

What does aTTP stand for?

aTTP (acquired thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura): A rare blood disorder that develops when the immune system stops ADAMTS13, a protein, from working properly. Without this protein, the body creates too many blood clots.

Acquired: Describes a condition that is developed later in life. It may be unknown why aTTP was developed.

Thrombotic: Refers to the small blood clots that form inside blood vessels.

Thrombocytopenic: Means having a low platelet count.

Purpura: Red- or purple-colored spots on the skin that do not go away when pressure is applied. It may look like a bruise.

Glossary of aTTP terms

ADAMTS13: An enzyme, or protein molecule, needed to prevent the body from making more blood clots than it needs.

Anemia (uh-NEEM-ee-uh): A drop in the number of red blood cells in the body. Red blood cells carry oxygen throughout the body.

Episode (or Event): An acute period when someone is affected by an illness.

Immune system: The body's natural defense system against a harmful organism that can make you sick.

Immunosuppressive therapy/Immunosuppressant: Treatment that helps decrease the activity of the immune system, which is overactive during an episode of aTTP.

Intravenous (IV): Entering the body through a vein.

Jaundice: Yellowing of the skin and eyes.

Microthrombi: A blood clot located in a small blood vessel.

Petechiae (puh-tEE-kee-ie): Small red or purple spots less than 1/8 of an inch in size on the skin.

Plasma exchange (PEX): A procedure that removes and replaces a person's blood plasma. This process helps clean the body by removing things it has too much of (such as immune cells) and adding things it has too little of (such as ADAMTS13 and platelets).

Platelets: A small cell found in the blood that is involved in clotting.

Recurrence: Any aTTP episode that follows the first aTTP episode.

Red blood cell: A cell that carries oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body and then carries carbon dioxide back to the lungs to exhale out of the body.

Specialty pharmacy: A pharmacy that delivers medicines that are not available through a local pharmacy. It often provides services including:

- Shipping medicine directly to a patient's home
- Monthly check-ins with a patient to make sure they've completed required testing
- Being available to answer questions a patient or caregiver may have about receiving medicine

Subcutaneous (SC or subQ): Injected into the body under the skin.

von Willebrand factor (vWF) (vawn vil-uh-brahn): One of the components in your blood that helps your platelets stick together.

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is CABLIVI?

CABLIVI (caplacizumab-yhdp) is a prescription medicine used for the treatment of adults and children 12 years and older with acquired thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (aTTP), in combination with plasma exchange and immunosuppressive therapy.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on next page.

The language of aTTP

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Who should not take CABLIVI?

Do not take CABLIVI if you've had an allergic reaction to caplacizumab-yhdp or to any of the ingredients in CABLIVI.

What should I tell my healthcare team before starting CABLIVI?

Tell your doctor if you have a medical condition including if you have a bleeding disorder. Tell your doctor about any medicines you take, including medicines that increase your risk of bleeding such as antiplatelets, thrombolytics, heparin, or anti-coagulants.

Talk to your doctor before scheduling any surgery, medical or dental procedure.

What are the possible side effects of CABLIVI?

CABLIVI can cause severe bleeding. In clinical studies, severe bleeding adverse reactions of nosebleed, bleeding from the gums, bleeding in the stomach or intestines, and bleeding from the uterus were each reported in 1% of subjects. In the post-marketing setting, cases of life-threatening and fatal bleeding were reported in patients receiving CABLIVI. Contact your doctor immediately if symptoms of excessive bruising, excessive bleeding, or major bleeding occur. Signs and symptoms of bleeding include: pain, swelling or discomfort, prolonged bleeding from cuts, increased menstrual flow or vaginal bleeding, nosebleeds, bleeding of gums from brushing, unusual bleeding or bruising, red or dark brown urine, red or tar black stools, headache, dizziness, or weakness.

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you have a bleeding disorder (i.e. hemophilia) or if you take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding such as anti-coagulants and anti-platelet agents.

CABLIVI should be stopped for 7 days before surgery or any medical or dental procedure. Talk to your doctor before you stop taking CABLIVI.

The most common side effects in adults include nosebleed, headache and bleeding gums.

In children, the most reported side effects include nosebleed and rapid heartbeat.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of CABLIVI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Please see Cablivi.com for [full Prescribing Information](#).