

A photograph of a female doctor with long dark hair, wearing a white lab coat over teal scrubs. She has a stethoscope around her neck and is smiling warmly at a patient. The patient, a woman with curly hair, is seen from the side, looking towards the doctor. They are in a clinical setting with a blurred background.

COPAXONE[®]
(glatiramer acetate injection)

Doctor Discussion Guide

Use

COPAXONE[®] is a prescription medicine that is used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.

Important Safety Information

Do not use COPAXONE[®] if you are allergic to glatiramer acetate or mannitol.

Please see Important Safety Information on Page 5, and click [here](#) to read/print the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

COPAXONE[®]
(glatiramer acetate injection)

Doctor Discussion Guide

Helping people with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) make informed therapy decisions

Whether you are a current COPAXONE® (glatiramer acetate injection) patient or new to COPAXONE® therapy, it's important to stay informed and take an active role in managing your prescription. Speaking with your doctor is always the first step. Use this guide to help you prepare questions and note your concerns before your appointment.

If you are currently taking COPAXONE®, consider asking the following questions at your next appointment:

How do I ensure my relapsing MS therapy is working as it should?

Notes _____

How do I ensure I receive branded COPAXONE® with my next refill?

Notes _____

If I am prescribed daily COPAXONE® 20 mg, can I switch to 3-times-a-week COPAXONE® 40 mg?

Notes _____

Are there tools to help track and manage my COPAXONE® injections?

Notes _____

Important Safety Information

Serious side effects may happen right after or within minutes after you inject COPAXONE® at any time during your course of treatment. Call your doctor right away if you have any of these immediate post-injection reaction symptoms including: redness to your cheeks or other parts of the body (flushing); chest pain; fast heart beat; anxiety; breathing problems or tightness in your throat; or swelling, rash, hives, or itching. If you have symptoms of an immediate post-injection reaction, do not give yourself more injections until a doctor tells you to.

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How do I properly store my COPAXONE® (glatiramer acetate injection) syringes?

Notes _____

What kind of support am I eligible to receive during my COPAXONE® therapy?

Notes _____

Use the space below to note your own questions and concerns.

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If you are new to COPAXONE® (glatiramer acetate injection), consider asking the following questions:

How is COPAXONE® administered? What if I have concerns about self-injection?

Notes _____

How is COPAXONE® thought to work?

Notes _____

How effective is COPAXONE® in reducing relapses?

Notes _____

How safe is COPAXONE®?

Notes _____

What side effects could I experience?

Notes _____

Important tips for new and current patients on COPAXONE® therapy

- Ask your doctor to specify language such as “Dispense as Written” (DAW) or “Brand Medically Necessary” on every COPAXONE® prescription, including refills, to ensure you receive your relapsing MS therapy as prescribed. Language may vary by state.
- Talk to your pharmacist and inspect the packaging to ensure you receive COPAXONE® as prescribed. Please visit COPAXONE.com for help properly identifying Teva’s COPAXONE®.
- Keep a detailed log of your treatment, symptoms, and side effects. Note any questions and concerns you’d like to share with your doctor as they occur.
- The COPAXONE iTracker® 2.0 for iPhone® or Android™ mobile app can help track your injection routine and assist with organizing notes to prepare for doctor appointments.
- Schedule follow-up visits as recommended or needed to manage your relapsing MS.
- Visit COPAXONE.com to access training videos and downloadable resources.

Important Safety Information

You can have chest pain as part of an immediate post-injection reaction or by itself. This type of chest pain usually lasts a few minutes and can begin around 1 month after you start using COPAXONE®. Call your doctor right away if you have chest pain while using COPAXONE®.

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Damage to the fatty tissue just under your skin's surface (lipoatrophy) and, rarely, death of your skin tissue (necrosis) can happen when you use COPAXONE®. Damage to the fatty tissue under your skin can cause a "dent" at the injection site that may not go away. You can reduce your chance of developing these problems by following your doctor's instructions for how to use COPAXONE® and choosing a different injection area each time you use COPAXONE®.

Liver problems, including liver failure, can occur with COPAXONE®. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have symptoms, such as nausea, loss of appetite, tiredness, dark colored urine and pale stools, yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eye, bleeding more easily than normal, confusion, or sleepiness.

The most common side effects of COPAXONE® include redness, pain, swelling, itching, or a lump at the injection site; rash; shortness of breath; flushing; and chest pain.

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 COPAXONE®. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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