

A guide  
for patients

# Understanding how GRANIX<sup>®</sup> (tbo-filgrastim) Injection may help you during chemotherapy



## Approved use of GRANIX

GRANIX is a prescription medication given to people with certain types of cancer (nonmyeloid malignancies) who are receiving chemotherapy that affects the bone marrow to decrease the length of time that certain white blood cells (neutrophils) are very low (severe neutropenia).

It is not known if GRANIX is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

**Please see Important Safety Information on pages 6–7 and accompanying Full Prescribing Information.**

Please contact your healthcare treatment team with any questions that you may have.

 **GRANIX<sup>®</sup>**  
(TBO-FILGRASTIM)  
Injection

## Your chemotherapy treatment may cause a condition called severe neutropenia

Chemotherapy helps treat cancer, but sometimes it can cause unwanted side effects. One of those potential side effects is called severe neutropenia (nu-tro-PEEN-ee-ah), a low level of neutrophils (nu-tro-fils), a type of white blood cell that helps fight infection in the body.

Chemotherapy attacks the fast-growing cells in your body, including cancer cells. It can also attack other cells that grow quickly, like hair and red blood cells. Some types of chemotherapy attack the bone marrow, where white blood cells are made. When that happens, your body produces fewer white blood cells, which exposes you to the risk of infection and neutropenia.

### Counting white blood cells

Your healthcare provider may perform blood tests the day before you begin chemotherapy and every 3 days or so during treatment. One of these tests, called an absolute neutrophil count (or ANC), tells your doctor how many neutrophils (a type of white blood cell) your body is making. Talk to your doctor about your test results. Depending on your white blood cell count, you might have neutropenia or be at risk for infection.

### Symptoms of infection

If you are neutropenic, you may experience the symptoms below (some of which you might normally have with a cold or flu):

- » A fever greater than 100.4 degrees F
- » Shaking or sweating chills
- » Sore throat or sores in your mouth
- » Cough
- » Burning with urination or frequent urination
- » Shortness of breath
- » Diarrhea
- » Skin changes
- » Redness, swelling, or drainage around an injury, or entry wound to the body such as a port or IV line

## What is severe neutropenia?

Neutropenia is a low level of neutrophils (nu-tro-fils), a type of white blood cell that helps fight infection in the body. When your level of neutrophils gets low, your body has fewer white blood cells, and your risk of getting sick increases. If your neutrophil count falls below a certain level, you may have severe neutropenia.

### Severity of neutropenia and degree of risk\*†

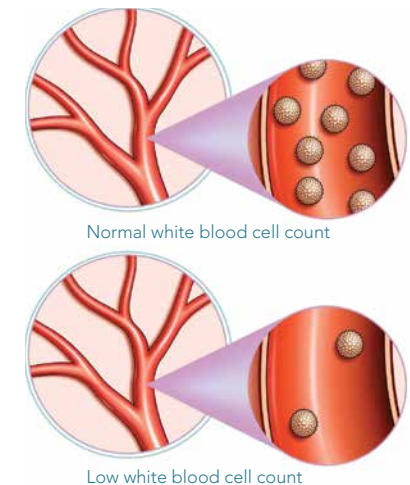
ANC	SEVERITY OF NEUTROPENIA	RISK OF INFECTION
1000–1500	Mild	Low
500–1000	Moderate	Moderate
less than 500	Severe	High

\*Based on accepted ANC ranges published in *Clinical Cornerstone*. 2006;8[suppl 5]:S5-S11.

†National Neutropenia Network. *Understanding Severe Chronic Neutropenia Handbook*. 2010.

## Why has my doctor prescribed GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection?

Doctors may prescribe GRANIX when their patients are at risk for severe neutropenia while they receive chemotherapy. GRANIX helps decrease the length of time that certain white blood cells (neutrophils) are very low (severe neutropenia).



