For flu patients in the emergency department who may not be appropriate for oral treatment[1,2]

It only takes one dose to be done

treating the flu with Rapivab® (peramivir injection)[1]

The first and only full course of antiviral flu therapy in a single dose[1,2]

Indication and Important Safety Information

Rapivab® (peramivir injection) is indicated for the treatment of acute uncomplicated influenza in patients 18 years and older who have been symptomatic for no more than 2 days.

Rapivab is contraindicated in patients with known serious hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis to peramivir or any component of the product. Severe allergic reactions have included anaphylaxis, erythema multiforme and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.

Influenza epidemics cause approximately **225,000 hospitalizations** and **23,000 deaths** in the United States each year[3]

CDC RECOMMENDATION:

Clinical benefit is greatest when antiviral treatment is administered early in the illness course. When indicated, antiviral treatment should be started as soon as possible after illness onset and should not be delayed even for a few hours to wait for the results of testing.[4]

Rapivab®
peramivir injection

Oral antiviral flu therapy may not be appropriate for all patients

CONSIDER ADMINISTRATION OF RAPIVAB® (peramivir injection) IN PATIENTS WHO...

Require IV rehydration

Present with flu-associated gastrointestinal (GI) issues such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea[5]

May have difficulty complying with a multidose oral regimen. In a study, it was estimated that up to 55% of patients were noncompliant with prescribed oral antiviral medication[6]

Have difficulty swallowing or tolerating oral medication (e.g., those with dysphagia)

CDC RECOMMENDATION:

Initiate antiviral treatment in patients with risk factors for influenza complications[4]

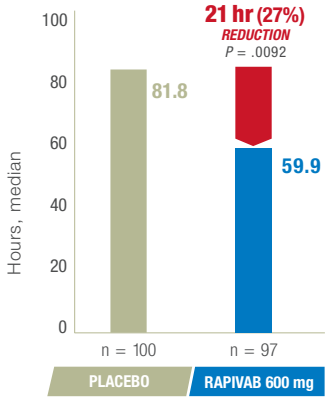
Important Safety Information (cont)

- Influenza viruses change over time. Emergence of resistance substitutions could decrease drug effectiveness. Other factors (for example, changes in viral virulence) might also diminish clinical benefit of antiviral drugs. Prescribers should consider available information on influenza drug susceptibility patterns and treatment effects when deciding whether to use Rapivab.
- Efficacy could not be established in patients with serious influenza requiring hospitalization.

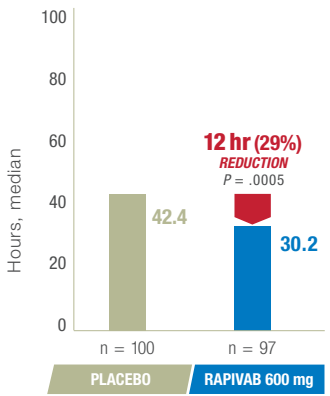
Rapivab® (peramivir injection) delivers a full course of antiviral flu therapy in a single dose[1,2]

1ST & ONLY one-dose neuraminidase inhibitor

Shortens time to alleviation of symptoms by 21 hours[2]



Reduces time to resolution of fever by 12 hours[7,a]



Efficacy was established in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial involving previously healthy adults aged 20 to 64 years who reported onset of influenza-like illness within the previous 48 hours. Subjects were randomized to receive a single IV dose of Rapivab 300 mg (n = 99), Rapivab 600 mg (n = 97), or placebo (n = 100).[2]

Eligible subjects had fever ≥38°C (axillary), a positive rapid antigen test for influenza virus, and at least 2 of the following: cough, nasal congestion, sore throat, myalgia, feverishness, fatigue, or headache. The study was well-balanced for baseline demographic and virologic parameters, and the predominant influenza virus strain was the A/H1 subtype.[2]

[a] Data from Study 621.

- Rapivab allowed patients to return to their normal activities almost 2 days earlier than placebo.[2]
- Rapivab can be used with OTC supportive therapies such as acetaminophen.[2]

Important Safety Information (cont)

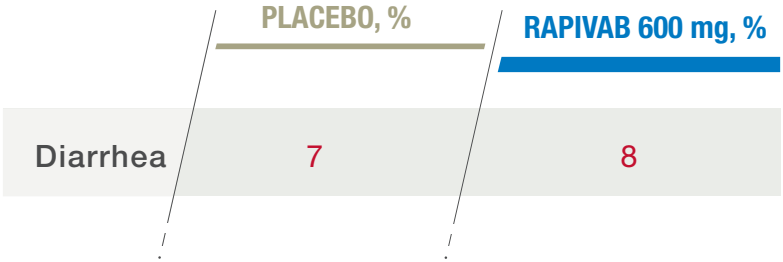
- Efficacy of Rapivab was based on clinical trials in which the predominant influenza virus type was influenza A; a limited number of subjects infected with influenza B virus were enrolled.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.

