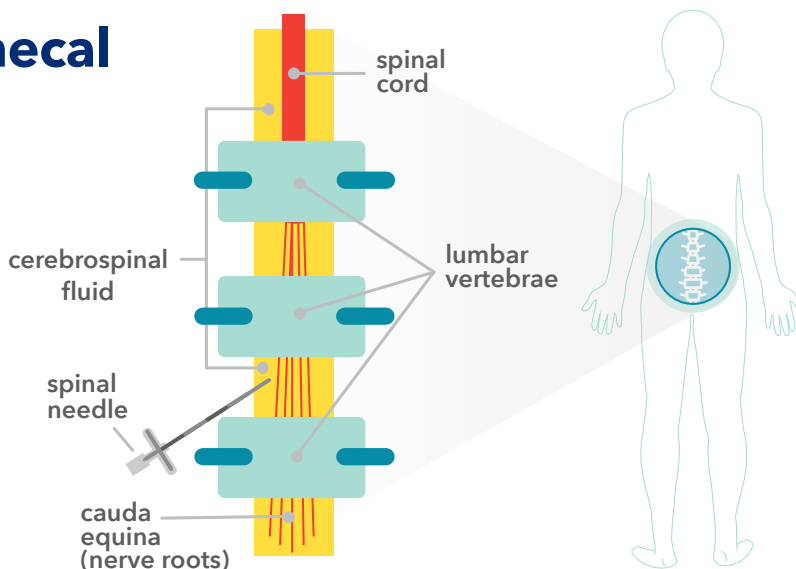


Intrathecal administration with SPINRAZA



What is intrathecal injection?

SPINRAZA is given through a procedure called an intrathecal injection. This delivers medication through the lower back via a lumbar puncture and directly into the central nervous system.



Why is SPINRAZA administered intrathecally?

SPINRAZA is injected into cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), which circulates around the spine and the brain. This is how SPINRAZA directly reaches the part of the central nervous system that is mainly affected by spinal muscular atrophy (SMA).

INDICATION

SPINRAZA is a prescription medicine used to treat spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) in pediatric and adult patients.

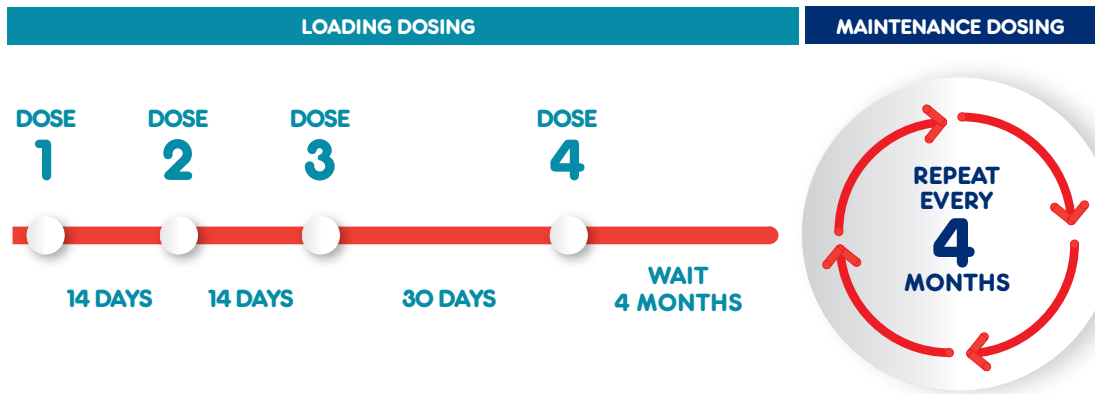
SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Increased risk of bleeding complications has been observed after administration of similar medicines. Your healthcare provider should perform blood tests before you start treatment with SPINRAZA and before each dose to monitor for signs of these risks. Seek medical attention if unexpected bleeding occurs.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) for additional Important Safety Information on [SPINRAZA.com](#).



SPINRAZA dosing schedule



- The recommended dosage of SPINRAZA is 12 mg (5 mL) at each injection



What typically happens during SPINRAZA intrathecal administration?

- Ultrasound or other imaging techniques may be used to guide placement of the spinal needle, particularly in younger patients
- Prior to administration, the healthcare provider (HCP) will remove 5 mL of CSF
- The HCP will be careful not to administer SPINRAZA where there might be an infection or a rash
- SPINRAZA is administered as an intrathecal injection over **1 to 3 minutes** using a specialized spinal needle

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Increased risk of kidney damage, including potentially fatal acute inflammation of the kidney, has been observed after administration of similar medicines. Your healthcare provider should perform urine testing before you start treatment with SPINRAZA and before each dose to monitor for signs of this risk.



Frequently asked questions

Q. Who will administer SPINRAZA?

A. Administration will be performed by an HCP experienced in lumbar punctures.

Q. How is SPINRAZA scheduled?

A. The SPINRAZA dosing schedule has a loading phase and a maintenance phase that have to be sequenced at specific time intervals. Work with the HCP to schedule injections at times that are best for everyone. If a loading dose is missed, SPINRAZA should be administered as soon as possible and with at least 14 days between doses. Then, continue dosing as prescribed. If a maintenance dose is missed, SPINRAZA should be administered as soon as possible. Then, continue dosing every 4 months.

Q. Is the injection painful?

A. It's possible that the recipient of the injection will feel pain during and after injection. Local anesthetics and sedation may be used, depending on the individual's clinical condition. Discuss this with the HCP to determine the best plan.

Q. Is any monitoring required?

A. Certain laboratory tests are required before starting treatment and before each dose of SPINRAZA as determined by your/your child's HCP. Because of an increased risk of bleeding, blood tests are required. Because of a risk of renal (kidney) toxicity, urine testing is required.

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most common side effects of SPINRAZA include lower and upper respiratory infections, constipation, headache, back pain, and post-lumbar puncture syndrome.

These are not all of the possible side effects of SPINRAZA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see following page for additional Important Safety Information.



Notes

Ask your/your child's HCP for more information about SPINRAZA, or visit SPINRAZA.com. You can also contact an SMA Support Coordinator at **1-844-4SPINRAZA (1-844-477-4672)**, Monday through Friday, from 8:30 AM to 8:00 PM ET.

INDICATION

SPINRAZA is a prescription medicine used to treat spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) in pediatric and adult patients.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Increased risk of bleeding complications has been observed after administration of similar medicines. Your healthcare provider should perform blood tests before you start treatment with SPINRAZA and before each dose to monitor for signs of these risks. Seek medical attention if unexpected bleeding occurs.

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This information is not intended to replace discussions with your healthcare provider.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) for additional Important Safety Information on SPINRAZA.com.