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## GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection helps support your body's efforts to make white blood cells

Doctors may prescribe GRANIX to people with certain types of cancer who are receiving chemotherapy that affects the bone marrow. GRANIX helps decrease the length of time that certain white blood cells (neutrophils) are very low (severe neutropenia).

### Severe neutropenia can put you at risk for infections

The lower your white blood cell count gets and the longer it stays low, the greater your chances for developing potentially serious infections. GRANIX may help limit periods of very low white blood cell counts (severe neutropenia), so your body is better able to fight off infections that might otherwise interfere with your chemotherapy schedule.

### GRANIX may help limit periods of severe neutropenia

In a clinical study, GRANIX reduced the time patients had severe neutropenia to a little more than a day. As part of the study, a group of patients not treated with GRANIX had severe neutropenia for almost 4 days.

### Select Important Safety Information

The most common side effect of GRANIX is bone pain.

## GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection may help you during your chemotherapy

If you are undergoing chemotherapy, it's important to do what you can to prevent infection and stay on track with your treatment. In addition to taking GRANIX, here are some things you can do: wash your hands frequently; avoid large crowds at places like schools and malls; stay away from anyone with a cold or the flu; don't wade or swim in rivers, lakes, or water parks—just to name a few. Ask your doctor about other ways to prevent infection.



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**GRANIX®**  
(TBO-FILGRASTIM)  
Injection

## Approved use & Important Safety Information

### What is GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection?

GRANIX is a prescription medication given to people with certain types of cancer (nonmyeloid malignancies) who are receiving chemotherapy that affects the bone marrow to decrease the length of time that certain white blood cells (neutrophils) are very low (severe neutropenia).

It is not known if GRANIX is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

### What should I tell my doctor before I receive GRANIX?

Before you take GRANIX, tell your doctor if you have sickle cell anemia or other blood problems, plan to have bone scans or tests, are allergic to filgrastim (Neupogen®) or pegfilgrastim (Neulasta®), or have any other medical conditions. It is not known if GRANIX will harm an unborn baby or passes into breast milk; tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

### What are the possible side effects of GRANIX?

#### **Spleen rupture, which can cause death.**

Call your doctor right away if you have pain in your left upper stomach area or left shoulder area while taking GRANIX. This pain could mean your spleen is enlarged or ruptured.

#### **A serious lung problem called Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS).**

Get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms of ARDS: fever, shortness of breath, trouble breathing.

#### **Serious allergic reactions.**

If you have a serious allergic reaction during a GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection, stop giving yourself the injection and call your doctor right away. Symptoms of serious allergic reaction can occur during or after your injection and include: a rash over the whole body, shortness of breath, trouble breathing (wheezing), dizziness, swelling around the mouth or eyes, fast heart rate, sweating.

#### **Severe Sickle Cell Crisis in people with sickle cell disease.**

If you have sickle cell disease, talk to your doctor about the risks of taking GRANIX.

#### **The most common side effect of GRANIX is bone pain.**

Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of GRANIX. For a complete list, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [fda.gov/medwatch](https://www.fda.gov/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see accompanying Full Prescribing Information.



## How GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection is taken

GRANIX is delivered by an injection under your skin (called a “subcutaneous” injection). This can be given by a doctor or a nurse. Or, you may be able to take GRANIX at home, either by yourself or with the help of a friend or loved one.

- » **Follow the detailed Instructions for Use included with your GRANIX package for information about the right way to:**
  - store GRANIX
  - read the syringe markings and adjust the amount of medicine
  - prepare and administer an injection
- » GRANIX injections can be given by a doctor or nurse, or your doctor may decide that your injections can be given at home by you or your caregiver
- » Your doctor will tell you how much GRANIX to inject and the timing of when to inject it. Inject GRANIX exactly as prescribed.
- » Do not change your dose unless your doctor tells you to
- » GRANIX is given by an injection under your skin (subcutaneous injection)
- » Your doctor will show you or your caregiver how to prepare for an injection and how to inject GRANIX before you use it for the first time
- » Your first dose of GRANIX is given at least 24 hours after you receive your chemotherapy
- » GRANIX injections are usually given 1 time each day until your white blood cell count returns to normal

