Talking About XOLAIR Treatment With Your Asthma Specialist

If you have allergic asthma and are ready to talk about treatment options with your asthma specialist, use this discussion guide to help prepare you for your visit.

Questions Your Asthma Specialist May Ask You

Space is provided for you to write down your answers in preparation for your visit with your asthma specialist.

How long have you had allergic asthma?

Have you taken an allergen test? If yes, please bring the results to your appointment with your specialist.

Do you know your asthma triggers? If yes, please list:

What is XOLAIR?

XOLAIR® (omalizumab) for subcutaneous use is an injectable prescription medicine used to treat patients 6 years of age and older with moderate to severe persistent asthma whose asthma symptoms are not controlled by asthma medicines called inhaled corticosteroids. A skin or blood test is performed to see if you have allergies to year-round allergens.

XOLAIR is not used to treat other allergic conditions, acute bronchospasm or status asthmaticus.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

Severe allergic reaction. A severe allergic reaction called anaphylaxis can happen when you receive XOLAIR. The reaction can occur after the first dose, or after many doses. It may also occur right after a XOLAIR injection or days later. Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening condition and can lead to death. Go to the nearest emergency room right away if you have any of these symptoms of an allergic reaction:

- wheezing, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness, or trouble breathing
- low blood pressure, dizziness, fainting, rapid or weak heartbeat, anxiety, or feeling of “impending doom”
- flushing, itching, hives, or feeling warm
- swelling of the throat or tongue, throat tightness, hoarse voice, or trouble swallowing

Your healthcare provider will monitor you closely for symptoms of an allergic reaction while you are receiving XOLAIR and for a period of time after your injection. Your healthcare provider should talk to you about getting medical treatment if you have symptoms of an allergic reaction after leaving the healthcare provider’s office or treatment center.
Questions Your Asthma Specialist May Ask You (continued)

Is your allergic asthma uncontrolled even though you’re taking inhaled corticosteroids?*

*Inhaled corticosteroids is a category of prescription asthma medicine that asthma patients use for long-term treatment. A patient uses them every day to help prevent symptoms such as swelling in the lungs. Patients breathe in the medicine through an inhaler.

What, if any, medicine(s) are you currently taking for your asthma?

How many allergic asthma attacks have you had in the past year?

How often in the past 7-15 days have you used your rescue inhaler or nebulizer medication (such as albuterol, Ventolin®, Proventil®, Maxair®, or Primatene® MIST)?

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Do not receive XOLAIR if you are allergic to omalizumab or any of the ingredients in XOLAIR.

Before receiving XOLAIR, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

• have a latex allergy or any other allergies (such as food allergy or seasonal allergies).
  The needle cap on the XOLAIR prefilled syringe may contain latex.
• have sudden breathing problems (bronchospasm)
• have ever had a severe allergic reaction called anaphylaxis
• have or have had a parasitic infection
• have or have had cancer
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if XOLAIR may harm your unborn baby.
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if XOLAIR passes into your breast milk. Talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby while you receive XOLAIR.

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

How should I receive XOLAIR?

• XOLAIR should be given by your healthcare provider, in a healthcare setting.
• XOLAIR is given in 1 or more injections under the skin (subcutaneous), 1 time every 2 or 4 weeks.
• In asthma patients, a blood test for a substance called IgE must be performed prior to starting XOLAIR to determine the appropriate dose and dosing frequency.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

How should I receive XOLAIR? (continued)

• Do not decrease or stop taking any of your other asthma medicine unless your healthcare providers tell you to.
• You may not see improvement in your symptoms right away after XOLAIR treatment.

What are the possible side effects of XOLAIR?

XOLAIR may cause serious side effects, including:

• See, “What is the most important information I should know about XOLAIR” regarding the risk of anaphylaxis.
• Cancer. Cases of cancer were observed in some people who received XOLAIR.
• Inflammation of your blood vessels. Rarely, this can happen in people with asthma who receive XOLAIR. This usually, but not always, happens in people who also take a steroid medicine by mouth that is being stopped or the dose is being lowered. It is not known whether this is caused by XOLAIR. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have rash; chest pain; shortness of breath; or a feeling of pins and needles or numbness of your arms or legs.
• Fever, muscle aches, and rash. Some people who take XOLAIR get these symptoms 1 to 5 days after receiving a XOLAIR injection. If you have any of these symptoms, tell your healthcare provider.
• Parasitic infection. Some people who are at a high risk for parasite (worm) infections, get a parasite infection after receiving XOLAIR. Your healthcare provider can test your stool to check if you have a parasite infection.
• Heart and circulation problems. Some people who receive XOLAIR have had chest pain, heart attack, blood clots in the lungs or legs, or temporary symptoms of weakness on one side of the body, slurred speech, or altered vision. It is not known whether this is caused by XOLAIR.

Questions to Ask Your Asthma Specialist About XOLAIR

Space is provided for you to write down any answers or notes discussed during your visit with your asthma specialist.

Would XOLAIR be an appropriate allergic asthma treatment option for me?

Can you explain how XOLAIR works for allergic asthma?

I’m taking inhaled corticosteroids. Why am I still having asthma symptoms?

Can I take XOLAIR with the other medications I’m currently taking?

How long does XOLAIR take to start working?
Questions to Ask Your Asthma Specialist About XOLAIR (continued)

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

The most common side effects of XOLAIR:

- **In adults and children 12 years of age and older with asthma:** pain especially in your arms and legs, dizziness, feeling tired, skin rash, bone fractures, and pain or discomfort of your ears.
- **In children 6 to less than 12 years of age with asthma:** common cold symptoms, headache, fever, sore throat, pain or discomfort of your ear, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and nose bleeds.

These are not all the possible side effects of XOLAIR. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Genentech at (888) 835-2555 or Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation at (888)-669-6682.