

CLINICAL ATTRIBUTES

TYSABRI treatment delayed physical disability progression, reduced relapse rates, and reduced the number of gadolinium-enhancing (Gd+) lesions^{1,2,a}

42%

Relative reduction in the risk of increased physical disability sustained for 12 weeks vs placebo (0.17 vs 0.29)¹

- 83% of patients treated with TYSABRI had no physical disability progression sustained for 12 weeks vs 71% of patients taking placebo ($p < 0.001$)^{1,a}

67%

Relative reduction in annualized relapse rate at 2 years vs placebo (0.22 vs 0.67)¹

- 67% of patients treated with TYSABRI were free of relapse at 2 years vs 41% of patients taking placebo ($p < 0.001$)^{1,a}

92%

Relative reduction in the mean number of Gd+ lesions at 2 years vs placebo (0.1 vs 1.2)²

- 97% of patients treated with TYSABRI had no Gd+ lesions at 2 years vs 72% of patients taking placebo ($p < 0.001$)^{1,2,a}

^aResults of AFFIRM (NAtalizumab Safety and EFFicacy in Relapsing-Remitting MS), a 2-year, global, multicenter, double-blind, parallel-group trial that randomized 942 patients in a 2:1 ratio to receive either TYSABRI monotherapy (300 mg by intravenous infusion; n=627) or placebo (n=315) every 4 weeks for up to 28 months (30 infusions).¹

Contraindications

- TYSABRI is contraindicated in patients who have or have had PML.
- TYSABRI is contraindicated in patients who have had a hypersensitivity reaction to TYSABRI.

Indication

TYSABRI® (natalizumab) is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of patients with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis. TYSABRI increases the risk of PML. When initiating and continuing treatment with TYSABRI, physicians should consider whether the expected benefit of TYSABRI is sufficient to offset this risk. See Important Safety Information regarding the risk of PML with TYSABRI.

For Important Safety Information about TYSABRI, please see pages 2 through 4 and click here for Full [Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed Warning.

EVERY
4 WEEKS
300mg IV
TYSABRI
(natalizumab)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Indication

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING: Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)

TYSABRI® (natalizumab) increases the risk of PML, an opportunistic viral infection of the brain that usually leads to death or severe disability. Risk factors for the development of PML include duration of therapy, prior use of immunosuppressants, and presence of anti-JCV antibodies. These factors should be considered in the context of expected benefit when initiating and continuing treatment with TYSABRI.

Healthcare professionals should monitor patients on TYSABRI for any new sign or symptom that may be suggestive of PML. TYSABRI dosing should be withheld immediately at the first sign or symptom suggestive of PML. For diagnosis, an evaluation including a gadolinium-enhanced MRI scan of the brain and, when indicated, cerebrospinal fluid analysis for JC viral DNA are recommended.

Because of the risk of PML, TYSABRI is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the TOUCH Prescribing Program.

- Infection by the JC Virus (JCV) is required for the development of PML.
- There are no known interventions that can reliably prevent PML or that can adequately treat PML if it occurs.
- MRI findings may be apparent before clinical signs or symptoms suggestive of PML. Periodic monitoring for radiographic signs consistent with PML should be considered to allow for an early diagnosis of PML. Lower PML-related mortality and morbidity have been reported following TYSABRI discontinuation in patients with PML who were initially asymptomatic compared to patients with PML who had characteristic clinical signs and symptoms at diagnosis.
- PML has been reported after discontinuation of TYSABRI in patients who did not have findings suggestive of PML at the time of discontinuation. Patients should continue to be monitored for any new signs or symptoms that may be suggestive of PML for approximately 6 months after discontinuation of TYSABRI.
- Adverse events that may occur during plasma exchange include clearance of other medications and volume shifts, which have the potential to lead to hypotension or pulmonary edema. Although plasma exchange has not been studied in TYSABRI-treated patients with PML, it has been used in such patients in the postmarketing setting to remove TYSABRI more quickly from the circulation.
- Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS) has been reported in the majority of TYSABRI-treated patients who developed PML and subsequently discontinued TYSABRI. In almost all cases, IRIS occurred after plasma exchange was used to eliminate circulating TYSABRI. It presents as a clinical decline in the patient's condition after TYSABRI removal (and, in some cases, after apparent clinical improvement) that may be rapid, can lead to serious neurological complications or death, and is often associated with characteristic changes in the MRI. TYSABRI has not been associated with IRIS in patients discontinuing treatment with TYSABRI for reasons unrelated to PML. In TYSABRI-treated patients with PML, IRIS has been reported within days to several weeks after plasma exchange. Monitoring for development of IRIS and appropriate treatment of the associated inflammation should be undertaken.

For additional Important Safety Information about TYSABRI, please see pages 1, 3, and 4 and click here for Full [Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed Warning.



Contraindications

- TYSABRI is contraindicated in patients who have or have had PML.
- TYSABRI is contraindicated in patients who have had a hypersensitivity reaction to TYSABRI.

TYSABRI TOUCH Prescribing Program

- Because of the risk of PML, TYSABRI is available only through a restricted distribution program under a REMS called the TOUCH® Prescribing Program.
- Patients must be enrolled in the TOUCH Prescribing Program, read the Medication Guide, understand the risks associated with TYSABRI and complete and sign the Patient-Prescriber Enrollment Form.