- » If you miss a dose or forget to take your dose of GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection, speak to your doctor about when to take your next dose
- » If you use too much GRANIX, call your doctor right away
- » If you or your caregiver get GRANIX on your skin, wash the area with soap and water
- » If you or your caregiver get GRANIX in your eyes, flush your eyes with water and call your doctor right away
- » Your doctor will test your blood before your chemotherapy and during your GRANIX treatment until your white blood cell count returns to normal
- » Keep all of your appointments for your GRANIX injections and blood tests
- » Do not stop taking GRANIX without talking to your doctor



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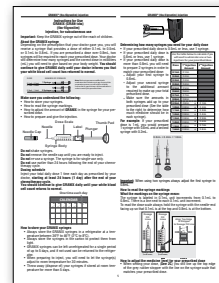
## Find helpful resources at GRANIXrx.com

Go to GRANIXrx.com anytime day or night for information on GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection and neutropenia.

**Helpful resources and tools** to help you with everything from preparation to injection to storage.



**Downloadable self-injection instructions** for taking GRANIX at home. If you need additional instructions, or have questions, contact your doctor's office.



**GRANIXrx.com**

Available anytime 24/7

## Learn about CORE

» GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection is part of the Teva Oncology Comprehensive Oncology Reimbursement Expertise (CORE) program

**CORE can help you understand your insurance benefits and may help you identify alternative funding sources for your treatment**



Call 1.888.587.3263

Fax 1.866.676.4073

Visit [TevaCORE.com](http://TevaCORE.com)

Look for more information about CORE on the next page.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 6–7 and accompanying Full Prescribing Information.



## Resources for patients and caregivers

As a patient with cancer, you and your loved ones have a wide range of resources and support organizations that are ready to assist you.

This is a list of helpful resources. Please note that this information was accurate at the time of publication, but it is subject to change without notice. Ask your healthcare team to recommend more resources.

### GRANIX® (tbo-filgrastim) Injection website

Information about severe neutropenia and your treatment with GRANIX.  
[GRANIXrx.com](http://GRANIXrx.com)

### Teva Oncology CORE

A convenient reimbursement resource that provides a support program along with online tools to help make it easier to understand the reimbursement process.  
1-888-587-3263, Monday–Friday, 9 AM–8 PM ET  
[TevaCORE.com](http://TevaCORE.com)

### American Cancer Society® (ACS)

Education, news, and networks.  
1-800-227-2345  
[cancer.org](http://cancer.org)



### CancerCare®

A national organization offering free information and support services to cancer patients, their loved ones, caregivers, and the bereaved. CancerCare provides access to educational publications and workshops, financial assistance programs, support groups, and individual counseling with oncology social workers.  
1-800-813-HOPE (4673)  
[cancercares.org](http://cancercares.org)

### Cancer Hope Network

Free and confidential one-on-one support for cancer patients and their families.  
1-800-552-4366  
[cancerhopenetwork.org](http://cancerhopenetwork.org)

### Cancer Support Community

Provides support, education, and hope to people affected by cancer.  
1-888-793-9355  
[cancersupportcommunity.org](http://cancersupportcommunity.org)

### Cancer Wellness Center

Free services and resources for cancer patients in most states across the country.  
[cancerwellness.org](http://cancerwellness.org)

### National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship (NCCS)

A nationwide network of independent organizations and individuals working in the area of cancer support and information.  
1-877-622-7937  
[canceradvocacy.org](http://canceradvocacy.org)

This is a list of sources that you may find helpful. Please note that this information was accurate at the time of publication, but subject to change without notice. Ask your healthcare team to recommend additional resources.

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For more information, visit [GRANIXrx.com](http://GRANIXrx.com)

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