gamifant Cares Support
Services at 1.833.597.6530

gamifant cares[™]

Support for the journey ahead

You aren't in this alone

If your doctor decides that Gamifant is right for you, **Gamifant Cares** can offer you patient support programs at no cost throughout treatment with Gamifant. **Gamifant Cares** can assist with personalized support and resources, including:

- Navigating and understanding the insurance process
- Providing financial assistance information for eligible patients, and
- Providing educational materials and nursing support through the Sobi Nurse Case Manager program

You're in good hands at the hospital

We hope the information in this guide helps you feel prepared for your hospital stay and the primary HLH journey.



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