Herpes Encephalitis and Meningitis

- TYSABRI increases the risk of developing encephalitis and meningitis caused by herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses.
- Serious, life-threatening, and sometimes fatal cases have been reported in the postmarketing setting in multiple sclerosis patients receiving TYSABRI.
- The duration of treatment with TYSABRI prior to onset ranged from a few months to several years.
- Monitor patients receiving TYSABRI for signs and symptoms of meningitis and encephalitis. If herpes encephalitis or meningitis occurs, TYSABRI should be discontinued, and appropriate treatment for herpes encephalitis/meningitis should be administered.

Hepatotoxicity

- Clinically significant liver injury, including acute liver failure requiring transplant, has been reported in patients treated with TYSABRI in the postmarketing setting.
- Signs of liver injury, including markedly elevated serum hepatic enzymes and elevated total bilirubin, occurred as early as six days after the first dose; signs of liver injury have also been reported for the first time after multiple doses.
- TYSABRI should be discontinued in patients with jaundice or other evidence of significant liver injury (e.g., laboratory evidence).

Hypersensitivity/Antibody Formation

- Hypersensitivity reactions have occurred in patients receiving TYSABRI, including serious systemic reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis) which occurred at an incidence of <1%.
- Reactions usually occur within 2 hours of the start of the infusion. Symptoms associated with these reactions can include urticaria, dizziness, fever, rash, rigors, pruritus, nausea, flushing, hypotension, dyspnea, and chest pain.
- If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs, discontinue administration of TYSABRI and initiate appropriate therapy. Patients who experience a hypersensitivity reaction should not be re-treated with TYSABRI.
- Hypersensitivity reactions were more frequent in patients with antibodies to TYSABRI compared with patients who did not develop antibodies to TYSABRI in both MS and CD studies.
- Patients who receive TYSABRI for a short exposure (1 to 2 infusions) followed by an extended period without treatment are at higher risk of developing anti-natalizumab antibodies and/or hypersensitivity reactions on re-exposure, compared to patients who received regularly scheduled treatment.

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Immunosuppression/Infections

- The immune system effects of TYSABRI may increase the risk for infections.
- In Study MS1, certain types of infections—including pneumonias and urinary tract infections (including serious cases), gastroenteritis, vaginal infections, tooth infections, tonsillitis, and herpes infections—occurred more often in TYSABRI-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients. One opportunistic infection, a cryptosporidial gastroenteritis with a prolonged course, was observed in a patient who received TYSABRI in Study MS1.
- In Studies MS1 and MS2, an increase in infections was seen in patients concurrently receiving short courses of corticosteroids. However, the increase in infections in TYSABRI-treated patients who received steroids was similar to the increase in placebo-treated patients who received steroids.
- Concurrent use of antineoplastic, immunosuppressant, or immunomodulating agents may further increase the risk of infections over the risk observed with use of TYSABRI alone.
- In Studies MS1 and MS2, the rate of any type of infection was approximately 1.5 per patient-year in both TYSABRI-treated patients and placebo-treated patients.
- In Study MS1, the incidence of serious infections was approximately 3% in TYSABRI-treated patients and in placebo-treated patients. Most patients did not interrupt treatment with TYSABRI during infections.

Laboratory Test Abnormalities

- In clinical trials, TYSABRI was observed to induce increases in circulating lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, basophils, and nucleated red blood cells. Observed changes persisted during TYSABRI exposure, but were reversible, returning to baseline levels usually within 16 weeks after the last dose. Elevations of neutrophils were not observed. TYSABRI induces mild decreases in hemoglobin levels (mean decrease of 0.6g/dL) that are frequently transient.

Adverse Reactions

- The most common adverse reactions reported at an incidence of $\geq 10\%$ with TYSABRI and $\geq 2\%$ difference with placebo were headache (38% vs 33%), fatigue (27% vs 21%), infusion reactions (24% vs 18%), urinary tract infections (21% vs 17%), arthralgia (19% vs 14%), depression (19% vs 16%), pain in extremity (16% vs 14%), rash (12% vs 9%), gastroenteritis (11% vs 9%), and vaginitis (10% vs 6%).
- The most frequently reported serious adverse reactions in Study MS1 were infections (3.2% vs 2.6% placebo), including urinary tract infection (0.8% vs 0.3%) and pneumonia (0.6% vs 0%), acute hypersensitivity reactions (1.1% vs 0.3%, including anaphylaxis/anaphylactoid reaction [0.8% vs 0%]), depression (1.0% vs 1.0%, including suicidal ideation or attempt [0.6% vs 0.3%]), and cholelithiasis (1.0% vs 0.3%).
- Based on animal data, TYSABRI may cause fetal harm. TYSABRI should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

For additional Important Safety Information about TYSABRI, please see pages 1 through 3 and click here for Full [Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed Warning.

References: **1.** TYSABRI [Prescribing Information]. Cambridge, MA: Biogen; May 2016. **2.** Polman CH, O'Connor PW, Havrdova E, et al. A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of natalizumab for relapsing multiple sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2006;354(9):899-910.