Rapivab
peramivir injection

Rapivab® (peramivir injection) has a demonstrated safety profile[1,2]

In clinical trials, diarrhea was the most commonly occurring adverse reaction in patients receiving Rapivab 600 mg (n = 664)



No subject receiving Rapivab 600 mg experienced a serious adverse event, and <1% discontinued the study because of an adverse reaction.[1]

REAL-WORLD EXPERIENCE IN —MORE THAN— **1 MILLION PATIENTS**[8]

Important Safety Information (cont)

The most common adverse reaction was diarrhea (8% Rapivab vs 7% placebo).

Lab abnormalities (incidence ≥2%) occurring more commonly with Rapivab than placebo were elevated ALT 2.5 times the upper limit of normal (3% vs 2%), elevated serum glucose greater than 160 mg/dL (5% vs 3%), elevated CPK at least 6 times the upper limit of normal (4% vs 2%) and neutrophils less than 1.0 x 109/L (8% vs 6%).

References: 1. Rapivab [package insert]. Durham, NC: BioCryst Pharmaceuticals, Inc; 2016. **2.** Kohno S et al. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2010;54(11):4568-4574. **3.** McLaughlin MM et al. *Expert Opin Pharmacother.* 2015;16(12):1889-1900. **4.** CDC health update regarding treatment of patients with influenza with antiviral medications. http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00375.asp. Updated January 9, 2015. Accessed August 7, 2015. **5.** Novel Swine-Origin Influenza A (H1N1) Virus Investigation Team et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;360(25):2605-2615. **6.** Singer AC et al. *PLoS One.* 2013;8(4):e60221. **7.** BioCryst Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Summary of clinical efficacy. Data on file. 2014. **8.** bioCSL. Development Safety Update Report #5. Data on file. 2015.

rapivab.com

Rapivab® peramivir injection

Rapivab dosing and access information

ONE 15 TO 30 MINUTE IV INFUSION *provides a full course of influenza treatment*[1]

PATIENT POPULATION		DOSE
Adults aged 18 years or older[a]		600 mg
Renal impairment	Creatinine clearance: 30-49 mL/min	200 mg
	Creatinine clearance: 10-29 mL/min	100 mg

[a] In patients with chronic renal impairment maintained on hemodialysis, Rapivab should be administered after dialysis at a dose adjusted based on renal function.

Support and access for Rapivab

Support is available

RAPIVAB CUSTOMER SUPPORT CENTER
1-844-RAPIVAB OR **rapivab.com**

Access Rapivab now

HCPCS Level II Code J2547
Injection, Peramivir, 1 mg

Important Safety Information (cont)

Antiviral drugs may inhibit viral replication of a live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV). The concurrent use of Rapivab with LAIV intranasal has not been evaluated. Because of the potential for interference between these two products, avoid use of Rapivab within 2 weeks after or 48 hours before administration of LAIV unless medically indicated.

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

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.

It only takes one dose to be done treating the flu with Rapivab® (peramivir injection)[1]

RECOGNIZE

the patients who may benefit from Rapivab, including those…

- Requiring IV rehydration
- Presenting with flu-associated GI issues[5]
- Who may have difficulty complying with or swallowing a multidose oral treatment

REDUCES

time to alleviation of symptoms by 21 hours[2]

RESPONSIVE

support and quick access at 1-844-RAPIVAB or rapivab.com

A full course of antiviral flu treatment in…

A SINGLE 15 TO 30 MINUTE IV INFUSION[1,2]

Important Safety Information (cont)

- Rare cases of serious skin reactions, including erythema multiforme, have been reported with Rapivab in clinical studies and in postmarketing experience. Cases of anaphylaxis and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome have been reported in postmarketing experience with Rapivab. Discontinue Rapivab and institute appropriate treatment if anaphylaxis or a serious skin reaction occurs or is suspected. The use of Rapivab is contraindicated in patients with known serious hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis to Rapivab.
- Patients with influenza may be at an increased risk of hallucinations, delirium, and abnormal behavior early in their illness. There have been postmarketing reports (from Japan) of delirium and abnormal behavior leading to injury in patients with influenza who were receiving neuraminidase inhibitors, including Rapivab. Because these events were reported voluntarily during clinical practice, estimates of frequency cannot be made, but they appear to be uncommon. These events were reported primarily among pediatric patients. The contribution of Rapivab to these events has not been established. Patients with influenza should be closely monitored for signs of abnormal behavior.
- Serious bacterial infections may begin with influenza-like symptoms or may coexist with or occur as complications during the course of influenza. Rapivab has not been shown to prevent such complications.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.

Rapivab® peramivir injection

Seqirus

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